

UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



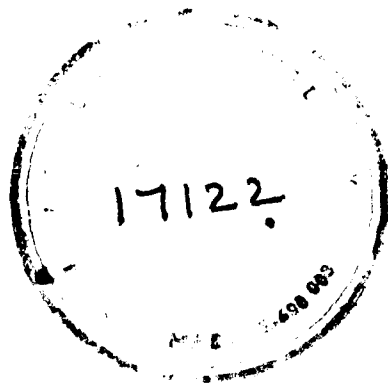
AGRA

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Published by the Government of Uttar Pradesh
(Department of District Gazetteers, U. P., Lucknow)
and
Printed at the New Government Press, Lucknow
UTTAR PRADESH
1965

Price Rs. 11.50

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GAZETTEER OF INDIA
UTTAR PRADESH
AGRA

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THIS is the sixth in the series of the revised gazetteers of the districts of Uttar Pradesh (following in succession those of the districts of Lucknow, Faizabad, Bara Banki, Sitapur and Varanasi). Early official accounts, more or less of the gazetteer type, pertaining to the district of Agra were published in Walter Hamilton's *East India Gazetteer* (1828), the *Agra and Bengal Gazetteer* (1841-42), the *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. VII—Agra District compiled by Conybeare and edited by E. T. Atkinson and F. H. Fisher (1884) and the different volumes of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* (1908). The first regular document of this nature (however, was H. R. Nevill's *Agra : A Gazetteer* (Volume VIII of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) published in 1905. The many and varied sources utilised in the preparation of the present volume have been indicated in the bibliography given at its end.

THE spellings of Indian terms and words, such as sirkar, subah, subedar, vizir, etc., used in the text, are the same as those adopted in standard English dictionaries and such words have neither been italicised nor included in the glossary of Indian words to be found at the end of this book.

THE census data of 1961 have been made use of wherever available but where only the provisional figures were forthcoming, they have been used. The relevant conversion factors in respect of length, area, volume, capacity, weight, coinage, etc., have been appended at the end of the volume.

THE scheme of contents of this gazetteer conforms as closely as possible to the all-India pattern laid down by the Government of India (Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs) in consultation with the State Governments. The Government of India gives a grant-in-aid of Rs 6,000 per gazetteer towards the cost of its preparation and 40 per cent of the cost of printing.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the chairman and the members of the Advisory Board for having proffered their advice and for going through the drafts of the chapters and to the Gazetteer Unit of the Central Government for their suggestions and co-operation. I should also like to thank those officials and non-officials who, in one way or another, have helped in the collection of material and in the preparation, printing or bringing out of this gazetteer.

E. B. JOSHI.

LUCKNOW :
March 19, 1963.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of Name of District

According to an ancient legend the name Agra is derived from *agra vana*, one of the twelve groves of Brajmandala where Krishna is said to have sported with his companions when a boy. A later tradition attributes the name to *agar*, meaning salt-pan in Hindi, implying that the nature of the soil was brackish and indicating that at some period salt might have been produced in these parts.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district lies between 26° 41' and 27° 24' N. Lat. and 77° 28' and 78° 54' E. Long. To the west of the district lies Rajasthan which with Madhya Pradesh also forms the southern boundary. On the north the district is bounded by the districts of Mathura and Etah and on the east by those of Mainpuri and Etawah. The maximum length of the district from west-north-west to east-south-east is 78 miles and from north-east to south-west 75 miles, the average breadth from north to south being about 76 miles.

Area—The exact area of the district at the time of its formation in 1803 is not known. At the time of the commencement of the Settlement of 1872-79 the total area of the then nine parganas of the district — Etmadpur, Agra, Firozabad, Fatehabad, Farah, Fatehpur Sikri, Pinahat, Iradatnagar and Kheragarh — was 12,13,915 acres (or approximately 1896.8 square miles). Certain changes were made during the period of the Settlement operations which reduced the area to 11,87,260 acres or 1,855 square miles. At the time of the Settlement of 1930 the area of the district was 11,81,704 acres or 1,851.1 square miles. In 1956-57 the area of the district was 11,91,040 acres (or 1,861 square miles) and in 1961 it was 1,903.8 square miles.

Population — According to the census of 1961, though twenty-ninth in size among the districts of the State, it is eleventh in respect of its population which is 18,62,112, the density per square mile being 1000.6. The population is now 75 per cent higher than it was sixty years ago.

History of District as Administrative Unit

The remains of old buildings and ancient sites in the district indicate that it had been a habited region since long before the advent of the Muslims and was probably, in the early stages of its history, a part of the

kingdom of Mathura. It appears that Agra was not a very important place during the time of the early sultans of Delhi when it was included in the sirkar of Bayana. About the beginning of the sixteenth century, realising its strategic importance, Sikandar Lodi (1489–1517) established his military headquarters at the site where Agra stands today. Here he is said to have built a fort and laid out a city which became the capital of his kingdom. During the reigns of Babur and Humayun and the kings of the Sur dynasty, Agra was more often the seat of government than Delhi. No details of its administrative arrangements before the days of Akbar are available when the district was included in the sirkar of Agra which was in the subah of Agra, the latter extending from Ghatampur in the east to Palwal in the west and from Kannauj in the north to Chanderi in the south and comprising 13 sirkars and 203 *mahals*. There were altogether 33 *mahals* in this sirkar but only a few are included in the present district. The large *mahal* of Haveli Agra included the whole area now covered by the tahsils of Agra and Fatehabad, a large portion of the *mahal* of Etmadpur, part of Kheragarh and a part of the Farah portion of the present tahsil of Kiraoli. Chandwar comprised the bulk of what is now the Firozabad tahsil and the eastern portion of tahsil Etmadpur. The south-eastern corner of the former lay in the *mahal* of Rapri and the northern parts of both these tahsils belonged to *mahal* Jalesar. The oblong strip of land which was the *mahal* of Hatkant is now covered by tahsil Bah. *Mahal* Fatehpur Sikri was much smaller in Akbar's days than the present tahsil of Kiraoli. One part of the Farah portion of the present tahsil of Kiraoli belonged to the *mahal* of Oel. Lastly, there was the *mahal* of Khanwa, the bulk of which lay in what is now the tahsil of Kheragarh and comprised the narrow tract lying between Dholpur and Bharatpur and extending south-west of the river Utangan.

During the later Mughal period, the district was threatened by the Marathas and the Jats, the latter (under Raja Suraj Mal) annexing Farah and twenty-three villages near Achnera, increasing their dominions at the time of Nadir Shah's invasion and ruling over the whole district till 1765. They made considerable alterations in the arrangement of the parganas constituted by Akbar. The *mahal* of Haveli Agra was reorganised to form more or less compact parganas containing the *tappas* of Gaughat, Kagarol, Midhakur, Saiyan, Athgawan, Kiraoli and Shamsabad (all south of the Yamuna) and Khandauli or Kabul Khurd (both to its north). The present tahsil of Agra was reconstituted by the formation of the parganas of Lohamandi, Malpura, Karahra and Naharganj; Shamsabad was divided into the parganas of Fatehabad and Shamsabad, a portion of the latter being united with *tappa* Saiyan to form pargana Iradatnagar; the *mahal* of Hatkant was split up into the parganas of Bah and Pinahat and Khanwa into those of Kheragarh, Sarendhi and Jagner. Fatehpur Sikri remained a separate pargana and a new one was formed from portions of the *tappas* of Kiraoli and Karahra. Oel was split up into two, Farah (which included

part of Gaughat) and Achnera. To the north of the Yamuna, the Khandauli *tappa* was made a pargana with the addition of a large part of Chandwar, the latter being abandoned in favour of Firozabad, which gave its name to a new pargana. When the Marathas were defeated by the British in 1803 they ceded the parganas of Lohamandi, Malpura, Karahra, Kiraoli, Naharganj, Fatehpur Sikri, Shamsabad, Iradatnagar, Sarendhi, Jagner, Kheragarh, Farah, Achnera, Fatehabad and the trans-Yamuna parganas of Khandauli and Firozabad which, for administrative convenience, were rearranged into nine tahsils: Naharganj, Malpura, Karahra and Lohamandi were united to form the Agra tahsil; Fatehpur Sikri was joined to Kiraoli (to which the headquarters was moved in 1850); Achnera and Farah (which were amalgamated in 1832 when the former was reduced by the transfer of a large part of its area to the newly formed district of Mathura, Farah becoming the headquarters of the tahsil); the three parganas of Sarendhi, Jagner and Kheragarh were united into the single tahsil of Sarendhi, the headquarters of this tahsil being moved in 1811 to Kheragarh from which the tahsil has taken its name since 1863; Iradatnagar, together with pargana Shamsabad remained a separate tahsil, the headquarters of which was located at Iradatnagar; in 1814 the parganas of Bah and Pinahat were united into the single tahsil of Pinahat but in 1882 the headquarters was located finally at Bah; Firozabad, the headquarters of tahsil Khandauli, was moved to Etmadpur in 1854, which became the name of the tahsil ten years later, Firozabad remaining unchanged; and Fatehabad was made a tahsil immediately after the annexation of Etmadpur. According to the Settlement report of 1880 the area of the district in 1872 was 12,13,945 acres or 1896.8 square miles, the tahsil-wise areas being as follows:

Tahsil	Acres	Square miles
Agra	1,17,964	184.3
Etmadpur	1,37,027	214.1
Firozabad	1,29,937	203.0
Fatehabad	1,32,139	206.5
Farah	1,28,168	200.3
Fatehpur Sikri	1,06,274	166.0
Iradatnagar	10,04,869	163.9
Kheragarh	1,39,031	217.2
Pinahat	2,18,536	341.5
Total	12,13,945	1896.8

The boundaries, areas and internal adjustments of the district underwent several subsequent changes, the first taking place on April 1, 1874, when the pargana of Jalesar was added being transferred from the district of Mathura. The second occurred on October 1, 1878, when eighty-four

villages in the north-western half of pargana Farah were transferred to Mathura, the arrangement of the parganas being modified : the southern portion of pargana Jalesar was added to Etmadpur ; the Shamsabad portion of tahsil Iradatnagar (lying north-west of the Khari and comprising twenty-five villages) was added to tahsil Fatehabad and the Saiyan portion lying to the south-west of that river (comprising fifty-three villages) to tahsil Kheragarh ; the remaining villages of pargana Farah were transferred to tahsil Fatehpur Sikri and the exchange of some villages between the Agra tahsil and the tahsils adjacent to it completed the adjustment of the parganas of the district which were thus reduced from ten to eight. The next change occurred on November 1, 1879, which further reduced the number of tahsils to seven : almost the whole of pargana Jalesar was transferred to district Etah, 41,214 acres being retained and added to tahsil Etmadpur which covered 11,87,260 acres and the district lost 67,899 acres from tahsil Farah which now ceased to exist, the tahsil of Iradatnagar having already disappeared from the map of the district.

In subsequent years hardly any change was made in the administrative units of the district till the attainment of independence in 1917, after which certain portions of the erstwhile Bharatpur state were merged in Uttar Pradesh and became part of the district of Agra.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The seven tahsils of the district are Agra, Etmadpur, Firozabad, Bah, Fatehabad, Kiraoli and Kheragarh, each containing only one pargana, the headquarters of the pargana being also the headquarters of the tahsil. The tahsils of Firozabad and Etmadpur lie in the northern doab of the district, the former being in the north-eastern subdivision of the district and forming the eastern part of the tract north of the Yamuna ; to its east and north are the districts of Mainpuri and Etah respectively and to its west lies the tahsil of Etmadpur, its southern boundary being formed by the Yamuna which separates it from the tahsils of Fatehabad and Bah. It has an area of 205.6 square miles and contains 185 villages and a town. Its population is 2,61,099 (males 1,41,536 and females 1,19,563). Tahsil Etmadpur forms the western part of the trans-Yamuna region of the district. It is bounded on the north and north-west by the districts of Etah and Mathura respectively, in the east by pargana Firozabad and in the south by the Yamuna which separates it from the tahsils of Agra and Fatehabad. It has an area of about 278.2 square miles and contains 180 villages and 2 towns and its population is 2,45,401 (males 1,32,299 and females 1,13,102).

In the region south of the Yamuna lie the parganas of Bah, Fatehabad, Agra, Kiraoli and Kheragarh. Bah is the south-eastern subdivision of the district, the lower course of the Utangan forming its north-western boundary and separating it from tahsil Fatehabad. In the north the Yamuna separates it from the district of Mainpuri and towards the east from the district

of Etawah. In the south of the tahsil flows the Chambal which separates it from Madhya Pradesh. The greatest length of this tahsil, from east to west, is 40 miles and its breadth ranges from 9 to 11 miles. It has a total area of about 338.3 square miles and contains 205 villages and a town. Its population is 1,75,729 (males 93,460, females 82,269).

Adjacent to tahsil Bah on the north-west lies tahsil Fatehabad. It is almost in the middle of the tahsils lying to the south of the Yamuna and, except for a distance of about fifteen miles to the north-west where it marches with the headquarters tahsil, it is enclosed within natural boundaries. It is separated from parganas Etmadpur and Firozabad by the deep stream of the Yamuna which flows east. The Khari divides the pargana from tahsil Kheragarh and forms the south-western boundary until it joins the Utangan near the large village of Thana Shankar Dwari in pargana Fatehabad—the Utangan which forms the southern boundary of the tahsil, eventually joining the Yamuna near the village of Rihawali. The tahsil's greatest length from west to east is twenty-eight miles and from north to south it is about twelve and a half miles, the total area being about 241 square miles. It contains 163 villages and two towns. Its population is 1,65,552 (males 89,808 and females 75,744).

The pargana and the tahsil of Agra comprise the area surrounding Agra city on the southern side of the Yamuna. The greatest length of the tahsil from east to west is about 22 miles and its greatest breadth from north to south is about 19 miles. In the north it is bounded by the Yamuna, a bend of which also forms the eastern boundary of the tahsil and separates it from tahsil Etmadpur. In the south the pargana is bounded by parganas Kheragarh and Fatehabad and in the west by pargana Kiraoli. The total area of the tahsil is about 221.8 square miles and it contains 133 villages and 1 town. Its population is 6,63,280 (males 3,63,075 and females 3,00,205).

The pargana and the tahsil of Kiraoli lie in the extreme west of the district. The tahsil is bounded on the north by the Mathura district, on the south-east by tahsil and pargana Kheragarh, on the east by tahsil and pargana Agra and on the west and south by the State of Rajasthan. The Yamuna forms the north-eastern boundary of the tahsil, while on the south-west the Banganga or Utangan forms the boundary for a short distance. The greatest length of the tahsil from east to west is about 23 miles and its greatest breadth from north to south is about 18 miles. The tahsil has 169 villages and 2 towns and its total area is about 282.7 square miles. It has a population of 1,79,276 (males 96,573 and females 82,703).

Tahsil Kheragarh occupies the south-western corner of the district. On the east, south, west and north west it is bounded by Rajasthan, the northern boundary being formed by the tahsils of Kiraoli and Agra, the tahsil touching the boundaries of tahsil Fatehabad in the north-east. Thus, except that the north-western boundary is formed by a range of hills and that the

northern and south-eastern boundaries follow the general lines of the Khari Nadi and the Utangan, all the boundaries of the tahsil are artificial. The tahsil can be divided into two natural divisions, northern Kheragarh (which roughly can be described as the doab of the Khari Nadi and the Banganga) and southern Kheragarh, part of which consists of a long, narrow strip running south-west between the former states of Bharatpur and Dholpur. The total area of the tahsil is about 305.6 square miles and it contains 153 villages and a town and has a population of 1,68,805 (males 92,305 and females 76,500).

There is a treasury (under the charge of a treasury officer) at the headquarters of the district and a sub-treasury (in the charge of the tahsildar or a naib tahsildar) in each tahsil.

The whole district is divided into 26 police circles of which 9 have their headquarters in tahsil Agra, 1 each in tahsils Etmadpur and Kheragarh, 3 in tahsil Bah and 2 in each of the tahsils of Fatehabad, Firozabad and Kiraoli. The police-stations of Agra, Rakabganj and Kotwali are the city *thanas* and Tajganj, Lohamandi, Hariparbat, Sadar Bazar and Chhatta cover the city as well as the rural areas; the jurisdiction of the remaining two, Malpura and Dowki, extends over parts of Agra and also over tahsils Kiraoli and Etmadpur respectively. The police-station of Chhatta also covers the city and the rural areas of tahsil Agra. The three police-stations in tahsil Bah have their headquarters at Bah, Pinalat and Jaitpur Kalan, their jurisdictions being confined to the tahsil. The headquarters of the police-stations of tahsil Etmadpur are located at Khandauli, Etmadpur, Tundla and Aharan. A part of this tahsil is also covered by *thana* Chhatta of tahsil Agra. Tahsil Fatehabad has only two *thanas*, each located in Fatehabad and Shamshabad, although parts of the tahsil are also covered by the Iradatnagar and Dowki police-stations of tahsils Kheragarh and Agra respectively. The two *thanas* of the Firozabad tahsil are each located at Firozabad and Narki. The headquarters of the police-stations in tahsil Kheragarh are severally located at Kheragarh, Saiyan, Iradatnagar and Jagner. Fatehpur Sikri and Achnera are the only two police-stations in tahsil Kiraoli and a major portion of this tahsil is covered by the *thanas* of Kheragarh, Hariparbat and Malpura the first two falling in tahsil Kheragarh and the third in tahsil Agra.

Topography

Physical Divisions

The district may be divided into four physical divisions which are formed by its major rivers, the Yamuna, the Chambal and the Utangan. The area which lies to the north of the Yamuna forms part of the Ganga-Yamuna doab and includes the tahsils of Firozabad and Etmadpur. Between the Yamuna and the Utangan lies a uniform stretch of upland country which includes the tahsils of Agra, Kiraoli, Fatehabad and a

considerable portion of tahsil Kheragarh. The region between the Yamuna and the Chambal includes tahsil Bah and that to the south of the Utangan comprises the south-western part of tahsil Kheragarh.

The trans-Yamuna division has a level expanse of upland which is dissected by the inconsiderable affluents of the Yamuna, the main being the Jbina, the Sengar and the Sirsa. Small and isolated ridges of sand occur in this tract the characteristic feature of which is a light yellow loam of great natural fertility. In the south its almost level surface is cut up by deep and extensive ravines which render large areas unsuitable for agriculture. Another feature of this region is the occurrence of *kankar*, beds which are sometimes exposed or are left covered with a thin layer of soil due to active erosion in the vicinity of the ravines. The whole of the ravined belt is dotted with babul trees and is used as a grazing ground. The *khadar* or flood plain of the main rivers lies below the ravines and forms narrow belts by the sides of the ravines where tall grass grows in abundance.

The next physical division is a tract lying to the south of the Yamuna which extends as far as the Utangan. It is practically a level stretch of loamy soil, broken only by the Khari river and a drainage channel locally known as the Dahar (or Nahra). A few outcrops occur rising out of the alluvial plain in the west, from Fatehpur Sikri to Kiraoli. Along the course of the Khari Nadi there are ravines which grow longer and deeper as the river flows east-south-eastwards. Until the Yamuna reaches the Agra tahsil the ravines along its course break up the surface only for a short distance from the river line after which they are more marked, the land affected being rendered unculturable for over a mile in breadth. In tahsil Fatehabad they almost disappear for some distance (the highlands gradually sloping down to a low bank of alluvial land) but they soon appear again becoming deeper and broader as the river proceeds onwards. The ravines along the Utangan are similar to those along the Khari.

The third physical division, which is covered by the tahsil of Bah, is an oblong strip of land about forty-two miles long with an average breadth of eight or nine miles. It is bounded by the Utangan and the Yamuna in the north and by the Chambal in the south and is scored by the deep and extensive ravines of these rivers. The level upland, which forms the watershed between them, is very narrow and almost makes a ridge flanked on all sides by broken land. The soil in this watershed is a fine loam which becomes sandy as the ravines on the north are approached, whereas to the south the soil is of a clayey nature. The clay is dark in colour in the west and is known as *mag*. It becomes a genuine stiff clay (termed *matiyar*) in the eastern portion of the tract becoming somewhat sandy in the extreme east. In this tract the lowlands are more valuable agriculturally than those in the other parts of the district; indeed the *kachhar* is limited to a narrow, raised strip along the Yamuna,

though at some places (for example north of the village of Bateshwar in the north and north of village Khilaoli in the east) there are broad stretches of fine rich soil. The lowlands of the Chambal are extensive and produce magnificent crops because they are annually enriched with silt brought down by the rivers.

The fourth natural division of the district is that part of the Kheragarh tahsil which lies to the south-west of the Utangan. It is drained by several watercourses and is flanked by a spur of the Vindhya which runs along its northern boundary. Sandy and clayey soils are generally found in this tract which is dotted with numerous isolated hills. The water-table is near the surface but the nature of the underlying strata renders irrigation difficult. Due to the character of the soil, this tract differs from the rest of the district. Here the loam (*dumat*) is not only inferior in quality but also very limited in extent.

The hilly tract south-west of tahsil Agra, which occupies parts of tahsils Kiraoli and Kheragarh, may well be considered a fifth natural division of the district. The hills belong geologically to the Upper Vindhyan system including their lowest (the Kaimur group) as well as their highest (the Bhandrauli range) beds. The Bhandrauli and Fatehpur Sikri spurs are the two parallel but broken ridges of Vindhyan sandstone running south-west to north-east. The Bhandrauli range starts from the village of Churiyari and terminates near the village of Saunathi in the east of tahsil Kiraoli while the Fatehpur Sikri ridge starts from the village of Bahrauli and extends to the village of Khera near the south-western boundary of the tahsil. The elevation of these ridges does not exceed 150 feet above the surrounding plain. The rocks vary in colour from red to greyish-white, sometimes having a bluish tinge, as in the villages of Dhanauli and Ninwaha. The Fatehpur Sikri ridge, well known for its quarries, has supplied red sandstone for the construction of forts, palaces and mosques in Agra and Delhi.

The hills in tahsil Kheragarh are higher and well-defined, the highest point being Usra hill which is 810 feet above sea level. There are other less high ridges and hills, the most prominent being those lying to the east of Bargaon Khurd, to the east of Naya Gaon, near Nasana, near Khohara and near Udaina.

River System And Water Resources

The most prominent physical feature of the district is the river Yamuna with its tributaries, the Chambal and the Utangan, which in their turn have many other minor streams as their tributaries. These affluents form a broken chain of pools in summer but assume considerable volume during the rainy season, the velocity depending on the nature of the rainfall. During the monsoon the upper portions of the courses of these streams have low and shelving sides but their banks become more abrupt

as they approach the bigger rivers. They flow from north to south in the north of the Yamuna but to the south of the river they move from west to east.

Yamuna—The Yamuna, the chief river of the district, is personified in Hindu mythology as Suryatanaya, the daughter of Surya (the sun god), as Yamasvasa, the sister of Yama (the lord of death)¹ and as one of the wives of Krishna.² Another popular name of the river is Kalindi.³ It is said that on its banks the rishi Agastya underwent penances and austerities,⁴ King Bharat performed over 300 horse sacrifices⁵ and Shantanu 7 big sacrifices⁶ and Sahadeva distributed lakhs of gold coins.⁷

The first appearance of the river is in the north of tahsil Kiraoli where it forms the boundary of the district for some distance, separating the tahsils of Agra and Kiraoli from the district of Mathura. Making a convex bend it flows south for a mile or two and then turns in an easterly direction forming the boundary between the northern tahsils of Firozabad and Etmadpur and the southern tahsils of Fatehabad and Agra. In the extreme east of tahsil Fatehabad receives the waters of the Utangan and continues its course along the northern boundary of tahsil Bah, dividing it from the districts of Mainpuri and Etawah. From village Khilaoli the Yamuna finally leaves the district and passes into the district of Etawah. That the river has an extremely meandering course in the district is evinced by the fact that although its total length in the district is 145 miles, the distance (as the crow flies) from its point of entry to that of its exit is only half that length. Its course is marked by a wide belt of calcareous ravines which get steeper and wider as it flows from west to east, the only break being a six-mile stretch near Etmadpur Madra (a village six mile east of Agra). Here the old high bank of the river makes a large loop enclosing a tract of heavy alluvial soil.

Generally the banks of the river are firm, steady and stable and are scoured by many ravines but a strip of alluvial flood plain of varying width occurs between the cliffs and the river. The variation in the width of the main stream is from 500 feet to a quarter of a mile and the normal velocity is nearly two miles an hour but during the rains it rises to seven and a half miles.

Tributaries of Yamuna

Jhirna—The first tributary of the Yamuna in the district is the Jhirna (also known as the Karwan or the Karon) which joins it in the north. The stream enters the district near the village of Naharria which is in the

¹ *Harivansha*, Khilabhaga, IX, 8

² *Bhagvata Purana*, Dashama Skandha, Ch. 58, V. 29

³ Monier Williams' *Dictionary (English and Sanskrit)*, p. 848

⁴ *Mahabharata*, Vana-parva, Ch. 161, V. 55-56

⁵ *Ibid.*, Shanti-parva, Ch. 29, V. 46, Vana-parva, Ch. 90, V. 8

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vana-parva, Ch. 162, V. 25

⁷ *Ibid.*, Ch. 90, V. 7

north of tahsil Etmadpur. Its course continues in a southerly direction till it joins the Yamuna near Shahdara, a few miles from Agra. The area adjacent to the site where the stream enters the district is scoured by ravines. Another stream, also called the Jhirna, appears during the rains and flows along the common boundary of the tahsils of Firozabad and Etmadpur but it dries up in summer and is of little importance.

Sirsa—Another northern tributary of the Yamuna is the Sirsa which enters the district from district Etah, flows south-east in an ill-defined course and, after traversing some twelve miles, leaves the district near the village of Narki which is on the eastern border of the tahsil of Firozabad. In the summer it dries up but during the rainy season it swells and frequently inundates the low and marshy land along its course.

Sengar—Another northern tributary of the Yamuna which traverses the district is the Sengar. It is an insignificant stream which, after flowing parallel to the Sirsa for about seven miles, leaves the district near village Kotla and passes into the Mainpuri district.

Utangan—In this district the only southern affluent of the Yamuna is the Utangan or Banganga. It enters the district at the south-western corner of tahsil Kiraoli, near the village of Sarauli. It separates the tahsils of Fatehabad and Bah and joins the Yamuna at the village of Rihawali, ten miles east of Fatehabad. The main characteristic of this river is that it has a shallow bed of shingle and sand. During the rainy season it swells to a fair size, frequently inundating the low marshy land along its course and becoming liable to floods though it shrinks considerably during the summer. It proceeds east between high banks of stiff soil cut up by ravines and changes its course several times. A channel was made in 1848 near the village of Sarauli (in tahsil Kiraoli) for diverting the waters of the Fatehpur Sikri canal but the river appropriated this new channel for itself in order to find a way into the Khari. It retained this new course for over twenty years causing frequent floods. In 1885 it broke through its northern bank and destroyed the villages of tahsil Kiraoli and the adjoining fields. The flood of 1891 necessitated the training of the river and it was diverted to its old course to which it has adhered ever since. Several small tributaries feed the Utangan, the Kavar (or Goela) being the first to join it in this district which it enters in the south-western part of tahsil Kheragarh. After flowing in a north-easterly direction it passes from the villages of Jagner and Singaich to the Vindhyan hills and then bends eastwards to join the Utangan near the village of Ghosiana. The Kavar is also fed by some small affluents such as the Chulhi, Lohenri and Jhanjhan which are insignificant watercourses. During the hot weather they dry up completely but attain a fair size during the monsoon. The

Utangan is joined by the Parbati in the south of tahsil Kheragarh, a stream of a considerable size which flows into the district from the north-west.

Khari—This river is the only feeder of the Utangan in the north. It enters the district from the south-west of Fatehpur Sikri and proceeds north for a short distance till it meets the Orinia, another stream derived from numerous small channels which carry off the drainage from Bharatpur (in Rajasthan). From the junction of these two streams the Khari bends eastwards and after flowing under a bridge on the Fatehpur Sikri road it turns south-east at Singharpur and, passing the villages of Janegara and Akola in tahsil Kiraoli, demarcates the boundary between the tahsil of Kheragarh on the south and those of Fatehabad and Agra on the north. It finally meets the Utangan at the village of Motipura in tahsil Fatehabad. It flows in a shallow channel between low banks in the upper portion of its course but in its lower courses it is flanked by precipitous ravines. During the rainy season it is swollen by floods but in summer it shrinks to only a ribbon of water.

Chambal—This river rises in the northern slopes of the Vindhyas. Tasord is the village in the extreme west of tahsil Bah near which the river first touches the district along the boundary of which it flows as far as the border of district Etawah. The banks of the river are steep and high but there is a flood plain below the banks in which the river takes its course. During the rains it is fed by many torrents and consequently it becomes a wide and turbulent stream, frequently inundating the surrounding areas but in summer it shrinks to a thread of water winding along a sandy bed. Its velocity varies from two to six miles an hour according to the season and it is not navigable because of the variation in the depth and volume of its water.

Tanks—There are thirty-five tanks benefiting an area of 11,263 acres round about Jagner in tahsil Kheragarh and a big reservoir in the Agra tahsil, covering an area of 764 acres and holding 290 million cubic feet of water. These tanks belong to the irrigation department and are the only source of irrigation in this area, the water being released at the time of the *rabi* sowing. This water helps the soil to become fertilized by inorganic matter coming from the catchment areas and makes it fit for producing good *rabi* crops without the need of any subsequent irrigation.

The Keetham reservoir in tahsil Agra was constructed with the purpose of reclaiming the soil. It holds 290 million cubic feet of water and serves an area of 764 acres. In dry years, when the Yamuna fails to yield sufficient supplies of water for the waterworks of Agra city, this reservoir meets the shortage that occurs and it has become the centre of recreation and pisciculture in the district. An area of about 200 acres of the horticulture department is also irrigated by its waters. Licences for fishing in the reservoir yield about Rs.20,000 annually.

Geology

Practically the whole of the Agra district is covered by pleistocene to subrecent alluvial deposits of the rivers of the Indo-Gangetic system which have traversed this area. A narrow strip of outcrops of Vindhyan sandstone, running in a north-eastern to south-western direction, is exposed in the south-western part of the district. The deposition of the alluvium commenced after the final upheaval of the Himalayas and has continued all through the pleistocene age up to the present.

The alluvium in the district consists of interbedded deposits of sand, silt and clays. At place calcareous concretions are associated with this alluvium in the form of *kankar* and these are worked, when found suitable, for use as road-metal and for building purposes.

The Vindhyan sandstones, which are in many cases ferruginous, vary in colour from white and flesh-colour to deep-reddish brown. These are found as both freestones and flagstones and are often very homogeneous and soft and as such are suitable for elaborate and delicate carving.

Mineral Deposits—*Kankar*, brick and pottery-clays are the useful materials which are commonly obtainable from the tract occupied by the alluvium while building stone is quarried extensively from the Vindhyan sandstone formations.

Kankar—Calcareous concretions (locally known as *kankar*) are found throughout the district and occur both in block and in nodular forms. Extensive beds of the former (known as *dant*) are present in the ravines along the Chambal in tahsil Bah. The palace of the raja of Bhadawar, which is at Pinahat, is one of the buildings made of this material. *Kankar* is also burnt for the production of lime. The nodular form is found throughout the district but the quality varies from place to place, the more common variety being the *bichhua*.

Brick and Potter's Clay—Brick and potter's clay are found all over the district and are used for the manufacture of bricks, the most common material for house building in these parts. All urban and bigger rural centres not in the hilly regions of the district have their own brick-kilns which are located on their margins along the roads which radiate from them.

Building Stone—White, buff, pink, red and brown speckled Vindhyan sandstone is found in the south-western part of tahsil Kheragarh and in tahsil Kiraoli, the best variety being quarried in Tantpur, Ghaskata, Baghuar, Basai-Jagner, Naya Gaon and Dhanina. Here big blocks for door-posts, pillars and beams and thin slate-like slabs for paving and roofing are obtained in large quantities. Small pieces for ordinary building purposes are found extensively in the hills and in villages which are

near sandstone outcrops. Some quarries, such as those at Naya Gaon and Dhanina and the Nauri and Medhi hills, yield hard quartzite blocks that can be made into millstones, oil-presses and the like. Though good for ordinary uses, the stone from Kiraoli, Bhandrauli and Fatehpur Sikri does not stand carving. Some of the beautiful edifices of modern and mediaeval times which are seen in and around Agra, are built of red sandstone from these quarries, the durability of the material being tested by centuries of exposure to the elements.

Ground Water—On the whole in the alluvial plain of the district, which lies between the Yamuna and the Chambal, the water-table is fairly low (approximately eighty feet from the surface on an average). Gravel beds have been found near Agra when wells have been sunk at comparatively shallow depth but when they are sunk fairly deep, clay beds—between which underground water is stored—are reached, making the construction of wells very difficult and costly.

Climate

The district has, on the whole, a dry climate except during the monsoon months. The summer is hot and the total annual rainfall is comparatively less than in the neighbouring districts to the east. The cold weather period is from December to February and the hot season covers the period from March to about the middle of June, followed by the rainy season which goes on till the end of September. October and November are the transitional months.

Rainfall—Records of rainfall in the district for over ninety years are available for eight rain-gauge stations, the statements recorded at which and for the district as a whole being given in Table IV (i) of the Appendix. The figures show that the average rainfall in the district is 654.5 mm. (25.77") in a year. The rainfall decreases in general from the south-east to the north-west, 90 per cent of the annual rainfall being received during the monsoon season and nearly half of the remaining 10 per cent being accounted for by the winter rains. August is the month with the maximum rainfall which is slightly less than a third of the total annual rainfall. The variations in rainfall from year to year are large. During the fifty-year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall, amounting to 158 per cent of the normal, was received in 1949. The year with the lowest rainfall in the district, when it was only 30 per cent of the normal, was 1918. Again in this period, less than 80 per cent of the normal rainfall occurred in the 11 years from 1901 to 1911 of which two were consecutive but at individual stations there have been even four or five occasions when two consecutive years had less than 80 per cent of the normal rainfall. Three consecutive years of low rainfall have also occurred at one or two stations. The figures also indicate that the rainfall in the district was between 400 and 900 mm. in forty years out of fifty.

On an average there are 35 rainy days (days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. to 10 cm. or more) in the year, a number varying from 31 days at Bhikapur to 40 at Bah.

The highest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 320.0 mm. (12.60") which was at Kheragarh on August 12, 1872.

A statement regarding the frequency of the annual rainfall in the district as a whole is given below for the period 1901-50 :

Range in mm.	Number of years	Range in mm.	Number of years
201-300	3	701-800	10
301-400	3	801-900	7
401-500	3	901-1,000	3
501-600	8	101-1100	1
601-700	12	.. ..	..

Temperature—The only meteorological station in the district is at Agra the meteorological data of which may be taken as being typical of the weather conditions prevailing in the district. The hot weather begins when temperatures rise rather rapidly in March, May being the hottest month when the mean daily maximum temperature is 41.4°C. (106.5° F.). On individual days in this month and in June the day temperatures may reach over 48°C. (118°F.). The nights also become oppressive and continue to be so even in the monsoon months. With the onset of the monsoon after the middle of June, the day temperatures decrease by about 5° or 6°C. but the night temperatures remain high. In October day temperatures remain more or less the same as in September but nights become cooler. From November both day and night temperatures drop steadily and in January, the coldest month, the mean daily maximum temperature is 22.5° C. (72.5° F.) and the mean daily minimum is 7°C. (44.6° F.). In association with cold waves, which affect the district in the wake of passing western disturbances, minimum temperatures sometimes drop as low as below the freezing point of water and frosts occur frequently, particularly in January and early February.

Humidity—Except during the rainy months the air is generally very dry, particularly in the summer months and in the afternoons, when the relative humidity is often less than 20 per cent. The high humidity in the monsoon season, coupled with the increase in the temperature during protracted breaks in the rainy season, renders the heat extremely trying.

Table IV (ii) of the Appendix gives the data in respect of temperatures and humidity.

Cloudiness—In the winter and summer months the skies are generally clear or lightly clouded but in the cold season, when the district is affected by passing western disturbances, cloudiness may increase for a day or two. In the monsoon season the skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded.

Winds—Winds are generally light but in the latter half of summer and the early monsoon season they strengthen a little. In the summer months they blow from directions between south-west and north-west. In the post-monsoon season and the winter months, the direction of the winds in the morning is the same as that in the summer and in the afternoons northerly or north-westerly winds predominate.

Special Weather Phenomena—The highest incidence of thunderstorms and duststorms occurs in the period of April to June, squalls being caused at times which are often violent. Some of the thunderstorms are dry but others are accompanied by heavy rain and sometimes even by hail. Thunderstorms also occur in association with western disturbances in the winter months. The rainfall in the monsoon season is occasionally associated with thunder. Occasional fogs occur in the winter season.

A statement regarding the special weather phenomena and the average wind speed month-wise for the district is given below :

Month	Mean number of days with					Wind Speed (in kilometres per hour)
	Thunder	Hail	Duststorm	Squall	Fog	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	1.2	0	0.1	0.2	2.0	4.2
February	1.8	0	0	0.5	0.7	5.0
March	1.5	0.1	0.3	1.2	0	5.8
April	2.0	0.1	0.7	1.9	0	6.1
May	3.0	0.1	2.0	3.0	0	6.9
June	6.0	0.1	3.0	5.0	0	7.9
July	10.0	0	0.9	1.5	0	6.9
August	6.0	0	0.2	1.4	0.1	5.8
September	5.0	0	0.2	1.5	0.1	5.3
October	0.4	0	0	0.3	0.1	3.7
November	0.2	0	0	0	0.1	3.2
December	0.7	0	0	0.3	1.2	3.5
Annual	37.8	0.4	7.4	16.8	4.3	5.4

FLORA

Botanical Divisions and Nature of Vegetation

Botanically the district can be divided into three divisions: the ravined lands along the Yamuna and the Chambal, the non-ravined lands including the Yamuna-Chambal doab and the xerophytic areas of tahsil Kheragarh. In the first, xerophytic shrubs and stunted trees are also met with, the most common species being *reonj* (*Acacia leucophloea*), *cheonkar* (*Prosopis spicigera*), *hins* (*Capparis horrida*), *pilua* (*Salvadora oleoides*), *arusa* (*Adhatoda vasica*), *khajur* (*Phoenix species*), *hingota* (*Balanites roxburghii*), *kari* (*Dichrostachys civea*), *kakraunda* (*Carissa spicigera*), *chapat* (*Grewia flavescens*), *kairukha* (*Diospyros cardifolia*), *makoh* (*Zizyphus oenoplia*), *jharberi* (*Zizyphus numularia*) and *ber* (*Zizyphus xylocarpus*).

The tops of the ravines are arid and barren and contain the more xerophytic species like *kakril* (*Capparis aphylla*) whereas the nullah beds and sides carry comparatively more vegetation of a less xerophytic character. The first six species that grow in the ravined lands are also found along the nullah beds and milder slopes. The vegetation is denser and richer in the parts of the ravines near the rivers but the parts further away are either barren or sparse in vegetation. In such areas useless grasses like *safed lappa* (*Aristida adscensionis*) are found along with patches of *bhanjura* (*Aphuda mutica*), *chhoti jargi* (*Bothriochloa pertusa*), *jargu* (*Dichanthium amnulateum*), *mucel* (*Iscilema lexiu*), *dab* (*Demostachya cippinata*), *anjana* (*Ceuchrus ciliaris*) and *doob*.

The ravines along the left bank of the Yamuna are less barren than those in the Yamuna-Chambal doab and on the right bank of the Chambal *pilua* (*Salvadora oleoides*) occurs profusely and grows to a large size. The Yamuna-Chambal doab is almost devoid of any of these forest trees and is under cultivation. Grove lands of mango, *khini* (*Manilkara hexandra*) and *buron* (*Krataeva religiosa*) often occur in this area.

In the xerophytic areas of tahsil Kheragarh the same xerophytic species are found as in the ravined lands, the southern part of this area being almost a desert. Forest plantations of *babul*, *sheesham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *siris* (*Albizia labbek*) and *neem* (*Azadirachta indica*) have been raised in blocks in all these three botanical divisions.

Forests—The forests of the district are of the dry deciduous type owing to the low average rainfall. The growing period is limited to the three monsoon months of July, August and September and growth in the rest of the season is not very perceptible. The forest area of the district falls into four categories (as mentioned in Chapter IV). The first is the protected forest along the canals (268 acres); the second is the reserved forest

(7,975 acres); the third is the unclassified forest and the wastelands (44,978 acres); and the fourth consists of roadside avenues (58 miles) which are controlled by the forest department.

The protected forests mainly cover canal plantations on both sides of the Agra canal system. They are narrow, artificially raised stripes of vegetation running along the canals. The chief species raised here are *babul*, *neem*, *sheesham*, *jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*) and *mango* and the common species *siris*, *arru* (*Alanthus excelsa*), *amaltas* (*Cassia fistula*), *papri* (*Holoptelea integrifolia*), *kanj* (*Pongamina glabra*) and *tamarind*. The less common varieties of trees that are grown here are *kachnar* (*Bauhinia variegata*) and *siris*. Generally *sheesham*, *mango* and *siris* are found growing in good soil and *babul* and *jamun* in less fertile soil.

The reserved forests occur mostly on strips of land of varying width lying along the banks of the Yamuna which are cut up in gully formation and ravines. The ravines abut on the edge of the cultivated area and become deeper and larger as they approach the river. These areas were acquired by the government after payment of compensation to the owners during the period 1921 to 1923 in order to conserve the soil. As the results were encouraging, soil conservation schemes have been extended to large areas. The type of vegetation varies from place to place and the common species in this region are *reonj* (*Acacia leucophloea*), *cheonkar*, *farash* (*Tamrix auriculata*), *babul*, *bargad* (*Ficus indica*) and *pipal* (*Ficus species*). Shrubs like *hins* (*Capparis horrida*), *hingota*, *makoh* and *karaunda* (*Carissa spinarum*) are found and *khajur* (*Phoenix species*) also occurs here and there. The unclassified forests vested in the forest department after the abolition of zamindari in 1952 but a major portion of the area under these forests is overrun by ravines which are barren, arid and in various stages of erosion. These forests occupy 7,451 acres in tahsil Kheragarh, 3,035 acres in tahsil Kiraoli, 4,163 acres in tahsil Etmadpur, 3,781 acres in tahsil Firozabad, 22,519 acres in tahsil Bah and 4,088 acres in tahsil Fatehabad. The vegetation met with is of the same type as in the reserved forests. The roadside avenues, which have usually been developed along the national highway, are controlled by the forest department and, apart from providing shelter against the high temperature prevailing in the hot weather and absorbing the force of dust storms, add to the beauty of the countryside. The total length of such avenues is 58 miles of which 17 miles lie along the Agra-Gwalior road, 13 along the Agra-Mathura road and 28 along the Agra-Tantpur road.

A regular scheme of afforestation was introduced in the district under the First and Second Five-year Plans, 3,814 acres being planted in 1954-55 and 7,146 acres from 1956 to 1959. There are some grass preserves here also which are under the charge of the forest department.

FAUNA

The wild life of the district is more varied to the south of the Yamuna, particularly in the neighbourhood of the ravines along this river and the Chambal and in the hill tracts adjacent to Fatehpur Sikri and Kheragarh but animals and birds are not found in great numbers due to the lack of cover and the sparseness of vegetation. The species met with are those that prefer wide open spaces rather than dense jungle. The most commonly seen animal is the nilgai or the blue bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*). It is neither bovine nor blue in colour as its name erroneously suggests but is an antelope of a large size. It has hitherto enjoyed immunity on account of its name (as Hindus, who hold the cow sacred, do not kill this animal because they connect it with the cow) but the villagers have now realized its capacity for destruction and they do not object to its being killed by shikaris. Another kind of antelope which inhabits the plains of the district and is found in this region but is not very common, is the black buck (*Antelope cervicapra*). The *chinkara* or the Indian gazelle (*Gazelle bennetti*), which is also called the ravine deer, is found mostly in the ravines, the arid areas and the broken country along the Yamuna and the Chambal. It does not occur in large numbers and is getting extinct on account of indiscriminate shooting. The *chital* (*Cervus axis*) is not common to this place but has been introduced into some forest blocks such as Artauni and Surdas. The sambar (*Cervus unicolor*) was also brought into a few of the forest blocks here but is rare. The pig or wild boar (*Sus porcinus*) is very common and is found near the forest blocks or ravines. Of carnivorous animals the most common are the hyena and jackal (*Canis aureus*) which are not generally sought after by shikaris. The former abound in the hill tracts and are killed by local hunters. Foxes (*Vulpes bengalensis*) are sometimes seen but do not appear to be very common. Panthers are rare and are found mostly near the Jagner area. They live mostly on domestic animals or the young of the nilgai. Tigers are also rare and sometimes cross over from the Gwalior area. The *parha* (hog deer) is seen occasionally in the jungles along the ravines. The tortoise is frequently to be seen in the Yamuna and the Chambal.

The forests have a small population of wolves which are also dying out because of the sparseness of the vegetation and ruthless shooting. Efforts to preserve the wild life of these parts are being made by the forest department by strictly enforcing the game laws of the Indian Forest Act of 1927 and preventing random killing. Only restricted permits are issued to recognized shikaris for shooting destructive animals inside the afforestation areas and young plantations. The forests in tahsil Etmadpur are thin and so the number of wild animals there is small and though jackals and foxes are generally seen, they seldom cause any harm to human life. The nilgai is found in small numbers in the south-east of this tahsil. Other animals which are common are hares, wolves and wild cats.

Nilgais are found in large numbers all over tahsil Firozabad and specially in the villages along the rivulets. Due to indiscriminate killing in the past the number of black bucks has dwindled and they are very scarce now. Leopards and tigers, frequently found in the past in the Jagner circle (in tahsil Kheragarh) are now rare. Wolves and hyenas are generally found in the Dang area but a large number has been killed by Shikaris. Deer and nilgai, which cause great damage to the standing crops, are also found in great numbers in tahsil Firozabad.

In tahsil Kiraoli, leopards have also begun to frequent the Yamuna's banks near Mangraul Gujar and Runkata where afforestation is in progress. Nilgais are also found in this area and are very destructive.

There is a variety of wild life to be seen in the part of the country covered by tahsil Bah. Wild animals, including leopards, abound in the ravines of the Yamuna and the Chambal but due to indiscriminate killing, the number of leopards is gradually decreasing. Tigers are also seen in this region but their appearance is rare, the other carnivorous animals generally seen in the ravines being hyenas, wolves, jackals and foxes. The ravine deer is abundant in almost all parts of the ravines and the uplands. The nilgai is generally found in parts of the tahsil adjacent to the ravines.

Panthers are not found in tahsil Fatehabad but they come in occasionally from across the Rajasthan border. Deer, nilgais, pigs, foxes, jackals and hares are found in almost all parts of the ravines and they cause much damage to the crops.

Birds—A variety of birds including the adjutant and the crane was found in the district in the past but the number has gone down because of the openness of the tract and the sparseness of the vegetation. The forest department is trying to preserve the feathered species by enforcing strict protection.

The most common among the game birds is the partridge (*Francolines pondicerianus*) which occur everywhere and is locally known as *titar*. Other types of partridge, such as black partridge or *kala titar* (*Francolines vulgaris*), are found mostly near the forest blocks in the ravined lands. Painted partridge, also called *kala tital* (*Francolines pictus*), occur in the ravined lands of tahsil Bah.

Among quails the most common are the *bater* (*Coturnix communis*) and the *lava* (*Pardicula asiatica*) which are usually found in the forest blocks and ravined lands. Migratory birds, such as geese, ducks, teals, snipe and demoiselle cranes, are regular winter visitors of the district.

Reptiles—The varieties of snakes (suborder Serpentes or Ophidia) that are found in the district are the *ajgar* or python (*Python molurus*), *domuhi* or sand-boia (*Eryx johni*), Russell's sand-boia (*Eryx conicus*).

dhaman, racer or rat snake (*Ptyas mucosus*), wolf-snake (*Lycodon aulicus*), water-snake (*Natrix piscator*), *rakat-bansi* (*Coluber diadema*), striped keelback (*Natrix stolata*), black-barred snake (*Oligodon arnensis*), burrowing or blind snake (*Typhlops porrectus*) — a small worm-like snake—the cobra (*Naja naja*), the krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*), *Coluber ventromaculatus*, *Liopeltis calamaria*, *Coronella brachyura*, *Vipera russelli*, *phooras* (*Echis Carinata*), *paniwala* (*Tropidonotus piscator*), *kankutti pambu* (*Dryophis mycterizans*), sand-snake (*Psammophis leitheii*) and *kawriwala* (*Lycodon aulicus*). Among the lizards (sub-order Sauria or Lacertilia) that are commonly found in the district are the *goh* or monitor lizard (*Varanus monitor*), the house gecko (*Hemidactylus flaviviridis*), the tubercled gecko (*Hemidactylus brooki*), the *girgit* or the garden lizard (*Calotes versicolor*), the spinq-tailed mastigure "Oosarsanda" or *sanda* (*Uromastix hardwickii*), *bamani* (*Riopa punctata*), the stripe skink (*Mabuya dissimilis*) and *Ophisops jerdoni*.

Among the order of Testudines or Chelonia, three species of tortoises are common in the district, the Yamuna *kachhua* (*Kachuga tectum*) (which is mainly found in the Yamuna), the *patar* (*Trionyx gangeticus*) and the pond turtle (*Lissemys punctata*), *Geoclemys hamiltoni*, *Hardella thurgi*, *Kachuga dhongoka*, *Kachuga kachuga*, *Testudo elegans*, *Testudo elongata* being found in the lakes, ponds and rivers.

Two species of crocodiles (order Loricata or Crocodilia) are found in the district—*gharial* or long-snouted crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and *magar* or broad-snouted crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*) both of which inhabit the Yamuna and the Chambal and can be seen lying near the banks of these rivers in winter but their number is fast decreasing.

Fish—The rivers and tanks of this district abound in fish of the ordinary species such as *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *hilsa* (*Hilsa ilisha*), *bachwa* (*Europiithys vacha*), *anwari* (*Mugil Sp.*), *karaunch* (*Labeo calbasu*), *nain* (*Cirrhina mrigala*), *bhakur* or *katla* (*Catla catla*), *parhan* (*Wallago attu*), *tenger* (*Mystus seenghala*) and *belgagra* (*Rita rita*).

CHAPTER II HISTORY

The early history of the district of Agra is to some extent fragmentary and uncertain. The region never corresponded to any one kingdom and it was only on a few occasions that the whole of it formed part of a single realm, very often being divided among several bordering states. At least in the earlier part of its history its fate was usually linked with that of the kingdom of Mathura and prior to the sixteenth century no place in the district became the seat or capital of a mighty empire or even of a big kingdom. The antiquity of the city of Agra itself is doubted as it does not find mention in any literary or epigraphical record anterior to the twelfth century A. D. But the evidence of ancient coins and of other antiquities discovered here shows that some earlier town on the same site existed long before the advent of the Muslims in India¹ and, it is said, that the city was once known by the name of Yamaprastha.² Some writers identify Agra with Agravana of the *Mahabharata*³ and some with the Agra mentioned by the geographer Ptolemy.⁴ The name of the old pre-Muslim fort of Agra is said to have been Badalgarh⁵ and in certain mediaeval books written here the city has been mentioned by the name of Argalapura.⁶ Several other theories have also been put forward to account for the origin of the name Agra : that it is derived from *aga* (fire), from *agwara* (enclosure for fire), from *agara* (a salt pit or salt pan), from *agra* (first or prior), from *agara* (house or habitation), from *argala* (bar for keeping a door closed), from Agravana (one of the twelve forests of Braja-mandala), from Agrawal (a subcaste of the Vaishis) and from *age-rah* (the site that is ahead on the way)⁷. Although for the most part conjectural, some of these theories indicate that the beginnings of the history of this city and region lie in the dim past, a fact supported by a number of popular legends and traditions.

¹ Atkinson, E. T. and Fisher, F. H. (Ed.) : *Statistical, Descriptive, and Historical Account of the North-Western Province of India*, Vol. VII—Agra District, (Allahabad, 1884), p. 577

² *Ibid.*, p. 715

³ *Agra and Fatehpur Sikri*, (Government of India, New Delhi, 1958), p. 5

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Carlleyle, A. C. L. : *Archaeological Survey of India Report*, Vol. IV, p. 98, also footnote by General Cunningham

⁶ *Jain-Sandesh-Shodhanka*, No. 5, pp. 182-193

⁷ Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 577; Carlleyle, A. C. L. : *Archaeological Survey of India Report*, Vol. IV, pp. 93-95; Nevill, H. R. : *Agra: A Gazetteer*, (1905), p. 137; Keene, H. G. : *The Handbook to Agra*, p. 1; Latif, S. M. : *Agra. Historical and Descriptive*, p. 1 ff.; Beames, John (Ed.) : *Memoirs on the History, Folklore, and Distribution of the Races of the North-Western Provinces of India*, (Amplified edition of H. M. Elliot's *Supplemental Glossary of Indian Terms*), Vol. II, p. 209; Elliot and Dowson : *History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. V, pp. 98-99 (extract from *Makhzan-i-Afghani* of Niamatullah); etc. There is also a village named Agwar and another named Agarpur, both in tahsil and pargana Etmadpur and not very far from Agra itself.

A tradition ascribes the foundation of the city of Agra to an ancient king, Yamaraja (or to his son), who gave it the name of Yamaprashta.¹ Some writers say that he was the son of Raja Vena of Bayana.² In Hindu mythology Yama or Yamaraja, the lord of death, is the brother of Yamuna, the personification of the river on the banks of which the city of Agra is situated. According to another tradition, Raja Agrasena of the Solar race (who is said to have been the progenitor of the Agrawals) founded this city and made it his capital.³ In his *Tarikh-i-Daudi* the chronicler Abdullah associates Agra with Kamsa, the tyrant who was overthrown by his sister's son, Krishna, an incarnation of Vishnu. The Hindus, he writes, "assert that Agra was a stronghold in the days of Raja Kans, who ruled at Mathura; and who confined everyone that displeased him in the fort at the former place, so that in course of time it became the established state prison".⁴ This large prison-house might have had numerous heavy bars (*argalas*) for holding fast its massive gates, which might have led to the city being called Argalapura. A structure in the Gokulpura locality of the city is still known as Kansdarwaza (Kamsa's gate). The old fort of Badalgarh, which once stood on or near the site of Akbar's fort, is also said to have belonged to the age of the Mahabharata War.⁵ Pinahat (in tahsil Bah) is said to derive its name (originally Pandavahata) from the Pandavas and the river Banaganga (also known as the Utangan) to have sprung from the jet of water which rose from the hole made in the ground by Arjuna's arrow.⁶ Different traditions ascribe the foundation of the ancient city of Shauripur (also known as Sauryapura, Suryapura, Suripura or Surajapura) the ruins of which are spread over an area of several miles to the north and north-east of the town of Bateshwar (in tahsil Bah), to different persons of the name of Shurasena — one, the son of king Kartavirya Arjuna, another, the son of Rama's younger brother Shatrughna and yet another, the grandfather of Krishna.⁷ It is believed that it is to one of these kings that the Agra-Mathura region owes the origin of its ancient name Shurasena.⁸ According to the tradition of the Jains, Shauripur was the birthplace of the twenty-second *tirthankara*, Neminatha (Arishtanemi), the son of Queen Shivadevi and Samudravijaya, king of Shauripur (who was a grandson of King Sura — the founder of this city) and elder brother of Vasudeva (Krishna's father).⁹ It is for this reason that it is sacred of the Jains for

¹ Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 715

² *Agra, Eka Sanskritik Parichaya*, p. 3

³ Crooke, W. : *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Vol. I, p. 15

⁴ Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 450, 465; Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 577

⁵ Dharma Bhanu : *History and Administration of the North-Western Provinces*, pp. 1-2

⁶ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 137

⁷ Carlleyle, *op. cit.*, pp. 221-222; Bajpai, K. D. : *Braja-ka-Itihasa*, Vol. I, pp. 14-15

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Jinasena : *Hariyamsa*, Sarga 18, etc.

whom it has been a place of pilgrimage since very early times and but for whom the name Shauripur would have been lost in oblivion.¹ Many local legends, too, are current about this site, such as the following: that gold, silver and precious stones are found in the ground here, that it once 'rained gold and silver and gems from heaven' here many ages ago and that in ancient times a Hindu rani who happened to pass that way caused the Jain buildings of the town to be destroyed.² Chandwar (or Chandrapatha, near Firozabad) is associated with Krishna's father Vasudeva³, the south Yamuna tahsils of the district being usually deemed to be part of Brajamandala, 'that circle of eighty-four kos' which is traditionally associated with the early life of Krishna.⁴ In some mediaeval books Brajamandala is actually described as extending east as far as Janhu-vana or the village of Shurasena, both places being identified with modern Bateshwar,⁵ that is, ancient Shauripur. Bateshwar derives its name from its principal deity, Vateshvaranatha Mahadeva, whose shrine is believed to have originally stood here under a *vata* (banyan) tree.⁶ The place is also said to have been the hermitage of two mythical women ascetics, Anasuya and Shabari.⁷ Village Runkata (in pargana Kiraoli) is said to derive its name from Renuka, the wife of the rishi Jamadagni and the mother of the Brahmana champion Parashurama who is believed to have been an incarnation of Vishnu and is said to have killed his mother and brothers here at the bidding of his father.⁸ A pond in the village of Birthala (in pargana Kheragarh) is identified with the mythical *kunda* (pond) at which Indra (the lord of the heavens) celebrated by festivities his victory over the demon Vritrasura.⁹ A place on the banks of the Yamuna beyond Tajganj (the easternmost locality of the city) is associated with the legendary Raja Bhoja¹⁰ and village Luhenta (on the river Khari, near Iradatnagar in tahsil Kheragarh) with the equally legendary Banaphar heroes, Alha and Udala.¹¹

Archaeological explorations and excavations have revealed a number of pre-historic and ancient sites and antiquities in the district. Primitive sepulchral cairns, associated with the aborigines of the district and belonging to pre-historic times, have been noticed at the heights above the

¹ Carlleyle, *op. cit.*, pp. 221-222

² *Ibid.*, pp. 228-232; Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 575-576

³ Cf. Kasliwal, K.C. (Ed.) : *Prasasti-Sangraha*, p. 144

⁴ Growse, F. S. : *Mathura : A District Memoir*, pp. 68, 74, 75

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 74-75; Bajpai, K. D. : *Braja-ka-Itihasa*, Vol. I, p. 3

⁶ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 236; Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 718; Carlleyle, *op. cit.*, pp. 222-224

⁷ *Agra, Eka Sanskritik Parichaya*, p. 10

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 8; Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 577. Hamilton (in his *Gazetteer sub voce Agra*) by some mistake seems to associate these events with Agra proper.

⁹ Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 577, 720

¹⁰ Carlleyle, *op. cit.*, pp. 96-97

¹¹ *Agra, Eka Sanskritik Parichaya*, p. 3

villages of Jagner and Satmas (both in pargana Kheragarh) and on the ridge of the hill at a little distance to the north-east of village Khera (near Fatehpur Sikri in tahsil Kiraoli)¹ which is also a microlithic site, a number of tools, such as points, blades, etc., of carnelian, agate and other varieties of quartz having been discovered there (in 1958-59)². Poiya (four miles upstream from the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula), Runkata (ten miles north-west of the city of Agra) and Mahuar (about midway between Agra and Fatehpur Sikri) have been proved to be 'painted grey ware' sites. In Shauripur 'painted grey ware' as well as the succeeding 'northern black polished ware' were discovered in 1958-59³. The ruins of this city, perhaps the most ancient in the district, lie about a mile north-east of the town of Bateshwar, are spread over an area of about four miles and are chiefly represented by the two mounds called Purana Khera (former city) and Aundha Khera (overturned city). Traces of numerous temples, buildings and a small fort and large bricks are still visible all over the site.⁴ It appears that the city was built and destroyed at least three times (mostly owing to changes in the course of the Yamuna), because proofs of successive habitations of great antiquity have been discovered on neighbouring but different sites.⁵ Wherever some deep ravine, with its almost perpendicular banks, showed a section of the ground on which the city formerly stood, it was found that from twenty to thirty feet of the section in depth was almost entirely composed of ancient bricks of large size, tiles, pieces of pottery, small fragments of stone, ashes and everything in fact that betokened prolonged human habitation.⁶ Among the antiquities discovered at this site are a number of images, the majority being of Jain *tirthankaras* (like Adinatha, Neminatha and Parshvanatha), a few of Hindu deities (including a nearly full-sized erect image of Vishnu) and one or two perhaps of Buddhist origin. The images and other pieces of sculpture found here date at least from the Gupta period to early mediaeval times, one of the Jain images having Samvat 1084 (A. D. 1027) inscribed on its pedestal.⁷ Coins of the Indo-Greek and Indo-Parthian kings have also been discovered at this site.⁸ Several Kushana coins were discovered in the vicinity of village Tehu (in tahsil Etmadpur), the village itself yielding some early mediaeval sculptures.⁹ The head of a Buddha image of typical mottled Mathura red sandstone was found in a trench that was excavated

¹ Carlisle, *op. cit.*, p. 214; Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 581, 747; Fuhrer, A. : *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, p. 75
² *Indian Archaeology* (1958-59)—*A Review*, p. 74
³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 69

⁵ Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 575

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 576 ; *Archaeological Survey of India Report*, Vol. IV, p. 228

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 221-224; Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 575-576; Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 137, 236

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Indian Archaeology* (1957-58)—*A Review*, p. 69



Ancient Mounds of Shauripur
 [By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]



Ruins of Chandwar
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

near the dak bungalow at Fatehpur Sikri.¹ Several small Buddhist sculptures, a Jain image and some Naga figures were discovered in the mud at the bottom of the tank known as the Burhiya Tal which is situated near Etmadpur.² 'Some medals of uncertain age' were discovered at Agra and in 1869 over two thousand small silver coins, bearing the name 'Sri Guhila' or 'Guhila Sri', were dug up here.³ Outside the water gate at Agra, between the fort and the river, several big square pillars of black basalt were unearthed, as well as a very massive and sculptured image made of similar stone and representing the twentieth Jain *tirthankara*, Munisuvratanatha (as is evident from the tortoise symbol on the pedestal), with a dedicatory inscription in Kutila characters dated Samvat 1063 (A. D. 1006). It is believed that these pillars formed the colonnade leading from the river to an ancient Jain temple which was probably destroyed when the present fort was built.⁴ To the south of the fort, exactly opposite the Amar Singh gate, there are traces of a large mud fort of the early Hindu period⁵ probably the remains of Badalgarh, the famous old stronghold.⁶ On the right bank of the Yamuna, about three miles upstream from Akbar's fort, there is the site of an ancient garden-palace which is attributed to a certain Raja Bhoja and is believed to have been in existence previous to the Muslim conquest of this part of the country.⁷ From an old mound about a hundred yards to the north of the town of Kheragarh ancient sculptures have often been discovered and on another mound about two hundred yards east of the town there are the remains of a mud fort which was probably built on the site of a more ancient fort of bricks.⁸ At Kagarol (about five miles north of Kheragarh) old pieces of sculpture, images, coins, etc., have often been dug up.⁹ In the neighbourhood of the village of Kasaundi (about nine miles south-east of Tundla) there are the remains of several old fortresses, the original number of which is believed to have been fifty-two (*bavana-garhi*).¹⁰ Ancient sculptures and other antiquities have also been found in Jajau, Khetlighat (Khetlipura) and Etmadpur.¹¹ Hattkant (in tahsil Bah) was a flourishing town in mediaeval times and has the remains of an ancient fort.¹² The ruins of Chandwar, which was perhaps the most important

¹ *Indian Archaeology (1957-58)—A Review*, p. 69

² Carlleyle, *op. cit.*, pp. 207-208; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 74; Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 576

³ Carlleyle, *op. cit.*, p. 95; Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 577-578

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 578; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 69; Carlleyle, *op. cit.*, pp. 216-217

⁵ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 69; Carlleyle, *op. cit.*, pp. 205-206

⁶ Carlleyle, *op. cit.*, p. 98 and footnote by Cunningham; Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 578; *Tuzuk-i-Jehangiri* (ed. Rogers and Beveridge), Vol. I, p. 3

⁷ Carlleyle, *op. cit.*, pp. 96-97

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 210

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 210-212

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 208-210

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 213-215

¹² Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 74

city of the district about the beginning of mediaeval times, lie three miles north-west of Firozabad, cover the neighbouring country for miles and indicate that this city must have been an important and prosperous place.¹

The evidence of primitive sepulchral cairns and microlithic tools indicates the existence of human habitations in this district in pre-historic times, but nothing definite is known about the aboriginal inhabitants of these parts. In early times the Yamuna was the southern boundary for those Vedic Aryan settlers who might have set up frontier outposts on or near the site on which Agra stands today.² The earliest Aryan tribe, which came to be associated with this district, seems to have been that of the Yadus who are mentioned in the *Rigveda* as one of the ten tribes taking part in the Dasharajna or battle of ten kings against King Sudasa of the Bharatas,³ who, it is said, vanquished them (along with the Purus and the Matsyas, etc.) after which they, with the closely allied tribe of Turvasa, migrated to these parts.⁴ According to the *Manusmriti* the region covered by the present district of Agra lay in the Brahmarshi-desha⁵ which was the centre of the Vedic sacrificial cult and where, according to some scholars, many hymns of the *Rigveda* were also composed.⁶

For the dynastic history of the Yadus or Yadavas the chief sources of information are the *Puranas*, the Epics and Jain literature. According to the Puranic tradition Pururavas Aila, the son of Vaivasvata Manu's daughter, was the founder of the Lunar race and the great-grandfather of Yayati who was a famous emperor and conqueror.⁷ Yayati's eldest son was Yadu⁸ whose progeny came to be known as the Yadavas,⁹ the first Lunar dynasty to rise into prominence.¹⁰ Moreover, from almost the very beginning of their history the Yadavas (who were related by marriage to the Pandavas of Hastinapur) are found to be associated with Shurasena-desha (or the country of the Shurasenas or Shaurasenas) which included the region covered by the present district of Agra.¹¹ But when and how the region acquired this name is not definitely known.

The inhabitants of this region, the Shurasenas (or Vrishnis), receive praise in the Karna-parva of the *Mahabharata* in which they are described

¹ *Fuhrer, op. cit.*, p. 74 Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 238-239

² *Agra and Fatehpur Sikri*, p. 5

³ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 245

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 247

⁵ *Manusmriti*, 2. 19

⁶ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 387

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 274

⁸ *Ibid.* The Vedic literature does not corroborate this Puranic relationship of Yayati with Yadu although both find mention in the Vedic texts (*Cf. Ibid.*, p. 306)

⁹ *Mahabharata*, Drona-parva, ch. 144, vv. 6-7

¹⁰ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 274

¹¹ *Cf. Pargiter, F. E. : Markandeya Purana*, pp. 351-352; *Braja-ka-Itihasa, op. cit.*, pp. 2, 3, 15

as observing sacrificial rites¹ but elsewhere the final overthrow of the Vrishnis is ascribed to their irreverent conduct towards the Brahmanas² and they are branded as Vratyas, that is, deviators from orthodoxy.³ The kingdom of the Shurasenas is included in the list (preserved in the *Puranas*) of the kingdoms which flourished after the end of the Mahabharata War.⁴ Its capital was Mathura and it extended over at least the present districts of Agra and Mathura,⁵ probably with a second capital at Shauripur in the former district. The *Puranas* mention that after this war up to the time of the Nandas, twenty-three Shurasena kings (probably beginning with Krishna's great-grandson Vajra) ruled over this region but no dynastic lists are available⁶ nor are any other historical details forthcoming till the times of Mahavira and Buddha, both of whom are said to have visited these parts. The Shurasena country figures as one of the Solasa Mahajanapadas (sixteen premier states) of those times as mentioned in the early Jain and Buddhist texts and was generally paired with Matsya which lay to its west and south-west (roughly covering modern Bharatpur, Alwar and Jaipur).⁷ On the north-west it was bounded by Kuru, on the north by North Panchala, on the north-east by South Panchala and on the south-east by Chedi, and was ruled by the Shurasenas (or the Yadavas of the Shurasena country).⁸ The Shurasenas seem to have been subjugated by the Nanda king (probably Mahapadma) about the middle of the fourth century B. C.⁹ Nevertheless, the Shurasenas continued to be a notable people down to the time of Megasthenes (*circa* 300 B. C.) although at that time their territory must have formed an integral part of the Maurya empire.¹⁰ The Greek writer, Arrian, speaks of the Sourasenoi, an Indian tribe who possessed two large cities, Methora and Cleisobora, through whose country flowed a navigable river called the Iobares (or Jobares).¹¹ There is no doubt that the people meant here are the Shurasenas, the river referred to is the Yamuna and the first of the two cities is Mathura but there has been no unanimity regarding the identification of Cleisobora,¹² one opinion being that it denoted Krishnapura and was somewhere in the Agra district and another identifying it with Bateshwar (Shauripur).¹³ During the second century B. C., a powerful

¹ Raychaudhuri, H. C. : *Political History of Ancient India*, (sixth ed.), p. 151

² *Ibid.*, p. 142 ; *Mahabharata*, Maushala-parva, ch. 1, vv. 15-22; ch. 2, v. 10

³ *Ibid.*, Drona-parva, ch. 141, v. 15 ; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 142

⁴ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 319

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 325

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 1, 11-12; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 96

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 234

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 233-234; *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 5 ; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, p. 32

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 61 ; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 143

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 138; *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 383; Mc Crindle, J. W. : *Ancient India as described by Megasthenes and Arrian*, p. 206

¹² *Ibid.*, p. 142; *Archaeological Survey of India Report*, Vol. IV, pp. 222, 230

¹³ *Ibid.*, Growse, *op. cit.*, p. 258; *Braja-ka-Itihasa, op. cit.*, pp. 72-73

and independent dynasty came into existence in Mathura and held sway over parts of the Agra district.¹ The Indo-Greek and Indo-Parthian coins discovered from the ruins of Shauripur² bear testimony to its having been a flourishing city at that time.

About the middle of that century northern India, including this region, is believed to have been invaded by the Indo-Greeks.³ On the basis of the Hathigumpha inscription of King Kharvela of Kalinga it has also been suggested that he drove out these Yavanas from the Mathura-Agra region.⁴ A coin of the Indo-Greek king, Apollodotus (who appears to have been a son of Menander and to have reigned in circa 115-95 B. C.),⁵ was discovered from the ruins of Shauripur.⁶ Some scholars are of the opinion that these regions were under the Indo-Greeks⁷ but others are strongly of the opinion that such stray finds are no evidence of their rule in these parts.⁸ Moreover, the existence of the coins of the kings of Mathura and of the Arjunayanas, who between them held the greater part of the Agra district, tends to prove that these two powers had independent status and that they held sway over these parts till the second quarter of the first century B. C. when the Sakas established their rule here with the headquarters of their satrapy at Mathura.⁹ In the first half of the first century A.D. these Saka Kshatrapas (satraps) were superseded by the Indo-Parthians under their famous king Gondophernes.¹⁰ Some Parthian money has also been found in Shauripur (in the nineteenth century).¹¹ The Parthians were overthrown by the Kushanas in the last quarter of the first century A.D., the latter making Mathura their second capital.¹² Apart from other reasons the discovery of their coinage in the Agra district¹³ supports the presumption that it was under Kushana rule which lasted till the close of the second century A.D.

¹ *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 108; Narain, A. K.: *The Indo-Greeks*, p. 87.

² Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 575.

³ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, pp. 106-107; *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, pp. 95, 104; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 388; Narain, A. K.: *The Indo-Greeks*, pp. 82-83.

⁴ *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, pp. 112-113; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, pp. 117-118, 215-216.

⁵ Narain, *op. cit.*, pp. 122, 181, 125-126.

⁶ *Archaeological Survey of India Report*, Vol. IV, pp. 221-222.

⁷ Tarn, W. W.: *The Greeks in Bactria and India*, pp. 230, 238-240.

⁸ Narain, *op. cit.*, p. 89.

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 89-91; Allan, J.: *A Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum—Coins of Ancient India*, pp. LXXXII, LXXXIII, CVIII—CXVI.

¹⁰ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, pp. 128-130; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp. 451-452.

¹¹ Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 575.

¹² Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp. 458-479.

¹³ *Indian Archaeology (1957-58)—A Review*, p. 67.

After the downfall of the Kushanas, the Arjunayanas of the west once more became independent and strong in their former territory which lay within the triangle Jaipur-Dehli-Agra, evidently holding the western part of this district till about the middle of the fourth century A. D. when they were conquered and overthrown by Samudragupta, the Gupta emperor.¹ During the same period Naga kings, who ruled from Mathura and from Padmavati (near Narwar), seem to have held parts of this district.² These Nagas were also overthrown by Samudragupta since when, till the beginning of the sixth century A. D., the district formed an integral part of the Gupta empire.³ Soon after, the marauding hordes of the Hunas spread over the whole of this region, their chief, Mihirkula, having extended his sway over northern India as far as Gwalior (including this district).⁴ In 532-83 king Yashodharman of Malwa inflicted a crushing defeat on him and for a time became the master of the whole of this area.⁵ Whether the Maukharis of Kannauj held this district in the sixth century or not,⁶ the Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang (629-644 A. D.), specifically mentions the existence of a Kingdom⁷ which from his account appears to have included the present districts of Agra and Mathura⁸ and which was rich and fertile. Some scholars, however, regard Harsha (606-647 A. D.) as being the sovereign of the whole of northern India.⁹ It appears that the kings of Mathura continued to rule over the Agra region till their power was eclipsed by the sudden ascendancy of Yashovarman of Kannauj in the first half of the eighth century¹⁰ and after that by the newly growing imperialistic power of the Gurjara Pratiharas.

In the meantime, if not the whole of the district of Agra, at least its western portion as far as the city of Agra seems to have come under the sway of the Guhilas (Guhilaputras or Guhilots) of Rajasthan, a fact testified to by the discovery (in 1869) of a hoard of over two thousand small silver coins bearing the legend 'Guhila Sri' or 'Sri Guhila' in an ancient western form of the Devanagari script.¹¹ The Guhila of these coins appears to have been a member of that branch of the Guhilas of Mewar which established its rule in the neighbourhood of Jaipur about the beginning of the seventh century under a prince named Bharttipatta.¹² Guhila I,

¹ Allan, *op. cit.*, pp. LXXXII—LXXXIII; *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, pp. 257, 259; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, pp. 162-163.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 131, 168-171; *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, pp. 257, 259; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp. 535-536.

³ *Ibid.*; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. III, pp. 9, 19, 31.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 35, 37.

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 39-40; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 630.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 631; Tripathi, R. S.: *History of Kannauj*, pp. 55, 60.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 88, 118-119; Watters, T.: *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, Vol. I, p. 302.

⁸ Cunningham, Gen. A.: *Ancient Geography*, pp. 421-423.

⁹ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. III, p. 11.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 131.

¹¹ Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 577-578; Carleyle, *op. cit.*, p. 95.

¹² *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. III, p. 160.

his son and successor, seems to have reigned sometime before 684 A. D. as the Chatsu record of his son Dhanika (who ruled up to 725) bears that date. It also appears from this record that this branch of the Guhilas ruled over an extensive region¹ which might have included the district of Agra and that they continued to hold it even in the time of Yashovarman, probably as his feudatories. After 750 Dhanika's son Auka and grandson Krishna seem to have acknowledged the suzerainty of the Gurjara Pratihara² who, under king Vatsaraja (783 A. D.), established their supremacy over a large part of northern India including the Agra district.³ Vatsaraja's son, Nagabhatta II, conquered Kannauj and made it his capital.⁴ Guhilot Shankaragana (Krishna's son) was his feudatory⁵ and Shankaragana's son, Harsharaja, seems to have served him as well as his successors, Ramabhadra and Bhojadeva⁶ (circa 836-882), the latter being the greatest of the Gurjara Pratihara monarchs who also had a powerful feudatory and helper in the Guhilot chief, Guhila II (son of Harsharaja).⁷ Guhila II was a mighty warrior and is said to have conquered the king of Gauda (Bengal) and levied tribute on the princes of the east.⁸ He seems to have survived Bhojadeva and to have served the latter's son, Mahendrapala, as well.⁹ Some scholars ascribe the Agra coins to this Guhila¹⁰ who might have made it his second capital and struck his own coins here. His son, Bhatta, was the feudatory of Mahipala, the Gurjara Pratihara king¹¹ and Bhatta's son and successor, Baladitya, married a Chauhan princess.¹² Perhaps the Guhilas broke off all relations with the Gurjara Pratihara not long after 946 A. D., under their chief Bhatri-patta II¹³ who might have been identical with Baladitya (mentioned above) or his successor.

The decline of the Gurjara Pratihara power in the second half of the tenth century was marked by the declaration of independence by a number of their feudatories and by the establishment of new Rajput principalities.¹⁴ Consequently, in the north-eastern portion of the Agra district, north of the Yamuna, the Chauhans established themselves firmly

with Chandwar (near Firozabad) as their chief city.¹ A Yadava dynasty became strong in Bayana (in Bharatpur) and it seems to have extended its sway over the south-western part of the district of Agra, probably by ousting the Guhilas from there.² Another Yadava family was ruling in Mahaban (near Mathura) and it might also have held some of the north-western portion of the Agra district.³ The remaining south-eastern part of the district seems to have been held by the Kachchhapaghata of Gwalior, who under Vajradaman, rose to eminence about 977 A. D.⁴

About 1018 Mahmud of Ghazni defeated Kulachandra, the Yadava ruler of Mahaban, who owned a large number of forts and a strong army.⁵ Another Rajput chief of this region, Chandrapala, was vanquished by Mahmud though he offered a brave resistance from his fort of Asi.⁶ Chandrapala is said to have been one of the most powerful chiefs of Hindustan at that time⁷ and is often identified with Chandrapala, the Chauhan king of Chandwar.⁸ It has been suggested that Mahmud attacked the Chauhan stronghold of Chandwar.⁹ The statement of the historian Abdulla that 'when the army of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni invaded Hindustan, he so ruined Agra that it became one of the most insignificant villages of the land'¹⁰ and that of Jahangir that 'Agra, even then a city of considerable magnitude, was praised by a poet of Ghazni in the reign of king Masud III'¹¹ (1099-1115 A. D.) attributing its raid to Mahmud, are not corroborated by any contemporary records and appear to be the result of a misinterpretation of certain verses of the *Diwan-i-Salman* of Salman, a Persian poet, who lived at Ghazni and died in 1126 or 1131 A. D.¹² In this poem the following words have been put into the mouth of the invader: "The fortress of Agra is built amongst the sand, like a hill; its battlements are as hillocks. No evil had ever befallen its bulwarks; nor with it had Time the deceiver dealt guilefully. When it was encompassed by the army, the battle waxed warm with arrows and swords. At night, when the moon arose, the Amir of Agra, Jaipal (or Bathal), came down from the crest of the rampart to the gate

¹ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. III, p. 160

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 23

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 24-25

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 31

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 109

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 31

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 110

⁹ *Ibid.*; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 250

¹⁰ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV, p. 110

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 280

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 280 ff.; *Braja-ka-Itihasa*, *op. cit.*, p. 129

¹ Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 579-582

² *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, pp. 55-56

³ *Braja-ka-Itihasa*, *op. cit.*, pp. 129-130

⁴ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, p. 56

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 13-14

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 15

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 579

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 450 (extract from Abdulla's *Tarikh-i-Daudi*)

¹¹ Jahangir: *Tuzuk-i-Jehangiri* (trans. by Beveridge), Vol. I, p. 4

¹² Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 578

of the fortress."¹ It has been hinted that some later hand might have substituted in Salman's verses the name of Agra for that of another town,² or that it was probably Agroha (in East Punjab).³ Khondamir, in his *Habib-us-Siyar*, states that during one of his several invasions into India king Ibrahim of Ghazni (1059-99 A. D.) took the fort of 'Azra' (probably Agra).⁴ The historian Firishta also refers to raids made into the interior of northern India by Hajib Taghantigin, a general of Ibrahim's son, Masud.⁵ This doubtful raid of Agra by the Ghaznavids is placed about 1080 A. D. in the reign of Ibrahim and during Masud's (or Mahmud's) governorship of the Indian province of the Ghazni kingdom.⁶ Jaipal, who is said to have held the fort of Agra at this time, seems to have been a Chauhan raja of Chandwar. These raids, if they took place at all, were merely transient episodes and had no lasting effect on the general life and polity of the district which remained immune from foreign invasions or incursions for over a century.

Thus from about the middle of the tenth to the beginning of the thirteenth century the district of Agra remained in the almost undisturbed possession of certain Rajput clans who held sway over the Meos (possibly akin to the aborigines of the district) and other primitive tribes inhabiting the hilly country of Kheragarh.⁷ The early history of these Rajput settlements is shrouded in the mists of time but it is certain that the Chauhans were the most important among the Rajputs of the district. It is said that they settled down along the banks of the Chambal under their leader, Manik Rai, a prince from Ajmer, towards the close of the seventh or the eighth century.⁸ From there they seem to have crossed the Yamuna and spread over the whole of the north-eastern part of the district extending well beyond its frontiers into the neighbouring districts of Mainpuri, Etawah and Etah.⁹ Shivaraja, the father of the Chauhan wife of Baladitya (The Guhila chief),¹⁰ may have belonged to this branch. It was about this time that Chandrasena Chauhan founded the city of Chandwar (Chandrapatha or Chandravada).¹¹ His son, Chandrapala, seems to have been a powerful king who bravely resisted Mahmud of

Ghazni (in 1018 or 1022) from his frontier stronghold of Asi.¹ Chandrapala's grandson, Jaipal, seems to have resisted, about 1080 A. D., another Ghaznavid attack from his fort of Agra.²

An offshoot of the Chandwar family came to be known as the Bhadauria, probably from village Bhadaura (near Ater in Gwalior), giving in turn the name of Bhadawar to the tract including Ater and other parganas in and adjoining the southern part of Agra district.³ The Bhadaurias later began to intermarry with the Chauhans. The six subclans into which they are divided include the Chandrasenia (probably so called after the reputed ancestor of the Chandwar family) and the Raut which represents the principal Bhadauria family.⁴ It is said that some time in the thirteenth century, when an unspecified calamity befell the house of Chandwar, the wife of Raja Raut Sal crossed the Yamuna and took refuge in a village (in tahsil Fatehabad) where she gave birth to a son who was given the name of Rajju Raut.⁵ At this time a noted freebooter named Hatiya, a Meo, had a fastness at Hatkant. Rajju Raut is said to have driven him out as well as some other rebellious Meos from what is now tahsil Bah and to have established his rule at Hatkant and founded the principality of Bhadawar.⁶ As his twenty-fourth descendant was the raja of Bhadawar in the last quarter of the last century, Rajju Raut might well have belonged to the thirteenth century and the calamity referred to might have been one of the many raids, attacks or important sieges to which Chandwar was subjected at the hands of the early sultans of Delhi.

The Sikarwars or Sikarwals are a branch of the Bargujars (one of the thirty-six royal clans) claiming descent from Rama's son, Lava. According to their traditions current in Agra, they came from Ayodhya by way of Gwalior, Jaipur and Bharatpur and settled down in Sikri (Fatehpur Sikri) from which the tribe is said to have derived its name, under their leader Chandraj (815 A. D.).⁷ In 1088 A. D. Bijai Singh Sikarwar is said to have left Sikri and to have expelled the Vaish landholders from Sarendha (in tahsil Kheragarh) and by 1196 this tribe is supposed to have spread over the whole tract between the Utangan and the Khari Nadi.⁸ The Tomars seem to have migrated to this district from Delhi about the middle of the twelfth century, Agra being the only district where persons bearing the old tribal name (Tomar or Tonwar) could

¹ Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 522-525 (extract from *Diwan-i-Salman*)

² Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 578-579

³ Hodivala, H. S. : *Studies in Indo-Muslim History*, p. 496

⁴ Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 205

⁵ Cf. Briggs, Col. J. : *Tarikh-i-Firishta*, (Eng. Trans.), Vol II ; Beames, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 209

⁶ *Ibid.* ; Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 579-80 ; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, pp. 94-95

⁷ Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 581

⁸ Tod, Col. J. : *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I, p. 88 ; Vol. II, pp. 44, 45 ; Beames, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 69, 25

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 64-66

¹⁰ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV, p. 110

¹¹ Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 579

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 578-79 ; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 138

² *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol V, pp. 94-95

³ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 89 ; Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 474 ; Beames, *op. cit.* Vol. I, p. 25

⁴ *Ibid.* ; Crooke, *op. cit.*, Vol I, p. 250

⁵ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 90 ; Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 474

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 475, 741

⁷ Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 482-83

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 483 ; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 322

be counted by the thousand in the last decades of the nineteenth century.¹ This again is one, if not the only, district in which the Indoliyas, believed to be an offshoot of the Tomars and to have come here from Indor, are represented.² The Gahlots of Ahran (in tahsil Etmadpur)³ seem to have been the remnants of the old Guhilas (or Guhilots) of Agra-Jaipur. The Moris of tahsil Kiraoli assert that they are descended from some Sisodias who escaped from Chittor through a *mori* (drain) during a siege of that fort but actually they seem to have been the descendants of the ancient line of the Mauryas of Magadha, a branch of which ruled over Chittor till the eighth century A. D. when they were expelled by the Guhilots and migrated to other parts including this district.⁴ Kheragarh continued to be held by the Yadavas of Bayana till the thirteenth or fourteenth century when the Panwars seized it from them and settled down there.⁵ Almost all the other Rajput tribes of the district came here in later times.⁶

It was in 1193-94 A. D. that the district became the scene of a great battle between King Jayachandra Gahadavala of Kannauj and the Muslim invader, Muiz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam Ghorī (who had a force of 50,000 horse), the grim contest taking place in the neighbourhood of Chandwar. Jayachandra had almost scored a victory when he was wounded in the eye by a chance arrow and fell dead. Whether the victor besieged Chandwar is not certain⁷ but in 1196 he advanced against Kunwarpala, the chief of Thanagarh (about fourteen miles south-east of Bayana), and acquired possession of the fort and the territory of Bayana (including parts of the district of Agra) making them over to one of his generals, Baha-ud-din Tughril. Tradition affirms that the Chauhan stronghold of Chandwar, which was also the most important fortress of the district, underwent a protracted siege of twelve years, its raja (Chandrasena or Bhim Singh) being finally defeated by the Ghorī Sultan in 1204 A. D. at Himmatpur (midway between Etmadpur and Firozabad). Near this place there is a very large mound said to be the site of an ancient Chauhan city which was destroyed by the Ghorī invader and from which the surrounding Chauhan villages are reputed to have sprung.⁸ It is also said that subsequently Qutab-ud-din Aibak had to subdue Chandwar.⁹

¹ Beames, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 322; Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 473

² *Ibid.*, p. 483

³ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 225

⁴ Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 581

⁵ Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 306

⁶ Atkinson and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 581

⁷ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, pp. 54-55

⁸ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV, pp. 54-55

⁹ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, p. 12

Under the sultans the district was governed from Bayana,¹ a fact frequently mentioned in their chronicles. Baha-ud-din Tughril was the first governor who ruled this territory for a long time.² The district, however, continued to be held by the local chiefs as tributaries of the sultans, the north-eastern tract of the district remaining with the Chauhans who, though acknowledging the suzerainty of the sultans, made frequent efforts to shake off their authority. From the *Anuvrat-ratna-pradipika* of the Apabhramasa poet, Lakha, written in Chandwar in 1256 A. D. in the reign of the Chauhan king Bharatpala, it appears that at that time Chandwar was a very prosperous and beautiful city, the king a powerful and just ruler and the inhabitants well-mannered and cultured. The poet's patron was Kanha, the Jain minister of the King.³ Another important Chauhan stronghold was Raivaddiya (probably Raibha near Agra) and the predecessors of the king of the place were Ahamalla, Ballala, Jahada and Abhayapala (Bharatpala's father).⁴ It, however, cannot be said with certainty which of these rulers was a contemporary of Shihab-ud-din Ghorī and resisted the latter's onslaught. Another Jain work, the *Bahubalicharita* of Dhanapala (also in Apabhramasa), written in Chandwar in 1397 A. D., gives the names of Sambhari Rai, Ganapati, Kanhadeva, Sarangadeva and Abhayachandra as the successive Chauhan rulers of that city, the last of them or one of his sons, Jayachandra or Ramachandra reigning in that year.⁵ About that time still another Jain work in Sanskrit was written here by Padmanandi.⁶ The western part of the district apparently continued to remain under the descendents of Kunwarpala.

For a long time nothing is known about the history of the district but in the reign of Ala-ud-din Masud (1242-46) the territory was conferred on Malik Ikhtiyar-ud-din Qaraqash Khan who died in 1246-47.⁷

Regarding the Bhadaurias it is said that at the age of twelve their chief, Rajju Raut, having obtained Sultan Nasir-ud-din's permission, extirpated the turbulent Meos then infesting tahsil Pinahat and established his rule at Hatkant. Shortly afterwards the Sultan rewarded him with the territory of Bhadawar in this district.⁸

¹ Abul Fazl : *The Ain-i-Akbari*, translated into English by H.S. Jarrett, Vol. II, (Calcutta, 1949), p. 191 ; Niamat-Ullah : *Tarikh-i-Khan-i-Jahan Lodi* (Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Calcutta, 1955, p. 132)

² Minhaj Siraj : *The Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, (Adi Turk Kalin Bharat, Aligarh, 1956, p. 11)

³ *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V, pp. 349-50

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 349-50

⁵ Kasliwal, K. C. : *Prasasti-Sangraha*, pp. 138-147

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 57-59

⁷ Minhaj Siraj : *The Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, (Adi Turk Kalin Bharat, Aligarh, 1956, p. 63)

⁸ Atkinson, E. T. : *Statistical, Descriptive, And Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. VII, Agra District, (Allahabad, 1884), pp. 474-75

In 1252-53 the territory was in the charge of Qutlugh Khan,¹ the governor of Bayana, who was followed by Malik Nasrat Khan Badru-ud-din Sunqar Sufi Rumi for a short time.² On February 17, 1259, the sultan conferred the charge of Bayana on Malik Sher Khan Sunqar.³

During the time of Balban and that of his successors no mention is made about the district but the control of the sultans was probably lax. The turbulent Mewatis infested the territory of Bayana and its neighbourhood. In the first year of his reign (1266 A. D.) Balban succeeded to some extent in turning them out. He ordered the clearance of jungles which were their chief refuge and established a number of police out-posts. Many Mewatis were killed in the fight with Balban's forces, about a lakh of whose warriors also fell in these operations.⁴

The tract seems to have remained quiet during the rule of the Khaljis. Ala-ud-din Khalji, who ascended the throne in 1295, started ruling with a firm hand. No rebellion in the Bayana region is mentioned in contemporary chronicles but the siege of Chandwar might have occurred in the reign of this sultan (and not in that of Ala-ud-din Ghor). In 1301 Ulugh Khan is mentioned as being the *muqta* of this territory.⁵

After the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji there is a long and inexplicable lacuna in the history of this region which is not mentioned in contemporary chronicles except that Ibn-i-Battutah (who visited Bayana in July, 1342) says that at that time Muzaffar Ibn-ul-Daya was the *muqta* of the place.⁶ From Bayana, Ibn-i-Battutah went to Kol (Aligarh) and he must have passed through this district. But the Chauhans, who held the eastern portion of the district with Chandwar as its headquarters, seem to have withdrawn their allegiance from the Delhi sultans about this time and during Firuz Tughluq's reign they organised themselves into a strong confederacy led by the Chauhans of Etawah. In 1377-78 Firuz Tughluq proceeded against them and brought them to submission.⁷ A few years afterwards they again overthrew his authority and once again he set out from Delhi to crush them and entrusted this task to Firuz bin Taj-ud-din Turk who repressed the Chauhans (including the chieftain of Chandwar) with a strong hand.⁸ During Firuz Tughluq's reign Muin-ud-din was the *muqta* of Bayana.⁹

¹ Minhaj Siraj : *The Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, (Adi Turk Kalin Bharat, p. 50)

² *Ibid.*, p. 77

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 54-55, 79

⁴ Ziya-ud-din Barani : *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi*, (Khalji Kalin Bharat, pp. 163-64)

⁵ Ziya-ud-din Barani : *Tarikh-i-Firuzshahi*, (Khalji Kalin Bharat, Aligarh, 1955, p. 59)

⁶ Ibn-i-Battutah : *Travels* (Tughluq Kalin Bharat, Part I, p. 258)

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 224

⁸ Yahya bin Ahmad Abdullah Sirhindi : *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi*, (Tughluq Kalin Bharat, Pt II, p. 224)

⁹ Muhammad Bihamad Khan : *Tarikh-i-Muhammadi* (Tughluq Kalin Bharat, Part II, p. 227)

The weak successors of Firuz Tughluq could not maintain control over this territory in which the Chauhans were growing in power. In 1388 soon after Firuz Tughluq's death, the Rajputs of Chandwar, along with those of Etawah, Bhongaon and Bhatund (not identified) defeated a strong army which was under Mahmud bin Firuz Khan. Sultan Ghayas-ud-din Tughluq Shah marched against them but he also was defeated and a number of his nobles lost their lives in the engagement. The sultan returned after concluding a hasty treaty.¹ He was murdered soon after and his successor, Abu Bakr Shah, won over these Rajput chiefs by friendly overtures. But he also was murdered and in 1391-92 the Rajputs again organised themselves under the Chauhan chiefs Bir Singh, Sabir, Adharan and Bir Bhan and rebelled. Muhammad Tughluq III sent his vizir, Islam Khan, against Bir Singh, himself proceeding against Rai Sabir of Etawah who was defeated. He passed through the district of Agra on his way back to Delhi by the river Yamuna.²

In the following year Abhai Chand of Chandwar and some other Rajput chiefs again rose in rebellion. Mahmud Shah Tughluq despatched Malik Maqarrab-ul-mulk to suppress them but as they were very strong he avoided a direct engagement and, making overtures of peace and friendship, induced them to enter the fort of Kannauj where they were all beheaded in cold blood. Thus the Rajput confederacy was weakened for a short time³, but they soon reasserted themselves. The Bhadaurias had organised themselves into a strong force in Hatkant by taking advantage of the downfall of the Tughluqs (which was caused by the Timurid invasion in 1398), and even the Muslim governors of various *aqtas* declared their independence.⁴ In Bayana, Shams Khan Auhadi rebelled and in the winter of the following year the emperor Mahmud sent Iqbal Khan to fight against him and he, and the Rajputs of the neighbouring territories were defeated.⁵

About 1410 Sultan Mahmud of Kalpi, who had set himself up as an independent ruler, advanced on Hatkant to punish the Chauhans, laying it waste and destroying the beautiful palace of their chief, Udai Raj.⁶

In 1414, Khizr Khan, the first Saiyid ruler, sent Taj-ul-mulk against the Rajputs of this region and succeeded in exacting tribute from the rulers of Chandwar, Gwalior and Seori. He also wrested Jalesar from the Chauhans

¹ Yahya bin Ahmad Abdullah Sirhindi : *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi* (Tughluq Kalin Bharat, Part II, pp. 228-29)

² *Ibid.*, p. 213

³ *Ibid.*, p. 213; Nizam-ud-din Ahmad : *Tabaqat-i-Akbari* (Tughluq Kalin Bharat, Part II, p. 355)

⁴ *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, (Delhi, 1958), p. 205

⁵ Yahya bin Ahmad Abdullah Sirhindi : *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi*, translated into English by K. K. Basu, (Baroda, 1932), pp. 174-75

⁶ Muhammad Bihamad Khan : *Tarikh-i-Muhammadi* (Uttar Tein ur Kalin Bharat, Part II, p. 32)

of Chandwar and put his own officers in charge of it.¹ In 1416-17 Taj-ul-mulk was sent to Bayana and Gwalior to recover the yearly tribute and arrears of revenue and after plundering the countryside he returned to Delhi, crossing the Yamuna near Chandwar² which early in 1420 he laid waste.³

About November or December, 1426, Sultan Mubarakshah proceeded against Bayana to suppress the rebellion of Muhammad Khan (Shams Khan Auhadi's son) who submitted and, with his family, was taken to Delhi as a hostage. Mubarakshah bifurcated the *aqta* of Bayana — one portion (with Bayana as its headquarters) was conferred on Muqbil Khan and the other, the eastern portion with its headquarters at Sikri (Fatehpur Sikri) comprising the district of Agra, was given to Malik Khair-ud-din Tuhfa. Mubarak Shah levied tribute on the Rai of Chandwar and returned to Delhi in March or April, 1427.⁴ Muhammad Khan, however, having escaped from Delhi, soon recovered his territory from Khair-ud-din Tuhfa. Malik Mubarak was sent from Delhi to capture the fort of Badalgarh but the garrison stood the siege and he returned without achieving his objective. Muhammad Khan was able to procure the help of Ibrahim Shah Sharqi (of Jaunpur) who advanced on Bayana. Mubarak Shah crossed the Yamuna near Chandwar and on April 2, 1428, a day-long battle was fought without any decisive result. When Ibrahim Shah retreated, Mubarak Shah did not pursue him but proceeded to Harkant and Gwalior from where he recovered his tribute from the chiefs. On his way back to Delhi he captured Bayana from Muhammad Khan who retreated to Mewat.⁵

In 1429-30 Mubarak Shah again came to Harkant. The raja fought bravely but fled, his territory being harried and large numbers of his people being taken prisoners.⁶

In May, 1432, the sultan again sent an expedition under Malik-ush-sharq Imad-ul-mulk to suppress the rebels of Bayana. Although the result of this campaign is not known⁷, it appears that he came back unsuccessful, for two years later, Muhammad Shah (Mubarak Shah's successor) granted the *aqta* of Bayana and the adjoining territories as far as the doab to the Chauhan, Sidhpal and Sadharan. They proceeded against Yusuf Khan Auhadi, who held the fort of Bayana, but were defeated.⁸

¹ Yahya bin Ahmad Abdullah Sirhindi : *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi*, translated into English by K. K. Basu, (Baroda, 1932) pp. 190-92

² *Ibid.*, p. 192

³ *Ibid.*, p. 197

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 212-13

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 215-16

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 222

⁷ Yahya bin Ahmad Abdullah Sirhindi : *Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi* (Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat, Part I, p. 43)

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 51

When Bahlul Lodi came to the throne in April, 1451, Bayana was under Daud Khan Auhadi and some parts of the district were under the control of Ahmad Khan Mewati.¹ Bahlul first defeated the latter from whom he took away seven parganas which formed a part of Bayana but it is not known whether these territories included any part of the district of Agra as it is constituted today.²

In 1451-52 Bahlul Lodi and Sultan Husain Shah (the last of the Sharqi rulers of Jaunpur) came to grips for the supremacy of the empire and the district became a theatre of war. In 1473 a fierce battle lasting seven days took place between them in the vicinity of Chandwar but a treaty was made by which the two sultans were not to encroach on each other's territories for the next three years.³

In 1478 they again fought a battle near Bhadwara in the district and once again a truce was made. Husain Shah was able to gain the support of Qutub Khan Lodi (who was in charge of Chandwar at this time) and of Kalyan Mal (the raja of Gwalior) and Husain Khan, the governor of Bayana, also came over to his side.⁴

In 1479 Bahlul defeated Husain Shah near Rapri who fled towards Gwalior — his camp and equipment being plundered by the Bhadaurias of Harkant. By the end of the year the district had finally passed into the hands of the Lodis. The sultan himself passed through Chandwar on his way to Dholpur.⁵

After Bahlul's death his son, Sikandar, ascended the throne but another son, Alam Khan, set himself up as an independent ruler (in Rapri), Chandwar being one of his strongholds. Sikandar proceeded towards Bayana which was held by Sharaf (an Afghan) and offered him the territory of Chandwar and some other places in exchange for Bayana. Sharaf agreed to the transaction but when on returning to his fort he refused to surrender Bayana, Sikandar proceeded against him. On hearing of his approach, Haibat Khan Jalwani, who held the fort of Badalgarh on behalf of Sharaf, fortified it against aggression. Entrusting the siege of the fort to some of his trusted nobles, Sikandar returned to Bayana which fell sometime in 1491-92 after a long siege and was placed by him under the governorship of Khan-i-Khanan Farmuli.⁶ After Farmuli's death (some time in 1499-1500) the territory was conferred on his sons, Imad and Sulaiman, but as they could hardly control the turbulent chiefs of that area, the sultan

¹ Nizam-ud-din Ahmad : *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, (Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat, Part I, pp. 199-200)

² *Ibid.*, p. 203

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 206-207

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 207

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 210-211

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 218

handed it over to Khawas Khan while the *amaldari* of Badalgarh was given to Safdar Khan.¹ From here the sultan and Khawas Khan attacked Dholpur which they captured, the former returning to Badalgarh where he stayed till the beginning of the hot weather of 1505.²

On Sunday, July 6, 1505, Agra and its environs were rocked by a severe earthquake which, according to contemporary historians, was unsurpassed in the annals of human history.³

In the same year the sultan founded the city of Agra. Niamat-ullah, the author of *Tarikh-i-Khan-i-Jahan Lodi* says, "It had for a long time occurred to the Sultan to found a town on the banks of the Jumna, which was to be the residence of the Sultan, and the headquarters of the army, and to serve to keep the rebels of that quarter in awe, and deprive them of further opportunity of growing refractory, for frequently the jaghirdars and government servants and the peasantry in general in sarkar Bayana had complained of the violence to which they were subject. With this view, he commissioned, in the year 911 A.H. (1505 A. D.), some judicious and intelligent men to explore the banks of the river, and report upon any locality which they might consider the most eligible. Accordingly, the exploring party left Delhi in boats, and, as they proceeded, examined carefully both sides of the river, until they arrived at the spot where Agra now stands; and having approved of it, communicated their selection to the Sultan. When he approached the site indicated, he observed two elevated spots which seemed suitable for building; and enquired of Mihtar Mulla Khan, who was called 'Naik', and commanded the royal barge, which of those two mounds appeared to him to be most suitable. He replied 'that which is Age-rah, or in advance, is the preferable one.' The sultan smiled and said, 'The name of this city then shall be called 'Agra'. He then repeated the *fatihah*, and in an auspicious moment issued orders for founding the city, when portions of *mauza* Pashi and *mauza* Poya, pargana Duli, sarkar Bayana, were occupied for that purpose; and the *pargana* of Agra was henceforward added to the fifty-two *parganas* which comprised the sarkar of Bayana. From that period this city continued to advance in population, and became the seat of government of the Sultans of Hind."⁴ The site of this city was on the eastern bank of the Yamuna.

From 1505 onwards Sikandar Lodi led, every year, punitive expeditions to bring the recalcitrant zamindars of this tract to submission. On April 30, 1509, while he was passing through Hatkant, the Bhadaurias attacked

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 218

² *Ibid.*, p. 219

³ *Ibid.*, p. 220

⁴ Niamat-ullah : *Tarikh-i-Khan-i-Jahan Lodi* (Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Calcutta, 1955, pp. 132-33)

his camp. To subdue them he established strong cantonments and police out-posts in the area and returned to Agra to pass the rainy season there,¹ erecting mansions and palaces on the route from Agra to Dholpur.²

Sikandar Lodi is said to have built a number of buildings at Agra itself but none except the Baradari situated at Sikandra and built in the year 1495, is in existence today.³ Another site associated with the Lodis is the mound known as Lodi Khan-ka-tila but no building belonging to the times of the Lodis exists on it except a few remains of the foundations of old walls. During his reign Agra became the resort of learned people from Arabia and Persia.

Sikandar Lodi used to issue his silver *tankas* from Delhi and Agra simultaneously which practice seems to have been followed by Ibrahim Lodi also.⁴

Under his successor, Ibrahim Lodi, Agra continued to be the capital. On January 7, 1518, Ibrahim and his brother Jalal came into conflict over the succession but the latter, avoiding a direct engagement, proceeded to capture and plunder Agra. Although Malik Adam, who was sent by Ibrahim to defend the place, persuaded Jalal to give up his claim to the throne, Ibrahim came to Agra to prepare for a fresh campaign against the raja of Gwalior who had given shelter to Jalal.⁵ He also imprisoned in the Badalgarh fort his vizir, Miyan Bhua, whom he suspected of treachery, placing him under the surveillance of Malik Adam, governor of Agra. Miyan Bhua died soon after.⁶ Ibrahim now captured Gwalior, Jalal being arrested and brought to Agra, where he died shortly after in imprisonment.⁷ In April, 1526, Ibrahim was defeated by Babur who immediately despatched his son, Humayun, with a strong detachment to seize the treasure and palace at Agra and himself followed with the main army. The palace was garrisoned by the troops of Bikramajit, the raja of Gwalior, who surrendered to the Mughal army.⁸ The wives and children of the raja, who were in the fort of Agra, were seized while attempting to escape but Humayun treated them kindly and in gratitude they presented him with jewels and precious stones among which was a diamond of enormous value which it is said might be the famous Koh-i-noor.⁹

In his memoirs Babur has said, "It was the hot-season when we came to Agra. All the inhabitants (*khalaq*) had run away in terror. Neither

¹ Nizam-ud-din Ahmad : *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, (Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat, Part I, p. 220)

² *Ibid.*, p. 220

³ Cunningham, A. : *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. IV., (Calcutta, 1874), p. 99

⁴ Wright, H. N. : *The Coinage and Metrology of the Sultans of Delhi*, (Delhi, 1936) p. 260

⁵ Nizam-ud-din Ahmad : *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, (Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat, Part I, pp. 235-37)

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 237

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 239

⁸ Beveridge, S. : *The Baburnama in English*, Vol. II, p. 475

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 477

grain for ourselves nor corn for our horses was to be had. The villagers out of hostility and hatred to us had taken to thieving and highway-robbery; there was no moving on the roads. There had been no chance since the treasure was distributed to send men in strength into the parganas and elsewhere. Moreover, the year was a very hot one, violent pestilential winds struck people down in heaps together; masses began to die off'.¹ At this time agriculture seems to have been in a flourishing state in Agra, but Babur was critical of the methods of irrigation adopted in Agra by the peasantry.

In the west Nizam Khan, the Afghan, who held Bayana, surrendered it to Babur. In February, 1527, the Rajputs, who had united under the banner of Rana Sangram Singh of Chittor, advanced on Agra to give battle to Babur who was busy rounding up his forces and reached Sikri by the end of the month where skirmishes between the advance parties of both sides took place, a party of 1,500 of Babur's men being killed by the Rana's soldiers in one of these encounters. On March 16, the Rajput army, which had attacked Babur's forces near the village of Khanua, suffered a severe defeat.

On December 1, 1527, Babur rode to the village of Sikri where he had ordered an octagonal platform to be built in the middle of the lake. A year later he ordered that the road from Agra to Kabul be measured and at every eighteenth mile a tower be erected and at every thirty-six miles 6 post-horses be kept for purposes of communication. Many of the towers raised during Babur's reign still exist though in a dilapidated condition.² On December 26, 1530, he died in the palace at Agra. "The body was laid in the Garden-of-rest (*Aram-bagh*) which is opposite to where the Taj Mahal now stands. Kwaja Muhammad Ali Asas was made the guardian of the tomb, and many well-voiced readers and reciters were appointed to conduct the five daily prayers and to offer supplication for the soul of the dead. The revenues of Sikri and 5 *lakhs* from Biana were set aside for the endowment of the tomb, and Mahim Begim, during the two and a half years of her remaining life, sent twice daily from her own estate, as allowance of food towards the support of its attendants". The body was removed to Kabul about a decade later according to his last wishes.³

After his arrival in Agra Babur had made great efforts to improve its surroundings. He says, "One of the great defects of Hindustan being its lack of running-waters, it kept coming to my mind that waters should be made to flow by means of wheels erected wherever I might settle down, also that grounds should be laid out in an orderly and symmetrical

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 524

² *Ibid.*, p. 629

³ *Ibid.*, p. 709

way. With this object in view, we crossed the Jun-water to look at garden-grounds a few days after entering Agra. These grounds were so bad and unattractive that we traversed them with a hundred disgusts and repulsions. So ugly and displeasing were they, that the idea of making a Char-bagh in them passed from my mind, but needs must! as there was no other land near Agra, that same ground was taken in hand a few days later. The beginning was made with the large well from which water comes for the Hot-bath, and also with the piece of ground where the tamarind-trees and the octagonal tank now are. After that came the large tank with its enclosure; after that the tank and *talar* in front of the outer residence; after that the private-house (*Khilwat-khana*) with its garden and various dwellings; after that the Hot-bath. Then in that charmless and disorderly Hind, plots of garden were seen laid out with order and symmetry, with suitable borders and parterres in every corner, and in every border rose and narcissus in perfect arrangement.

* * *

Khalifa also and Shaikh Zain, Yunas-i-ali and whoever got land on that other bank of the river laid out regular and orderly gardens with tanks, made running-waters also by setting up wheels like those in Dipalpur and Lahore. The people of Hind who had never seen grounds planned so symmetrically and thus laid out, called the side of the Jun where (our) residences were, Kabul. In an empty space inside the fort, which was between Ibrahim's residence and the ramparts, I ordered a large chambered-well (*wain*) to be made, measuring 40 by 40, a large well with a flight of steps, which in Hindustan is called a *wain*. This well was begun before the Char-bagh; they were busy digging in the true rains . . . it was finished after the Holy Battle with Rana Sanga, as is stated in the inscription on the stone that bears the chronogram of its completion. It is a complete *wain*, having a three storeyed house in it . . . In the middle storey an inner chamber has been excavated which connects with the domed building in which the bullock turns the well-wheel . . . water is carried along the ramparts to the high garden".¹

Babur further says in his memoirs that in Agra 680 stone-cutters worked daily on his buildings but except for the ruins of a boundary wall which are still pointed out as being those of his palace (said to have been built to the south-east of the Yamuna) none of his buildings exists today.

In December, 1529, Babur gave a splendid garden entertainment which was attended by such dignitaries as noted khwajas from Samarkand, ambassadors from the Uzbek Sultan, the Shah of Persia and the king of Bengal. "There were fights of camels and elephants and rams and wrestling matches to amuse the visitors; and during dinner the jugglers and tumblers performed wonderful tricks. Dancing girls added their peculiar charm and in the evening money was freely scattered in the crowd."

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 531—33

His eldest son, Humayun, succeeded him but left Agra early in 1531 on his campaigns against the Afghans. Three years later, Tatar Khan, a general of Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, captured Bayana and his detachments raided the suburbs of Agra but Hindal and Askari (Humayun's brothers) succeeded in defeating and killing him.¹ Humayun returned to Agra but went away again spending the next three years in fighting against Bahadur Shah. In the eastern provinces the Afghans wielded great power under Sher Shah. In 1537-38 Humayun, having left Agra in the charge of Mir Muhammad Bakhshi, marched against the Afghans but was defeated and fled back to Agra. There he found that Shaikh Bahlul (whom he held in high esteem) had been killed by Hindal who had declared himself to be independent but who was pardoned on tendering his submission. In 1540 Humayun was finally defeated by Sher Shah and left the country. The only building at Agra which was erected during his rule is the mosque on the left bank of the Yamuna which bears two Persian inscriptions dated 937 A. H. (1530 A. D.) with the name of Shitab, the architect.²

In spite of the shortness of his reign Sher Shah found time to reorganise the civil administration but in the district of Agra he always found it difficult to make the Bhadaurias submit to his authority. Abbas Khan Sarwani says, "And when the rebellion and disobedience of the zamindars who lived in the parts about the banks of the river Jamuna and Chambal became known to Sher Shah, he brought 12,000 horsemen from Sirhind sarkar; and quartered them in the *pargana* of Harkant and that neighbourhood, and they repressed the zamindars and cultivators of those parts; nor did they pass over one person who exhibited any contumacy."³

Sher Shah was a great road-builder and he realised the importance of good communications in the efficient running of the government. He got constructed a number of link roads that connected Agra with the other parts of his empire.

Of the buildings built by him none exists in the district but it is said that he ordered that certain repairs be made to the fort of Badalgarh⁴ which were carried out by his son and successor, Islam Shah. The mosque and the tomb of Shah Vilayat (also known as Alawal Balawal), both in Agra city, also belong to this period. Fergusson says, "In the citadel at Agra there stands a fragment of a palace built by Sher Shah, or his son Islam Shah which was as exquisite a piece of decorative art as anything

of its class in India. Judging from fragment that remains, this palace must have gone far to justify the eulogium more than once passed on the works of these Pathans — that 'they built like giants and finished like goldsmiths' for the stones seem to have been of enormous size, and the details of most exquisite finish".¹

Sher Shah's silver rupees were minted at Agra and four other cities of the empire and his copper coins were issued from Agra and Bayana.² Following him all the kings of the Suri dynasty issued their silver and copper coins from Agra and Bayana.³

After Sher Shah's death in 1545, Islam Shah occupied Agra and with the intention of killing his elder brother, Adil Khan, invited him to Agra ostensibly to surrender the crown to him. Becoming suspicious of his brother's motives, Adil Khan proceeded to Agra but only after having been assured by Islam Shah of his safety. He reached Sikri with some nobles and his own armed guard where he was met by Islam Shah near the village of Singarpur, their rendezvous,⁴ from where they proceeded to Agra. In spite of Islam Shah's orders to his officers not to let Adil Khan's soldiers into the fort, they managed to effect an entry. Being circumvented Islam Shah professed submission and offered to place Adil Khan on the throne but as he did not want to become the emperor he gave up the throne to Islam Shah. He then asked for and was granted the Jagir of Bayana.⁵

But Islam Shah could not tolerate Adil Khan's existence in his immediate vicinity and two months after his departure from Agra he sent Ghazi Mahali, one of his attendants, with golden chains to seize Adil Khan who fled to Khawas Khan of Mewat and induced him to rebel against Islam Shah. Khawas Khan won over a number of chiefs at Islam Shah's court and it was decided that Adil Khan's forces should march towards Agra before dawn so that the people there could join him under cover of darkness. But this programme was disturbed and when Adil Khan reached Sikri, he went to pay a visit to Shaikh Salim Chishti where he spent the night in prayer, reaching Agra in the afternoon, to the great consternation of the nobles of Islam Shah's court who had sworn secret fealty to Adil Khan's cause. Islam Shah was prevailed upon by Isa Khan to fight Adil Khan and a fierce battle ensued at Midhakur near Agra in which Islam Shah was victorious. Adil Khan fled and crossing the Yamuna

¹ *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, (Delhi, 1957), p. 23

² Cunningham, A. : *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. IV, pp. 100-101

³ Abbas Khan Sarwani : *Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi*, (Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Calcutta, 1955, p. 38)

⁴ Fergusson, J. : *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, (London, 1899) p. 56

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 572-73

² Wright, H. N. : *The Coinage and Metrology of the Sultans of Delhi*, (Delhi, 1936) pp. 385-86

³ *Ibid.*, p. 269; Neville, H. R. : *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, New Series : 1921, Vol. XXXV, Article no. 219

⁴ Allah : *Tarikh-i-Daudi* (Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Calcutta, 1958, p. 51)

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 52

at Chandwar went off towards the hills and was never heard of.¹ Islam Shah now began to reside mostly at Gwalior though Agra continued to be his capital. Secure on his throne he started persecuting his nobles which led to widespread revolts. While at Agra he fell ill and died on November 22, 1554.

His successor, his twelve-year-old son Firuz, was soon murdered by Mubbariz Khan (Islam Shah's brother-in-law) who himself ascended the throne and assumed the title of Adil Shah. He made Chunar his residential headquarters and the administration at Agra fell into confusion.

The disaffection among Adil Shah's nobles grew apace as he became increasingly vindictive towards them and one of them, Ibrahim Khan, left Gwalior without obtaining his permission. Adil Shah sent a strong force against him and a battle took place near Agra in which the former's forces suffered complete defeat and Ibrahim Khan marched on towards Agra.² His father, Ghazi Khan Sur, was governor of Bayana at that time,³ and with his help Ibrahim Khan considerably extended his authority. But his success aroused the jealousy of another noble, Mansoor Khan, who rose against him, a fierce battle taking place near Farah (a town about twenty miles from Agra) in which Ibrahim Khan was routed. He fled and Mansoor Khan ascended the throne at Agra in 1554, assuming the title of Sikandar.⁴

Adil Shah took advantage of the situation and sent a strong force under Hemu to punish Ibrahim Khan and to wrest Agra from Sikandar. A severe battle ensued between Hemu and Ibrahim Khan in the vicinity of Agra in which the former was victorious. Another engagement took place between their forces at Midhakur (about thirteen miles from Agra) and once again Hemu was victorious.⁵

The prevailing confusion gave Humayun the opportunity of returning and re-establishing his rule here in 1555 but he died early in 1556 and his son Akbar ascended the throne. Adil Shah now entered into his final contest with the Mughals and sent Hemu under a formidable force which occupied Agra and Delhi but he was defeated at the battle of Panipat in 1556 and Agra with its environs was handed over to Iskandar Khan Uzbek, one of Akbar's generals.⁶

¹ Abul Fazl : *Tarikh-i-Daudi* (Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Calcutta, 1958, pp. 53-54)

² Ahmad Yadgar : *Tarikh-i-Salatin-i-Afghana* (Elliot and Dowson: *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, p. 74)

³ *Ibid.*, p. 75 (footnote)

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 79

⁵ Abul Fazl : *Tarikh-i-Daudi* (Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Calcutta, 1958, p. 78)

⁶ Abul Fazl : *The Akbarnama*, translated into English by H. Beveridge, (Calcutta, 1912), Vol. II, p. 25

At this time the territory of Agra was visited by one of the worst famines which lasted for two years (1555-56). Badauni who was an eye-witness of the horrors and the utter desolation of the country says, "The people died with the word 'bread' upon their lips".¹

On October 9, 1558, Akbar proceeded to Agra by river (the Yamuna) with his trusted nobles and made it his capital. Abdul Fazl says, "In a short space of time this city became, by the blessing of the sublime advent, the rosy cheek of the seven climes. It is a city of temperate heat and cold, its climate harmonises with the constitution, for trees and fruits its soil is like Khurasan and Iraq. The river Jumna, which has few like it for the lightness and digestibility of its water, flows through it. On either side the servants of fortune's thresholds erected pleasant homes and made charming gardens which come not within the mould of description. With all grandeur and glory it became once more the abode of the Caliphate, and the centre of the Sultanate".²

A little later, when the Bhadaurias of Harkant rebelled, Bairam Khan (the regent) assigned their territory to Adham Khan ordering him to suppress the rebellion which he succeeded in quelling.³ He, however, himself soon rebelled and fell into disgrace but was pardoned.

In March, 1560, Akbar succeeded in getting rid of Bairam Khan (the *de facto* ruler) as he was galled by the restraint to which Bairam Khan subjected him.⁴

Among the early reforms of Akbar which benefited the people of the district were the abolition of slavery in 1562⁵ and the *jaziya* (poll-tax) on Hindus and other non-Muslims in 1561.⁶ He remained out of Agra for about a year to suppress the rebellion of the Uzbeks, returning in 1566. He now laid the foundations of a new city named Nagarchain (city of happiness) the remains of which are still discernible in the village of Kakrali seven miles south of Agra.⁷ In this year Akbar also ordered the rebuilding of the fort of Badalgarh under the supervision of Qasim Khan. It took several years to complete and the expenditure incurred on it amounted to about three crores of dams.⁸

¹ Badauni : *Muntakhab-ut-tawarikh* (Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as told by its own Historians* Vol. V, pp. 490-91)

² Abul Fazl : *The Akbarnama*, translated into English by H. Beveridge, (Calcutta, 1912), Vol. II, p. 148

³ *Ibid.* pp. 119-20

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 141

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 246-47

⁶ Haig, W. : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, (Delhi, 1857), p. 87 ; Smith, V. A. : *Akbar the Great Mogul*, (Delhi, 1958), p. 48

⁷ Badauni : *Muntakhab-ut-tawarikh*, Vol. II, translated into English by W. H. Lowe, (Calcutta, 1924), pp. 68-70 ; *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, (1904), article on 'A Forgotten City' by J. F. Fanthome

⁸ Badauni : *Muntakhab-ut-tawarikh*, Vol. II, p. 139

In 1567 Akbar left Agra in the charge of Munim Khan, and suppressed the Uzbeks who had rebelled again.¹ When Akbar captured the fort of Ranthambhore in 1569 he commemorated his victory by renaming the village of Sikri, Fatehpur Sikri, and there laid the foundations of a beautiful city. Speaking about this city Abul Fazl says, "Fatehpur was a village formerly one of the dependencies of *Bianah*, then called Sikri, situated twelve *kos* distant from Agra. After the accession of his Majesty, it rose to be a city of the first importance. A masonry fort was erected and two elephants carved in stone at its gate inspire astonishment. Several noble buildings also rose to completion and although the royal palace and the residence of many of the nobility are upon the summit of the hill, the plains likewise are studded with numerous mansions and gardens. By the command of his Majesty a mosque, a college and a religious house were also built upon the hill, the like of which few travellers can name. In the neighbourhood is a tank, twelve *kos* in circumference and on its embankment his Majesty constructed a spacious courtward, a *minar*, and a place for the game of *chaugan*; elephant fights were also exhibited. In the vicinity is a quarry of red stone whence columns and slabs of any dimensions can be excavated".²

By now Akbar had become a great devotee of Shaikh Salim Chishti who resided at Fatehpur Sikri and it is said that his eldest son Salim was born as a result of the blessings of the saint. Salim (later known as Jahangir) was born at Fatehpur Sikri to Marim-uz-zamani on August 30, 1569.³ In the following year another son, Murad, was also born at Fatehpur Sikri on June 7, 1570.⁴

In 1574, Akbar returned to Fatehpur Sikri which was nearly complete and was made the royal residence. In 1575 he introduced his new revenue reforms in the district⁵ and got constructed the Ibadat Khana where theological discussions were held.⁶ As a result of the interchange of thought among the adherents of Islam, Hinduism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism and Christianity, Akbar directed his energies to the evolution in 1578-79 of a new religion (the *Din-i-Ilahi*) which he hoped would prove to be a synthesis of all the warring creeds and be capable of unifying the dissordant elements of his vast empire in one harmonious whole.⁷ In

¹ Abul Fazl : *The Akbarnama*, Vol. II, p. 435

² Abul Fazl : *The Ain-i-Akbari*, translated into English by H. S. Jarrett, (Calcutta, 1949) Vol. I, p. 1921

³ Abul Fazl : *The Akbarnama*, translated into English by H. Beveridge, (Calcutta, 1912), Vol. II, p. 505

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 514

⁵ Badaoni : *Muntakhab-ut-tawarikh*, translated into English by W. H. Lowe, Vol. II, (Calcutta, 1924), p. 192

⁶ Smith, V. A. : *Akbar The Great Mogul*, pp. 93-96

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 115-16

1577 he established a mint here¹ but the imperial mint and the treasury remained at Agra from where gold coins of twenty-six varieties and silver coins were issued.² The coins issued from Fatehpur Sikri during the reign bear the dates from A. D. 1579 to 1582.³

Akbar left Fatehpur Sikri for Kabul in 1581 to suppress his younger brother Mirza Muhammad Hakim's rebellion, who submitted and was pardoned. On his return on December 1, 1581, in order to celebrate his victory he invited to the *nauroz* (new year) feast all the provincial governors.⁴ In 1582 the reservoir at Fatehpur Sikri burst suddenly with disastrous results, a number of houses situated on the ridge being swept away. The princes and their friends who were playing below the ridge were saved and Akbar spent vast sums in alms giving in gratitude and ordered that flesh should not be brought to his table on the anniversary of the day.⁵

During his stay at Fatehpur Sikri in 1583 he introduced a number of administrative reforms and created twelve diwans placing each in the charge of a trusted officer.⁶

In 1586, he gave Shaikh Ibrahim (a brother of Shaikh Salim Chishti) and Raja Askaran the charge of the subah of Agra, Muhibb Ali being appointed the diwan and Hakim Ain-ul-mulk the *bakhshi* (paymaster).⁷ In 1586 he left Fatehpur Sikri which ceased to be the royal residence. In August, 1604, his mother died at Agra.⁸ On November 9, Salim (who had once again been in revolt) reached Agra, escorted by his troops with the ostensible purpose of condoling with Akbar but actually to make up with him.⁹ Akbar himself breathed his last in December 17, 1605.¹⁰

The administrative divisions of the district that had been made by Akbar were subjected to numerous changes by his successors but from the account given by Abul Fazl in the *Ain-i-Akbari* it is possible to identify the parganas of that time with the present parganas. The district then lay in the subah of Agra and formed part of the sirkar of the same name. The sirkar of Agra consisted of thirty-three *mahals* but most of them lay outside the area now constituted by the district. The large *mahal*

¹ Abul Fazl : *The Akbarnama*, translated into English by H. Beveridge, (Calcutta, 1939), Vol. I, p. 286

² Abul Fazl : *The Ain-i-Akbari*, translated into English by H. Blochmann, (Calcutta, 1939), Vol. I, pp. 28-31

³ Smith E. W. : *The Moghul Architecture of Fatehpur Sikri*, Part I, p. xix.

⁴ Smith, V. A. : *Akbar The Great Mogul*, pp. 141-44
⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 140

⁶ *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 133

⁷ Abul Fazl : *The Akbarnama*, translated into English by H. Beveridge, (Calcutta, 1939), Vol. III, p. 779

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 1245

⁹ Smith, V. A. : *Akbar The Great Mogul*, p. 230

¹⁰ Abul Fazl : *The Akbarnama*; translated into English by H. Beveridge, Vol. III, p. 1259

of Haveli Agra included the present tahsils of Agra and Fatehabad and a large portion of Etmadpur (later known as pargana Khandauli), a part of Khairagarh and a portion of the present tahsil of Kiraoli. It had a cultivated area of 89,990 bighas assessed at 4,49,56,458 dams and was held by Gaur Rajputs, Jats and Lodhs, the military contingent being 3,000 horse and 15,000 infantry. Chandwar embraced part of the present tahsil of Firozabad and the eastern portion of tahsil Etmadpur. Its cultivated area was 4,07,652 bighas and it yielded 1,14,42,250 dams of revenue. There was a brick fort in this place and the Chauhans who held it contributed 200 horse and 7,000 foot. The south-eastern corner of Firozabad lay in the sirkar of Rapri while the northern portion of Etmadpur and Firozabad were included in Jalesar. The *mahal* of Hatkant comprised the whole of tahsil Bah. The cultivated area was 6,06,992 bighas, which was assessed at 56,93,307 dams. It was held by the Bhadaurias who contributed 2,000 horse and 20,000 foot. There was a brick fort in this place. The pargana of Fatehpur Sikri was what is today the tahsil of Kiraoli. It had a cultivated area of 2,02,724 bighas paying 84,94,005 dams as revenue. The proprietors were the Chishtis, the Shaikhzadas and the Sikarwar Rajputs who contributed 5,000 cavalry and 4,000 infants. The Farah portion of tahsil Kiraoli belonged partly to the Agra and partly to the Oel *mahals* and had a cultivated area of 1,53,378 bighas and paid 55,05,477 dams as revenue. The proprietors were Brahmanas who contributed 1,000 horse and 1,000 foot. The *mahal* of Khanwah comprised most of the area of tahsil Kheragarh, the cultivated area being 5,334 bighas which yielded a revenue of 29,12,495 dams. The Rajputs and Jats, who held this pargana, contributed 30 horse and 4,000 foot.¹

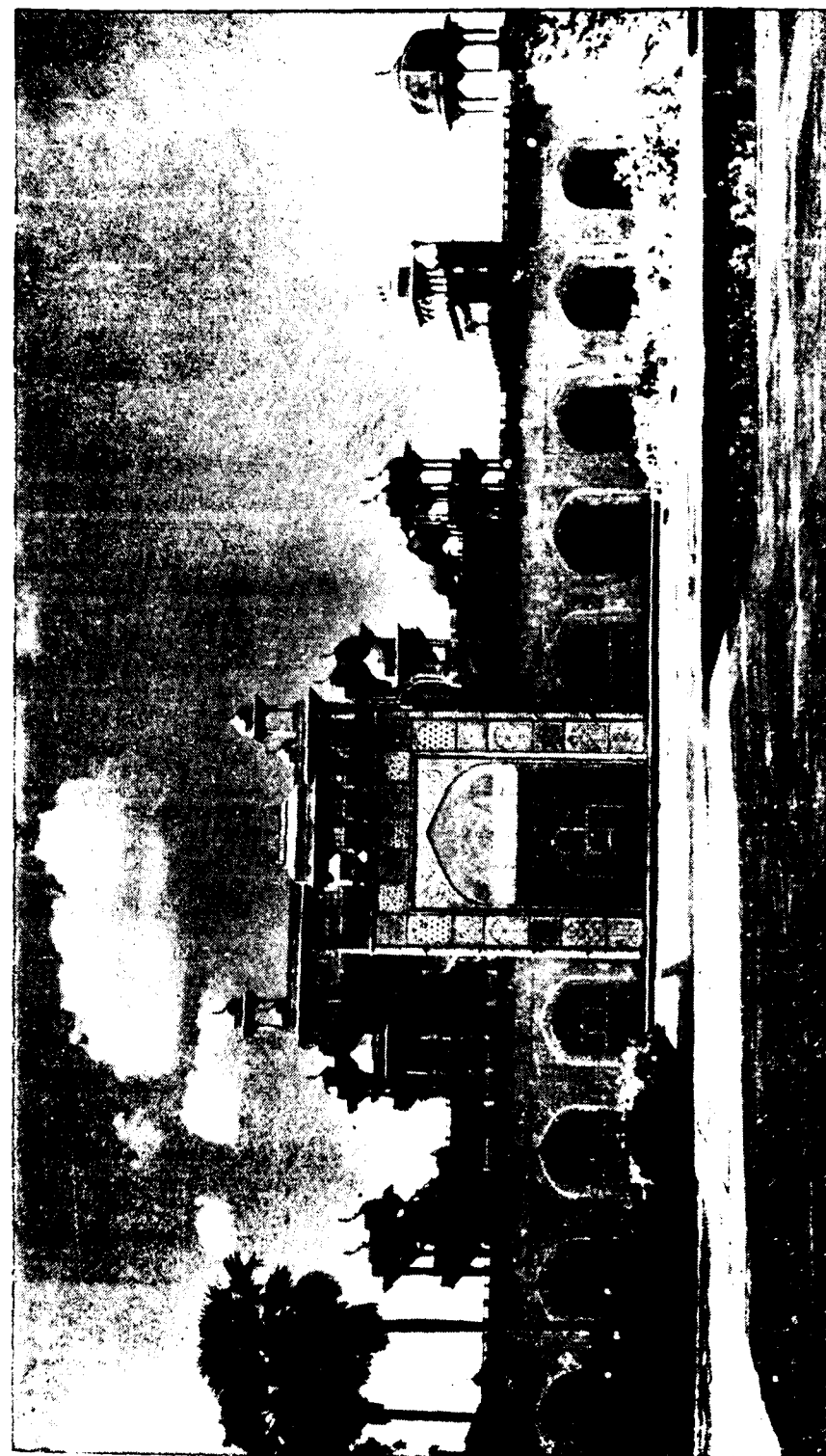
In addition to the fort and the town of Nagarchain and Fatehpur Sikri, Akbar built a number of buildings at Agra, the foremost being his own tomb at Sikandra. Other important buildings built during his reign were a mosque, the Hans Mahal, the palace of Birbal at Samogarh and the mausoleum of his Hindu consort which was constructed in 1596 according to the Persian inscription on it.²

During his reign a number of Europeans visited Agra. Ralph Fitch, who came to the place in 1585, described it as being a very great city and populous, built of stone, having fair and large streets. He also went to Fatehpur Sikri where he says the king kept his court, this town being greater than Agra though the houses and streets were not so fair. He also opined that 'either of these is much greater than London and very populous'.³ Mandelslo described Agra as being in his day 'the noblest city of Hindustan and the one in which the Mughals most delighted! He states

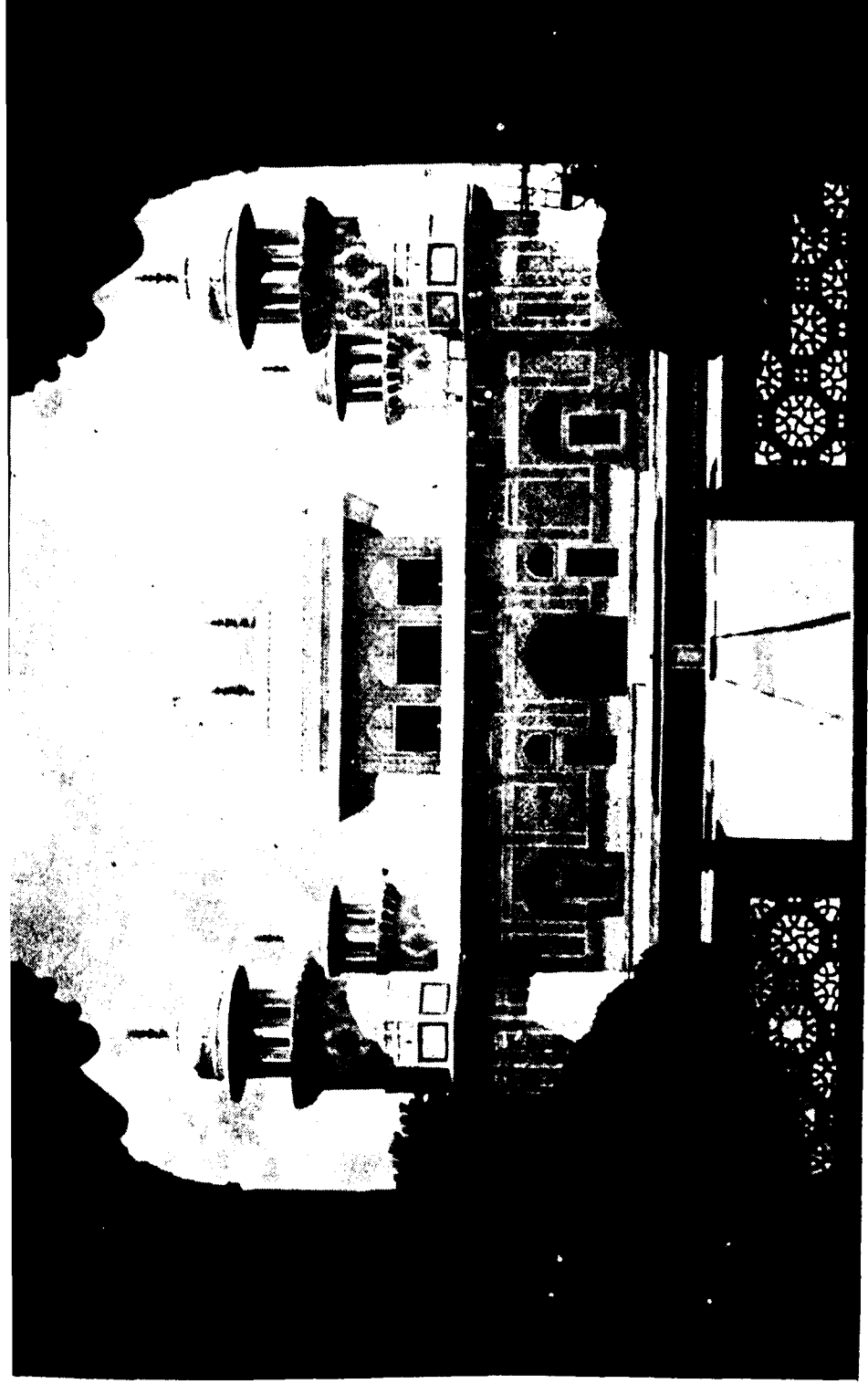
¹ Abdul Fazl : *The Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, pp. 193-94

² Cunningham, A.: *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. IV, (Calcutta, 1870), pp. 113-23

³ William Foster : *Early Travels in India (1583-1619)*, (Oxford, 1921), p. 17



Akbar's Mausoleum, Sikandra
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]



Tomb of Itimad-ud-daula, Agra
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

that the streets were 'far and spacious' and that there were 'eighty carvans ares for foreign merchants.'¹ It has been estimated that the population of the city of Agra in Akbar's time was two lakhs.² Other travellers such as Father Machado, John Mildenhall, Monserrate and Father Rudolph have also left records about the city, the markets and the court.³

Jahangir ascended the throne at Agra on October 24, 1605.⁴ He says in his memoirs, "After my accession the first order I gave was for the fastening up of the chain of Justice, so that if those engaged in the administration of justice would delay or practice hypocrisy in the matter of those seeking justice, the oppressed might come to this chain and shake it so that its noise might attract attention. . . . I also gave twelve orders to be observed as rule of conduct (*dastur-ul-amal*) in all my dominions".⁵

After describing his coronation ceremony he proceeds to describe the city of Agra and its environs. He says, "Agra is one of the grand old cities of Hindustan. It had formerly an old fort on the bank of the Jumna, but this my father threw down before my birth, and he founded a fort of cut red stone the like of which those who have travelled over the world cannot point out. It was completed in the space of fifteen or sixteen years. It had four gates and two sally-points and its cost was 33 lakhs of rupees, equal to 15,000 tomans of current Persian coinage and to 10,500,500 *khani* according to the Turan reckoning. The habitable part of the city extends on both sides of the river. On its west side, which has the greater population, its circumference is seven kos and its breadth is one kos. The circumference of the inhabited part on the other side of the water, the side towards the east, is 2½ kos, its length being one kos and its breadth half a kos. But in the number of its buildings it is equal to several cities of Iraq, Khurasan, and Mawaraan-un-nahr (Transoxiana) put together. Many persons have erected buildings of three or four stories in it. The mass of people is so great, that moving about in the lanes and bazars is difficult. On its east is the province of Qanauj; on the west Nagor; on the north Sambhal; and on the south Chanderi. The air of Agra is warm and dry. . . animals such as the elephants, buffalo, and others, thrive in its climate. . . Melons, mangoes, and other fruits grow well in Agra and its neighbourhood. . . The inhabitants of Agra exert themselves greatly in the acquirement of crafts and the search after learning. Various professors of every religion and creed have taken up their abode in the city."⁶

¹ Pant, D.: *Commercial Policy of the Moguls*, p. 204

² Srivastava, A. L.: Article on p. 12 in the *Souvenir of the 43rd Session of the Indian Science Congress*, Agra, 1956

³ Smith, V. A.: *Akbar the Great Mogul* (Calcutta, 1919), pp. 168-69, 193-200, 290, 292-95.

⁴ *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, translated into English by Alexander Rogers, Vol. I, (London, 1909), p. 1

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 7

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 3-7

Although Jahangir had succeeded to the throne without much opposition, Raja Man Singh espoused the cause of Jahangir's son, Khusro, who fled from Agra in 1607 with a small army but was pursued by Jahangir in person and brought to submission. All his accomplices were severely punished, Guru Arjun Singh (the preceptor of the Sikhs), who had replenished the prince's coffers and blessed him with victory, being put to death.¹

In the following year Khusro again rebelled but was captured and was blinded and imprisoned in the fort of Agra.² On March 19, 1608, the feast of Nauroz was held at the village of Runkata, about 'five kos off (from Agra)'.³ In this year a young woman (known as Mihr-un-nisa) was brought to the palace in the fort to look after the dowager empress (Akbar's widow). In March, 1611, Jahangir happened to see her and married her a couple of months later, conferring on her the title of Nur Jahan.⁴ From now onwards she became a power at court and eventually her influence almost eclipsed that of Jahangir himself. In April, 1612, her niece (Asaf Khan's daughter), Arjumand Banu Begum (who later on was given the title of Mumtaz Mahal), was married to prince Khurram at Agra.

On his way back to Agra at the end of 1618 Jahangir had to halt at Fatehpur Sikri as Agra was in the grip of plague which took a heavy toll of life.⁵ He came back to Agra in April, 1619, but by the end of the year left for Kashmir with Nur Jahan. In 1622, Raja Bikramajit, the chief accomplice of the rebellious Khurram, raided the unwalled part of the city, subjected the citizens to fortune and seized the wealth of many nobles including Lashkar Khan. Khurram followed Bikramajit to Agra with a force of 27,000 but was defeated and fled back to the Deccan.⁶

Many magnificent buildings were built in Agra during Jahangir's reign; Akbar's tomb at Sikandra was remodelled and expanded; the Jahangiri mahal was built in the Agra fort; other buildings such as the Hauz-i-Jahangiri, the mosque of Matamad Khan (Jahangir's treasurer) and the beautiful tomb of Itimad-ud-daula (Nur Jahan's father) were also built. The black marble throne which had been made by Jahangir in 1011 A.H. (1603 A.D.), as is evident from the Persian inscription on it, was brought here from Allahabad.⁷

It appears that during Jahangir's reign that part of the city which lay on the left bank of the Yamuna was called Sikandra as is borne out by the

¹ Beni Prasad : *History of Jahangir* (Allahabad, 1940), pp. 128-30

² *Ibid.*, p. 141

³ *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, translated into English by Alexander Rogers, Vol. I, p. 139

⁴ Beni Prasad : *History of Jahangir*, (Allahabad, 1940), pp. 163-64

⁵ *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, translated into English by Alexander Rogers, Vol. I, p. 65

⁶ Beni Prasad : *History of Jahangir*, (Allahabad, 1940), p. 306

⁷ Cunningham, A. : *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. IV, pp. 131-35

account of Palsaert, the Dutch factor in Agra, which says, "On the other side of the river is a city named Sikandra; well-built and populated, but chiefly by banian merchants, for through it must pass all the merchandise brought from *Porop* and *Bangalen Porop* and the Bhutan mountains, namely, cotton goods from Bengal, raw silk from Patna, spikenard, borax, verdigris, ginger, fennel and thousands of sorts of drugs, too numerous to detail in this place. Here the officers of the Nur Jahan Begum, who built their sarai there, collect duties on all these goods before they can be shipped across the river; and also on innumerable kinds of grain, butter and other provisions, which are produced in the Eastern provinces . . . it is fully two kos long, but not so broad, and contains many very handsome gardens, with buildings as delightful as the groves, among them those of Sultan Parviz Nur Jahan Begum, and the late Itimad-ud-daula, father of Asaf Khan and of the Queen . . . There are also two gardens belonging to the king, one named Charbagh, the other Moti Mahal, and very many more, with handsome walls and great gateways, more like forts than gardens, so that the city is most pleasantly adorned".¹ However, Agra suffered a little in importance as Jahangir did not reside in the city for many months in the year, preferring to stay in Lahore.

Sir John Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe, the English ambassadors (the latter with his chaplain Edward Terry) also visited Agra during Jahangir's reign and have left interesting accounts of the city, the court, the people, the climate, etc.

Jahangir died on October 27, 1627, and on February 6, 1628, Khurram ascended the throne at Agra assuming the title of Shah Jahan.

In 1633, Shah Jahan's queen, Mumtaz Mahal, expired at the age of thirty-three and Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal to house her mortal remains. At the end of the year he left for Kashmir. The year also recorded the death at Agra of Mahabat Khan Khan-i-Khanan.

In 1634 Bebadal Khan, the *darogha* (superintendent) of the royal department of goldsmiths, began making, at the emperor's command, a splendid throne of gold called the Takhat-i-taus (the peacock throne). It took seven years to complete, cost about a crore of rupees and bore an inscription (by Haji Muhammad Jan) in the form of a *masnawi* recording the year of completion as 1045 A.H. (1636 A. D.).² In 1639 he ordered the construction of the red fort at Delhi. Early in 1645 he left Agra returning at the commencement of the rainy season of 1647.³ In April, 1648, Shah Jahan shifted the capital from Agra to Delhi.

Shah Jahan's serious illness in 1657 was the occasion for his sons to start a war of succession. The combined armies of Aurangzeb and Murad

¹ Moreland, W. H. and Geyle, P. : *Jahangir's India* (Cambridge, 1925), pp. 3-5

² Abdul Hamid Lahori : *The Badshahnama* (Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Calcutta, 1953, pp. 48-50)

³ Saxena, B. P. : *History of Shah Jahan of Delhi*, (Allahabad, 1959), pp. 317-18

started for Agra from the Deccan and Dara Shukoh advanced from Agra to meet them. In the battle which was fought near Samogarh (ten miles east of Agra) on May 29, 1658 Dara lost most of his trusted lieutenants and when at a critical moment in the battle he alighted from his elephant in order to ride a horse, his soldiers erroneously concluded that the battle was lost and fell back and Aurangzeb won the day. He occupied Agra on June 11, 1658, where he was crowned in the following month.¹ Taking advantage of this war of succession, Nand Ram, the leader of the Jats of the neighbourhood, withheld payment of revenue. For twenty years Aurangzeb lived either at Agra or at Delhi though most of his time was spent at Delhi. He interned Shah Jahan in the fort at Agra (under the surveillance of Prince Muhammad) where the latter died in captivity on February 1, 1666.²

In this year Shivaji was invited to Agra by Aurangzeb and attended the court on May 12, which was the emperor's birthday. As the treatment meted out to him on this occasion appeared to him to be humiliating he left the court in anger. He was placed under the restraint but feigning illness he eluded the imperial guard and escaped.³

When the emperor was away on his expeditions in the Deccan, Jats became formidable in the region to the south of Agra. The district suffered from insecurity and confusion and his policy of religious intolerance led to powerful Jat uprising. They organised themselves under Raja Ram, continuously raided the district and disrupted the authority of the local government. They closed a number of roads leading to Agra, plundered many villages in the neighbourhood, practically making Safi Khan, the governor, a prisoner in the city. Mir Abul Fazl, the *faujdar*, saved with great difficulty Akbar's tomb at Sikandra from their depredations. Alarmed by this menace Aurangzeb despatched Khan-i-Jahan Kokaltash Zafar Jung against them but he failed to subdue them and they continued to harass the district with greater vigour. Early in 1688 Mir Ibrahim of Hyderabad was surprised by them near Sikandra and much of his baggage and camp equipment was plundered. They soon re-appeared and plundered Akbar's tomb taking away the carpets, the gold and silver vessels, the lamps, etc. With the help of reinforcements sent by the emperor under Bedar Bakht (his grandson), Shaista Khan, the new governor, fought a fierce battle with the Jats near the village of Bihat. Raja Ram was shot dead by a Mughal musketeer who was hiding in a tree.⁴ The Jats were subdued for the time being but in time they became a force to be reckoned with but the district remained peaceful till Aurangzeb's death in 1707.

¹ Muhammad Hashim Khafi Khan : *Muntakhab-ul-labab*, (Elliot and Dowson : The History of India as told by its own Historians, Calcutta, 1960, p. 19)

² Saxena, B. P. : *History of Shah Jahan of Delhi*, p. 334

³ Sarkar, J. : *Shivaji and His Times* (Calcutta, 1961), pp. 134-35

⁴ Qanungo, K. R. : *History of the Jats* (Calcutta, 1925), pp. 39-62 ; Saqi Mustaid Khan : *Mansir-i-Alamgiri*, translated into English by J. Sarkar (Calcutta, 1949), p. 189

During his long reign the subah of Agra was governed by eighteen subedars in succession.¹

The French traveller, Francois Bernier (who remained in India from 1656-1668), says, "Agra having been a favourite and more frequent abode of the kings of *Hindustan* since the days of *Akbar*, by whom it was built and named *Akbarabad*, it surpasses Delhi in extent, in the multitude of residences belonging to *Omrahs* and *Rajas*, and of the good stone or brick houses inhabited by private individuals, and in the number and convenience of its *Karvana-Serrahs*. Agra has also to boast of two celebrated mausoleums . . . it is, however, without walls, and inferior in some respects to the other capital ; for not having been constructed after any settled design, it wants the uniform and wide streets, that so eminently distinguish Delhi. Four or five of the streets, where trade is the principal occupation, are of great length and the houses tolerably good ; nearly all the others are short, narrow, and irregular, and full of windings and corners ; the consequence is that when the court is at Agra there is often a strange confusion. . . . Agra has more the appearance of a country town, especially when viewed from an eminence. The prospect it presents is rural, varied, and agreeable ; for the grandees having always made it a point to plant trees in their gardens and courts for the sake of shade, the mansions of *Omrahs*, *Rajas*, and others are all interspersed with luxuriant and green foliage, in the midst of which the lofty stone houses of *Banyanes* or *Gentile* merchants have the appearance of old castles buried in forests. Such a landscape yields peculiar pleasure in a hot and parched country, where the eye seeks in verdure for refreshments and repose".²

It is difficult to form an exact idea about the economic and industrial life of the district during Mughal rule but contemporary chronicles and records left by foreign travellers describe the city as very populous, as being about fifteen miles in length and bigger than London, Paris or Constantinople.³ During Akbar's reign Agra became a great trading centre and it was specially famous for the manufacture of carpets and the production of indigo.⁴ During Jahangir's time also Agra continued to flourish in commerce and industry. It was a great indigo centre and a big spice market. Palsart (the Dutch factor) says, "All goods must pass this way, as from Gujrat, Tatta (or Sind) ; from Kabul, Khandahar, or Multan, to the Deccan ; from Deccan or Burhanpur to those places, or to Lahore ; and from

¹ Saqi Mustaid Khan : *Mansir-i-Alamgiri*, translated into English by J. Sarkar, pp. 16, 32, 68, 69, 73, 74, 97, 104, 111, 151, 212, 223, 226, 228, 238, 274, 235

² Bernier, F. : *Travels in the Mogul Empire*, translated into English by Archibald Constable, (London, 1891), Vol. I, pp. 284-85

³ *Encyclopaedia of Islam* (London, 1960), article on Agra by Dr S. Nurul Hasan, Vol. I, pp. 252-53 ; *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress—Twenty-third Session—article by Dr Ishwar Prakash on 'Agra under the Great Mughals, an Economic Study'*, (Calcutta 1961), Vol. I, pp. 257-58

⁴ Smith, V. A. : *Akbar The Great Mogul*, (Delhi, 1958), pp. 286-87 ; Moreland, W. H. *India at the death of Akbar*, (London, 1920), pp. 178-185

Bengal and the whole east country; there are no practicable alternative routes, and the roads carry indescribable quantities of merchandise, especially cotton goods."¹ In 1614 the English established their first factory in Agra which continued to exist for several years but closed down in 1617 on account of the decline in trade. The annual visitation of plague from 1616 to 1624 played havoc with the population with an adverse repercussion on the trade and commerce of the city. The factory was, however, re-established and continued to exist for about forty years. The transfer of the capital from Agra to Delhi during Shah Jahan's reign was another cause of the deterioration of the city's trade which was marked by a fall in the price of goods manufactured there and the difficulties faced by the people in finding employment.² Nevertheless Agra continued to maintain its industrial importance during Aurangzeb's reign when among other things (as described by Manucci) it was a great centre of trade in white cloth, cloth of gold and of silver of great fineness and indigo.³ However, the life of the city was frequently disturbed on account of the revolt of the peasantry and to resist their risings a garrison of 15,000 horsemen had to be maintained here.⁴

Agra was also one of the two centres of the first Christian settlements in northern India. About the progress of Christianity in the city Bernier says, "The Jesuits have a church in Agra and a building which they call a college, where they privately instruct in the doctrines of our religion the children of five-and-twenty or thirty Christian families, collected, I know not how, in Agra, and induced to settle there by the kind and charitable aid which they receive from the Jesuits. This religious order was invited hither by *Ekbar* at the period when the power of the Portuguese in the *Indies* was at the highest; and that Prince not only gave them an annual income for their maintenance, but permitted them to build churches in the capital cities of *Agra* and *Lahore*. The *Jesuits* found a still warmer patron in *Jehan-Guyre*, the son and successor of *Ekbar*; but they were sorely oppressed by *Chah-Jehan* the son of *Jehan-Guyre* and father of the present king *Aurang-zebe*. That monarch deprived them of their pension and destroyed the church at *Lahore* and the greater part of that of *Agra*, totally demolishing the steeple, which contained a clock heard in every part of the city".⁵

Details regarding the history of the proprietary settlements which emerged during the rule of the Turks and the Mughals are not forthcoming. Disturbed in their possessions and devoid of any alternative means

¹ Moreland and Geyle : *Jahangir's India*, (Cambridge, 1925), p. 6

² MacLagan, E. : *The Jesuits and the Great Mogul*, p. 279

³ Manucci : *Storia Do Mogor*, translated into English by William Irvine, Vol. II, (London, 1907), pp. 132-33, 424; Moreland, W.H. : *From Akbar to Aurangzeb*, (London, 1923), pp. 151, 194, 214, 216

⁴ Manucci : *Storia Do Mogor*, Vol. II, p. 132-33, 424

⁵ Bernier, F. : *Travels in the Mogul Empire*, Vol. I, pp. 286-87

of subsistence, many of the Rajputs proprietors of the district turned into marauders defying the authority of the sultans and indulging in guerilla warfare in and around the district. The position improved when Agra became the capital.

The earliest proprietors of any note in the district during the middle ages have been the Bhadaurias of Hatkant. In the thirteenth century their chief, Rajju Raut, was given some recognition by the Muslim rulers of Delhi when at the age of twelve he succeeded in ejecting the Moos from Bah and Pinahat and establishing himself in their stead at Hatkant as a tributary of the Sultanate. The Bhadaurias had become prominent by the beginning of the sixteenth century and in 1509 Sikandar Lodi led a punitive expedition against them. During the reign of Sher Shah Suri they had become his formidable enemies and he had to post a garrison of 12,000 horse at Hatkant to ward off their attacks. In 1559 Akbar sent a strong army against them under Adham Khan who was allotted this territory as his jagir but their turbulence continued to jeopardise the peace of this region and Akbar had their chief trampled to death by elephants but his son and successor, Mukat Man, entered the imperial service and rose to the *mansabdari* of 1,000 horse. He was succeeded by his son, Bikramajit, who died in the eleventh year of Jahangir's reign leaving Bhoj Singh as his successor. In the reign of Shah Jahan, Raja Kishan Singh was a distinguished noble at court.¹ He died in 1643 and was succeeded by his uncle's grandson, Padam Singh, who acquired the rank of 1,000 horse and was favoured in 1649 with a robe of honour and a remission of one fourth of his revenue (about two lakhs of rupees) and in the very next year was given the rank of 1,500 horse. He was succeeded by his son, Maha Singh, who held the rank of 1,000 horse. He entered the service of Aurangzeb, distinguishing himself in the campaign against the Bundelas. He died in 1684 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Udai Singh, who held a number of appointments of distinction during Aurangzeb's reign.²

The Qanungo family of the Kayasth proprietors of Nagor in Kiraoli are said to have risen to power in Akbar's time and gradually to have expanded their possessions by loyal service to the emperor but they do not seem to have held any posts of importance.³

The Tomar proprietors of this district claim descent from the Tomar rulers of Gwalior. They are included in the thirty-six royal septs of the Rajputs.⁴ After Bikramajit (the Tomar raja of Gwalior who fought on Ibrahim's side) was killed in the battle of Panipat in 1526, his followers,

¹ Samsam-ud-daulah Shah Nawaz Khan : *The Maasir-ul-Umara*, Vol. I, translated into English by H. Beveridge, (Calcutta, 1911-41), pp. 828-29

² *Ibid.*, pp. 828-29

³ *Agra : A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1905), p. 94

⁴ Tod, J. : *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, (London, 1957), Vol. I, pp. 68-69

who had held the fort a while, were expelled by Humayun but they settled down in tahsil Bah where they became the proprietors of some parganas.¹

The Sikarwars were also an important Rajput clan who inhabited this district, holding lands in tahsil Kheragarh.²

The death of Aurangzeb was followed by a sharp contest for the throne among his sons. In his will he had divided the empire among his three sons (the part to be received by Azam Shah to have its capital at Agra) but they did not abide by their father's wishes. Azam Shah proclaimed himself emperor on March 14, 1707, and on his way to Delhi passed through Agra accompanied by Asad Khan and other Irani nobles.³ Muazzam also left Jamrud (on the north-west frontier of India) for Agra as soon as he learnt the news of his father's death, crowning himself emperor on the bridge of Shah Daula (near Lahore). His son, Azim-ush-shan (who was governor of Bihar), also reached Agra with a strong force and his treasure to render aid to his father. The commandant of the Agra fort, Baqi Khan, opened the gates for him⁴ and immediately after his arrival he imprisoned Mukhtiar Khan, the governor of the subah of Agra, who was Azam Shah's son-in-law.⁵ Bedar Bakht (Azam Shah's son) wanted to help the cause of his father (with the aid of Baqi Khan, his father-in-law) but his father declined the offer and crossed the Utangan river with a large force of his own and met the army of Muazzam at Jajau (near Kheragarh). A fierce battle followed between the two, Azam Shah and his two sons being killed and the warring armies losing about 10,000 men in all.⁶ Having disposed of his most formidable rival, Muazzam became the sovereign. He assumed the title of 'Shah Alam Bahadur Shah' and celebrated his victory with the greatest enthusiasm, commemorating the event by the construction, at Jajau, of a fine stone mosque and a serai in the Persian style of architecture.⁷ According to the *Siyar-ul-Mutaakhirin*, the site of the battle was Ajajau, a place close to Akbarabad (or Agra). He consolidated his position by gaining the support of the Mughal nobles and other chiefs. When he died on February 27, 1712, confusion again reigned in Agra. He was succeeded by his son, Jahandar Shah, who appointed Zulfiqar Khan his revenue minister, with headquarters at Agra.⁸ Farrukh Siyar (his nephew and Azim-ush-shan's second son) now decided to capture Agra and sought the help of the famous Barha

¹ Atkinson, E. T. : *Statistical, Descriptive, and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. VII, *Agra District*, (Allahabad, 1884), pp. 474-75

² *Ibid.*, pp. 482-83

³ Irvine, W. : *Later Mughals*, Vol. I, p. 9

⁴ *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 319

⁵ Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J. : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. VII, p. 394

⁶ Irvine, W., *op. cit.*, p. 34

⁷ Latif, S. M. : *Agra, Historical and Descriptive with an Account of Akbar and his Court and the Modern City of Agra*, p. 52

⁸ Irvine, W., *op. cit.*, p. 58

Saiyids, Husain Ali and Abdullah. Jahandar Shah, assigned a strong force to his son, Aziz-ud-din, and instructed him to watch developments at Agra. In the meantime Farrukh Siyar (who was in Patna) also proclaimed himself emperor¹ and in September, 1712, along with the Saiyid brothers, he advanced with a force of 25,000 (foot and horse) to Khajjuha where Aziz-ud-din was already entrenched with army which was twice as strong as Farrukh Siyar's. But on November 27, the night before Farrukh Siyar was to have stormed his position, he abandoned his men and treasure and fled to Agra. On learning of his discomfiture, Jahandar Shah moved from Delhi to Agra with a big force, and on reaching there on December 29 was joined by Aziz-ud-din and Churaman, the Jat chief. They then moved on to Samogarh (four miles north of Jajau) to take up their position to meet the advancing forces of Farrukh Siyar, who had arrived on the opposite bank of the Yamuna on January 2, 1713. Farrukh Siyar managed to bribe some of the noble in Jahandar Shah's camp, particularly Zulfiqar Khan, not to take any active part in the forthcoming battle. Abdullah crossed the river by a shallow ford at Gaughat, about five miles upstream from the city, and Farrukh Siyar followed a few days later. The news spread like wild fire in Jahandar Shah's camp who fell back on Agra where the decisive battle of Bichpuri (Kuchbehari) was fought outside the city on January 10.² Jahandar Shah's army created havoc and it seemed that his forces would carry the day; but his artillery commander was killed, the Jats started plundering his camp, practically all his loyal generals were killed and the Saiyid brothers attacked his forces with great vigour. He therefore lost the day but managed to escape from the battlefield in the covered howdah of his concubine, Lal Kunwar, to a place of shelter in the vicinity and set out in disguise for Delhi the next morning.

That very morning Farrukh Siyar enthroned himself and marched into the city and Abdullah was sent to take possession of Delhi,³ where he imprisoned Jahandar Shah. Muhammad Ali Zafar was appointed governor of Agra and given the title of Azam Shah Muhammad Amin Khan Chin. The Turrani leader, who was made the second paymaster, also made Agra his headquarters.⁴

Between 1713 and 1719 Farrukh Siyar paid frequent visits to Agra and stayed in the palace there. Those who did not join him were imprisoned or murdered and their properties confiscated. In 1717, Churaman revolted near Agra but shortly after made his submission.⁵

¹ *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 326

² *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 328; Latif, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 52

³ *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 330

⁴ Irvine, W., *op. cit.*, p. 186

⁵ Latif, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 53

In 1719 Farrukh Siyar was murdered and Rafi-ud-Darjat a grandson of Bahadur Shah, succeeded to the throne but the royal garrison of Agra refused to recognise the new emperor. Mitra Sen (an influential local Nagar Brahmana) instigated the forces at Agra and proclaimed Nikusiyar, the great-grandson of Aurangzeb, the emperor on May, 18. Mitra Sen was appointed prime minister and was given to rank of 7,000 horse and the title of raja. He used the imperial treasure in the Agra fort to enlist troops for the new sovereign but the rebellion did not spread beyond the fort because the governor of Agra, Amir Khan Alamgir, did not participate in it. When the news of the outbreak reached Delhi, Husain Ali rushed to Agra and besieged the fort and bombarded it for a number of days. Due to shortage of supplies and provisions inside the fort, Nikusiyar surrendered to the Saiyid brothers and was imprisoned, Mitra Sen committing suicide.¹ During this crisis, Husain Ali seized the vast accumulated treasure of Nur Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal which included their jewellery as well as the pall of pearls which used to be laid on the latter's tomb on the anniversary of her marriage and on Friday nights.² Inayatullah (Farrukh Siyar's mother's brother) tried to raise a big army at Agra to overthrow the tyrannical Saiyids but his efforts proved futile as he was unable to enlist the support of the local nobles, chieftains and the people.³

Jai Singh, the well-known Rajput ruler of Amber, now advanced from Amber towards Agra with a considerable force to challenge Abdullah who marched for Agra from Delhi with Rafi-ud-daula (the successor of Rafi-ud-Darjat) on July 15, 1719, arriving at Vidyapur, near Fatehpur Sikri, on September 1, where he was joined by Husain Ali a few days later. The opposing forces met at this place but a battle was avoided as the Saiyid brothers offered a bribe to Jai Singh to join them.⁴ Rafi-ud-daula died in camp on September 17 and on the 28th the Saiyid brothers installed Muhammad Shah (a grandson of Bahadur Shah) as emperor.⁵ On October 14, the new emperor marched (with Abdullah) from Fatehpur Sikri to Agra and was about to open negotiations with Chabbilla Ram, a Hindu chief, when the latter suddenly died. Meanwhile the Saiyid brothers had begun to quarrel over the spoils of Agra, Husain Ali claiming them as he had seized them and Abdullah maintaining that they should be shared. After an acrimonious dispute Husain Ali was obliged to surrender over two million rupees to his brother and after this the two never remained on their former terms. On March 10, 1720, Ratan Chand, an imperial officer, captured the fortress of Allahabad and this victory was officially celebrated at Agra which was the emperor's capital and court at

¹ *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 340

² Latif, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 54

³ *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 340

⁴ Irvine, W., *op. cit.*, p. 186

⁵ *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 341

this time.¹ In August of that year the news of the suppression of revolts from different parts of the empire was received at Agra. On October 10, Muhammad Shah appointed Muhammad Amin Khan his minister with the rank of 8,000 horse.² On the same day he also awarded to Saadat Khan, who had been the *faujdar* of Hinduan-Bayana (in the subah of Agra) for the past year, the *mansab* of 3,000 horse and four days later he was promoted to a *mansabdari* of 5,000 horse and was appointed governor of the subah of Akbarabad (Agra). He arrived at Agra to take up his new assignment on February 17, 1721, and nominated Nilkanth Nagar his deputy, sending him to Fatehpur Sikri to look after the administration of the province. At this time the subah of Agra comprised a large part of the present Agra Division, the districts of Farrukhabad, Etawah and Jalaun, the territories of the erstwhile states of Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur, parts of those of Gwalior and Jaipur and tahsil Kiraoli. The Jats of the district (who were in league with their powerful clansmen of Bharatpur) were in open revolt against the government but Saadat Khan, launching a vigorous campaign, succeeded in suppressing them for the time being.³ As a reward he was appointed governor of Avadh in addition to the governorship of Agra and was given the title of Burhan-ul-Mulk. He was ordered to launch a campaign against Ajit Singh of Jodhpur. During the absence of Saadat Khan on this mission, the Jats again encroached on the territories of the empire. Nilkanth Nagar proceeded to Fatehpur Sikri and succeeded in wresting several villages in the neighbourhood from the hands of Churaman's sons. But when he was on his way back to Agra (on September 26, 1721) Muhkam Singh (Churaman's eldest son) appeared suddenly with about 6,000 horse and foot and, vigorously attacking Nilkanth Nagar's forces which were almost double in strength, defeated them, Nilkanth Nagar himself being shot in action and his forces being put to flight. Saadat Khan immediately returned to Agra on hearing this news and was joined by an unexpected ally in the person of Badan Singh (Churaman's nephew). But in spite of his efforts Saadat Khan failed to subdue the Jats and the campaign against them was entrusted to Raja Jai Singh of Amber on April 19, 1722, and he was appointed governor of Agra in place of Saadat Khan on September 1, 1722.⁴

In 1725 when the Marathas had extended their raids as far as Gwalior, Muhammad Khan Bangash was ordered to proceed to Agra to protect the city and five years later he again marched through Agra at the opening of the Maratha campaign in Malwa.

In 1734 "the roving cavalry of the Marathas appeared in the neighbourhood of Agra."⁵ In 1737 Baji Rao Peshwa invaded the district of

¹ Srivastava, A. L. : *First Two Nawabs of Awadh*, p. 21

² *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 345

³ Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 24

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 28

⁵ Elliot and Dowson : Vol. VIII, p. 53

Agra. The Marathas first seized the domains of the raja of Bhadawar (south of the Chambal), then entered the tahsil of Bah where they looted the town of Bateshwar and crossed the Yamuna ravaging the countryside and burning Firozabad, Etmadpur and other towns *en route* to Jalesar (twenty-six miles north-east of Agra) where the imperial forces under Saadat Khan defeated them, a large section of the Maratha army being captured near Etmadpur. The main body of the Maratha forces, however, kept to the south of the river, Baji Rao reaching Fatehpur Sikri from where he retreated northwards. Saadat Khan now visited Agra and stayed there for a few days. In order to keep the Marathas at bay, Nizam-ul-Mulk was appointed governor of Agra (and Malwa) but his place was taken by a deputy as he was constantly engaged in the Deccan. Encouraged by the weakness of the local authorities of Agra and when Nizam-ul-Mulk was away in Delhi, the Jats of Bharatpur under Surajmal, (Badan Singh's son) invaded the district and seized twenty-three villages near Achnera. In 1739, when Nadir Shah occupied Delhi, Surajmal seems to have taken the fullest advantage of the situation and to have captured those territories of the district which adjoined his own. As the successors of Muhammad Shah never resided in Agra, the power of the Jats under Surajmal increased in this area and during the next few years they extended their rule over almost the entire district except tahsil Bah and the neighbourhood of the capital. In 1754 Ghazi-ud-din (Nizam-ul-Mulk's grandson) made a more or less unsuccessful attempt to subdue them and for three years they were left unmolested. On March 21, 1757, Jahan Khan, Ahmad Shah Abdali's general, arrived at the gates of Agra with 15,000 horse. The leading residents promised to pay him a ransom of five lakhs of rupees but as they could not raise more than one lakh within the stipulated time (the money coming from Samaldas, the general agent of Jagat Seth of Bengal), Jahan Khan plundered the city, massacred the people and laid siege to the fort.¹ Fazil Khan, the commander of the fort, defended the city and his son, Mirza Saifullah, used the guns of the fort to such good effect that the invaders could not assault the fort and were forced to retire, their plight being worsened because of the inclemency of the weather and the breaking out of sickness among their ranks. Jahan Khan left Agra on March 24. In 1758 the Marathas again raided the district on their way to Delhi and occupied the fort and the city of Agra. Abdali soon returned to Delhi and Ghazi-uddin escaped from Deeg and went to Firozabad to raise an army against the invader.² In 1761 the Maratha commander-in-chief called a council of war at Agra to organise the Hindu rulers against the Afghan invaders, which was attended by Surajmal, the Jat chief,³ but in spite of these efforts Abdali inflicted a crushing defeat on the Marathas at Panipat and the Maratha governor of Delhi fled to Agra with the imperial treasure

¹ Ganda Singh : *Ahmad Shah Durrani*, pp. 179-80

² Latif, S. M., *op. cit.*, pp. 57-58

³ Qanungo, K. R. : *The History of the Jats*, Vol. I, p. 125

which was looted by Surajmal who also took the opportunity of besieging the fort of Agra and of capturing the city which was the richest in the empire. Rich refugees from Delhi had taken shelter here and it was the best centre of trade in upper India. The treasure of the Mughal emperors (which consisted of costly robes, furniture, utensils, jewellery, artillery and munitions) was lodged in the fort which was held by Fazil Khan, the commander. Under the orders of Surajmal a strong Jat force occupied the fort after two or three assaults, the houses immediately adjacent to the fort walls being plundered and the wives and children of the soldiers garrisoned in the fort being arrested. In this village Surajmal removed the Bharatpur and Deeg treasure, etc., worth fifty lakhs of rupees. A garrison of some thousand Jat musketeers was stationed in the fort,¹ the Maratha tax collectors being expelled from the district.² Surajmal was joined by the European adventurer, Walter Reinhardt Sombre (Samroo), in the sack of Agra and the Jats are said to have shot off the minarets flanking the entrance gate of Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, to have taken away from here Akbar's armour and books and to have robbed from the Taj Mahal the silver doors costing over a lakh of rupees.³ In 1763 Jawahir Singh succeeded his father, Surajmal, and two years later he razed to the ground most of the houses in the environs of the fort so that the line of the fire from the fort guns would not be obstructed. The story goes that when he sat on the black marble throne which had originally been installed by Jahangir and which is still to be seen in the fort, a crack appeared in it.

The Jats completed their conquest of the entire district by expelling the Bhadauria raja from tahsil Bah. Dow (an Englishman) wrote, "The city of Agra and a very considerable tract of country round it, extending along the Jamna from 40 cosses below the city to within five of Delhi, and stretching back to Gwalior, are now in the hands of a Hindu nation called the Jats. . . . Jawahir Singh is a very weak prince. The revenue does not exceed two crores; his dominions, like the rest of India being harassed by the Marathas." About 1768 Jawahir Singh was murdered in the fort of Agra.⁴ Agra was next ruled by the Marathas who do not seem to have changed the set up introduced by the Jats and it continued as it was till the British conquered this region.

The Marathas reappeared in Agra in 1770 and annexed the Ganga-Yamuna doab as well as the south-eastern portion of the district of Agra and the Bhadaurias resumed possession of tahsil Bah. In 1773 the Jats recovered Agra from the Marathas but in their turn they were expelled,

¹ Sarkar, J. N. : *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. II (Second Edition 1950), pp. 324-325

² Keene, H. G. : *The Fall of the Mughal Empire*, pp. 76-78

³ Latif, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 59

⁴ Elliot and Dowson, Vol. VIII, pp. 225, 226

in 1774, by Najaf Khan (the Rohilla)¹ who was helped by Shuja-ud-daula, the nawab vizir of Avadh. Polier, an English engineer who was in Shuja-ud-daula's service, accompanied his master to Agra and it was believed that he sent intelligence reports to the East India Company, Fort William, Calcutta, on the conditions prevailing in these parts which later helped the British in the conquest of this part of the country.² Najaf Khan (who had become the governor of the subah of Agra) occupied the fort and lived there in almost regal splendour for the next five years. He entrusted the command and the keys of the fort to Daud Beg Khan Karchi³ and appointed Sumroo the military governor of Agra (on a salary of Rs 30,000 per month) as the whole of the doab was in a disturbed state due to the attacks of the Sikhs and the Jats. Sumroo was commissioned to lead expeditions against the refractory Sikhs which he successfully did, Agra enjoying peace for some time in consequence.⁴ In 1778 Sumroo died in Agra where he was buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery. It is said that he owned property on the Fatehpur Sikri road. When Najaf Khan left Agra in 1779 his adopted son, Muhammad Beg, was appointed to act as governor of Agra, an office he held till 1783.⁵ After Najaf Khan's death on April 6, 1782, his three kinsmen, Muhammad Beg, Afrasiab and Mirza Shafi, met at Agra to come to terms regarding their shares of his estates and offices. On September 23, of the following year Mirza Shafi was assassinated near the Delhi gate, presumably at the instance of Muhammad Beg.⁶ In order to avenge his death, Afrasiab (who was now the vizir of the empire) enlisted the help of the Maratha chief, Mahadaji Sindhia, with whom he marched on Agra in 1784 during the height of the terrible Chalisa famine. At their approach Muhammad Beg gave one of his officers the charge of the city and took the field at the head of his army. The opposing forces lay at some distance from Agra, Afrasiab occupying Fatehpur Sikri, his allies, the Marathas, being close by and Muhammad Beg watching them from a distance. After a few days of inaction, Mahadaji managed to get Afrasiab murdered and, becoming the vizir himself, besieged and took the fort on March 27, 1785, and seized Muhammad Beg's property worth a crore of rupees.⁷ He also annexed the rest of the district and the emperor's second son, Akbar, was appointed the nominal governor of Agra though a Maratha adviser named Rayaji Patil was made the *de facto* governor.

To put an end to Mahadaji's growing power, Muhammad Beg entered into a conspiracy with Ismail Beg, his nephew, and the Rohilla, Ghulam Qadir, and towards the end of the rainy season of 1787, taking

¹ Latif, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 60

² Gupta, P. C.: *Shah Alam II and his Court*, p. 7

³ *Proceedings of Meetings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, 1923* Vol. V, p. 103.

⁴ Qanungo, K. R., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 195

⁵ Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 296-97; Latif, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 61

⁶ Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 296-97

⁷ Latif, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 61

advantage of Mahadaji's absence in the Deccan, the last two advanced on Agra and besieged the fort which was then in the charge of the Maratha general, Lakhwa Dada. When the news reached Mahadaji, he rushed to the rescue. A fierce battle ensued near Fatehpur Sikri on April 24, 1788, in which the Marathas under the command of Rana Khan Bhai (Lakhwa Dada's brother) and the French general, De Boigne, were badly defeated, De Boigne managing to escape under cover of the night. Ismail Beg continued with the siege as Lakhwa Dada still held the fort. Rana Khan Bhai and De Boigne came back with reinforcements and Ismail Beg was forced to raise the siege and to fly. Mahadaji now reasserted his supremacy and the emperor appointed Mirza Jawan Bakht titular governor of the province, who made strenuous efforts to capture the fort with the help of Ismail Beg, but failed.¹ In 1792 Ismail Beg was caught by the Marathas and brought back to the fort where he was imprisoned till his death.² Two years later Daulat Rao Sindhia succeeded Mahadaji and the Marathas continued to rule over Agra. In 1799 the Maratha governor rebelled against Daulat Rao who sent his French general, Perron, to lay siege to the fort. The rebel governor had to surrender after fifty-eight days and John Hessian, a Dutch officer, was made commandant of the fort, an office which he held for three years till his death there in 1802.³ Daulat Rao's dominions, including Agra, were now in great danger from the advancing power of the British. On August 7, 1803, Lord Lake marched towards Agra with the 'grand army of the Doab' with the object of conquest. Daulat Rao's forces, under the command of General Perron, were defeated on August 29 and retreated to Agra, a large number being drafted into the fort which was under the command of George Hessian. The British forces under Colonel Mearns reached Ferozabad by way of Jalesar on September 8 and on their arrival the Maratha army left the town and crossed the Yamuna.⁴ Next day the town of Etmadpur fell to the British and Mearns, passing through Khandauli, went on to Mathura where he rejoined Lake. Lake arrived at Sikandra on October 4 and encamped on the outskirts of the city. Daulat Rao managed to concentrate in Agra a number of battalions from other parts of the Maratha territories. Lake now attacked the Maratha troops who put up a stubborn resistance but were badly defeated and on October 12 surrendered to the British who became the masters of the city and started concentrating on the siege of the fort. On the third day Hessian sent a European officer to negotiate terms with Lake but no agreement was arrived at. The Maratha troops having opened fire suddenly, the British renewed their attack vigorously, causing, on October 17, a breach in the south-eastern bastion. The Maratha garrison capitulated and the British occupied the

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 62

² Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 246-47

³ Latif, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 63

⁴ Auber, P.: *Rise and Progress of the British Power in India*, Vol. II, p. 307

fort, appropriating the treasure of many lakhs of rupees and the arms and ammunitions including the 'great gun of Agra'. The treaty of Surji Arjangaon was signed between Sindhia and the British on December 30 by which Daulat Rao surrendered the district of Agra and other adjoining territories to the East India Company as well as the revenue derived from the customs and the mint at Agra which was estimated to be Rs 82,500. The conquered territory in this district consisted of the parganas of Karahra, Sarendhi, Jagner, Malpura, Kheragarh, Kiraoli, Fatehpur Sikri, Iradatnagar, Shamsabad, Lohamandi and Naharagunj which were held by Daulat Rao Sindhia direct; those of Farah and Achnera, held by his general Ambaji Inglia; that of Fatehabad, held by another Maratha officer, Krishnaji Appa; and the trans-Yamuna parganas of Khandauli and Firozabad, which had originally belonged to General De Boigne. The tahsil of Bah was not mentioned in the treaty probably because it was held by the Bhadauria raja who was an ally of the British. It was united with Etawah but in 1805 it was transferred to Agra.

In June 1801, fighting broke out between Holkar and the East India Company and General Lake made Agra the base of his military operations. One section of his army was pursued by the Maratha cavalry as far as Fatehpur Sikri and fell back on Agra in disorder on August 31. About the end of September¹ Lake concentrated all his troops at Sikandra. As the Marathas were raiding the doab and tahsil Kiraoli (on one occasion penetrating as far as Pinahat), Lake left Sikandra on October 1 and encamped at Singna, nine miles away on the Mathura road. After dealing with Holkar, he returned to Agra. In February, 1805, some 20,000 Marathas and Jats invaded Bah under Narayan Singh and Ghulam Khan but they were driven across the Chambal by Colonel Bowie. Fatehpur Sikri was looted by the British forces. The district of Agra was placed under a collector, the headquarters of the government for the conquered or ceded district being established at Farrukhabad.² The ceded territories of Agra (and Bundelkhand) were governed under the provisions of the Regulating Act of 1781 and in 1805 they were named the Upper Provinces.³

In 1813 the widow of Chait Singh (a raja of Banaras who had provoked the anger of Warren Hastings about thirty years earlier) was removed by the British to Agra.⁴ In 1821 Lord Hastings sent the beautiful marble baths of Shish Mahal (of the fort) to the prince regent of Great Britain. In that year the government abolished the mint at Agra. In 1828 Lord Bentinck sold by auction the rest of the exquisite marble fretwork and mosaic belonging to the apartments of Shish Mahal.

¹ Mill, J.: *The History of British India*, Vol. VI, pp.577-578

² Latif, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 65

³ *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. VI, p. 8

⁴ Salatore, G. N.: *Selections from English Records (Banaras Affairs)* (1811-1858), Vol. II, p. X

The board of commissioners for the North-Western Provinces of India was abolished in 1833 when that territory was constituted into a presidency (with headquarters at Allahabad), under a governor, Sir Charles Metcalfe being appointed to this office. In 1834 Agra was made a revenue division under a commissioner, the district magistrate being subordinated to him. On July 10, 1835, the presidency was abolished and this region was given the name of the North-Western Provinces, with headquarters at Agra, Sir Charles Metcalfe being appointed the first lieutenant governor.¹ A communal scuffle broke out in the city in February, 1838, but was quickly suppressed by the government.

In 1842 General Nott brought back from Afghanistan what were said to be the sandalwood gates of the temple of Somnath, which had been taken away by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1021 and they were deposited at Agra where they are still preserved in the archaeological museum.

It was in 1857 that the district of Agra joined in the struggle for freedom which had broken out in a number of places in and outside the North-Western Provinces. Most of the influential local zamindars made common cause with the freedom fighters who had become dissatisfied with the British (particularly because of the land settlements made by them) and were encouraging the people of the district and the Indian soldiers to take up arms against the foreign rulers. In May of that year the troops stationed at Agra consisted of a horse battery with European gunners and Indian drivers, a regiment of European infantry and two regiments of Bengal infantry. On May 11, the news of the rising of the Indians against the British at Meerut was telegraphed to Agra. Intelligence was received on the next day that Delhi was also in the throes of the struggle, the people having rallied to the banner of Bahadur Shah (the last Mughal emperor). It was also rumoured that Indian troops from Meerut and Delhi had reached Agra and that they wanted to seize the arsenal and the fort with the help of the sepoys. On May 13 a company of European infantry was sent into the fort to overawe the Indian soldiers but was withdrawn the next day.² The same morning the Indian soldiers were told by Colvin, the lieutenant-governor, that he would try to redress their grievances if any were reported to him. He also offered to discharge those soldiers who wanted to leave the army. Colonel Fraser, however, observed that the lieutenant-governor had failed to recognise the magnitude of the approaching crisis and reported to the governor-general that quiet would be maintained at Agra and there was no need of shutting themselves up in the fort. Colvin sought the help of Sindhia of Gwalior and the Jats of Bharatpur (who were known to be openly antagonistic to the Mughals) who sent troops and ammunition to Agra to help the British but their arrival did not arrest the tide of the struggle. Roads approaching Agra

¹ *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. V, p. 697

² Mill, J., *op. cit.*, Vol. IX, p. 359

from different directions were heavily guarded by the British¹ who suddenly closed the public officers but did not give any hint of impending danger. On the 21st the trouble worsened at Agra when it was known that there had been risings at Aligarh, Etawah and Mainpuri (all in the Agra Division). On the next day the hospital of the infantry was set on fire. A council of the principal civil and military officers presided over by Colvin decided to shift the Christian families to the fort. Disapproving of Colvin's proclamation (issued at Agra on May 25) assuring the Indian soldiers that, excepting the ringleaders, they would all be pardoned provided they laid down their arms, the governor-general immediately issued orders that no regiment which had killed or attacked its officers would be pardoned. Five days later some Indian troops were sent to Mathura to fetch the treasure (amounting to six lakhs of rupees) to Agra but they appropriated it and proceeded to Delhi to join the emperor.² At midnight an emergency meeting of the governor's council was held in the fort as a result of which the Indian regiments were completely disarmed.³ General Polwhele raised a volunteer force of clerks, soldiers (who were pensioners) and others to guard the fort while the European artillery and infantry guarded the city. Panic spread as it was rumoured that troops from Mathura were on their way to plunder Agra.⁴ Communications with Calcutta and Kanpur had already been cut off by June 3. On June 12 martial law was promulgated throughout the district. The Indian soldiers (who had risen against the British in Neemuch and Nasirabad) advanced on Agra by way of Fatehpur Sikri on July 2, and met the British troops at Sucheta (near Shahgunj) compelling them to retreat. The populace started plundering the city, killed some Europeans, set fire to some public offices and houses in the civil lines and a large section of the people proclaimed Bahadur Shah II the emperor of India and proceeded to Delhi.⁵ Some rich citizens of Agra, however, demonstrated their good feelings for the government by waiting on the lieutenant-governor and it is said that but for the city's leading business man (Joti Prasad), it would have been impossible for the government to procure necessary supplies.⁶ Those who had joined the freedom struggle in the rural areas established their own *thanas* in different parts of the district, in which many Indians, who were previously employees of the British, took up service.⁷ The Indian Christians who sided with the freedom fighters were put to death by the British.

1 Kaye, J. W. and Malletson, G. B.: *The History of the Indian Mutiny*, Vol. III, p. 99

2 *Ibid.*, pp. 108-9

3 Latif, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 66

4 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. V, p. 701

5 Latif S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 66

6 Sen, S. N.: *Eighteen Fifty-Seven*, p. 410

7 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. V, pp. 717-720

The regiments that had come from some states of Central India to help the British were guarding the city and were joined by fresh infantry regiments from Kotah about the middle of July. Intelligence was brought to the fort that Indian soldiers from Jagner were at Shahgunj (within two or three miles of Agra), that their advance guard was intending to attack the government house¹ and that they had sent a message to the prisoners of the jail to join them at Shahgunj. Engaging the British troops at village Bhondgaon (on the Fatehpur Sikri road) the Indians inflicted a crushing defeat upon them² and then proceeded to Mathura. A few short skirmishes occurred in the suburbs of Agra but on the whole the collector (Drummond) maintained peace in these areas, as he was able to command his employees in the revenue and police services, who were nearly all Muslims, for purposes of giving him information and advice. On the freedom fighters making a fervent appeal in the name of religion, the effect was immediate and all the Indians who were in the police (officers and men) quitted their posts.³ On July 24, the British sent reinforcements to Agra and towards the middle of August the freedom fighters had to turn back⁴ but news of their activities continued to pour in from Etmadpur, Firozabad, Kheragarh, Fatehpur Sikri and Bah. By this time the British had acquired control of Firozabad and Etmadpur⁵ and by the end of the month they expelled the freedom fighters from Pinahat with the help of their ally, the Bhadauria raja. On October 10, Col. Greathed crossed the Yamuna and came to the relief of the British at Agra. He brought with him a band of wild-looking men in tattered uniforms; the Lancers wore uniforms of plain blue cloth and the rest, both the Sikhs and the English, were dressed in drab-coloured cotton and no decorations or pennons were carried by them. As the freedom fighters were taken by surprise by Greathed's column, they were defeated.⁶

By the end of October conditions became normal in the city and throughout the district.⁷ In March, 1858, some freedom fighters from Central India and the Chambal ravines made their way into the town of Pinahat and murdered the local authorities at Bah but the British captured the ringleaders at Kachru (Kachura). About 200 Indians were sent to the gallows in the district on the charge of murdering Europeans.⁸ In spite of the proclamation of an amnesty by Lord Canning, some innocent

1 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. V., pp. 717-720

2 *Ibid.*, p. 721

3 *Ibid.*, p. 724

4 *Ibid.*, p. 728

5 *Ibid.*, p. 913-922

6 Sen, S. N.: *Eighteen Fifty-Seven*, p. 326

7 Latif, S. M., *op. cit.*, p. 66

8 Malletson, G. B.: *Proceedings of the Council of Administration. (Mutiny Narrative)*

people were also hanged, which enraged the feelings of the people against the British to such an extent that they murdered fifteen Europeans and five Indians (whose leaders were Jawahir and Jan Muhammad) who were disloyal to the Indian cause. Many persons of mixed Indian and European descent protected themselves by marrying their daughters to Hindu and Muslim residents of Agra. During the struggle in Agra, nearly 6,000 Christians (from Europe and America), some Indians from Calcutta and some Parsi merchants, took shelter in the fort. At first Indians were not allowed admittance but when it was "found that the Europeans and Eurasians could not look after their daily needs",¹ Christian servants were allowed in. They brought with them a horde of other domestic servants like cooks, water carriers, sweepers, tailors, etc., some of whom murdered their masters while in the fort.

In 1859 serious riots and disturbances broke out in the district, dacoities, murders and robberies were committed, the malefactors taking shelter in the mud forts which were located in the ravines of the Chambal. The collector and the superintendent of police were ordered to tour their areas and to demolish every mud fort or fortified building which gave shelter to anti-social elements. By the end of 1859 three ringleaders were caught and hanged and peace returned to the district. In the winter of the next year Lord Canning made a tour of these provinces including the city of Agra.

On May 6, 1861, Moti Lal Nehru, who became one of India's leading nationalists, was born in Agra in the building known as the residence of the Mughal Begum. In this year the Radhasoami sect was founded by Shiv Dayal Singh, a resident of Agra.

In March, 1862, Lord Elgin I visited the city and in the winter of the following year he held a public reception and a durbar which was attended by the rulers of Rajasthan and the Central India States.²

In November, 1866, Lord Lawrence held another durbar at Agra which was attended by eighty-four princes of many States of northern India and about a lakh of people.

In 1867 an exhibition of the industries of the North-Western Provinces was organised in the city. A year later the headquarters of these Provinces was transferred to Allahabad reducing Agra to the status of a provincial town. In 1869 Agra was visited by Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, Agra had by this time become an important railway junction. The high court was shifted from here to Allahabad in 1870. The Prince of Wales

¹ Sen, S. N. : *Eighteen Fifty-Seven*, p. 324

² Latif, S. M. *op. cit.*, p. 67

(afterwards King Edward VII of England) visited Agra in 1876 and received in a durbar fourteen Indian princes. At this time Sir John Strachey was the lieutenant governor of the province and he spent a considerable amount on the repairs of the historical monuments of Agra.

A branch of the Arya Samaj was established in Agra on February 26, 1881, and the founder, Swami Dayanand, visited the city in 1881, 1892 and 1895. The orthodox section of the Hindus did not favour the Arya Samaj movement and organised weekly meetings at Maithan. Later the movement received enthusiastic support from a section of the Hindu intellectual group. In 1899 Lajpat Rai, the national leader, visited Agra.

In 1905 the Prince and Princess of Wales (later King George V and Queen Mary of England) visited Agra when the memorial statue of Queen Victoria was unveiled in a newly laid out park which came to be known as Victoria Park. In 1910 another branch of the Radhasoami sect was established in Dayalbagh under its own guru. On December 8, 1913, communal riots broke out in different parts of the city, the rioters looting property worth Rs 1,100.

The citizens of Agra founded an organisation known as the Kasht Nivarak Samiti in 1914 with the object of bringing to light complaints of corruption, incivility and indifference to duty on the part of the peasantry of Agra joined.

Genda Lal Dikshit (of tahsil Bah), the revolutionary who operated from the ravines of the Yamuna and the Chambal, aroused the patriotic feelings of the people of the district. He organised secret societies among the students of Agra and in 1914 established contacts with Rash Behari Bose, the leader of the revolutionary movement, and with other revolutionary leaders. He also organised political dacoities in the district. His activities in the district were curbed by the police, in an encounter with whom he was badly wounded and was arrested. During his trial he escaped from the central jail and died in Delhi.

Gandhiji visited the city four times—in 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1929. He had started the non-co-operation movement in 1921 in which thousands of volunteers of the district also participated, the people warmly responding to his call. They picketed and boycotted shops selling foreign cloth and liquor. The district authorities adopted repressive measures and 122 people were sent to jail. The movement was followed by an agrarian agitation which took the form of a no-rent campaign in which the peasantry of Agra joined.

Agra also became the headquarters of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, the moving spirits of which were Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Jatindra Nath Dass, Sukhdeo, Batukeshvar Dutt and others, most of whom passed a fair amount of their time in Agra

for about a year from 1928 to 1929, the party headquarters being located at Noori Darwaza. It is said that the plan to throw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly in Delhi was conceived at Agra and that the bomb actually thrown by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshvar Dutt from the visitor's gallery on April 8, 1929, was also manufactured in Agra. Later, Chandra Shekhar Azad was appointed the commander-in-chief of the party. After the arrival of Jatindra Nath Dass in Agra, a bomb factory was established in a house in Hing-ki-Mandi to which, in 1930, he and Bhagat Singh brought a science student of the University of Allahabad whom they had kidnapped but who escaped and informed the police of what was afoot.¹ Dass was arrested and sent to Lahore where he died.

In 1928 a black-flag demonstration was organised by the Congress and the people of Agra against the Simon Commission when it came to the city. In 1930, when Gandhiji launched the civil disobedience movement, a meeting was held at Agra and the Congress workers manufactured contraband salt in the heart of the city. The students of many colleges and schools of the district boycotted their classes and picketed the shops. A hartal was also observed. The movement spread rapidly throughout the district and many local leaders delivered speeches and distributed leaflets against the British Government. People from different walks of life joined the movement, 661 persons being arrested and sent to jail. In 1932 the arrest of Gandhiji greatly enraged the people of the district and accelerated the tempo of the movement. Many protest meetings and demonstrations were organised which were largely attended and processions were taken out against the government. The Congress committee of Agra was declared an illegal body and public meetings were banned. The Congress workers flouted these orders, carried on their activities and distributed pamphlets against the government. The authorities resorted to lathi charges and arrested the leaders. On February 7, 1932, Peshawar day was observed to denounce the communal riots of Kohat when ninety persons were convicted for anti-governmental speeches and activities. The movement continued till 1934 when it was withdrawn by Gandhiji.

In 1937 the district elected its representatives to the Legislative Assembly under the Government of India Act of 1935. Of the 7 seats allotted to this district, 5 were won by the Congress (which included one for a member of the Scheduled Castes) and 2 were annexed by the Muslim League, as a result of which the Congress came into power and formed the government in the province. A representative of the Congress and one of the Muslim League were elected to the Legislative Council.

In September, 1939, the Congress ministry resigned as the British Government did not accede to its demand of complete independence for the country on the termination of the war. The District Congress

¹ Kapoor, B. : *Glimpses of Agra*, p. 68

Committee organised widespread campaigns against the War fund, held public meetings in which speeches were delivered and anti-governmental pamphlets were distributed.

In 1941 the campaign took the form of satyagraha which was started in the district under instructions from Gandhiji. About 300 people courted arrest in the district and were summarily tried and sentenced to imprisonment or a fine or to both. Agra reacted enthusiastically to the 'Quit India' movement of August, 1942, which acquired great ferocity here—local leaders were arrested, demonstrations were widely organised, a huge procession was taken out which, in spite of being lathi-charged by the police, continued on its march. The public stoned the police which replied by firing. "For three days there was a regular tug-of-war between the authorities and the people including the students",¹ who picketed schools and colleges which had to be closed temporarily. A mammoth crowd gathered near the fort on August 10, 1942, to hold a meeting, disregarding the orders for dispersal. The arrest of the leaders infuriated the crowd and the police resorted to indiscriminate firing. Some people were arrested, some were killed and many injured, anti-governmental propaganda was carried on at several places in the city and in the rural areas and anti-British literature was distributed throughout the district. The houses of persons suspected of anti-British leaning were searched and many people were imprisoned. During the later half of August sabotage was indulged in, telephone and telegraph "wires were cut and many stations on the East Indian Railway were reduced to ashes. Railway property worth several lakhs was destroyed and damaged. At Chandola the police opened fire in which 5 people were dead and 35 injured On August 22, the government clothing factory was gutted in which 25 people were killed and 100 were wounded. In December the U. P. Government instituted the Agra Conspiracy Case. Later on all the accused were released but remained in jail for three years. Between October and December, 1942, the movement went underground in the district. During this movement about 1,000 men were arrested, 155 detained and a collective fine of Rs 68,195 was realised from the people."² In 1946, when all the political prisoners were released and general elections for the Legislative Assembly were held, five seats were won by the Congress (two going to the members of the Scheduled Castes) and one to the Muslim League. In the Legislative Council one seat was won by the Congress and one by the Muslim League.

Between 1924 and 1937 the following national leaders visited the city in connection with the national movement : Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1924, Chitranjan Dass in 1929-30, Subhash Chandra Bose in 1930,

¹ Sahai, Govind : '42 *Rebellion*, pp. 258-59

² *Ibid.*, p. 259

Jawaharlal Nehru in 1932 and 1937, Rajendra Prasad in 1935 and Sarojini Naidu in 1937.

On the eve of independence, a communal disturbance broke out in *muhalla* Katra. Armed pickets were posted at strategic points in the city and ninety-seven arrests were made. Timely action by the authorities and the efforts of public-spirited citizens brought the situation under control. The people of the district welcomed the coming of independence on August 15, 1947.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Growth Of Population

The first enumeration of the population of the district seems to have been made in 1831 according to which the density of the district as it was then constituted was 424 persons per square mile. It may, therefore, be concluded that the population of the district was over six lakhs but a large portion of tahsil Kheragarh was excluded from this enumeration, no returns being forthcoming for it. The density ranged from 333 in Fatehabad to 1,057 in tahsil Agra.

The next census — that of 1847 — did not take account of sex and age, the total population being 8,31,926. The census that was taken six years later was more methodical and accurate and the total population was found to be 10,01,961, the Hindus being 8,96,038 and the Muslims 1,05,923, the proportion of agriculturists to non-agriculturists being about 6 to 4 and that of males to females 5.5 to 4.5. The average density was 538 — ranging from 365 in tahsil Kheragarh and 399 in tahsil Bah to 1,407 in tahsil Agra or 562 exclusive of the city, the suburbs and the cantonment which contained 1,25,262 persons. At this time the area of the district was 1,864.9 square miles. The next census was taken in 1865 when for the first time details regarding castes, occupations, the proportion of children to adults, etc., were recorded. The returns showed a total of 10,28,544 persons, the population of the city having increased to 1,42,661. At this time the area of the district was 1,873.5 square miles.

At the census of 1872, the district (which had increased in area to 1,907 square miles) had 10,94,084 inhabitants, the density being 574 persons to the square mile or 498 excluding the urban population. The population of the city was 1,49,008.

In 1878, as a result of certain changes in the territories of the district, its area was reduced to 1,845.7 square miles and the population also correspondingly came down to 10,71,427 with an average density of 580. At the census of 1881 there was a marked decrease of population which was probably due to the famine of 1878 which led to considerable emigration and to the outbreak of serious epidemics which caused a high mortality. The population was 9,74,892 which gave an average density of 526.8 to the square mile or 438.8 excluding the city of Agra. In tahsil Agra the average was 1,321, then came tahsil Firozabad with 534 and tahsil Etmadpur with 512.3, the lowest figures being 382.5 in tahsil Kheragarh and 353 in tahsil Bah.

By 1891 the population had risen to 10,03,796 and the density to 544 to the square mile or 462.5 for the rural areas only. The increase was common to all the tahsils except to those of Agra and Kiraoli, the former showing an average of 1,304.8, the latter of 319.8 and Etmadpur a density of 555 to the square mile. Famine visited a part of the district in 1897 causing an increase of mortality and emigration.

At the census of 1901, the population was returned as 10,69,546 with a density of 571.4 or 481.8 excluding the population of the city. The only tahsil in which any decline was observed was Bah, in which the density was 361.6. Tahsil Agra headed the list with 1,392, and then came Firozabad with 590.3, Etmadpur with 577.4, Fatehabad with 476, Kiraoli with 453.6 and Kheragarh with 413 to the square mile. The urban population was 22.1 per cent of the total, a proportion that was exceeded only by those of the districts of Lucknow and Varanasi.

The growth of population from 1901 to 1961 can be assessed by the following figures :

Census year	Population			Variation		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	10,59,654	8,24,348	2,35,306	..	..	..
1911	10,20,879	7,91,329	2,29,550	-38,775 (-3.7)	-33,019 (-4.0)	-5,756 (-2.4)
1921	9,23,264	6,82,665	2,40,599	-97,615 (-9.6)	-1,08,664 (-13.7)	+11,049 (+4.8)
1931	10,47,389	7,56,797	2,90,592	+1,24,125 (+13.4)	+74,132 (+10.9)	+49,993 (+20.8)
1941	12,88,478	9,11,846*	3,76,632	+2,41,089 (+23.0)	+1,55,049 (+20.5)	+86,040 (+29.6)
1951	15,01,391	10,03,529	4,97,862	+2,12,913 (+16.5)	91,683 (+10.1)	+1,21,230 (+32.2)
1961	18,62,142	11,94,158	6,67,984	+3,60,751 (+24.03)	+1,90,629 (+18.99)	+1,70,122 (+36.2)

The foregoing statement shows that between 1901 and 1921 the population of the district recorded a decrease of 12.9 per cent when that of the State decreased by 4.0 per cent. During 1901-11 the district suffered considerably from plague and malaria epidemics. The decrease for the decade 1911-20 was largely due to the heavy mortality which was the result of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. By 1951 the population of the district had risen by 62.6 per cent as compared with an increase of 35.5 per cent in the population of the State during the same period. During the years 1951-61 the population of the district increased by 24.03 per cent, that of the State also increasing by 16.66 per cent.

Total population (Subdivisions and Tahsils)

The total (provisional) population of the district in 1961 was 18,62,142, the males being 10,12,056 and the females 8,50,086. The district stands eleventh in the State in respect of population. The density in the district per square mile is about 982 which is higher than the State average (649). The rural density (provisional) is 647 persons per square mile, the tahsilwise figures being : Agra 2,990, Firozabad 1,285, Etmadpur 882, Kiraoli 634, Fatehabad 610, Kheragarh 552 and Bah 532.

The provisional population of the tahsils according to sex at the census of 1961 is as given in the following statement :

Tahsil	Persons			Males			Females		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Agra ..	6,63,280	1,54,600	5,08,680	3,63,075	84,122	2,78,953	3,00,205	70,478	2,29,727
Bah ..	1,75,729	1,70,088	5,641	93,460	90,428	3,032	82,269	79,660	2,609
Etmadpur	2,45,401	2,23,250	22,151	1,32,299	1,20,057	12,242	1,13,102	1,03,193	9,909
Fatehabad	1,65,552	1,52,894	12,658	89,808	82,955	6,853	75,744	69,939	5,805
Firozabad	2,64,099	1,65,488	98,611	1,44,536	89,422	55,114	1,19,563	76,066	43,497
Kheragarh	1,68,805	1,68,805	..	92,305	92,305	..	76,500	76,500	..
Kiraoli	1,79,276	1,59,033	20,243	96,573	85,874	10,699	82,703	73,159	9,544
Total	18,62,142	11,94,158	6,67,984	10,12,056	6,45,163	3,66,893	8,50,086	5,48,995	3,01,091

Immigration and Emigration

About 84.1 per cent of the people enumerated in the district at the census of 1951 was born in it, 7.8 per cent was born in other districts of the State, 5.1 per cent was born in other parts of India and 3.0 per cent came from other countries. Of the immigrants from the districts of the State as many as 1,04,244 (33,672 males and 70,572 females) were from the other districts of the same natural division and 12,627 (8,025 males and 4,602 females) were from other parts of the State. Most of the immigration from the neighbouring districts is due to marriage alliances. Of 72,093 immigrants from adjacent States 18,119 (11,297 males and 36,822 females) were from Rajasthan, 11,355 (2,374 males and 8,981 females) were from Madhya Pradesh, 6,979 (2,926 males and 4,053 females) were from Punjab and 2,335 (1,558 males and 777 females) were from Delhi. The movement to the city of Agra from Rajasthan accounted for 7,998 (4,086 males and 3,912 females) and from Madhya Pradesh for 2,466 (1,205 males and 961 females) and was of a semi-permanent nature, usually by families and sometimes by males alone. The migration

from Punjab of 2,325 males and 3,422 females was mostly of labourers and was of a semi-permanent nature. The remainder of the immigrants settled down in the district on account of marriage alliances.

Of the immigrants who came from territories beyond India, 44,791 (25,351 males and 19,440 females) were born in Pakistan of which 44,695 were displaced persons and 488 (305 males and 183 females) had their birth-place in other territories of which 399 (189 males and 150 females) were born in Nepal.

On 26 non-Indian nationals, 16 were British, 7 were Italian and 3 belonged to other countries. According to the vital statistics of the district, it lost about 9,500 persons due to emigration between 1901 and 1910, while it gained about 30,000 between 1931 and 1940 and about 31,000 from 1941 to 1950 by immigration.

Distribution Between Urban And Rural Areas

According to the provisional figures of the census of 1961 in this district, 11,94,158 persons (or 64.12 per cent of the total population of 18,62,142) live in the rural and 6,67,984 (or 35.88 per cent) in the urban areas. There are 1,188 inhabited villages in the district — 101 villages (each with a population less than 200) being occupied by 1.04 per cent; 299 villages (each with a population between 200 and 500) by 8.9 per cent; 389 villages (each with a population between 500 and 1,000) by 23.7 per cent; 261 villages (each with a population between 1,000 and 2,000) by 29.9 per cent; 130 villages (each with a population between 2,000 and 5,000) by 31.8 per cent and 8 villages (each with a population between 5,000 and 10,000) by 4.02 per cent. There are twelve urban areas in the district, the population of the towns being given below :

Town	Persons	Males	Females
Agra (municipal corporation)	4,62,020	2,51,674	2,10,346
Agra cantonment	41,340	24,326	17,014
Dayalbagh (town area)	4,110	2,353	1,757
Swamibagh (town area)	1,210	600	610
Etmadpur (town area)	7,188	3,966	3,222
Tundla	14,963	8,276	6,687
Fatehpur Sikri (municipal board)	10,579	5,534	5,045
Achnera (town area)	9,664	5,165	4,499
Firozabad (municipal board)	98,611	55,114	43,497
Shamshabad (town area)	6,715	3,587	3,128
Fatehabad (town area)	5,943	3,266	2,677
Bah (town area)	5,641	3,032	2,609

Displaced Persons

The number of displaced persons in the district, according to the census of 1951, was 44,695 (or 9.3 per cent of the total population of the displaced persons in the State), 93.0 per cent coming from West Pakistan, 1.3 per cent from East Pakistan, the remaining 5.7 per cent hailing from elsewhere, 54.7 per cent coming into the district in 1947. Most of these people have taken to non-agricultural occupations and are engaged in small trades and the petty retail business and usually deal in leather goods, cloth, grocery, etc. A large number of displaced persons from Sind is running small lodging-houses and restaurants.

The facilities afforded to displaced persons have included educational assistance, technical and vocational training, loans and other types of aid to help them in their settlement in industry and business, allotments of land and absorption in different fields of employment. A sum of Rs 11,25,116 was advanced to such persons in 1959 for construction of houses, education, starting of industries, etc. Their housing problem was also tackled and 112 one-room tenements, 200 shops-cum-residences, 42 flats, 313 shops, etc., were constructed for them. Government also granted maintenance allowances of the order of Rs 1,07,951 for the old, the infirm and widows, Rs 4,000 was disbursed in the form of scholarships to school-going children and Rs 25,665 for higher studies. Rs 85,50,218 was given to displaced persons as compensation and rehabilitation grant. With the lapse of time these persons have settled down and have been absorbed in the normal life of the district.

Language

Prior to the operations of the census of 1951, Hindustani was recorded as the language of the people who declared their mother-tongue to be Hindi or Urdu but at the census of 1951 the actual mother-tongue, whether Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani, was recorded as such. As many as twenty languages were returned as the mother-tongues in the district. A list of the languages spoken in the district and the number of persons speaking each according to the census of 1951 is given below :

Language	Number of persons
Hindi	13,27,213
Urdu	85,858
Hindustani	42,027
Punjabi	24,072
Sindhi	14,598

[Contd.]

AGRA DISTRICT

Bengali	..	..	..	..	..	3,117
English	..	..	..	..	..	1,312
Marwari	..	..	..	..	..	1,115
Gujarati	..	..	..	..	..	867
Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	407
Tamil	..	..	..	..	..	391
Nepali	..	..	..	..	..	305
Garhwali	..	..	..	..	..	42
Italian	..	..	..	..	..	15
Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..	14
Kangri	..	..	..	..	..	12
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	9
French	..	..	..	..	..	8
Oriya	..	..	..	..	..	7
Pushto	..	..	..	..	..	2

It is evident that over 96 per cent of the people of the district returned Hindi, Hindustani or Urdu as their mother-tongue. Punjabi was the mother-tongue of 1.6 per cent, Sindhi of 0.97 per cent, Bengali of 0.21 per cent, English of 0.09 per cent, Marwari of 0.07 per cent and Gujarati of 0.06 per cent.

Of the 15.01 lakhs of people in the district in 1951 only 31,934 or 2.1 per cent was bilingual (one of the languages being an Indian language). Those whose mother-tongue was a language other than Hindi, Hindustani or Urdu were generally migrants who were able to speak any of these as a subsidiary language. The number of persons returning Hindi, Hindustani or Urdu as secondary languages was 28,724 or 89.9 per cent of those who were bilingual, one of the languages spoken being an Indian language.

A list of the languages spoken in the district and the number of persons speaking each, according to the figures of the 1961 census (provisional), is given below :

Language	Number of persons
Hindi (including Braj Bhasha)	 16,89,456
Urdu	 1,18,862
Punjabi	 25,726

[Contd.]

CH. III—PEOPLE

Sindhi	..	..	..	..	..	18,629
Bengali	..	..	..	..	..	2,667
Tamil	..	..	..	..	..	1,294
Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	1,236
Gujarati	..	..	..	..	..	1,123
English	..	..	..	..	..	1,090
Nepali	..	..	..	..	..	713
Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	677
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	253
Garhwali	..	..	..	..	..	208
Marwari	..	..	..	..	..	102
Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	47
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	26
Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..	22
Multani	..	..	..	..	..	10
Oriya	..	..	..	..	..	1

Linguistically the district of Agra falls in the region in which the Shauraseni Apabhramsha was once spoken and where its direct descendant, Braj Bhasha (so called because it is the language of Brajamandala), has been the language of the common people for centuries. The form of Braj Bhasha current in the district is nothing but a form of Hindi and has been subject to varied influences such as those of the dialects (Bhadawari, Bundelkhandi, Dholpuri, Bharatpuri, Mathuri, Etawi, etc.) spoken in the bordering regions and of Persian, Arabic and English as well as of Khari Boli and Urdu.

The language used by educated persons or people in the urban areas is generally either the Persianised form of Khari Boli (called Urdu) or its Sanskritised form which is literary Hindi but even such people often use Braj Bhasha in their family circles and also when communicating with village folk.

Some peculiarities are noticeable in the speech of the district such as the nasalisation of certain words, dropping of the aspirate, assimilation and gemination.

There are some small groups (the Denotified Tribes) such as the Haburas, Khurpaltas and Kuchmadyas who have their own dialects known as the Haburi, the Khurpalti and the Ghyara respectively, which are isolated and undeveloped forms of speech.

Religion And Caste

The entire population of the district, as classified according to religions at the census of 1961, comprised 16,58,365 Hindus, 1,67,676 Muslims, 17,710 Jains, 10,699 Sikhs, 5,291 Christians, 2,306 Buddhists and 4 of indefinite beliefs. The total, rural and urban distribution for each community is given below :

	Hindu	Muslim	Jain	Sikh	Christian	Buddhist	Indefinite Beliefs
District total	16,58,356	1,67,776	17,710	10,699	5,291	2,306	4
Rural	11,42,601	46,532	4,184	264	529	44	4
Urban	5,15,755	1,21,244	13,526	10,435	4,762	2,262	..

Muslims, Jains, Sikhs and Christians are generally concentrated in the urban areas as is the case in other parts of the State.

The Hindus constitute 89.37 per cent and the Muslims 9.01 per cent of the total population but the proportions differ considerably in the urban and rural areas. Within urban limits the figures are 75.7 per cent and 18.1 per cent respectively while in the rural areas the proportions are 95.7 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively, the calculation being according to the total urban and rural populations.

In this district the Jains constitute 0.9 per cent, the Sikhs 0.6 per cent, the Christians 0.3 per cent and the Buddhists 0.1 per cent of the total population of the district.

Principal Communities

Hindus—The pattern of society among the Hindus of this district, as elsewhere is based on the traditional four-fold caste system, the four principal castes being the Brahmana, the Kshatriya, the Vaish and the Shudra, each being subdivided into a number of subcastes. There are some other groups which have also acquired the status of independent castes, such as the Kayasth, the Khattri and the Jat which are again subdivided into subcastes. At the census of 1901, no fewer than 81 castes and subcastes were represented in the district. As separate figures of the castes and subcastes were not taken into account after the census of 1931, it is not possible to estimate their numerical importance in the district at the present time.

The majority of the Brahmanas of this district belongs to the Sanadh subdivision but Gaurs, Saraswats and Kanyakubjas are also to be found here in small numbers. At the beginning of this century the Brahmanas owned about 25 per cent of the land in the district and occupied, as tenants, about 25 per cent of the cultivated area, particularly in tahsils Bah, Agra and Fatehabad. In 1930 the percentage of Brahmanas owning land was 23.

The Kshatriyas or Rajputs of this district belong to a variety of clans—the Chauhan, Yadava, Sikarwar, Tomar, Panwar, Rathor, Parihar, Pundir and Bachhil, which are found in almost all the parganas of the district. According to the census of 1901 they were 9.73 per cent of the Hindus, being most numerous in tahsils Bah, Kheragarh and Fatehabad and comparatively fewer in tahsils Agra and Kiraoli where their place as agriculturists was being taken by the Jats. They were the main landowning class and the Settlement Report of 1880 mentions that they owned 30 per cent of the land in the district. In 1930 they owned 26 per cent. The principal occupation of the Rajputs is still agriculture and they hold land in nearly every tahsil but many also serve in the army and in the police.

The Vaishs, who are generally traders and business people, are found in all the tahsils, particularly in those of Etmadpur and Agra, the main subdivisions of the caste that are found in the district being the Agarwal, Mahesri, Khandelwal, Churuwal, Agrarhi, Kundu, Gahoi, Baranwal, Rastogi and Oswal. These people are now also entering other walks of life like teaching, the medical profession, etc.

The Jats of this district belong to various subcastes, the chief being the Barh, Sarawat and Sinsihar. They are excellent cultivators and hold land in tahsils Kiraoli, Agra and Etmadpur where they are found in large numbers. According to the Settlement Report of 1930, they held about 6 per cent of the land in the district.

The Kayasths, whose number is not large here, generally are employed in the learned professions like teaching, medicine, law, etc., many being in government as well as in private service. They belong to different subcastes, the chief being the Srivastava and Sakseha.

The Khattris are found in large numbers in the tahsils of Agra and Fatehabad where they own landed property. Generally they are business people trading in jewellery, money-lending and banking.

In this district the Shudras belong to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, large numbers still being socially and educationally backward. Of the 4,20,090 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, 2,99,787 (or 71.6 per cent) live in the rural and 1,20,303 (or 28.4 per cent) in the urban areas.

The Chamars, who form the majority, live in the villages and are distributed throughout the district. As is usual with them, they are generally employed in agriculture and general labour and many of them work in the stone quarries in tahsils Kiraoli and Kheragarh. As a rule they own no land and work in the fields of other people.

The Kachhis, like the Muraos of other districts, are market gardeners and cultivators of high order. They are unevenly distributed being most numerous in tahsils Kheragarh, Agra and Fatehabad.

The Gadariyas (herdsmen), as in other western districts, are found in good proportion in Agra. This caste (the Gadariya) has several subdivisions but those which are found in this district are the Nikhar and Dhengar. The ancestral occupation of these people is the tending of cattle (mostly sheep and goats) but now they are progressively taking to agriculture.

The other castes of this district which may be mentioned are the Ahir, Lodh, Mallah, Barhai, Gujar, Nai, Kumhar and Lohar and some Denotified Tribes like the Habura, Badhik, Kanjar and Beria.

Muslims—According to the census of 1961, Muslims constitute 9.01 per cent of the total population of the district, 27.7 per cent of the Muslim population residing in the rural areas and the rest in the urban areas.

The Muslims are divided into two main sects, the Shia and the Sunni. In 1901 the majority of Muslims (91.5 per cent) in the district was Sunni, only 1.7 per cent being Shia and there was also a small number of Ahmadias and Wahabis. At that time a large number of Muslims in the district belonged to the Lalbegi caste (which is now included under the Scheduled Castes).

According to the census of 1901 there were representatives of 59 different occupational groups in the district. The Muslims of the district are the descendants of the early Muslim immigrants—The Shaikhs, the Saiyids, the Pathans or the Mughals, who are often called 'Ashraf'—and of those Indians who were converted to Islam.

In the district of Agra the Shaikhs numerically occupy the first place in the Muslim community. Most of them belong to tahsil Agra where they reside within the urban limits. They belong to different subdivisions—the Qureshi, Siddiqi, Osmani, Faruqi and Ansari.

The Pathans are found in almost all the tahsils of Agra and the majority belongs to the Ghorī, Yusufzai and Lodi clans but members of several other clans are also found here, such as the Bangash, Afridi and Kakar.

The Saiyids are to be found generally in tahsil Agra. They belong mostly to the Zaidi and Jafari subdivisions.

The Mughals are found in tahsil Agra and have settled down in Chandwar (tahsil Firozabad) as well; they are said to be descendants of Muhammad Beg, who married a Rajput woman and acquired a large estate.

The population in the district of those Muslims who are Rajput converts is not very large. They are chiefly residents of the trans-Yamuna tract and of the tahsils of Agra and Kiraoli. They trace their lineage from

different Rajput clans: in tahsils Fatehabad and Kiraoli from the Kachh-waha, in tahsils Etmadpur, Firozabad and Agra from the Chauhan and in the rest of the district from the Tomar, Sikarwar and Pundir clans.

The Malkana Muslims (a distinct group among Muslim converts) are the descendants of converted Hindus and are found all over the district. In 1891 there were 4,546 persons of this group in the district (particularly in tahsil Kiraoli) but they claim a different origin in the different tahsils of the district: in Kiraoli they trace their origin to the Jats, in Etmadpur to the Chauhan or Panwar, in Firozabad to the Chauhan, in Fatehabad to the Parihar and in Kheragarh to the Sikarwar, Banwar or Bania stock. Their only Islamic observances are circumcision, praying in mosques and the burial of the dead.

The other Muslim castes in the district are generally occupational, such as the Bhishti (waterman), Bhangi (sweeper), Teli (oilman), Qassab (butcher), Nai (barber), Dhobi (washerwoman), Julaha (weaver), Behna (cotton carder), Darzi (tailor), Manihar (bangle seller), Chippi (cotton-printer), Hurkiya (musician), etc.

Jains—The Jains are found in considerable numbers in all parts of the district and numbered 17,710 at the census of 1961. They generally live in the urban areas and mostly belong to the Vaish caste, particularly to its subcastes, the Agarwal, Khandelwal, Oswal, Jaiswal and Padmavati Purwal. On the whole they are traders, business men, money-lenders and bankers. In this district they belong either to the Digambar, the Shvetambar or the Asthanakvasi sect, the majority belonging to the first.

Sikhs—The Sikhs were as few as 89 in 1901 but their number went up to 11,392 in 1951 and 10,699 in 1961. There are nine *gurdwaras* in the city of Agra, that in *muhalla* Maithan being the most important and said to be their oldest shrine in the district.

Christians—The number of Christians in the district in 1961 was 5,291, the two main subdivisions to which they belong being the Roman Catholic and the Protestant. The Christians are generally concentrated in the urban areas.

Buddhists—There were 2,306 Buddhists in 1961. Their temple is located in *muhalla* Chakkipat.

Religious Beliefs and Prastice

Of Hindus—Hinduism comprises diverse beliefs and practices ranging from polytheism to absolute monism and the identification of the *atman* (individual soul) with the divine essence. All these variations of religious thought and belief can be found here, though, on the whole, the Hindus of the district are generally orthodox in their religious practices, being either Vaishnavas or Saivas. They worship the Hindu deities and avatars,

there being about 400 temples in the city of Agra alone. Among the Siva temples the important ones are Kailashnath, Balkeshwar, Rajrajeshwar and Pirthvinath (in the north, south, east and west respectively) and are the most frequented. Though not remarkable in structure or the number of worshippers, they are visited by devotees at regular intervals, particularly on the third Monday of Sravana. The other temples of some importance are Mankameshwar in Rawatpara, Nilkanth in Dhuliaganj, the Dangi temples in Moti Katra and Kachaura Bazar and the shrines of Ganga in Rawatpara and on the banks of the Yamuna. The temples of Itaura Devi (six miles south of the city on the Dholpur Road) and Sitla Devi (at Mau) are frequented by large numbers of worshippers throughout the year, the former in Chaitra and the latter in Asadha (especially on Mondays and Wednesdays). There are a hundred and one temples in Bateshwar on the banks of the Yamuna. The main temple is that of Siva (under the name of Bateshwarnath) where people worship on the day of the full moon, specially that of Asvina.

Here, as elsewhere, the Hindus visit temples either daily or on special occasions for puja. Generally they instal idols of their chosen deity in their homes where they perform their daily puja after a bath. The *tulsi* plant *Ocymum Sanctum* which is considered to be sacred, is to be found in nearly every Hindu home in the district. In the villages images, icons and idols (often placed in niches) are propitiated on due occasions by the village folk. Gods and goddesses are propitiated also when disease, difficulties and other calamities afflict the people. Belief in ghosts and spirits (who are feared and propitiated) and in various superstitions is common and is largely indulged in by the illiterate and backward sections of the community.

Two Hindu sects which may be mentioned here are the Radhasoami and the Arya Samaj.

Radhasoami—Swamibagh and Dayalbagh are the localities where the followers of the Radhasoami sect live and are situated at a distance of about three miles from Agra. The sect's founder and the first guru, Shiva Dayal Singh, propounded its principles in 1861 and settled down in the area now known as Swamibagh where he died in 1878.

After the death of the third guru in 1907 a schism appeared in the Satsang (true order) which split into two distinct groups, one developing itself at Dayalbagh and the other at Swamibagh, where it is building the *samadhi* of the founder.

The Radhasoami faith is an offshoot of the *bhakti* cult of Hinduism but is appreciably differentiated from that religion. It is open to people belonging to any caste, religion or walk of life. The Satsang centres round the person of the head of the order who is known as the Sant Sat Guru and who is believed to have realised the supreme truth.

The Satsangis (followers of the order) believe that the true name of the Supreme Being is Radhasoami, that the universe has three divisions,—the spiritual, the spiritual-material and the material-spiritual and that the four essentials of religion are *sat-guru* (the true guru), *sat-shabad* (the true word), *satsang* (the true order or association) and *sat-anurag* (true love).

Arya Samaj—At the census of 1951 there were 8,122 persons belonging to this sect of Hindus, which was founded by Dayanand Saraswati in 1870. A branch of the sect was established in Agra in 1881 where he delivered, in that year, a course of twenty-five lectures on this new sect. There are eight branches of the Arya Samaj in the urban and twenty-two in the rural areas (most of which have their own buildings), the Kendriya Arya Samaj co-ordinating their activities. The followers of this sect believe in one God and repudiate idol worship and rituals.

In 1908 the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha called a meeting of Samajists and Sanatinists (orthodox Hindus) which was attended by more than 5,000 people. The police had to disperse them in order to avoid a clash. In 1925 the Arya Samaj of Agra celebrated the centenary of its founder which was attended by a large congregation in which Samajists from all parts of the country participated.

Of Muslims—The Muslims believe that there is one God and that Muhammad is his prophet. The main duties enjoined by Islam are the saying of *namaz* or prayer offered five times a day individually or collectively, preferably in a mosque; *roza* (fasting in the month of Ramzan); *hajj*; and *zakat* (that portion of one's property which should be given in charity). Some Muslims, particularly in the rural areas, share with the Hindus a belief in the existence of spirits and ghosts.

Many Muslims in the district have faith in a number of *pirs* (saints) and hold *urs* at their tombs and at such times some practices are followed which do not have the sanction of Islamic orthodoxy. In this district there are a number of places where *urs* are celebrated in honour of Muslim saints. A brief account of two of the important *urs* is given below:

The *urs* of Shaikh Salim Chishti is celebrated at the *dargah* of the saint, in Fatehpur Sikri, on the 28th and 29th Ramzan every year and is attended by about 20,000 persons. It was believed that he possessed the power of performing miracles and was revered as one of the most renowned saints of the India of his time. He died in 1571 A. D. Hindus and Muslims alike visit his tomb at which they offer sweets, flowers and cloth.

The *urs* of Soofi Sahab is celebrated in the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal at his *dargah* near Firozabad town. More than 20,000 people assemble there on this occasion.

The tomb of Qazi Nur Ullah Shustari (on the Dayalbagh Road, Agra) is a place of pilgrimage for Shias. Nur Ullah was born at Shustar (in Iran) in 1942-43 A. D. and came to India about forty years later. He had out-

standing literary gifts and occupied a high position in the administration of the day. In 1596 he was deputed to make enquiries into certain tenures of Agra and his scrupulous adherence to duty probably estranged a large number of rent-free landholders. In August, 1605, he completed, at Agra, his *Ihaq-ul-Haq* a polemic which created a furore among Sunni theologians. He was sentenced to death by Jahangir and paid the extreme penalty on September 7, 1610. In the nineteenth century the Shias acclaimed him Shahid-i-Salis (third martyr). Since 1913 mourning assemblies have been held at his grave on the anniversary of his death. The place is considered to be so sacred by the Shias that at times some have expressed the desire to be buried in the precincts after death.

Of Jains—The Jains (the followers of Jina or the conqueror) believe in the *triratna* (three gems)—right faith, right knowledge and right conduct which constitute the path of *moksha* (liberation). According to Jainism the world has had no beginning and will have no end and no creator is necessary to explain the existence of the cosmos. After completely annihilating the karmic forces, the soul exists in its supreme purity and serves as the ideal to be aimed at by those desiring to escape from the cycles of birth and death. The keynote of their ethical code is *ahimsa*. The Jains worship, in their temples, the images of their *tirthankaras* or Jinas. Shauripur (in the district) is held sacred by the Jains because their twenty-second *tirthankara*, Neminatha, was born there. There are several Jain temples in Agra and in other parts of the district.

Of Sikhs—Sikhism is a monotheistic religion which is a simplified offshoot of Hinduism. It does not allow the practice of idolatry and recognises no religious distinctions of caste among its followers. It enjoins the wearing, by each adherent, of a comb, an iron bangle, a dagger and a pair of short drawers and prohibits the cutting of the hair of the body. The Sikhs attend congregational prayers in their *gurdwara* (house of the guru) and celebrate the birth anniversaries of their gurus, when their holy book, the *Granth*, is taken out in procession.

Of Christians—The Christians believe in God, his only son Jesus Christ (the saviour of mankind), the holy spirit of God, the resurrection of the dead and the life everlasting. Their holy book is the *Bible*. The earliest Christian mission in the district was established by some Jesuits who came to Agra from Goa during the reign of Akbar. He permitted them in 1604 to build in Agra city the church known even today as Akbar's Church. In 1886, Agra became an archbishopric entrusted to the Italian Capuchins which in 1956 was made over to the Indian Capuchins under an Indian archbishop. This mission runs several schools and orphanages, the most important being the St Vincent Foundling Home in Padri Tola. The important Anglican churches are those of St George, St Paul, St Mathew and St John, the last (at

Sikandra) having been established in 1842 from which time it has had an orphanage attached to it; it also runs a junior high school and a printing press. A number of educational institutions were opened in the city by the Church Missionary Society, the most important being St John's College which was founded in 1850 and Queer. Victoria Girls' School which was established in 1897.

There are two Baptist churches in Agra, one is in Partappura and the other is the Havelock chapel. The American Episcopal Methodists also have a church in Agra.

Festivals

Hindu—Feasts and fasts form an important part of the Hindu way of life in the district. Festivals are spread evenly over the whole year and are celebrated almost in the same manner as elsewhere in the State, the most important being described below.

Ram Navami falls on the ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra to celebrate the birthday of Rama. People fast on this day and the temples of Rama are specially decorated and illuminated at night. The *Ramayana* is read in the temples to large numbers of devotees.

Naga Panchami is celebrated on the fifth day of the bright half of Shavana to propitiate the nagas or serpent gods. Drawings of snakes in charcoal dust mixed with milk are made on the walls of the houses and are worshipped by the family — milk, rice and flowers being offered to them. Wrestling matches are also held on this occasion. This is a big rainy-season festival and women and girls sing *kajaris* (folk songs) in these days. The recreation of swinging has also become more or less customary at this time particularly on this occasion.

Janmastami, the anniversary of the birthday of Krishna, falls on the eighth day in the dark half of the month of Bhadra. The worshippers fast throughout the day, breaking their fast with the eating of *prasad* which is distributed at midnight when the birth of Krishna is celebrated. Temples and small shrines in people's homes are decorated and are thronged with devotees, the singing of devotional songs in praise of Krishna being a special feature of the festival.

Dasahra is celebrated in the district with great eclat. It commemorates the victory of Rama over Ravana and falls on the tenth day of the bright half of Asvina. Ramlila celebrations are held at different places in the district and a big fair is held in Agra, near the fort. It attracts a gathering of more than fifty thousand persons.

Dipavali (or Divali), the festival of lights, falls on the last day of the dark half of Kartika. In the district (as elsewhere) the festivities start two days earlier with Dhanteras when metal utensils are purchased

as a token of prosperity. The next day, on Narak Chaturdashi, a few small lamps (*diyas*) are lit as a preliminary to Divali proper when every house in the district is illuminated and the goddess Lakshmi is worshipped by Hindus. Business men and traders close their yearly accounts on this day and start their new year, praying for prosperity in it. Gambling, as a measure of the test of one's fortune in the coming year, is common on this day. As Mahavira, the twenty-fourth *tirthankara* of the Jains, attained nirvana on this day, this festival has a special significance for the Jains also. The next day is celebrated as Govardhan Puja by the Hindus in memory of Krishna's protection of the cows and it is of special importance in this district. The following day is known as Bhaiyyaduij when sisters, at a special ceremony, wish their brothers long life, happiness and prosperity. The members of the Kayasth community of the district worship Chitragupta, their patron deity, on this day and pens and ink-stands are also made the objects of worship on this occasion.

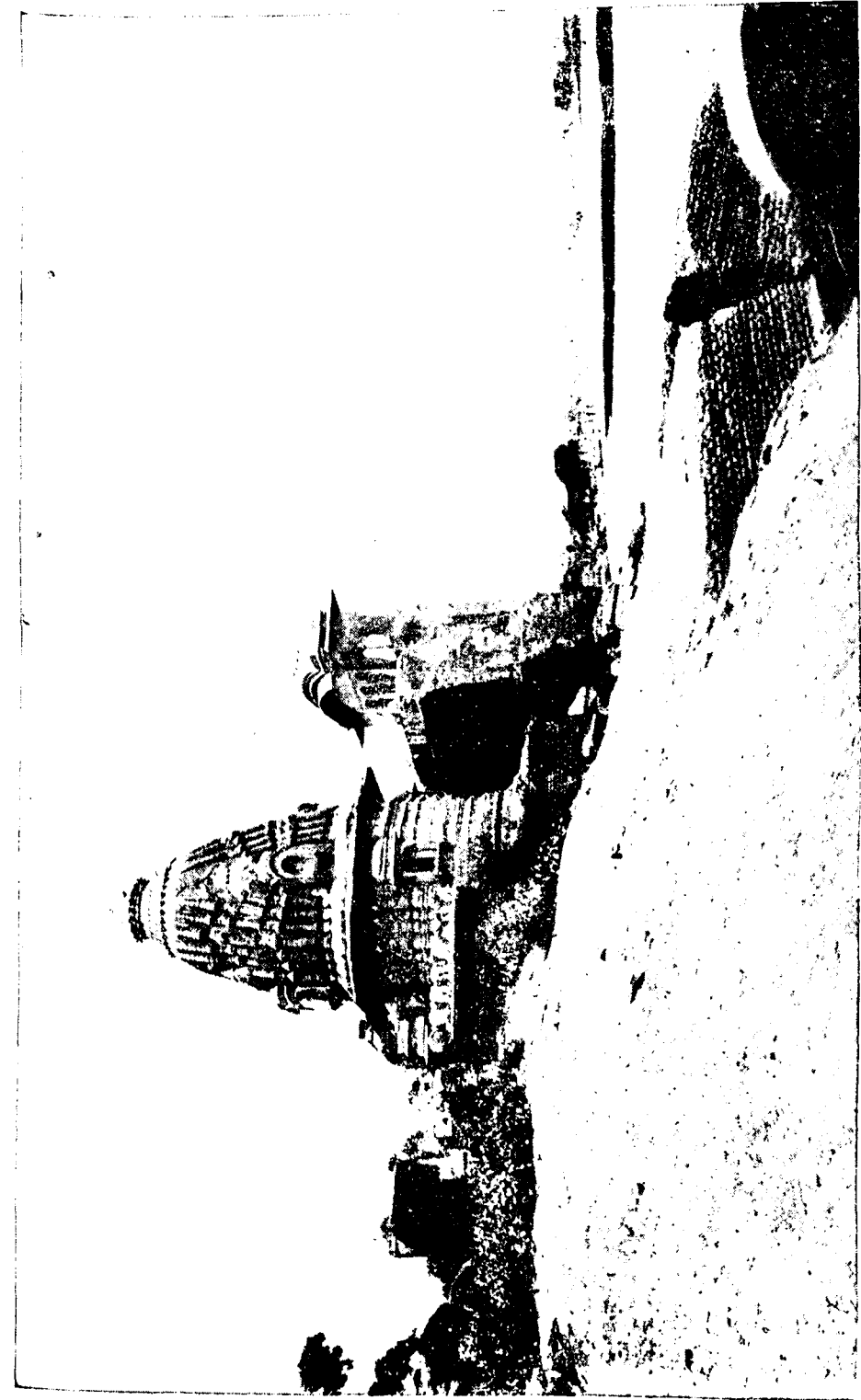
Kartikipurnima is a bathing festival and falls on the full-moon day of Kartika. People take a bath in the Yamuna and a fair is held on its banks which is attended by several thousand persons. Bateshwar is also visited by large numbers of people on this occasion in order to worship Siva.

Sivaratri is celebrated in honour of Siva and falls on the thirteenth day of the dark half of Phalguna. People fast during the day and a vigil is kept at night when the god is worshipped. The temples of Siva are specially decorated and devotees offer water, flowers and *belpatra* (leaves of the *bel* tree) to the icon and devotional songs in praise of Siva are sung throughout the day.

Holi, the spring festival, falls on the last day of Phalguna. In the villages people sing *phaags* or songs of Phalguna during the nights of the month preceding the actual day of the festival. On the night of the festival itself big fires are lit at the important cross-roads of every town and village of the district symbolising the annihilation of the forces of evil. Ears of barley and wheat are also roasted in these fires. On the following day there is common rejoicing when people throw coloured water and coloured powder on each other and visit relations and friends.

The people of the Scheduled Castes also celebrate these festivals and in addition they take out processions on certain occasions connected with their forebears, Valmiki, Raidas and others.

Sikh—The important festivals of the Sikhs which are celebrated in the district are the birthdays of their gurus, Nanak and Govind Singh, when processions are taken out and congregational prayers and recitations from the *Granth* are held. The other festivals celebrated by them in this district are Baisakhi and Lohri.



Vateshvarnath Siva Temple, Bateshwar
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

CH. III—PEOPLE

Jain—In this district the Jains celebrate the birth and nirvana anniversaries of Neminatha and Mahavira, their twenty-second and twenty-third tirthankaras, their other important festivals being Paryushan (the last ten days of Bhadra) and Ashtanika (the last eight days of Kartika). A *rathiyatra* (car procession) is taken out once a year in Agra and Tundla and in Firozabad every third year when the fair lasts for eight days, being of great importance. A fair is also held in Shauripur (the birth-place of Neminatha) on the fifth and sixth days of the dark half of Chaitra.

Christian—The main festivals of the Christians are Christmas, on December 25, which celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ, Good Friday which commemorates his crucifixion and Easter which celebrates his resurrection.

Muslim—The most important festivals observed here by the Muslims are Barawafat, Shab-e-Barat, Id-ul-Fitr, Id-uz-Zuha, Giarvin Sharif and Muharram which is an occasion for mourning rather than a festival. Their occurrence corresponds with particular dates in the Islamic calendar, which is a lunar one.

Barawafat or Id-i-Milad-un-Nabi, the birthday of the prophet Muhammad, is celebrated on the twelfth day of Rabi-ul-Awwal. On this occasion Muslims gather to listen to discourses (Maulud Sharif) on the prophet's life.

Shab-e-Barat is celebrated on the night of the fourteenth day of Shaban. Prayers (*fateha*), usually recited or read over sweets and bread which are then distributed, are offered for the peace of the souls of the deceased kin.

Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated on the first of the month of Shawwal when thanksgiving prayers are offered for the successful completion of the fasts of the previous month of Ramzan.

The festival of Id-uz-Zuha, which falls on the tenth day of the month of Zilhij, celebrates the occasion when the prophet Ibrahim submitted himself to the will of God. Men attend morning prayers in mosques and sheep and goats are sacrificed in God's name.

Giarvin Sharif is of special importance for the Sunnis of the district. It is observed on the eleventh day of the month of Rabi-us-Sani in honour of Abdul Kader Jilani, an early Muslim saint of Baghdad who was also acclaimed as being a descendant of the prophet Muhammad. Prayers, sweets and flowers are offered in his memory on this occasion.

The first ten days of the month of Muharram commemorate the tragedy of Kerbala which witnessed the martyrdom of Imam Husain (the grandson of the prophet Muhammad) and his companions. Although this occasion has special significance for the Shias, the Sunnis (who outnumber the Shias in this district) also take part in some of the observances.

The *imambaras* are illuminated on the eighth and ninth of the month, *majlises* (religious assemblies) are held from the first to the ninth and *tazias* are taken out in procession on the tenth day (*Ashra*) separately by Sunnis and Shias.

Social Life

Property and Inheritance

The laws in this district governing succession and inheritance of property are the same as elsewhere in the State. Prior to 1952 agricultural land and other property were governed by the personal law of the individual concerned. The Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951) put an end to the zamindari system in the district and it regulates the succession and partition of agricultural holdings. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, has brought about important changes in the law of succession for the Hindus, Jains and Sikhs, one being the right given to a female heir to succeed to coparcenary property. The Muslims are governed by their personal law of succession and inheritance and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the institution of the joint family system, which was one of the distinguishing features of Hindu society, is breaking down due to various economic and social forces, the impact of modern ideas, the exigencies of service (public and private) and the individualistic outlook of the younger generation. The disintegration of the joint family in the villages of the district is also being accelerated by the lure of city life, the growing demand for labour and the expectation of better returns in factories and industrial concerns which in the district are generally located in the urban areas.

Marriage and Morals

Of Hindus—Among the Hindus of the district (as elsewhere in the State) marriage is a sacrament and its rites are rigidly prescribed by custom and tradition, though variations from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste may occur in the performance of various ceremonies.

With the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, polygamy (which on the whole was resorted to only when no son was born of the marriage) became illegal. The term Hindus includes Sikhs and Jains for the purposes of this Act. Certain customary restrictions, such as those on marriages between persons of the same *gotra*, are still observed although the Act has legalised such marriages. *Sapinda* marriages are prohibited by law and custom. Restrictions regarding endogamic marriage are not as rigid now as they were. Inter-caste and inter-subcaste marriages and

marriages within the same *gotra* have also begun to take place in the district. Marriages by registration, though permissible by law, are not yet very common here.

The main ceremonies that take place before the actual marriage differ from caste to caste. Generally marriages are arranged by the parents, the bride's side approaching the bridegroom's sometimes through a go-between. If the required particulars are found suitable on both sides, the marriage is settled. The first ceremony, *sagai* (literally choosing the bridegroom) or the engagement, is performed by the bride's side. The next ceremony is the *tika* (betrothal) when presents and cash are sent by the bride's party to the bridegroom. At this time the *lagan* (date and time of marriage) as declared by the priest is also communicated by the bride's people to the bridegroom. On the appointed day the *barat* (marriage party) reaches the bride's house where the ceremony of *dwarpuja* (reception of the bridegroom at the door) is performed, followed by *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl) and *bhanwar* or *saptpadi* (going round the sacred fire seven times), which completes the marriage ceremony. After this the guests are feasted and the ceremony of *vida* (departure) takes place, the *barat* returning with the bride to the bridegroom's house.

Among the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, sometimes the marriage ceremony (known as *paipuja*) takes place at the bridegroom's and not at the bride's place. Among certain of these castes the marriage of widows is also permitted.

Of Muslims—Islam permits polygamy to the extent of four wives. With the Muslims marriage is a contract, the terms and the dowry being settled beforehand. The proposal of marriage is usually initiated by the bridegroom's party. After the settlement of marriage the *mangni* (asking for the bride) ceremony takes place. The marriage ceremony (*nikah*) is performed by the *qazi* in the presence of witnesses. On the appointed day, the *barat* (marriage party) assembles at the house of the bride's father and her *vakil* (who is usually an elderly relative), in the presence of two witnesses, obtains the consent of the bride and the bridegroom to contracting the marriage and informs their parents accordingly. The *qazi* then reads the *khutbah* and the marriage ceremony is over. Among the Shias, the *mujtahid* performs the *qazi's* duties. Then the *rukhsat* (leave-taking) takes place and the bride goes away with the bridegroom to his place.

Civil Marriage—The law provides this form of marriage (which has to be performed by a marriage registrar appointed by law) in respect of parties belonging to different religions. The number of such marriages (performed under the Special Marriage Act, 1954) was four in 1955, eight in 1956, one in 1957, five in 1958, two in 1959 and none in 1960.

Divorce—Hindu law did not admit of divorce through among the Scheduled Castes the dissolution of marriage was possible with the sanction of the panchayat of the caste concerned. It was only in 1955 that, under the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, divorce was provided for under certain circumstances and conditions. The applications for divorce filed in court by Hindu husbands and wives in the district were five in 1956, eight in 1957, thirteen in 1958, fourteen in 1959 and eight in 1960. Of these 48 applications for divorce (32 by husbands and 16 by wives) 16 were allowed—2 in 1956, 3 in 1958 and 5 and 6 in 1959 and 1960 respectively. The number of applications for judicial separation filed by Hindu husbands and wives was 2 in 1956, 4 in the next year, 20 in 1958 and 9 and 8 in 1959 and 1960 respectively, 24 being moved by husbands and 19 by wives, of which 6 were allowed.

Divorce has always been permitted by Muslim law but such cases are not common in the district.

Widow marriage—The marriage of widows is not encouraged by tradition and custom though it has been legalised for all castes by the Hindu Widow Marriage Act (XV of 1856). Such marriages hardly take place in the district but this practice has not been uncommon among people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.

Home-life

According to the provisional figures of 1961, there are 2,53,668 occupied houses in the district, 1,70,505 in the villages and 83,163 in the towns, an average of 7,009 persons per 1,000 houses or 7 persons per house in the rural areas and 8,030 persons per 1,000 houses or 8 persons per house in the urban areas. There are 3,25,581 households in the district, 2,08,160 in the villages and 1,17,421 in the towns, the average being 5.7 persons per household in the rural areas and 5.6 persons per household in the urban areas. 'Medium' households (those in which there are four to six persons) are the dominant type in both villages and towns.

Houses in the city—The city of Agra has developed in a haphazard manner. It is a peculiar combination of the old and the new. It is a conglomeration of a number of localities which came into existence at different times but which became one by the process of expansion. Nor does the city lie on a single extended plane, many eminences, ravines and undulations being special features of its topography. The old quarters of the Mughal city in the vicinity of Akbar's fort, such as Rawat Para, Pipal Mandi, Kacherighat and Belanganj, have retained their importance through the ages but they are mainly inhabited by old-world business men and by the descendants of the employees of the Mughal government. The buildings in this area are of the older type, do not follow any set architectural pattern and are made of stone or brick, being two to four storeys

high. Generally the rooms, which often have varandas, are built round an open courtyard and have flat roofs usually fringed with carved stone screens.

The Dayalbagh colony came into existence about 1915, Idgah colony in 1937, the Vijainagar colony in 1950 and the Swadeshi Bimanagar in 1952. Malviya Kunj is the result of the influx of refugees from West Pakistan after the partition of the country. The houses and shops, etc., in the Civil Lines and cantonment are of the present-day type. Kinari Bâzar, the main market of the city, is as narrow and congested as it was in the times of Akbar, with small shops of jewellers (where jewellery is still made by old-time methods), bangle sellers, cloth merchants, sellers of leather goods and of fruit, *petha* and *dalmoth*, etc., touching each other and standing in a long line on each side of the street. The residential area lying adjacent to the central part of the city is characterised by old fashioned houses most of which have balconies and are constructed mainly of small bricks and red sandstone. Kutchra houses are still to be found along the nullahs and the ill-drained, low-lying areas near the ravines.

Twelve development schemes, prepared by the municipal corporation of Agra, have been implemented in the Civil Lines, Kandhari Road, West Idgah, Rakabganj, Vijainagar, Phati Dharti, Nai-ki-Mandi and Raja-ki-Mandi, area near Kandhari, Harijan colony at Ghatwasan, Khatikpara and Chhipi Tola. The newly constructed buildings in these areas are of the present-day type.

Houses in the villages—The pattern of houses in the villages has not changed much and they are generally built of mud or unbaked bricks. The district of Agra may be divided into two parts in respect of rural housing—the trans-Yamuna section and the doab. In the former the houses are generally built of stone which is locally available and is known as *khandra*. Stone slabs are used for roofing and for paving the floors. In the latter, the houses of well-to-do persons are made of pakka bricks and cement but clay houses with thatched roofs are also met with in the area of the Chambal ravines.

Furniture and Decoration—In the rural areas of the district people who are not well off have a few string cots, *mudhas* (backless seats made of reed) and wooden chairs, etc. Those who are better off have a few more articles of furniture as a *takht*, some chairs and stools, a table or two, etc. There are hardly any furnishings or decorations but crude clay toys, pictures of Hindu deities and clay idols in Hindu homes are frequently seen in rural dwellings.

In the cities the items of furniture, furnishings and other accessories and their quality vary with the householder's taste and his monetary and social status. Some people have the usual furniture—a drawing-room

suite, a dining-table and chairs, beds (usually made of string or *niwar*) almirahs, dressing-tables, etc., but generally *takhts*, cane chairs, small tables and *mudhas* are used.

People generally eat out of metal utensils while sitting on the floor on wooden boards or small carpets. But those who are educated and less orthodox and live in the city and the towns eat at tables and often use crockery.

Food—The dietary habits of the people of the district are those prevalent in the western districts of Uttar Pradesh. The staple food here is wheat and gram. Rice is not eaten regularly. Those who are poor generally eat coarse grains, such as *juar*, *bajra*, *makka*, etc.

Most Hindus in the district are vegetarian by habit and preference. In the *muhallas*, where Muslims live in preponderance, there are small non-vegetarian hotels where preparations of meat are available. Agra is famous for its *petha* (a crystallised fruit) and *dalmoth* (a savoury comestible the main ingredient of which is *masur*, a pulse).

Dress—There is nothing distinctive about the dress of the inhabitants of Agra perhaps because a kind of standardisation in dress is taking place throughout northern India. Among those who can afford to do so, the men are increasingly taking to wearing trousers and coats buttoned up to the neck. The sari is worn generally by women in the urban areas, the *salwar* (very full pyjamas, narrow at the ankle) and *kamiz* (knee-length shirt, something like a frock) are often worn by Punjabi women and girls. The ordinary dress for men is the dhoti or pyjamas kurta (loose knee-length shirt) or shirt. On formal occasions the *sherwani* (long coat, buttoned up to the neck) is sometimes worn with *churidar* (tight-fitting) pyjamas.

In the villages the common wear for men is the dhoti and shirt or *saluka* (short shirt) and the turban is also often seen. Women wear the sari at times but generally the *ghaghara* or *lehnga* (very full, long, loose skirt) with an *orhni* (long scarf for the head and shoulders) is the usual dress. Some of the poorer Muslim women still wear *churidar* pyjamas, *kurta* and *dupatta* (long scarf for covering the head and shoulders).

Communal Life

Amusements and Recreations—There are twelve picture houses in Agra city and two in Firozabad town — which have a total seating capacity of 7,783. The people of the city also visit the famous historical buildings there and also go sight seeing to Fatehpur Sikri and Sikandra. There are several clubs of which the members are officials, lawyers, business people and doctors.

Usually the people in the villages remain engrossed in their agricultural pursuits and there are hardly any recreations or amusements of which they can avail themselves. Their fairs, festivals, religious and social functions are the main occasions when they can enjoy a change from the daily routine of their lives. Some traditional games like *kabaddi* and other sports like wrestling, *nall* lifting, etc., occupy some of the time of the young men of the village. At the time of village festivals and other occasions when huge crowds collect, people display physical feats of different kinds. Tournaments in wrestling, *kabaddi* and volley-ball are organised through the planning department and the Prantiya Rakshak Dal. Youth clubs, where some facilities for recreation exist, have been formed in villages. Over five hundred community listening centres have been established in the district where radio sets have been installed for the benefit of the village folk.

Impact of Zamindari Abolition on Social Life

The abolition of the zamindari system has affected the social and economic life of the district in a marked manner. Many of the old zamindars have been hard hit, specially those who did not take the direct responsibility of cultivating their land and whose *sir* or *khudkasht* had been let to tenants. Those handicapped in one way or another (like widows and the physically disabled) have been left with hardly any source of income. The luxurious life lived by many zamindars in the old days in the district and the lavish expenditure on certain occasions connected with their social and personal life, are things of the past. The persons and concerns engaged in trading in articles of luxury, etc., which were in demand by the zamindars, have had to find new avenues of livelihood. As for the cultivators, their lot has improved on the whole with the abolishing of the intermediaries. They have come into direct contact with the State as the masters of their own holdings and no longer have to suffer the dread and risks of ejectment. This has engendered in them a new sense of self-respect and dignity. However, there is at times, among some of the old cultivators, a sense of the loss of the protection and guardianship of the landlord, features that were anchored in the past semi-feudal traditions of reciprocity and more or less kept at bay anti-social elements in the village. Maintaining peace and order in the village is now the concern of the *gaon samaj* and the *nyaya* panchayat. Under the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951) two types of cultivators came into being, the *bhumidhar* and *sirdar* and in 1961 there were in the district 1,48,875 *bhumidhars* holding 3,20,538 acres of land and 2,43,743 *sirdars* holding 6,30,108 acres of land.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Land Utilization And Reclamation

In spite of the comparative absence of natural advantages, the proportion of the land cultivated in the district is considerable and in 1958-59 about 71.79 per cent of the total area was under cultivation as compared with 4.87 under forests, 7.52 which was barren and unculturable, 5.69 meant for non-agricultural purposes, 4.61 which was culturable waste, 4.15 which was left fallow and about 0.42 which was under pastures and miscellaneous trees. The parganawise distribution of the land is given in Tables V (i), V (ii) and V (iii) of the Appendix.

Cultivated Area—Most of the cultivable land of the district has been under the plough for a long time and as early as 1808 it was considered that most of the estates (except those in Farah, Fatehpur Sikri and Bah where the land, being inferior, was lying waste to some extent and was susceptible to extensive cultivation) were already near to complete cultivation, leaving no possibility of extensive addition to the cultivated area. The same position obtained in 1810 when the cultivated area was assessed to be 7,66,369 acres (or 69 per cent of the total area of the district) but possibly it also included the areas then lying fallow, for it was believed that the famine of 1837 had thrown large areas out of cultivation. The census report of 1853, however, recorded a figure of 7,47,536 acres as being the cultivated area at that time though these returns did not take into account the land of which the revenue was alienated. At the time of the Settlement of 1872-79 before the readjustment of the parganas and the reduction in their number from nine to seven, the cultivated area was 7,85,991 acres representing an increase of 19,622 acres or 2.5 per cent over the cultivated area reported under the previous Settlement of 1840. This increase occurred in almost all the parganas except Kheragarh (where there was a decrease of 4 per cent) but was more marked in parganas Etmadpur (5.4 per cent), Fatehpur Sikri (5.0 per cent) and Farah (7.9 per cent) where large areas were available for extensive cultivation; and was below the average in the parganas of Iradatnagar¹ (0.2 per cent), Firozabad (1.3 per cent), Pinahat (2.0 per cent), Agra (3.0 per cent) and Fatehabad (3.2 per cent) where the proportion of the culturable land

¹. North-western half of pargana Farah was transferred to Mathura on October 1, 1878, and the remaining villages were added to Fatehpur Sikri. Iradatnagar was divided into two parts, that lying north-west of the Khari Nadi was incorporated into Fatehabad and that in the south-west in Kheragarh.

still untouched was small. The proportion of the cultivated land was highest in pargana Kiraoli (Fatehpur Sikri) where it was 77 per cent and lowest in Bah (Pinahat), with only 55 per cent, while that in the tahsils of Etmadpur and Agra was 73, in Firozabad and Fatehabad it was just over 70 and in Kheragarh 67 per cent. The actual cultivated area in the readjusted parganas at that time was as given below:

Parganas	Cultivated area (in acres)		
	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total
Kiraoli	69,291	65,488	1,34,779
Kheragarh	61,559	71,492	1,33,051
Bah (Pinahat)	25,407	94,761	1,20,168
Fatehabad	66,589	42,757	1,09,346
Etmadpur	71,982	28,237	1,00,219
Agra	65,275	32,305	97,580
Firozabad	76,260	14,459	90,719
Total	4,36,363	3,49,499	7,85,862

Since this Settlement there has been an increase in the cultivated area but its proportion to the total area was reduced by the transfer of some 40,000 acres from district Etah to Etmadpur. From 1885 to 1894 the average area, under the plough was 7,61,300 acres or 65.2 per cent, the annual variation from the normal not being remarkable. From 1895 to 1904 the progress was more rapid as the average cultivated area was 7,73,500 acres or 66.03 per cent of the total area. This proportion would have been much higher but for the famine of 1897 which reduced the cultivated area to 6,83,000 acres, a figure without precedent. In 1900 it was 6,88,000 acres; but in the last year of the decade, 8,14,000 acres were under cultivation, a higher total than any previously known. This improvement was maintained in 1905, the cultivated area then being 8,12,395 acres or 68.5 per cent of the whole. The rate of development in different parganas had been very uneven. Kiraoli, as before, came first with 77 per cent, followed by Etmadpur with 74 and Agra with 73, but Firozabad and Fatehabad, with 69 per cent each, showed a decline, while Kheragarh and Bah remained practically stationary, the former in fact having slightly retrogressed. The average of the five years preceding the Settlement of 1922-29 shows that out of the total area of 11,84,045 acres, 7,28,782 acres were under the plough and the cultivated area in the years of the Settlement was 7,58,201 acres. Since then the area under cultivation has increased and during the quinquenniums ending 1945 and 1959, areas

of about 8,05,911 and 8,57,442 acres respectively have on an average been under cultivation. In 1958-59 the percentage of the area cultivated was about 85.5 in Kiraoli, 79.3 in Etmadpur, 78.02 in Fatehabad, 76.7 in Agra, 74.3 in Firozabad, 71.9 in Kheragarh and 60 in Bah. The yearwise acreage of the cultivated area for the quinquennium ending 1959 is given below and Table V (v) of the Appendix shows the cultivated area tahsil-wise in the district during the twenty-five years ending 1958-59:

Year	Net area sown (in acres)			Area sown more than once (in acres)	Total cropped area (in acres)
	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Total		
1954-55	2,61,912	6,11,510	8,73,422	1,37,375	10,10,797
1955-56	2,41,026	6,41,142	8,82,168	1,58,823	10,40,991
1956-57	1,96,426	5,79,843	7,76,269	2,77,010	10,53,279
1957-58	2,42,577	6,37,546	8,80,123	1,46,129	10,26,252
1958-59	2,22,542	6,52,688	8,75,230	1,65,671	10,40,901

Culturable Waste—According to the Settlement Report of 1880, the culturable area at the time of that Settlement measured about 1,16,509 acres of old waste, 13,658 acres of new fallow and 4,743 acres of groves. The culturable waste (including new fallow lands and excluding groves) not brought under the plough, being too inconveniently situated and too poor to pay the cost of cultivation, was greatest in the pargana of Kheragarh (40,287 acres), parganas Karaoli (25,920 acres) and Pinahat (17,662 acres), coming next and the trans-Yamuna parganas of Etmadpur and Firozabad, where it was 11,485 and 7,849 acres respectively, coming last. At the beginning of the present century the total culturable area increased and in 1905 it was found to be 1,53,461 acres, though excluding the jungles and tree lands and also the new fallow (which was necessarily out of cultivation only for a short period), it was only about 1,20,000 acres or 3,500 acres more than what it was at the time of the Settlement of 1872-79. This increase obtained in almost all the tahsils (though the proportion remained the same as before) and roughly about 10 per cent of the area of the district which was normally fit for cultivation was not cultivated either due to deficiency in the means of irrigation or because of the poverty of the soil. The average for the five years preceding the Settlement of 1922-29 shows that in addition to an acreage of 4,555 under groves, an area of about 2,29,490 acres (including 1,25,476 acres under old fallow and 93,435 acres under new fallow) was culturable waste. During the five years ending 1915, on an average, an area of about 1,16,877 acres was assessed as "other uncultivated land excluding current

fallows" while during the same period, on an average, about 2,915 and 39,615 acres were under forests and current fallow respectively. The figures for the quinquennium ending 1958-59 show that, on an average, an area of about 53,149 acres was covered by cultivable waste, about 59,451 acres were under forests, 1137 under permanent pastures, 5,664 under miscellaneous trees and grasses, 207 under current fallow and 41,956 under old fallow lands which, under acute conditions, can also be brought under the plough. The yearwise acreage of such land for the five years ending 1958 is given in the following statement, the culturable area in the different tahsils of the district during 1958-59 being shown in Table V (ii) of the Appendix.

Year	Culturable area (in acres)					
	Culturable waste	Forests	Permanent pastures	Under Misc. grasses and trees	Current fallow	Old fallow lands
1954-55	61,509	54,900	46	9,275	138	41,704
1955-56	57,025	58,056	38	5,255	218	39,529
1956-57	44,286	58,592	37	4,460	200	35,513
1957-58	54,006	60,395	281	4,498	254	43,224
1958-59	55,529	58,703	283	4,834	227	49,812

Unculturable Area—According to the Settlement Report of 1880 an area of about 2,25,274 acres was either barren or not available for cultivation. Of this, 38,700 acres were actually barren, 13,075 were under sites, 1,18,557 were ravined, 25,108 were under water, 13,351 were taken up by roads, 6,576 were utilised for public purposes and 9,907 were hilly country. The position remained almost the same at the beginning of the present century when out of the total area of 11,86,023 acres, 2,20,167 were unculturable. At the Settlement of 1922-29 the average for the five preceding years showed that about 2,21,218 acres, forming about 18 per cent of the total area of the district, were not culturable. Since then the acreage of unculturable land or that not available for cultivation has decreased and in 1949-50 it was about 2,01,072 acres, barren land being 1,34,202 acres, land under habitations, roads and buildings 38,325 acres and 28,545 acres being under water. The area under waste decreased further in subsequent years and the figures for 1958-59 reveal that the entire unculturable area of the district was only 1,59,121 acres with 27,752 acres under water, 40,305 under habitations, roads, railways, etc., 553 under graveyards and

90,511 not cultivated being barren or not fit for cultivation. The following Statement shows the yearwise acreage of such land during the five years ending 1959 :

Year	Unculturable area (in acres)		
	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Barren and unfit for cultivation	Total
1954-55		68,440	95,684
1955-56		67,784	94,617
1956-57		63,230	87,751
1957-58		68,812	92,918
1958-59		68,610	90,511
			1,59,121

Though adjacent to the desert of Rajasthan, the district has no noticeable desert areas but the conditions which may lead to their formation obtain (though to a very limited extent) in the tahsils of Kheragarh, Kiraoli and Bah (towards Pinahat) and the area butting on Bharatpur. Large-scale plantations are being put down to arrest the encroachment of the desert in these tahsils.

Agriculture Including Horticulture

Soils

According to the watersheds of the rivers, the nature of the alluvial deposits and the presence of ranges of hills, the district can be divided into four physiographical regions—one being the north Yamuna region, comprising the tahsils of Firozabad and Etmadpur which has a marked resemblance to the soils of the Ganga-Yamuna doab being made up of alluvial soils; tracts in the tahsils of Agra, Kiraoli, Fatehabad and part of Kheragarh comprising the Yamuna-Utangan alluvium; tracts in tahsil Bah made up of the alluviums of the Yamuna-Chambal doab; and the south-western part of tahsil Kheragarh comprising the residual soils. Generally speaking, the soil of the district contains soluble salts, the calcium content usually increasing at lower depths. It is generally poor in phosphoric acids, nitrogen and organic matter.

There are six broad categories into which the district can be divided from the point of view of its soils, the categories and the distinguishing characteristics of each being as follows :

Agra Type I (recent alluvium)—The tracts where soils of this category are found are adjacent to the banks of the Yamuna and are mainly in the tahsils of Agra, Fatehabad and Bah and to some extent also in

Etmadpur and Firozabad. These soils are gray to ash-gray in colour and have a coarse sandy texture occasionally being mixed with deposits of silt. The alluviums are calcareous in nature and have practically no features of genetic soil development. Due to the high water-table they remain moist for a considerable period and are frequently submerged by the flood water of the river. The main crops are vegetables, chiefly of the cucurbitaceae family. The area under this type of soil is, however, very small and it is periodically inundated by recurring floods in the river and on this account its utilisation for *kharif* crops is apt to be hazardous.

Agra Type 2—This type of soil is found in the uplands in four different parts of the district — (i) the Yamuna uplands — Bordering on the alluvium and arising almost abruptly as the wall of a terrace, the uplands of the Yamuna are characterised by an undulating topography and lead to ravines with which their entire boundary is fringed, the soils being light-textured fresh alluvium which is brownish yellow on the surface. The lower horizons are somewhat richer in clay, imparting stability to the soil profile as a whole. They are freely drained and have a dry character in dry weather. The use of these plots for agricultural purposes is, however, restricted due to the absence of adequate irrigation facilities, the crop of *bajra-arhar* (mixed) and of *juar* being the main *kharif* crops and gram mixed with barley being produced in *rabi*. The extensive ravines with their heavy run-off and denudation are relatively unproductive. (ii) The western uplands—These uplands occupy the largest area of the district and occur in the tahsils of Fatehabad, Agra and Kiraoli. The soils are generally light with a loamy and sandy texture and are yellowish brown to light brown in colour. The soils of the lower horizons are sandy loam though at times pure loam is also met with. The intensity of alluvium in the soil profile is well marked specially in respect of its clay content which increases with depth down to six feet, below which the soil is generally very light. The rate of the percolation of water in these soils is high and, due to the low water-table, they need frequent irrigation. They are mildly alkaline and at places, where *kankar* is found in the substratum, conditions of salinity are observed. They are devoid of binding properties, have a poor sandy tilth and organic matter and other plant nutrients are also insufficient in their composition, factors which prevent the possibility of intensive cultivation in this area. (iii) The northern uplands — These tracts comprise of the northern and north-eastern tahsils of the district and occupy a major part of the two contiguous tahsils of Etmadpur and Firozabad. The texture of the soils is not different from that of the soils of the western uplands but the lower horizons of the soils are heavier. Genetically also they resemble the western uplands with the only exception that they represent a relatively more advanced stage of soil development. The soils here are generally richer in silt, the clay content being either less than or equal to that of silt. The surface layers range from a light grayish brown to a yellowish brown in colour, the lower horizons having

a deeper yellowish brown tinge, being known as *piliya* (yellow) locally. The area is also visited by windborne drifting sands and many sand-dunes are found in the north-eastern portion of this tract. The soils are of average fertility, growing fair crops of millet and *arhar* in *kharif* and gram, barley and wheat in *rabi*. • (iv) The southern uplands — The southern uplands, which occupy the major portion of tahsil Bah, are characterised by an even topography and a very low water-table (ranging from 60 to 100 feet). The soils are deep and have attained a high stage of maturity. In texture they differ from the other upland soils in respect of higher contents of the finer fractions in the subsoils, although the overall texture of the surface soil is loamy sand to sandy loam. A peculiar feature of these soils, which is not very common in the case of the soils of the Gangetic or Yamuna alluviums, is the presence of a relatively much greater proportion of clay than of silt. This peculiar combination of silt and clay imparts marked roughness to the soils when they are dry and instability when wet, making them easily erodable. The soil of the lower horizons of the profile, though texturally not very heavy, is very stiff due to the formation of hard structural pan. Clay contents in these horizons are also disproportionately higher than silt, ranging from 15 to 25 per cent while the silt seldom exceeds 10 per cent. In colour they generally resemble other upland soils but are slightly darker on the surface being brown to reddish brown, the lower horizons always being darker than the upper layers. They are, however, poor in plant nutrients (except for lime, which is adequately provided, specially in the subsoil) but under good management practices (including irrigation and adequate manuring with organic manures and fertilizers) are capable of producing good harvests. Single cropping in *rabi* is also practised in some places where wheat and wheat mixed with barley are grown.

Agra Type 3—The tracts where soils of this category are located are mainly in the tahsils of Kiraoli, Kheragarh and in parts of Fatehabad and Agra. The area is an uneven plain, mainly drained by the Khari Nadi and also by an undefined depression passing through the entire length of the lower part of the district, where the soils are slightly different from those generally found in the tract, being sandy on the banks of the depression. The soils are generally loamy in texture with occasional variations, changing to clayey loams in depressions and light loams on the elevated sections. The soils of the lower horizons are invariably heavier than those on the surface, there being generally a zone of compactness in the soil column. At some places the presence of indurated pans of *kankar* or clay impedes free drainage, creating the problems of a high water-table accompanied by salinity in many places specially in the vicinity of canals where thick deposits of *reh* are met with during dry periods. The soils in this region are brownish gray to grayish brown in colour and possess a good granular structure. They are adequately provided with plant

nutrients and are fairly fertile. The cropping pattern in this area is *juar* or *bajra* and *arhar* during *kharif* and wheat or gram during *rabi*. These soils are very responsive to management practices (including the use of fertilizers).

Agra Type 4—Soils of this type are found in depressions in a long narrow strip in tahsil Firozabad and in a long strip as well as in pockets in the northern parts of tahsil Etmadpur. In these depressions finer fractions of soil from the adjoining elevated areas accumulate during the rainy season. The soils are fine-textured and ill-drained. In colour they are grey or dark gray and are very hard and compact in consistency. They are moderately alkaline and show marked evidence of salineness. They are calcareous in nature usually having a hard pan of *kankar* in the lower depths. Such tracts are, however, not very extensive and where they occur produce a single crop of paddy.

Agra Type 5 (black clayey soils)—Such patches of soils are found — but to a very limited extent — in the south-western corner of tahsil Bah to the north of the ravines of the Chambal. The soil is black in colour and of a very fine texture and closely resembles the *mar* of Bundelkhand. At places where elevations are high, even brown-coloured soils (resembling the *parwa* soils of Bundelkhand) are also observed but in almost all cases of soil profiles the subsoils are invariably fine-textured and are deep black in colour. They have developed from the detritus of basaltic parent material brought by the Chambal. These black soils are highly calcareous and, when dry, develop numerous cracks and fissures. The tracts of this soil are interspersed with ravines and are precarious, having only negligible sources of irrigation. They are very fertile and can yield good crops of wheat and barley but only when irrigated.

Agra Type 6—These soils are found in the south-western corners of tahsil Kheragarh and some parts of Kiraoli adjoining the chain of hillocks near Fatehpur Sikri. In Kheragarh such soils have developed from the detritus material carried by numerous streams originating from the neighbouring hill ranges. Near the hills they are coarse and underlaid with undecomposed rocky fragments of sandstones which abound in the area. Some distance away from the hills appreciable areas of fine-textured soils are also met with. The soils of the major portion of these tracts are sandy from top to bottom but heavier soils, chiefly in depressions, are also noticed. The soils are generally reddish brown but turn reddish on dehydration. They are calcareous in nature with neutral to slightly alkaline reaction and are moderate in soluble salt content. The depth of the subsoil water varies from twelve to twenty feet. On the whole these soils are poor in inherent fertility and produce indifferent crops of *moth* (a pulse), gram and wheat or barley.

Harvests

The usual harvests of the district are *rabi* (the spring crop), *kharif* (the autumn crop) and *zaid* (the extra or hot weather crop), the last being only of little importance. Here, as elsewhere, *rabi* crops are more expensive to produce than *kharif*, requiring more ploughing, a greater amount of seed and more irrigation. An increase in the *rabi* area is usually a sign of the increasing prosperity of the cultivators and the area under *rabi* in this district has considerably increased since the Settlement, of 1872-79. In 1878-79 a total area of 2,84,062 acres was covered by *rabi* crops but at the time of the Settlement of 1922-29 the average for the five years preceding 1922 shows that about 3,49,293 acres were sown in *rabi* each year. The *rabi* area increased by 2,20,873 acres, 5,32,876 acres being under food crops and 37,290 acres under non-food crops during 1958-59. Fluctuations in the *kharif* area are less marked than in the *rabi* but the area covered by the former has generally been more than that occupied by the latter. In 1878-79 about 4,68,115 acres were covered by *kharif* crops and the average for the five years preceding 1922 shows that about 4,61,320 acres were sown in *kharif* every year. There was no marked change in the *kharif* area in subsequent years and the returns for the year 1958-59 show that about 4,66,280 acres (4,03,608 acres under food crops and 62,672 acres under non-food crops) were sown in *kharif*. The area under *zaid* has always been insignificant. The yearly average for the quinquennium ending 1922 shows that in the district about 3,933 acres were sown in *zaid*. Since then no marked increase has been observed in the area under such crops and the figures for the year 1958-59 were only 4,455 acres (4,018 acres under food crops and 437 acres under non-food crops). The following statement shows the area covered under these three harvests and that sown more than once in the same year during the five years ending 1958-59 :

Year	Gross cropped area (in acres)					
	<i>Rabi</i>			<i>Kharif</i>		
	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1954-55	.. 4,83,823	31,575	1,15,398	4,31,362	60,671	4,92,033
1955-56	.. 5,09,234	44,641	5,53,875	4,20,634	63,056	4,83,690
1956-57	.. 5,24,160	37,167	5,61,327	4,28,381	60,093	4,88,474
1957-58	.. 5,10,776	45,957	5,56,733	4,06,034	59,974	4,66,008
1958-59	.. 5,32,876	37,290	5,70,166	4,03,608	62,672	4,66,280

[contd.]

Food	<i>Zaid</i>		Area cropped more than once	Total
	Non-food	Total		
8	9	10	11	12
2,979	387	3,366	1,37,375	10,10,797
3,793	633	3,426	1,58,823	10,40,991
3,121	357	3,478	2,77,010	10,53,279
3,209	302	3,511	1,46,129	10,26,252
4,018	437	4,455	1,65,671	10,40,901

Double Cropping

The foregoing statement shows that a considerable area bears more than one crop in a year but the practice of double cropping is not followed to the same extent in Agra as in other and more fertile districts although now it is being adopted increasingly. In 1878-79, the double-cropped area was 26,137 acres. In the next forty years it increased by more than three times and according to the quinquennial average for the years preceding 1922, about 85,764 acres were sown more than once in the district every year. The double cropped area continued to increase but it has expanded considerably during the quinquennium ending 1958-59, the average being about 1,77,001 acres per year. In that year the proportion was highest in Kiraoli with 26 per cent and lowest in Bah where the percentage was 3. In the remaining five parganas the double-cropped area was about 21 and 17 per cent in Kheragarh and Agra respectively, 11.6 and 11 per cent in Firozabad and Etmadpur, respectively and 9 per cent in Fatehabad. The gradual increase in the double-cropped area is due to the increasing pressure on land and also to the expansion of irrigation which, however, still falls short of the actual need of the district. The percentages of the irrigated area in the double-cropped tracts of the district in 1958-59 were 17.2 in Etmadpur, 10.7 in Fatehabad, 10.6 in Agra, 7.9 in Firozabad, 3.6 in Kheragarh, 3.5 in Kiraoli and 3.4 in Bah. The general pattern of double cropping in this districts is gram after *juar*, gram or peas after *bajra*, and peas after cotton.

Major and Subsidiary Crops

The main crops of the district are wheat, gram, barley, peas, millet (*bajra*), guinea-corn (*juar*), pigeon pea (*arhar*), black gram (*urd*), cotton, maize and sugarcane, the first four being sown in *rabi* and the rest in *kharif*. In addition, mustard and *taramira* (an oilseed) are also grown in *rabi* while paddy, green gram (moong), sesamum, castor and ground-nut are the subsidiary crops for *kharif*.

Rabi Crops—Wheat—This is one of the most important crops of the district, the area covered by it being smaller only than that covered by millet and gram. It is sown in loam and light clay which comprise the greater part of the soil of the district and is accordingly cultivated in all the parganas but Kiraoli and Kheragarh are particularly suitable for its cultivation and produce about 40 per cent of the total yield of the district. It is sown alone as well as mixed with barley and gram, the wheat-barley mixture being known as *gujai* and the wheat-gram mixture as *gehun-changr*. These mixed crops are sown in all the parganas but Kiraoli is the largest producer of wheat-gram and Kheragarh, though second in the production of wheat-gram, is the largest producer of wheat-barley in which it is followed by Etmadpur. During the five years ending 1957-58, on an average wheat occupied about 1,56,014 acres per year as compared with 98,606 during the quinquennium ending 1922. During 1958-59 it covered 1,61,155 acres, 1,14,019 acres being under unmixed wheat, while in the area in which wheat was mixed with gram wheat occupied 44,698 acres and in the area in which it was mixed with barley it covered an area of 2,438 acres. Its standard yield was 11.67 maunds per acre and the total yield 66,063 tons.

Gram—Gram has always occupied the largest area among all the *rabi* crops of the district but its cultivation has increased considerably during the last forty years. The figures for the five years preceding 1922 show that at that time it was cultivated on an average in an area of about 1,19,543 acres per year. During the quinquennium ending 1957-58, this average increased to 2,13,602 acres and during 1958-59 it went up to 2,36,000 acres, of which 1,17,357 acres were under unmixed gram whereas the area in which gram was sown with wheat occupied 44,698 acres, the area where it was mixed with barley being about 73,945 acres. It is cultivated in all the parganas but Kheragarh stands first in producing it unmixed, followed by Kiraoli and Bah, the three parganas together producing 65 per cent of the total yield of the district. Pargana Bah is also the largest producer of *bejhar* (the mixture of barley and gram) being followed by Etmadpur and Fatehabad. In 1958-59 the total yield of gram was 92,632 tons and its standard yield was 8.75 maunds per acre.

Barley—Barley occupied a larger area in the past than it does at present and as compared with the annual acreage of 90,347 during the quinquennium ending 1957-58, on an average it covered 1,08,686 acres per year during the five years preceding 1922. Like wheat and gram, it is also sown unmixed as well as mixed with other crops. In 1958-59 barley (unmixed) covered about 16,282 acres and, mixed with wheat and with gram, it was sown on an additional acreage of 2,438 and 73,945 respectively, the standard yield being 12.07 maunds per acre and the total yield, 26,396 tons. It is sown in all the parganas but Etmadpur is the foremost producer of unmixed barley and *bejhar*, being second only to Kheragarh in the production of *gujai*.

Peas—In importance this crop stands fourth among all the *rabi* crops of the district and in 1958-59 it occupied 33,535 acres. It is cultivated mostly in the parganas of Kiraoli, Agra, Etmadpur and Firozabad, the first being the largest producer (covering about 51 per cent of the area under this crop).

Oil-seeds—The oil-seeds sown in *rabi* produce edible as well as un-edible oil. Rape-seed and mustard belong to the first category and the area covered by them has increased considerably during the ten years ending 1958-59. In 1948-49 both kinds occupied only 4,807 acres but in 1958-59 rape-seed alone was sown in 15,182 acres and mustard in 7,691 acres, Kheragarh being the largest producer. Linseed, which in 1948-49 covered only 66 acres, was sown in 269 acres in 1958-59 in which year *taramira* occupied 4,599 acres.

The other *rabi* crops include spices, vegetables and tobacco the spices sown in *rabi* covering only 1,087 acres in 1958-59 when tobacco was sown in 166 acres.

Kharif Crops—Millet—This is the most important *kharif* crop, the area covered by it (as was also the case a decade ago) being larger than that covered by any other crop of the district. It is sown mostly on poor and sandy soil and is generally mixed with *arhar*. The parganas of Kiraoli and Kheragarh are the largest producers of unmixed *bajra* though the other parganas, particularly Etmadpur and Agra, also produce it in considerable quantity. *Bajra* mixed with *arhar* is also sown in all the parganas, those of Bah, Etmadpur, and Fatehabad being the largest producers. As against 1,48,050 acres in 1878-79 and 2,32,956 acres per year during the quinquennium preceding 1922, in 1958-59 the area under *bajra* was 2,51,913 acres of which 51,063 were under unmixed *bajra* and the remaining 2,03,880 under *bajra* in the mixed crop of *bajra* and *arhar*. In the same year the total yield of this crop in this district was 50,584 tons and the standard yield 6.09 maunds per acre.

Guinea-corn (Juar)—*Juar* is next in importance only to *bajra* and is sown both by itself and mixed with the latter. Loam is the most suitable soil for its cultivation which is met with in all the parganas of the district. In 1958-59 *juar* covered a total area of 37,927 acres of which 13,152 acres were under unmixed *juar* and the remaining 24,775 acres were part of the area under the mixed crop of *juar* and *arhar*. The total yield of this cereal in 1958-59 was 2,835 tons and the standard yield 2.77 maunds per acre. In all the parganas, particularly in Bah, Etmadpur, Fatehabad and Kheragarh, it is mostly sown with *arhar* though, except in Bah, a small quantity is also sown unmixed with any other crop.

Maize—Another cereal sown in *kharif* is maize. The area under its cultivation has always been small though it is produced all over the district. In 1958-59 it was sown only in an area of 4,361 acres (a position that also obtained two decades ago), the total yield being only 648 tons and the standard yield 12.13 maunds per acre.

Pigeon Pea (*Arhar*)—Almost all the *arhar* in this district is sown mixed with either *bajra*, *juar* or cotton and ground-nuts and these mixed crops are produced in all the parganas, Kiraoli leading in the production of *juar* and *arhar* (mixed) and cotton and *arhar* (mixed) and Bah in *bajra* and *arhar* (mixed). During the five years ending 1957-58 it covered an area of about 76,054 acres per year on an average and its cultivation remained almost constant in 1958-59 also when it was sown in 76,282 acres only 8 being under unmixed *arhar*, while the area occupied by it in the mixed crop of *arhar-bajra* was 67,959 acres, in that of *arhar-juar* 8,258 acres and in that of *arhar-cotton* 57 acres. In 1958-59 the total yield of this pulse was 11,350 tons and its standard yield was 17.67 maunds per acre.

Black Gram (*Urd*)—This is the other important pulse which is sown in *kharif* but the area covered by it has never been significant and during the quinquennium ending 1957-58, on an average about 3,236 acres were sown every year. In 1958-59 the area decreased to 2,470 acres, pargana Kheragarh being the largest producer. The total yield of this cereal was 201 tons and its standard yield was 5.89 maunds per acre.

Cotton—Cotton, which was one of the most valuable cash crops of the district and occupied a considerably large area (90,547 acres) in 1878-79 and also in the early years of the present century (when the average area for the eight years ending 1905 was 1,10,500 acres), is no more cultivated to the same extent. The decline in its cultivation was marked at the Settlement of 1922-29 when the average for the five years preceding 1922 showed that only 59,601 acres were sown in the district each year. In 1939-40 the area under cultivation decreased to 21,894 acres and in 1948-49 it was sown only in 2,662 acres. Since then the acreage has increased slightly, about 4,069 acres being sown during the quinquennium ending 1957-58. The tendency of growing American cotton is on the increase and, as compared with 84 acres in 1953-54, about 2,324 acres were under American cotton in 1957-58. Unmixed cotton is cultivated in all the parganas except Firozabad and Bah where in 1958-59 it occupied the nominal areas of 26 and 5 acres respectively as compared with 3,168 acres in Kiraoli. Cotton mixed with *arhar* is also sown in the district and in 1958-59 more than 75 per cent of this mixed crop was cultivated in Kiraoli. In the same year, 6,017 acres in the district were under cotton of which 5,816 were under unmixed cotton and the remaining 201 under a mixture of cotton and *arhar*, the total yield of cotton being 1,101 bales of 392 lb. each.

Sugar-cane—This is an important commercial crop of the district and has always been cultivated in all the parganas though the area under cultivation has fluctuated from time to time. In 1878-79 it occupied 5,716 acres with Fatchabad and Kiraoli as the largest producers; the acreage decreased to about 2,910 per year during the quinquennium preceding 1922 and increased again to 3,582 in 1939-40. In 1948-49 the crop attained the high acreage of 16,933 which declined again to 8,258 acres in 1953-54. Then there was again a gradual increase in the area under the crop till it reached 18,563 acres in 1957-58 though in the next year it again dropped to 15,555 acres. In 1958-59 the standard yield in the district was 297.81 maunds per acre and the total yield was 1,59,622 tons, Kiraoli being the largest producer and covering more than 37 per cent of the total area under the crop.

Paddy—Though sown in all the parganas, except Bah, paddy is only a subsidiary crop of the district and covered only 908 acres in the year 1958-59. In the preceding years the area under it had decreased gradually and the average area during the quinquennium ending 1957-58 was only about 400 acres per year. The total yield of paddy in 1958-59 was 382 tons and the standard yield 7.54 maunds per acre.

Oil-seeds—Sesamum, ground-nuts and *raindi* (*Ricinus communis*) are the only oil-seeds sown in *kharif* but the area under them, particularly under *raindi*, is very small and in 1958-59 the first was sown in 4,434 acres, the second in 367 acres and the last in 30 acres only. Kheragarh and Kiraoli are the parganas having the largest area under oil-seeds.

Other Kharif Crops—The other *kharif* crops of the district are spices, sunn-hemp (*sauai*), green gram (*moong*), fodder and some varieties of fruits and vegetables. Spices are sown in all the parganas to some extent and in 1958-59 covered 1,967 acres. The area under sunn-hemp is not large being only 1,482 acres in 1958-59 and *moth* and *moong* in the same year covered 1,782 and 112 acres respectively. Among the fodder crops, *juar* is the most prominent and covered about 40,007 acres in the whole district in 1958-59, pargana Kiraoli having the largest area where it was sown. Among the other kinds of fodder grown in the district are *kurthi* or *guar* (horse gram) guinea grass, lucerne and *berseem* (clover) and together they occupied 9,882 acres in 1958-59, about 50 per cent being in pargana Kheragarh.

Zaid Crops—The *zaid* crops sown in the district are tobacco, spices, vegetables, melons and fruits and together they occupied the limited area of 4,455 acres in the whole district in 1958-59. Spices and tobacco occupied only 197 and 419 acres respectively, all the different kinds of vegetables covered 2,189 acres and fruits (including melons) were sown in 1,602 acres.

Fruits and Vegetables •

The following statement gives the area under fruits and vegetables in the district for the year 1958-59 :

Tahsil	Area (in acres) under fruits and vegetable								Total
	Under fruits				Under vegetables				
	Rabi	Kharif	Zaid	Total	Rabi	Kharif	Zaid	Total	
Agra ..	265	624	872	1,761	1,262	1,733	801	3,796	5,557
Bah ..	5	66	16	87	578	213	97	888	975
Etmadpur ..	69	134	282	485	1,535	720	212	2,467	2,952
Fatehabad ..	52	385	196	633	1,263	698	222	2,183	2,816
Firozabad ..	40	299	99	438	1,172	553	255	1,980	2,418
Kiraoli ..	96	96	108	300	591	333	477	1,401	1,701
Kheragarh ..	8	573	29	610	678	462	125	1,265	1,875
Total ..	535	2,177	1,602	4,314	7,079	4,712	2,189	13,980	18,294

Thus, as compared with 7,800 acres under garden crops in 1878-79, fruits and vegetables occupied about 18,291 acres in 1958-59.

Fruits—The area under fruits has never been large and during the quinquennium ending 1957-58, on an average about 3,787 acres were under fruit. Fruits are produced in all the three harvests and in 1958-59 out of 4,314 acres, 2,177 yielded fruits in *kharif*, 535 in *rabi* and 1,602 in *zaid*. Guavas, lemons and papayas are the principal fruits of the district but melons and mangoes are also produced to some extent, the former being the main *zaid* crop of the district. Guavas and lemons are found almost in all the parganas except Bah and in 1959-60 occupied 864 and 151 acres respectively. Mangoes are cultivated mostly in Firozabad and Etmadpur and it is the *tukhmi* variety (produced direct from seed) that is grown here. Of the *qalmi* (grafted) variety only the 'Bombay' is popular. *Ber* (*Zizyphus xylocarpus*) is found mostly in parganas Etmadpur and Agra and occupies about 316 acres. Papayas cover about 233 acres and are found in almost all the tahsils except Bah. These fruits are usually consumed locally though guavas and lemons are sometimes exported to Rajasthan.

Vegetables—On an average vegetables occupy about 10,831 acres per year though in 1958-59 they covered a total area of 13,980 acres. They are sown in all the three harvests and in that year occupied about 4,712 acres in *rabi*, 7,079 acres in *kharif* and 2,189 acres in *zaid*. Potato, a *rabi* root crop, is the most important among all the vegetables sown in

the district and in 1958-59 it covered about 4,173 acres and yielded 10,539 tons, the standard yield being 100 maunds per acre. It is produced in all the parganas but Fatehabad leads and is followed by Etmadpur. The other root vegetables grown in the district are onions, carrots, radishes, turnips and sweet potatoes, all except the last being sown in *rabi* and occupying about 2,218 acres in 1958-59. Sweet potatoes covered 972 acres in the *kharif* of the same year. Calocasia is also grown, mostly in pargana Kheragarh. Among the fruit vegetables, cauliflower, tomato and brinjal are prominent and are winter crops. *Zaid* is the main harvest for fruits and for vegetables and tubers like pumpkins, gourds, melons, etc.

Progress of Scientific Agriculture

The cultivators of the district still rely on the old methods of cultivation but in order to add to production intensive propaganda has been carried on and demonstrations given during the past decade by government agencies to popularise improved methods of farming in the district, particularly those of wheat and barley cultivation including the dibbling method and that of line sowing of pearl millet, pigeon pea, cotton and guinea-corn, leading to their gradual adoption in the district. Better preparation of the seed bed, basal applications of fertilisers, sowing of improved seeds, interculture and top dressing, green manuring of fallow lands, utilising the irrigation potential to the maximum, conserving the soil and retaining its fertility by simple soil conservation practices like making *duals* (small kutchha embankments) around the fields, contour sowing and the conservation of water are some of the other modern practices which have been adopted in the district in recent years. The expenditure involved and the lack of technical knowledge are, however, the main difficulties in the way of their being applied extensively.

Agricultural Implements and Machines—Before the First Five-year Plan period, almost all the farmers used indigenous ploughs and other indigenous implements such as a wooden board, the *khuapi* (weeding blade), the *kudali* (hoe) etc., for intercultural operations but now modern soil-turning ploughs with and without seeding attachments, seed drills, dibblers, hoes, threshers, etc., have also been introduced in the district. Large-scale mechanised cultivation is, however, limited only to big farmers who use tractors, and the rest of the peasantry still rely on locally made ploughs and a few other improved implements. In 1956 there were about sixty-five tractors in use in the district, but by 1961 the number had increased to 116 of which 109 were owned privately and 7 by the government. Some of the owners possess other implements also which work in combination with tractors. There are in the district a few tractor workshops where repairs of tractors and other machines and agricultural implements are carried out. The implements of the small cultivators are simple and are repaired locally by the village blacksmiths and carpenters.

Seed and Manures

Seed Supply—Prior to the adoption of planned economy in the State, in Agra (as in other districts) the main source of supply of seeds was the village *mahajan* (money-lender) and the *zamindar* from whom the cultivators used to borrow seed on a *sawai* or a *deorhi* basis; the former rate necessitated returning 25 per cent more than the amount of seed borrowed, the latter, 50 per cent more. Since the decline of the village money-lender due to the opening of village co-operative societies and banks, the position has changed in the past few years and the cultivators are forming the habit of keeping a part of their own produce for use as seed for the next sowing. Basic seed stores of the agriculture department of the State Government and co-operative seed stores are also playing an important part in the supply of improved seed and are handling about a lakh maunds of seeds in respect of an estimated total requirement of six lakh maunds per year. At present there are eighteen agricultural basic seed stores and thirty-five co-operative seed stores functioning in the district. Fruit seedlings and plants are also supplied from government as well as private (registered) nurseries. There are eight private (registered) nurseries and one government nursery in the district.

Seeds Saturation—A major part of the cultivated area in almost all the parganas has been saturated with improved seeds of important crops. The following statement, relating to the Second Five-year Plan period, shows the variation in the area saturated:

	Percentage of area saturated with improved seeds				
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Wheat	40	50	60	70	75
Barley and Gram	20	25	30	35	40
Pea	55	60	70	75	80
Mustard	5	10	15	20	25
<i>Bajra</i> and <i>juar</i>	2	3	5	8	10
Sugar-cane	60	65	70	75	80

Varietal demonstrations, block sowings, sowing by dibbling and supplying progressive farmers with good seed are some of the methods which have been adopted to saturate the district with improved seeds.

Manures—The old kinds of manures, like cow-dung and farm refuse, are still the main sources of organic manure in the district. During the Second Five-year Plan period, under the scheme of village composting, about 20,000 pits were filled up and 10,000 tons of compost was prepared in the rural areas for fertilising the fields. About 10,000 tons of village

farm-yard compost is also being prepared but it is of poor quality. The municipal boards and town and notified areas have also adopted the practice of making town compost from town refuse and night-soil and fourteen centres of urban composting are functioning in the district, the estimated production of which is about 35,000 tons per year. About 1,000 maunds of oil-cakes are also being utilised every year for manuring the fields.

The use of chemical fertilisers is also gaining popularity and they are being supplied in different forms (nitrogenous and phosphatic) through different agencies, such as the co-operative seed stores and unions and the depots of the district co-operative development federation. The average quantity distributed in the districts is indicated in the following statement:

Fertilizer	Quantity distributed (in tons)				
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Nitrogenous	49	136	286	870	821.5
Phosphatic	8.2	46	51	241	150.6
Oil-cakes	1.5	36	76	99	20.0

Green manuring with *sana* (*Crotalaria juncea* L.) and *dhaincha* (*Sesbania esculata*) has been in use in the district for a long time but in recent years *moong* T. 1 and *guar* have also gained popularity among the cultivators. *Dhaincha* is generally sown in the water-logged areas of the district, specially in tahsils Kiraoli, Kheragarh and Fatehabad. The progress of green manuring is, however, slow as the supply of water, which is essential for such manuring, is not very much assured and the rainfall is also erratic.

Rotation of Crops—The cultivators of the district have long been aware of the advantages of crop rotation (which is a very old and tried practice), the main crop rotations in the district being the following:

First year		Second year	
<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>
Fallow	Wheat (pure and mixed)	<i>Juar</i> or <i>bajra</i>	Gram and peas
Green manures	Wheat	Cotton	Peas
<i>Chari</i> or <i>juar</i>	Gram or peas	Sugar-cane	Ratoon
<i>Juar</i> , <i>bajra</i> and <i>arhar</i>	<i>Arhar</i>	Maize or fallow	Wheat
<i>Bajra</i> and <i>juar</i> or <i>juar</i> and <i>arhar</i>	<i>Arhar</i>	Cotton	Peas and gram
<i>Bajra</i>	Fallow	<i>Guar</i>	Fallow or <i>taramira</i>

The following three-year crop rotation pattern has been recommended for the district, it being possible to extend to four years the first two by sowing cotton in *kharif* in the fourth year and then sugar-cane and the fourth and fifth by sowing paddy in the next *kharif* and *berseem* in *rabi*.

First Year		Second Year		Third Year	
<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>
<i>Irrigated high-lying tracts:</i>					
Maize ..	Wheat ..	Green manure	Potato ..	Cotton ..	Pea or gram
Sugar-cane	Sugar-cane	Ratoon ..	Fallow	Green manure	Wheat
Maize ..	Potato ..	Green manure	Wheat ..	Cotton ..	Pea or gram
<i>Irrigated low-lying tracts susceptible to water-logging:</i>					
Paddy ..	Pea ..	Green manure (<i>dhaincha</i>)	Wheat ..	Paddy ..	<i>Berseem</i>
Green manure	Sugar-cane ..	Fallow ..	Ratoon ..	Fallow ..	Wheat
<i>Unirrigated high-lying tracts:</i>					
<i>Bajra</i> ..	Pea ..	<i>Juar</i> or <i>bajra</i> and <i>arhar</i>	Fallow ..	<i>Guar</i> for fodder and green manure	Wheat
<i>Chari</i> ..	Gram ..	<i>Juar</i> for fodder and green manure	Wheat ..	<i>Guar</i> or and <i>arhar</i>	..
<i>Guar</i> for fodder and green manure	Pea ..	Late cotton (in rains)	Pea ..	Maize ..	Wheat and gram or pure wheat
<i>Juar</i> and <i>arhar</i> or <i>bajra</i>	Fallow ..	<i>Chari</i> ..	Gram and Wheat	Ground-nut	Mustard and <i>lahi</i>
<i>Unirrigated low-lying tracts susceptible to water-logging:</i>					
Early paddy <i>juar</i> and <i>Bajra</i>	Gram or pea	Green manure (<i>dhaincha</i>)	Wheat ..	Paddy and <i>juar</i> or <i>bajra</i>	<i>Taramira</i>
Green manure (<i>dhaincha</i>)	Sugar-cane ..	Sugar-cane ..	Ratoon ..	Fallow ..	<i>Lahi</i> or mustard

Mixed Cultivation—Mixed cultivation is another method of conserving the fertility of the soil and has been practised for centuries in the district. It involves the sowing together of certain crops, one of which needs more nutrition and the other providing this extra ingredient. Generally *juar*, *bajra* and *guar* are sown together, *bajra* is sown with *arhar* and *juar* with *arhar*. Other mixed crops are *bajra*, pulses, *arhar* and *raindi*; *bajra* and *til*; wheat, mustard and barley; wheat and gram; barley, gram and peas; and barley and peas.

Agricultural Pests, Diseases and Weeds

The district loses 15 to 20 per cent of its produce every year due to the depredations of various pests and diseases. These pests are usually insects, birds (mostly parrots and crows); animals such as nilgai, stray cattle and jackals; and rodents (like rats and rabbits). The only way that the villagers have of protecting their crops is by watching them, scaring away the pests and at times filling the fields with water. Poisoned bait and fumigation are also used sometimes in checking damage by rats. Insects, however, are the most destructive of these pests. They include white ants, aphids, grasshoppers, pyrrilla, white fly, cotton leaf roller, red pumpkin beetle, lemon butterfly, citrus leaf miner, *singhara* beetle, swarming caterpillar and *gufia* (*Tanymanus indicus*). There are different control operations for eliminating different insect pests, which are conducted by the local plant protection staff in the district. Crop and fruit-tree pests also abound as do pests like weevils which destroy stored grain, *pai* also causing enormous loss. Fumigation is employed commonly by farmers in the district to save their crops from these pests. The crops of the district are also destroyed by plant diseases. Rust is harmful to wheat and barley; smuts to *juar* and *bajra*; blight to potatoes; wilt to gram and *arhar*; canker to citrus and virus diseases to potatoes, tomatoes and chillies. In the district these diseases are being controlled by the treatment of seeds and plants and by sowing disease-resistant varieties of crops.

The most common weeds which often destroy the crops, cause them to deteriorate and reduce the yield are *bihun khuri*, *baisuri* and argemone. They grow in the fields in *rabi* and destroy much of the winter harvest. Doob and certain other grasses generally appear in the fields in *kharif* and, if not removed in time, destroy a considerable part of the produce. *Bathua* and *motha* (spinaceous plants) sometimes have such a vigorous growth that they smother the main crops. Weeding and intercultural operations are the usual methods that are adopted by the cultivators of the district for saving their plants.

Being near the desert of Rajasthan, Agra is susceptible to locust invasions and their swarms visit the district every two or three years and damage the standing crop, the loss in the particular area where they settle being as much as 80 to 90 per cent of the crop.

Adoption of Scientific Methods

Under the First and Second Five-year Plan schemes, co-ordinated efforts have been made to popularise scientific methods of cultivation and progressive farmers and the government are helping the cultivators by giving them technical advice and also supplying them with seed, fertilisers and implements on cash and credit, *taqavi* (loan) also being given by the government. The organization of co-operative societies and unions is

being encouraged. Veterinary hospitals, stockman centres and the artificial insemination centres of the animal husbandry department look after the management of the live-stock of the rural areas.

Agricultural Research Centres and Colleges

Agriculture is taught in the Balwant Rajput College, Agra, and at the higher stages the students and staff tackle research problems. A soil conservation research centre is also functioning at Chhalesar under the administration of the Government of India.

Model Farms—There are four government seed multiplication farms, one each at Fatehabad, Tehra, Kolna and Jajau, and all over the district there are about a hundred private farms in which agricultural practices on improved lines are carried out, demonstrations also being arranged for the benefit of neighbouring villages.

There are twelve co-operative farming societies situated in the different tahsils of the district which endeavour to run their farms on improved lines with the help of technical guidance given by the co-operative staff (which is agriculturally qualified) and also act as centres where demonstrations are carried out. There are thirty-five co-operative unions and 222 service co-operatives in the district which distribute loans and other agricultural goods like seeds, fertilisers and implements to the members of the societies. There are three marketing societies in the district through which the agriculturists sell their produce at a better price and which also give to the cultivators the facility of a 75 per cent advance against the produce pledged, thus enabling them to sell it when more favourable prices prevail in the market.

Irrigation

Despite the great improvements which have been made in the past, the district is still deficient in irrigation and to a large extent the cultivators have to depend on rainfall. The first statistics of irrigation available are those compiled during the survey of 1837-39, when it was ascertained that out of the total area cultivated (7,66,369 acres), 3,93,918 acres (51.4 per cent) were irrigated, these being the figures for the district as it was then constituted. But it appears that these figures represent the irrigable area rather than that irrigated in any single year. At the Settlement of 1872-79 the proportion of the irrigated area was 56.1 per cent, which included all the land that had been irrigated within the past few years, the actual figure for 1879 being 1,70,139 acres or 23 per cent. Fatehpur Sikri, with 33,447 acres, had the largest irrigated area, followed by Ferozabad with 30,244 acres. From 1885 to 1891 the average irrigated area was 1,88,878 acres annually or 24.7 per cent of the average cultivated area, the highest figure being 31 per cent in 1885 and the lowest being only 19 per cent in 1890. During the following decade the average rose to 23.7, 115

acres, giving a proportion of 36.6 per cent. The capacity of the district was tried to the utmost in the famine year of 1897 when the cultivated area shrank to an unprecedentedly low figure but the area irrigated was 3,13,728 acres or 46 per cent, which was greater than that of any previous year. The percentage of the irrigated area was, however, found to be quite low at the Settlement of 1922-29 and the average for the five years preceding 1922 indicates that out of the total area of 11,81,015 acres, about 1,94,579 acres were irrigated in the whole district. The irrigated area increased again subsequent years and in 1939-40, when the total area of the district was 11,85,674 acres, a total area of 2,59,031 acres (about 22 per cent) was found to have been irrigated. Ten years later, the irrigated area of the district was 2,29,971 acres which was 19.3 per cent of the total area. The land under irrigation continued to fluctuate in subsequent years also and the following statement shows the extent of the area irrigated in the district during the five years ending 1958-59 :

Year	Net area irrigated (in acres)	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown	Area irrigated more than once in same year (in acres)	Gross area irrigated (in acres)	Percentage of gross irrigated area to total cropped area
1954-55	2,61,912	30.0	18,755	2,80,667	27.8
1955-56	2,41,026	27.3	10,233	2,51,259	24.1
1956-57	1,96,426	25.3	44,464	2,40,890	22.9
1957-58	2,42,577	27.6	13,365	2,55,942	24.9
1958-59	2,22,542	25.4	11,902	2,34,444	22.2

In 1958-59, of the total irrigated area of 2,34,144 acres, *rabi* accounted for 1,85,118, *kharif* for 45,640 and *zaid* for 3,686 acres, the net irrigated area in the same year being 2,22,542 acres. All the important crops of the district require irrigation to some degree though those sown in *rabi* and *zaid* need it more than those sown in *kharif* when rain-water is also available. The following statement shows the extent of the area under some important crops which were irrigated in the district in 1958-59 :

Crops	Total area under crop (in acres)	Irrigated area
<i>Rabi</i>		
Wheat (unmixed)	1,14,019	1,09,061
Wheat-gram	89,396	25,081
Wheat-barley	4,876	3,831
Barley	16,282	11,873
Barley-gram	1,47,890	18,538

[Contd.]

Gram	1,17,357	9,177
Peas	33,535	6,029
Oil-seeds	36,419	1,438
Kharif—		
<i>Juar</i>	13,152	649
<i>Juar-arhar</i>	33,033	385
Maize	4,351	563
Sugar-cane	15,555	15,219
Vegetables	4,712	1,826
Cotton	5,816	5,761
Fodder	40,007	17,977
Zaid—		
Melon	895	507
Vegetables	2,189	2,084

Source of Irrigation

Government canals are the chief source of irrigation in the district and in 1958-59 they served 62.23 per cent of the net irrigated area. Wells, tanks, *jhils*, *pokhars* (small lakes) and rivers are the other sources which irrigate more than 37 per cent of the district. During the five years ending 1960-61 the area irrigated by these sources was as given in the following statement :

Sources	Net area irrigated (in acres)				
	1956-56	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Government canals	1,08,640	1,46,313	1,38,518	1,48,491	1,38,422
Private canals	209	131	166	141	257
Tanks, <i>jhils</i> and <i>pokhars</i>	678	724	670	499	2,494
Wells	86,192	91,613	79,161	91,110	85,546
Tube-wells	249	2,617	3,249	9,138	8,666
Other sources	548	1,179	778	2,079	3,104
Total	1,96,426	2,42,577	2,22,542	2,51,458	2,38,479

Canals—The earliest attempt at canal irrigation in the district was made by Akbar who constructed a masonry dam connecting two rocky ridges near Fatehpur Sikri, which formed a huge lake in the rains. In course of time this dam fell into disrepair and the neighbouring villages suffered considerably from the consequent want of water. In 1818 the idea of

irrigating this tract by means of an inundation canal fed by the Utangan was conceived and a short channel was made in the south-western corner of tahsil Kiraoli from Sarauli on the Utangan to Jajauli on the Khari Nadi—a distance of about three miles. This caused water to flow into the valley between the two ridges where it was confined by the old dam which had been repaired. This channel also flooded the lands to the south of the Fatehpur Sikri ridge, enabling the people to grow fine crops but unfortunately caused extensive swamps to drain which an eight-mile long channel was made in 1851 starting from the south of Fatehpur Sikri and ending at Deorahita on the south-east, where it discharged its water into an affluent of the Khari Nadi. This resulted in a major disturbance in the course of the Utangan as its waters caused a breach in the dam and though the water was diverted through the breach to the Khari Nadi, it could not be carried off adequately. The dam had to be raised and repaired, an escape being provided to empty the reservoir when necessary. A canal, the Bharkol, ten miles in length, running south-eastwards and emptying into the Khari Nadi near Jaingara, was excavated and a second, the Deoli, starting at the Singarpur bridge on the Agra road and running parallel to the road for six miles, was begun but proved a failure. In 1857 the work was entrusted to the irrigation department and in 1861 a gap in the southern ridge at Mandi Mirza Khan was closed by a weir and the Kheragarh canal was constructed, running in an easterly direction, past Sikraunda and Kagarol and then south-east to Saiyan, its total length being twenty-two miles. A northern branch was taken out simultaneously which ran from Nurpur for a distance of eight miles almost parallel to the main canal. The reservoir was completely emptied in early October each year to permit the area to be cultivated. The largest area commanded in this way was 18,000 acres. This system, however, caused much unhealthiness in the surrounding villages and in 1865 the outlets from the dam were left open during the rains and though the rainfall that year was heavy and the lake filled up as usual, sickness was appreciably less. The experiment was repeated and from that time onwards the sluices were never closed (no rates being levied for the use of the water taken from the reservoir) and by 1868 the whole of the valley between the two ridges was under regular cultivation, masonry wells also being constructed in the upper portion. In 1869 the work of restoring the Utangan to its former course was commenced and this practically decided the fate of the canals which were considered abandoned. In 1906 the Bharkol and Kheragarh canals were resuscitated by extending the Fatehpur Sikri distributary (which was 33 miles long) from mile 16-6 across the Khari Nadi to join the old Kheragarh canal about a mile north of Sikraunda, passing Saiyan and ending beyond Birtala and Puseta near the border of Rajasthan. The remaining portion of the old branch from mile 16-6 to mile 33 was named the Gopau distributary. The old Bharkol canal was also resuscitated and named the Jajau distributary. This whole system was opened for irrigation in 1908. The

old reservoir remained as it was. Due to the heavy rains in 1956 and 1958, the waters of the Utangan and those coming from the breaches in bunds in Rajasthan caused havoc in the Fatchpur Sikri area where a number of villages were marooned. Special repairs to the reservoir and the provision of gates in five of its thirteen bays, in order instantaneously to regulate the discharge of excess water, were undertaken at a cost of Rs 1,22,000 in 1960. The reservoir benefited an area of 1,299 acres in the *rabi* of 1368 *Fasli* (1960-61).

The district is served by the Ganga and the Agra canals, the former covering the trans-Yamuna tahsils of Firozabad and Etmadpur and the latter the tahsils of Agra, Kiraoli, Kheragarh and Fatchabad.

Ganga Canal—The Etawah branch of the Ganga canal was opened in 1863 and since then a small portion of the Firozabad tahsil has been irrigated from this source (the Pilkhatra distributary). It was, however, suspended for irrigation purposes by the opening of a new supplementary channel running closely parallel to the right bank. The Pilkhatra distributary takes off from the supplementary channel at mile 21 and enters the district in Firozabad tahsil at its fifteenth mile, north of village Kaitha and leaves the district after having traversed three miles. The other channels which irrigate this small portion of tahsil Firozabad are the tail portion of the Borrah distributary from mile 4-0 to 6-4 and the Kotla minor, head to tail, (the latter at mile 3-5). The total length of the channels of this system in this district is 9 miles and 130 feet, the culturable area commanded is 7,216 acres and the average area irrigated is 5,443 acres in *rabi* and 623 acres in *kharif* besides 107 acres covered by sugar-cane.

Three wing drains, the Rampur drainage cut, the Kaitha drain and the head portion of the Babarpur drain, also serve the same area and their total length is seven miles.

The other section of the Ganga canal serving this district is the Hathras branch which was constructed in 1912, the original discharge at the head being 300 cusecs. Its capacity was increased from time to time till, after its remodelling in 1940-41, it became capable of discharging 670 cusecs at the head. The latest remodelling was done in 1958-59 at a cost of Rs 4,88,300, the discharge being increased to 750 cusecs. This canal does not enter the district but its three distributaries, the Sahpau, Barhan and Firozabad, irrigate tahsils Etmadpur and Firozabad. The Sahpau distributary takes off from the right bank of the main branch from mile 39-0 and after traversing twelve miles enters the district and ends in village Dharehra at mile 24-2-165. The discharge at the head of the main distributary is 220 cusecs, the entire length of the channel being 57 miles and 3 furlongs, of which 37 miles (including the length of the off-take channels) lie in this district. It irrigates the central portion of tahsil Etmadpur, the culturable area commanded being 29,995 acres. The area irrigated in 1958-59 was 13,825 acres, of which 2,650 acres were irrigated in *kharif* and

11,175 in *rabi*. The Barhan distributary also takes off from the right tank of the Hathras branch at mile 46-4, runs roughly parallel to the railway line and irrigates the eastern portion of tahsil Etmadpur. It enters this district at mile 3-2 and ends at mile 22-7 in village Dhirpura. Its entire length is 51 miles and 4 furlongs of which 48 miles lie in this district. Its discharge at the head is 178 cusecs and the culturable area commanded is 36,444 acres. In 1958-59 it irrigated 16,960 acres of which 3,610 were in *kharif* and 13,350 in *rabi*.

The Firozabad distributary takes off from the tail of the Hathras branch at mile 46-4 and after irrigating some portions of tahsils Etmadpur and Firozabad ends in village Nurpur Qutubpur in the latter. Its length in the district is 40 miles, that of the whole system being 53-0-200 miles. The discharge at the head is 208 cusecs and the area it cultivates is 36,610 acres. In 1958-59 it irrigated 14,834 acres, the area irrigated in *kharif* being 3,067 and that in *rabi*, 11,767.

Agra Canal—This is the only irrigation canal of real importance which has its headworks at Okhla on the Yamuna, eight miles south of Delhi. Its construction was taken up in the terrible drought year of 1868 when the famine-stricken areas of the districts of Agra, Mathura and Gurgaon, where the wells were deep and brackish and no other means of irrigation existed, had to be protected urgently. It was declared open in 1874 and was completed in March, 1891. The canal terminates at Jodhpur on the boundaries of the Agra and the Mathura districts from which point it separates into three distributaries — the Agra, the Terminal and the Sikandra which irrigate the district. There is also a fourth channel at the tail of the Agra branch, known as the Kitham escape which drains the surplus water into the Kitham lake. Originally it was designed to carry 1,100 cusecs in *rabi* and 2,000 in *kharif*; and the total capital outlay (including the navigation works) was Rs 91,62,337 up to March 31, 1891. In 1896 the culturable areas commanded and those actually irrigated by the waters of this canal in the district were 1,32,266 and 1,07,041 acres respectively. Between 1905 and 1912 channels were extended at many places and new minors were constructed. The Fatchpur Sikri branch was extended across the Khari Nadi as far as the Utangan. The canal was also remodelled in 1912 when the lower reaches were widened and improved to feed the off-take channels, the head discharge remaining the same. The total cost of the canal up to 1921 was Rs 123 lakhs. The last remodelling of the lower division of the canal was started in 1954 and was completed in 1960-61 and involved an expenditure of Rs 6,00,984. Although further scope of extension seems to be limited, there is enough water in the Yamuna (for about a month after the monsoon) which can be utilised for irrigation. New channels, 22 miles, 2 furlongs and 230 feet in length, have therefore, been constructed in the district and are being used for *paleo* irrigation in the post-monsoon period for sowing *rabi* crops only. All these channels have been

constructed in the First and Second Five-year Plan periods at a cost of Rs 2,07,109 and have the capacity of irrigating 3,700 acres although the tract irrigated was only 517 acres. In 1957-58 the acreage went up to 1,651 and in 1958-59 and 1959-60 to 1,559 and 2,781 acres respectively.

The district is irrigated by the following four distributaries of the Agra canal:

Fatehpur Sikri Branch—This canal enters the district just beyond its eleventh mile and tails off at mile 58-2-330 after traversing tahsil Kiraoli in a south-easterly direction and crossing the Khari Nadi and irrigating the tract between that river and the Utangan in the Kiraoli and Kheragarh tahsils. It gives off three minors, the Hansela, Garhiman, and Singarpur and an escape, the Daulatabad. The total length of the system is 200 miles, 5 furlongs and 330 feet and the head discharge is 545 cusecs. The cultivated area commanded by this branch is 1,50,898 acres and the area irrigated by it in 1958-59 was 71,318 acres of which 27,769 were in *kharif* and 43,549 in *rabi*.

Agra Distributary—This takes off at the hundredth mile of the main canal and after traversing through tahsil Kiraoli tails off in tahsil Agra at mile 13-1-570. The length of the system is 18 miles and 7 furlongs and the head discharge is 47 cusecs; the culturable area commanded in 1958-59 was 12,151 acres, the area actually irrigated being 7,058 acres of which 3,096 acres were irrigated in *kharif* and 3,962 in *rabi*.

Terminal Distributary—Entering Agra district in the northern part of tahsil Kiraoli, this channel passes through the middle of tahsil of Agra and after passing Bichpuri, Malpura, Dinger and Fatehabad, it tails off at mile 39-5-23. The length of the system is 79 miles, 7 furlongs and 50 feet; the head discharge is 239 cusecs, the culturable command area is 62,882 acres and the total irrigated area in 1958-59 was 29,774 acres (10,201 acres in *kharif* and 19,573 in *rabi*). Between the fourteenth mile and the fifteenth, it gives off the small Malpura minor and a mile further on the Iradatnagar distributary which has a length of 17-7-135 miles and irrigates the southern portions of the tahsils of Agra and Fatehabad.

Sikandra Distributary—This also takes off from the tail of the main canal and was actually the old navigation channel which was closed to navigation in 1904. The present channel almost follows the course of the old one, running almost due east past Sikandra and tailing off into the Yamuna to the north of the city of Agra at mile 15-3-316. Its present length and head discharge are 19 miles and 4 furlongs and 50 cusecs respectively and the culturable area commanded is 8,784 acres. In 1958-59 it irrigated 4,856 acres of which 1,977 acres were irrigated in *kharif* and 2,879 acres in *rabi*.

Bandhis—Most of the land of Kheragarh is rocky and unfit for the construction of tube-wells and such areas are mostly irrigated by *bandhis* (small channels), twelve having been constructed in the past and twenty-three more having been added since the beginning of the First Five-year Plan period.

Wells—Conditions Governing Well Irrigation—Though the major part of the district is served by canals, wells still play an important part and irrigate more than one-third of the irrigated area of the district. The practicability of irrigation by wells in some particular region or regions depends on the amount of the subsoil water, the depth at which it is found, its quality, and the nature of the strata. Water is nearest the surface in southern Kheragarh and south-west Kiraoli and deepest in eastern Bah. In the trans-Yamuna tract its range is from 30 to 40 feet in Firozabad and from 30 to 60 feet in Farnadpur but at places it is as deep as 80 feet, while in the *khadar* of the Yamuna it varies from 10 to 20 feet. The level fluctuates with the season but is always very low in the high-lying tracts above the Yamuna. In the central tract the variations are considerable and increase towards the east from 20 to 40 feet (in Kiraoli and Agra), the depth in Fatehabad being sometimes as much as 60 feet. Across the Utangan in Bah the depth at which water lies is very great, ranging from 60 to 80 feet in the west and from 80 to 100 feet in the eastern half. In south Kheragarh the water-level is on an average about 35 feet below the surface. The quality of water also differs from tract to tract. Bitter water is of various kinds (some kinds being particularly suitable for the growth of certain crops such as tobacco in Firozabad) and is common all over the district except in Bah. Generally it is injurious; and in the years of drought the worst kinds are useless for preparing the seed bed. The differences in strata are also marked in the different regions. As regards irrigation by wells, the district can be divided into three areas—Bah; south-western Kiraoli and southern Kheragarh; and the rest of the district. In Bah the strata in which the subsoil water is found are generally firm and wells in this tahsil last a long time even when they have no lining. The great depth of water, which makes lifting it difficult, discourages the construction of wells in the region and irrigation is a luxury seldom resorted to except in dry years. In south-western Kiraoli and southern Kheragarh the subsoil consists of permeable strata to a depth of about forty feet below which there is a bed of impermeable clay (called *dhom*) of unknown depth, along the top of which the subsoil water flows, being traversed by a layer of *kankar*, the amount varying generally from year to year and even from month to month. In years of heavy rain the wells are brimful in August while in the following June they may be absolutely dry. At all seasons the flow of water into the wells is slow as the pressure is not high. The only result of sinking wells is that the water percolates through the *kankar* layer and the well dries up. In these areas sinking of masonry cylinders is useless, nor can

ordinarily earthen wells be made as they soon fall in owing to the movement of the subsoil water and only a special type, known as *khandua*, can be constructed. In some places near the hills, when rock is reached before a sufficient supply of water is obtained, it is often blasted to a depth of ten or fifteen feet. In the remaining part of the district the subsoil between fifteen and forty feet from the surface, consists of sand interspersed with narrow layers of clay and *kankar* and below this of semi-permeable clay transversed by narrow layers of sand. If water is found in the upper sandy strata, the construction of earthen wells becomes difficult as the sides of the well fall in before a sufficient depth is reached and the wells, once constructed, only last for a year or two unless lined. If water is found in the layer of sand in the lower clay strata, the wells often last for many years, whether partially lined for a few feet or not lined at all. Many wells of this sort have been in existence in the district for a long time. In this entire region there is an abundance of subsoil water and the water in the lower strata is under sufficient pressure to raise it to the level of the top subsoil water. The conditions are, therefore, suitable for the construction of masonry wells but, as the depth to which they have to be sunk is much lower than that to which lined earthen wells can be sunk in this region, their construction becomes an expensive proposition and they are sunk only occasionally. The ordinary well in these parts is a lined earthen well but there are large areas here in which the subsoil water is lodged in layers of fine sand where the construction of such wells is impossible unless they are strengthened by a lining, the cost of which the ordinary cultivator cannot afford.

Types of wells—Tube-wells—Irrigation from tube-wells started from April, 1955, when there was only one tube-well in tahsil Agra. It commanded a cultivated area of 360 acres though actually in 1955-56 it irrigated only eight acres. In the next year two more tube-wells were constructed in tahsil Bah and in 1956-57 the area served increased to 2,030 acres. The year 1957-58 showed a large increase in the number of tube-wells in tahsil Bah, which rose from 2 to 33 (the number for the whole district being 34), the area served also increasing to 24,951 acres though in that year the net area irrigated by such wells was 3,174 acres. 3 more tube-wells were constructed in Bah in 1958-59 and the area commanded increased to 29,048 acres. In 1959-60 tube-well irrigation was introduced for the first time in tahsil Firozabad, a tube-well having a command area of 720 acres being constructed there, one being sunk in tahsil Agra and 17 in tahsil Bah. Thus by the end of 1959-60 there were 56 tube-wells in the whole district of which 2 were in tahsil Agra, 53 in tahsil Bah and one in tahsil Firozabad, commanding a culturable area of 41,217 acres in all, though the net area irrigated was 12,476 acres. In this district the cost of installing a tube-well (excluding the expenditure on electrification) is about Rs 65,000.

Other Wells—Wells, other than tube-wells, which are employed for irrigation in the district are of three types, masonry or pakka, *gadauli* wells with a wooden cylinder and kutchas wells either protected or lined with coils or *arhar* or tamarisk stalks. The type sunk depends largely on the nature of the underlying strata and consequently the proportion of these types varies in different parts of the district. Beyond the Yamuna the subsoil is usually firm and the walls of the wells need little support. In Bah, though the depth of the water-level is greater than elsewhere, the subsoil usually admits of the construction of earthen wells. Kutchas wells are commonly sunk in the tracts between the Yamuna and the Utangan, though where the water is nearest to the surface, as in Kiraoli, the strata are usually sandy and masonry wells are rendered necessary. In southern Kheragarh wells of stone or brick predominate owing to the instability of the subsoil. Of all these types, masonry wells are the most important. They are made either of bricks sunk from above or of hewn but uncemented stone blocks (*khandas*) built up from below and supplied by percolation. The latter type (*khandua*) has been devised by the people of the hilly tracts of Kheragarh and Kiraoli, the blocks being obtained from the local sandstone hills. These masonry wells usually irrigate ten acres in a season but their command area actually depends on the depth of water inside them. In 1840 there were only 5,263 pakka wells in the district which were used for purposes of irrigation, their number rising to 8,056 by 1879. In 1905 no less than 10,500 of them were in use and nearly as many more were also in existence. More than half of these were in tahsils Kiraoli and Kheragarh, Agra and Bah coming next; in the tahsils north of the Yamuna there were only 870. In 1940-41 the number actually in use was 7,094 though 13,220 more were in existence. In 1958-59 there were 8,212 such wells serving the district independently while 2,912 were helping the area irrigated by canals. There were also 7,636 other wells of the same kind which were not used for irrigation in that year. The largest number (2,517) used for irrigation in that year was in tahsil Kheragarh.

Early in the present century wells lined with wood were rarely met with except to the north of the Yamuna in Etmadpur. They usually lasted for ten or fifteen years and each could irrigate about six acres in a season. According to the Settlement Report of 1880, at that time their number in the district was, 8,082 of which 5,838 alone were in Etmadpur. In that year the number of kutchas wells which were used for irrigation was 54,484 but in 1940-41 only 29,240 were used although 47,349 were available for irrigation. In subsequent years their number decreased and in 1958-59 there were only 13,268 non-masonry wells which were used for irrigation though 12,695 were available for this purpose. There has been a progressive and uninterrupted decline in the number of masonry wells in the district. Kutchas wells generally irrigate between three to five acres per season.

Other Sources—The area irrigated from sources other than canals and wells is negligible. In 1958-59 the area irrigated by tanks, *jhils* and *pokhars* (small lakes) was only 605 acres and that by rivers, nullahs, etc., only 778 acres. The irrigation from these sources is carried on mostly in tahsil Firozabad where the area served in 1958-59 was 591 acres.

Future Possibilities of Expansion of Irrigation

There does not seem to be much scope in the near future for the expansion of irrigation facilities in the district. Attempts are, however, being made to feed the existing canals with the waters of the Ramganga and after the completion of the Ramganga project, a dry area of 94,705 acres is likely to receive irrigation from the Agra canal and about 40,530 acres from the Etawah branch of the Ganga canal. There is also some possibility of constructing *baudhis* (small channels) in the Jagner area in tahsil Kheragarh and to this end the Sonikhera bund is likely to be constructed during the Third Five-year Plan period. The implementation of the scheme will involve an expenditure of Rs 2,50,000 and it will benefit an area of about 995 acres. There is also a possibility of the construction of tube-wells in some parts of the district and the target under the Third Five-year Plan is 60 tube-wells. According to the tentative programme, 30 out of these will be situated in tahsil Bah, 20 in tahsil Firozabad and 5 each in tahsils Kiraoli and Etmadpur.

Soil Erosion and Reclamation

The process of erosion is more active along the banks of the Yamuna and the Chambal, particularly in places where the soil is of a light texture and the flow of water to these rivers so fast that it carries away the upper layer of the soil. Such areas are to be found mostly in the tahsils of Fatehabad and Bah. To begin with, the water washes away the upper layer of the soil causing sheet erosion and then wears away the soil still further converting the land into gullies and rills which are prominent in this district. The formation and extension of ravines constitutes a serious menace to agriculture. It is estimated that the ravines in the district comprise an area of 58,795 acres (24,580 acres being in Bah, 2,331 acres in Etmadpur, 112 acres in Fatehabad and 31,772 acres in Firozabad) of which 39,17 acres are under the forest department. To check the expansion of these eroded lands, the affected areas are being afforested and planted with soil-binding grasses and plants. Contour cultivation and terracing operations have also been undertaken and have proved to be effective. Grazing in such areas has also been controlled and the sub-marginal lands in the ravined areas are being protected by *daulbandi* and by *chakbandi*. The government set up in 1956, a soil conservation research farm in an area of 201.56 acres at village Chhalesar (tahsil Etmadpur) for reclaiming the soil and the ravined lands. Up to March 1960, about 50 acres of ravined land had been converted into agricultural fields by levelling and terracing. Soil conservation projects have also been started in tahsils Bah

and Fatehabad where erosion is more active. The Bah project was started in 1957-58 and about 4,795 acres were reclaimed in the very first year of operation. The work was extended to the Pinahat development block in 1958-59 when about 4,472 acres were reclaimed. In 1959-60 the work was extended to tahsil Fatehabad and about 1,050 acres were also reclaimed in the development block, Fatehabad. These three projects cover more than sixty villages of the district, a noteworthy feature being that the work is done by the cultivators themselves who are given only the facility of taking loans from the government for this purpose, their effort being subsidised at the rate of 25 per cent of the total expenditure.

Animal Husbandry And Fisheries

Fodder Crops

The district is unfortunate in being deficient in the supply of fodder and in grazing grounds, on which the well-being of cattle generally depends. In 1958-59 the area under pastures and grazing lands was only 283 acres, 50,526 acres under fodder crops having remained constant during the previous ten years. Most of the fodder in the district is grown in *kharif*, the cropped area in that harvest (in 1958-59) being 49,889 acres (about 18,225 being irrigated and 31,664 unirrigated) as compared with 637 acres in *rabi* of the same year. The parganas having the largest areas under fodder crops are Kiraoli and Kheragarh with about 14,813 and 11,774 acres respectively during the year 1958-59, Bah having the least, with only 1,150 acres. *Juar*, *kurthi*, guinea and lucerne grasses and *guar* are the main varieties, the last covering about 80 per cent of the area under fodder in *kharif*. A special scheme for the development of pastures has been taken up at Kaulara Kalan (on the main road from Agra to Fatehabad) in the Shamshabad development block. Here ten acres of land has been donated by the *gram sabha* to the animal husbandry department. This plot will serve as a demonstration area for fodder grasses which will be grown here, the seed being given to breeders at subsidised rates.

Livestock

Cattle Census—According to the Settlement Report of 1880, there were 1,46,345 plough-cattle and 68,907 ploughs in the district. Twenty years later, in August, 1899, a regular census was taken and it was then ascertained that the number of bulls and bullocks was 1,37,927 and of buffaloes 27,175, making a total of 1,65,102 plough-animals against 71,831 ploughs. A second census was taken in January, 1904, when a very slight increase of stock was observed, for though the number of bulls and bullocks had fallen to 1,34,391, that of buffaloes had risen to 30,827, the total number of plough-animal being 1,65,218 and the number of ploughs 74,559. Twenty years later bullocks and bulls over three years of age numbered

1,34,102 and buffaloes were enumerated at 26,944, the number of ploughs being 73,795 and that of carts, 8,845. From this year onwards there was a fall in the number of bullocks as well as male buffaloes and according to the figures available in the district for 1944 there were 1,50,761 bullocks and 51,157 male buffaloes in the district, the number of those over three years of age being 1,19,159 and 23,552 respectively. The total number of ploughs in the district in that year was 77,619 (of which 681 were of an improved iron type), carts numbering 9,988. At the live-stock census of 1956 the number of bullocks over three years of age went up to 1,28,725 out of a total of 1,69,408 and the number of he-buffaloes was 68,684 of which 34,911 were over three year old. Tahsil Bah, with 31,025 bullocks, had the largest number and tahsil Agra, with only 18,709, had the lowest. In the case of he-buffaloes tahsil Kiraoli, with 14,934, led, tahsil Bah, with 6,248, having the lowest number. The number of ploughs had also increased to 1,04,645 (wooden 1,00,480 and iron 4,165) and that of carts to 16,040. The number of both bullocks and he-buffaloes was found reduced at the latest census of 1961 when the former were enumerated at 1,55,924 (of which 1,21,765 were over three years of age) and the latter at 64,451 (of which 30,569 were over three years of age but only 29,130 were used for work), the number of ploughs then being 1,28,064 (wooden 1,14,698 and iron 13,366) and that of carts, 16,697. Tahsil Etmadpur with 28,516 had the largest number of bullorks and tahsil Agra with 17,873 the lowest. As for he-buffaloes, tahsil Kiraoli had 17,448, the largest number in the district and Bah with 5,415 the smallest.

The number of cows has always been less than that of buffaloes. In 1920, cows and she-buffaloes (over three years of age) numbered 66,331 and 73,218 respectively. In subsequent years the number of cows remained almost unchanged but that of buffaloes showed a steady increase. In 1930 the number of cows (over three years of age) was 71,453, decreasing to 57,828 in 1944 and increasing again to 70,625 in 1951. In 1930 the number of buffaloes (more than three years old) was 97,291, in 1944 it was 1,26,351 and in 1951 it was 1,43,164. According to the cattle census of 1956, the number of cows and buffaloes in the district had increased—those over three years of age numbering 72,606 and 1,62,062 respectively, the young stock below three years of age being 30,590 cows and 77,082 buffaloes. Tahsil Kiraoli had the largest number of cows (20,437) while Etmadpur with 44,122 had the largest number of she-buffaloes. At the time of the live-stock census of 1961 the number of cows was found reduced though that of she-buffaloes had increased slightly. In that year there were 94,078 cows in the whole district of which 64,371 were more than three years of age and the remaining 29,707 of three years or under. Tahsil Kiraoli with 18,439 had the largest number of cows and was followed by Kheragarh where their total number was 17,356. In tahsil Firozabad their number stood at 6,205. The total number of she-buffaloes in the district was 2,43,628 of which

1,71,299 were more than three years of age though the brood animals were only 1,59,614. Tahsil Etmadpur with 45,557 had the largest number, the number varying from 31,261 to 34,015 in the other six tahsils.

Development of Cattle—This district is not a breeding tract. The cattle here are usually of an inferior stock, the good ones being imported from Punjab and Rajasthan. During the First and Second Five-year Plan periods a drive for the improvement of cattle was started and stud bulls of improved and superior breeds were supplied to breeders according to the need and the availability of stock. There are now 183 Haryana bulls and 48 buffaloes of the Murrah breed which are being used in the district but as one bull is required for a hundred females of the species, the district is short of more than 650 Haryana and 1,400 Murrah bulls. A private cattle farm, the Navjivan (in Usaini in tahsil Firozabad), is engaged in breeding cattle of good quality and stocks only the Haryana breed. Bull calves are also purchased from this farm and neighbouring villages.

Artificial Insemination Centres—Three artificial insemination centres at Agra (Balwant Rajput College), Firozabad (Sri Gaushala) and Akola have been established and some villages have been selected in the neighbourhood for intensive breeding. Twelve artificial insemination sub-centres are also functioning, one each at Sikandra, Bodla, Shahdara, Nepai, Raja-ka-Tal, Pachwan, Sargawan, Malpura, Tarma Katra, Kheragarh, Bichpuri and Fatehabad. Each centre serves from twenty to thirty neighbouring villages.

Bull Extension Centres—Eight bull extension centres have been established in the tahsils of Fatehabad and Kheragarh in each of which four or five pure Haryana and Murrah bulls are kept for service.

To meet the shortage of bulls of good quality a scheme has been introduced by government according to which a herd of ten Haryana cows and a bull are supplied by the animal husbandry department and ten cows have to be purchased by the breeding centre concerned to increase the number of animals of pure breed and to improve the stock and the milk production. Under this scheme two such centres, the Sri Gaushala at Firozabad and another at Agra, were so subsidised in 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively. A subsidy is also given to cattle breeders in key village blocks for the maintenance of selected heifers and bull-calves at a rate of ten rupees per month per calf.

Stockman Centres—At present there are nineteen stockmen centres in the district (the majority being in the development blocks) which serve as first-aid dispensaries for the live-stock of the area also help to control cattle diseases.

Veterinary Treatment—There are 14 veterinary hospitals and 16 first-aid veterinary dispensaries which render medical aid to animals. Of the former, 5 managed by the Antarim Zila Parishad and 9 by the State Government are located at Agra, Firozabad, Etmadpur, Bah, Fatehabad, Shamshabad, Kheragarh, Fatehpur Sikri, Akola, Bichpuri, Pinahat, Jagner, Tundla and Saiyan. Out of these 10 are under the charge of veterinary assistant surgeons and the rest under an assistant development officer (animal husbandry). There is no centre for the manufacture of veterinary medicines which are purchased locally or from approved firms. Vaccine and serum are supplied by the biological products section of the animal husbandry department.

Control of Epidemics—Rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, anthrax and black quarter are the main diseases from which the cattle of the district generally suffer. For the eradication of rinderpest, mass immunisation has been taken up in the whole district. In addition to this, every year targets are fixed, within the jurisdiction of each veterinary hospital, for inoculation against this disease. During the Second Five-year Plan period the total number of inoculation given was 5,25,469. It is the duty of the veterinary assistant surgeons to go to the locality where an outbreak of the disease occurs and to get the cattle there immunised. Inoculations against haemorrhagic septicaemia have to be given twice a year—before the rains and in December and January—the number of inoculations given during the Second Five-year Plan period being 8,99,947. Black quarter is rare and whenever there is an outbreak, immediate preventive measures are adopted, more than 5,700 inoculations having been given during the Second Five-year Plan period. Anthrax is also not common but foot and mouth disease is and though animals do not die of it, they are unable to work for some time and mass treatment is given when it breaks out.

Dairy Farming—At present there is only one important cattle-cum-dairy farm (located at Bichpuri) which is managed by the Balwant Rajput College, Agra. Some other private dairy farms (such as that at Dayalbagh) are also functioning in the district, from where good calves are purchased by the animal husbandry department for breeding purposes.

Cattle Fairs and Shows—The chief cattle fairs of the district are held at Bateshwar and Jarar in the tahsil of Bah; at Shamshabad in tahsil Fatehabad; at Achnera in tahsil Kiraoli; and at Chitpur and Jagner in Kheragarh tahsil. The Bateshwar fair is considered to be one of the biggest cattle fairs in India. Eight one-day cattle shows and a district cattle show are also held every year. A special drive is organized on the occasion of Gopashtami when cattle shows are held by each *gaon sabha* an exhibition being held in each tahsil by government; calf shows are also held in each key village block to give impetus to cattle breeders.

Feeding and Housing—Due mainly to the taking over of lands suitable for pasture by the forest department for afforestation and the inadequacy of irrigation, there is scarcity of fodder in the district, the live-stock having to depend for a large part of the year on the by-products of agriculture supplemented by green fodder crops such as *juar*, *guar*, guinea and lucerne grasses. Old, useless, wild and stray cattle are sent out of the district to *gosadans*. Till recently cattle were kept by the villagers in dark and dirty places but now mangers and water trough have been provided in many villages on a subsidised basis and community cattle sheds have also been constructed.

Other Domestic Animals

Sheep and Goats—In 1920 there were 53,452 sheep and 89,731 goats in the district and in subsequent years their number continued to increase, though the rate of increase of the latter was more rapid. In 1944 the number of sheep was 59,595 and that of goats 1,60,792. Then there was a sharp decline and the census report of 1951 revealed that in that year the number of sheep had gone down to 26,831 and that of goats to 70,577. In later years the number rose again and, according to the live-stock census report of 1956, there were 40,446 sheep and 1,19,698 goats in the district in that year. The number of sheep was largest (9,363) in tahsil Kheragarh and least (3,242) in tahsil Agra. In the case of goats, tahsil Bah (with 28,804) topped the list and Agra (with 7,884) had the lowest number. The census of 1961 showed a set-back as the number of sheep decreased to 38,039 (of which 31,070 were more than one year of age) and that of goats to 89,636 (of which 65,065 were over one year of age). Tahsil Fatehabad with 8,808 sheep had the largest number and tahsil Agra with only 2,936 had the lowest. Tahsil Bah had the largest number of goats (21,049) and Agra with only 7,413 had the lowest number. Agra has also become a home of Barbari goats which are considered to be the best for domestic purposes. Good Bikaneri rams and Barbari bucks are also distributed to interested breeders on a nominal payment of five rupees per animal. Subsidies are also given for the purchase of goats to private breeders in the development blocks. Stud bucks of Barbari stock are also maintained by government at Agra, Firozabad, Shamshabad, Fatehabad and Fatehpur Sikri.

Horses and Ponies—The number of horses and ponies in the district has decreased during the last fifty years or so. In 1901 their number was 16,524 but it decreased to 14,858 in 1920, increasing again to 18,202 in 1935. It again went down to 13,124 in 1944 and up to 14,814 in 1951. The live-stock census of 1956 revealed that there were 10,952 horses and ponies in the district (of which 6,923 were mares), tahsil Fatehabad having the largest number. In 1961 their number decreased still further and in the whole district it was only 7,288 (the number of horses being 3,108 and that of mares 4,180) of which 6,021 were more than three years

of age. Tahsil Fatehabad with 1,421 had the largest number while Kiraoli with only 739 had the lowest. The main reason for the decline in the number is the introduction of mechanised transport which is fast replacing horse-driven vehicles.

The horses of the district are of poor stock and, like other cattle, are generally imported from the neighbouring districts. Horses of good breed are very rare and the ponies are also of ordinary local breeds. They are ill-fed and are overworked in the area where there are no other modes of conveyance. Attention has, however, been paid to the improvement of their breed and three stallion centres have been established, one each at Kheragarh, Bah and Akola.

Donkeys and Mules—It appears that the number of donkeys remained almost the same during the fifteen years from 1920 to 1935, being 15,545 in the former year and 15,315 in the latter. Then there was a decrease and in 1944 there were 12,234 donkeys left in the whole district. The number decreased still further and in 1956 it was found to be 9,166, of which 3,377 were males and 5,789 females. In 1961 it increased to 11,645 of which 4,090 were males and 7,555 females. Tahsil Etmadpur with 2,002 head had the largest number and Bah with only 1,188 had the lowest. As in other districts, they are mostly used by washermen for carrying loads.

In contrast, the number of mules has steadily increased during the last forty years or so going up from 404 in 1920 to 996 in 1930 and 2,016 in 1944. There was, however, a slight decrease in 1956 when there were 1,840 in the whole district, tahsil Agra having the largest number and Etmadpur coming next. In 1961 the number rose again to 2,113 of which 1,759 were more than three years of age, the largest number (548) being in tahsil Agra which was followed by tahsil Etmadpur where there were 481. They are used mostly as beasts of burden, particularly in the military services. A donkey stallion centre has been established at Kheragarh.

Camels and Pigs—Being close to Rajasthan which is a semi-desert region, Agra has a considerable number of camels. In 1920 their number was 1,780 which increased to 3,746 in 1935, it being 3,931 in 1944 and 4,221 in 1956 in which year the largest number was found to be in tahsils Bah and Etmadpur. In 1961 there were in the whole district 4,091 camels, the largest number (1,274) being in tahsil Bah.

Pigs, which are mainly reared for their bristle, have made no numerical progress during the last two decades. In 1944 their number was 11,876 and it remained almost the same in 1951. There was, however, a slight decrease in subsequent years and in 1956 they were enumerated at 10,849, tahsils Kiraoli, Kheragarh and Etmadpur having more than 2,000 pigs each. Their number rose again and in 1961 in the whole district there were 11,906 pigs. Tahsil Kiraoli with 2,446 had the largest number and was followed by tahsil Firozabad where their number was 2,008. During the

First and Second Five-year Plan periods, attention has been paid to the improvement of breeds also and at present pedigreed boars are supplied by the animal husbandry department to breeders at the subsidised rate of ten rupees per boar, to improve the quality of meat which is being exported from this district.

Poultry

As there was no well-defined breed of poultry in the district, the initiative was taken by the animal husbandry department and the improvement of breeds and the high prices that eggs and fowls now fetch have encouraged the people to start poultry breeding. Fowls and eggs of the Leghorn breed are being supplied to breeders of the district at concessional rates from the government poultry farms in Mathura and Lucknow. Poultry breeding is undertaken chiefly in Tundla, Achnera, Fatehpur Sikri, Akola and Bichpuri. There is also a government poultry farm at Bichpuri (with twelve Leghorn cocks and ninety hens) which is now being increased to a five-hundred layer farm. From this farm eggs and chickens are supplied to the poultry development blocks and to the breeders in Agra city.

Reliable figures about the number of fowls are not available prior to 1944 in which year there were 8,860 hens, 4,033 cocks and 9,070 chickens but the total number of these birds decreased to 18,908 in 1951 and to 16,533 in 1956 when the number of hens was 9,736 and those of cocks and chickens 2,643 and 4,154 respectively. At the census of 1961 there were 10,313 hens, 2,731 cocks and 6,170 chickens in the district, 1,521 being of improved varieties.

The number of domestic ducks in the district has never been large. In 1944 there were 404 ducks, 211 drakes and 185 ducklings, the numbers being 201 and 120 and 175 respectively in 1951. The number rose slightly in 1956 when ducks numbered 238, drakes 169 and ducklings 199 and also in 1961 when the total number of such birds in the whole district was 997, the number of ducks being 465, of drakes 299 and of ducklings 233.

Fisheries

The main varieties of fish found in the district are *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *karauch* (*Labeo calbasu*), *parhan* (*Wallago attu*), *nain* (*Cirrhina mrigala*), *catla* or *bhakur* (*Catla catla*), *khursa* (*Labeo gonius*), *bata* (*Labeo bata*), *sour* (*Ophicephalus*), *tengra* (*Mustus spp.*), *moli* (*Notopterus chitala*), *chona* (*recta*) and *siland* or *gonch* (*Silonia silondia*). They are taken from the Yamuna, Chambal and Utangan and also from the nineteen tanks (covering an area of about 110 acres) and the Kitham reservoir in which fry and fingerlings are reared by the animal husbandry department, the varieties developed being *rohu*, *nain*, *catla* and *karauch*. More than 3,500 maunds of fish are generally exploited from the Kitham reservoir,

fetching a revenue of more than a lakh and a half rupees every year. The department also maintains about ten fry and fingerling collection centres from where about 10,00,000 fry and 15,00,000 fingerlings are collected every year and stocked in different tanks. Nurseries for rearing fish seed are taken on rent from private owners and during the Second Five-year Plan period about twenty-five nurseries were improved at a cost of more than Rs 7,000 which are maintained at a cost of a hundred rupees per nursery per year. Fingerlings are also supplied to private parties at a subsidised rate of four rupees per thousand fingerlings and half of the actual cost of transport and by the end of 1959-60 more than 2,00,000 fingerlings were supplied to such pisciculturists.

The district exports for purposes of consumption from 15,000 to 20,000 maunds of fish every year and a cold-storage cabinet is maintained by the department to store it till transported.

Forestry

Generally the forests of the district protect the soil against erosion by wind and water. Those along the Rajasthan border have been found to be effective in checking the incursion of the desert into the district and those in the valleys of the Yamuna, Chambal and Utangan in resisting the further formation of ravines in these areas. Meeting part of the local demand for fuel and timber, they also furnish *babul* bark which is utilised in the tanning industry of the district. The principal products of the forests of this district are timber, *moonj* grass, *babul* bark, *kankar*, *khandas* (blocks of stones), *khajur* leaves, gum and *tari* and during 1958-59 and 1959-60 they yielded an income of Rs 56,472 and Rs 74,712 respectively, the details of which are given below :

Product	1958-59		1959-60	
	Quantity	Value (in rupees)	Quantity	Value (in rupees)
Timber	381 cubic feet	1,305	5,956 cubic feet	20,452
Fire-wood	17,620 Maunds	48,435	17,249 Maunds	43,525
<i>Moonj</i> and thatching grass	20,188 ..	6,033	82,552 ..	8,505
<i>Kankar</i>	800 cubic feet	4	..	..
<i>Khandas</i>	31,300 maunds	665	9,775 ..	1,955
<i>Khajur</i> leaves ..	15 ..	10	65 ..	55
<i>Babul</i> bark	..	..	420 ..	220

Floods, Famines and Droughts

The district does not lie in the flood area and has experienced only a few floods which have not been of much importance. In August, 1885, the Utangan broke its northern bank, destroyed the harvests in ninety-eight villages in tahsil Kiraoli and damaged many villages. It again overflowed its banks in September, 1891 and 1902. In the latter year heavy floods filled the upper areas of the Khari Nadi valley and in 1924-25 a sudden floods of unprecedented dimensions, caused by heavy rain and the successive collapse of numerous embankments in eastern Rajasthan, inundated more than half of tahsil Kiraoli and a small portion of the tahsils of Agra and Kheragarh along the banks of the Khari Nadi. This was followed by a flood caused by the immense rise of water in the Yamuna in October of the same year, which badly damaged the *kharif* crops in tahsils of Agra, Etmadpur, Firozabad, Fatehabad and Bah. Houses in the rural areas and many business quarters in Agra city were also badly affected. There was extensive destruction of fodder stocks in tahsil Kiraoli where special relief measures had to be adopted. Flood conditions again prevailed in 1952 due to excessive rain in August which damaged the *kharif* crop as well as a large number of houses in parts of tahsils Agra, Kiraoli and Kheragarh. Four human and six cattle deaths were also reported. A sum of Rs 10,000 was given by the government as gratuitous relief and Rs 1,50,000 was sanctioned as *taqavi* for damaged crops in addition to Rs 1,00,000 for housing and Rs 30,000 for seed. Funds for the Agra District Natural Calamities Relief Funds were also raised privately for relief measures. The scarcity of rainfall in this region and its premature cessation at times, however, has led to famines and droughts but no detailed records of such calamities in the past — as those of 1345 and 1631 and 1661 in northern India — are available though from the accounts of the historians it is evident that the district did not escape the general distress. Nothing is known of the famine of 1770 save that it raged throughout upper India but the famine of 1783 (long remembered as the *chalisa*) seems to have been more acute in Agra than anywhere, when large numbers of people are said to have died of starvation and thousands to have migrated to the north and east. There were stories of children being sold or eaten. Little is known of the famine of 1803-4 but it is certain that the district again suffered badly. A succession of calamities of varying intensity occurred in the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1813 the *kharif* was lost through drought and the *rabi* was indifferent, resulting in the emigration of about half the inhabitants in search of food and employment. The southern portion of Kheragarh suffered most, as there nearly every tank and stream dried up and the supply of water from the wells proved inadequate. Many people died of hunger and it is said that women and children were sold, each for a few rupees or even a single meal. No remissions of land revenue were allowed and almost the whole of the revenue was ultimately collected. In 1819 the *kharif*

failed extensively and the ensuing *rabi* was greatly damaged by frost, the revenue falling into arrears to the extent of nearly three lakhs; nonetheless the district was able to export grain to the more distressed tracts of Bundelkhand. Another drought occurred in 1825 and in that year and the following, prices went up causing much distress but no relief measures were undertaken, excepting the suspension of land revenue to the extent of Rs 1,324.

The distress caused by drought was not as formidable as the scarcity that followed in the wake of the famine of 1837-38. The rains failed altogether and prices rose rapidly, the tightening of the market being also due to equally bad conditions in the country. The *kharif* failed entirely throughout the Agra, Meerut and Delhi Divisions, Agra suffering more than the others when; owing to the prolonged drought, the *rabi* was equally endangered. Deaths due to starvation caused a high mortality as did the epidemics that wrought havoc among the immigrants who thronged the district. Both government and public relief was mobilised to help the victims of the catastrophe and test works in the form of the repairs of the Grand Trunk and other roads were started in August, 1837. A relief society was organised in the beginning of 1838 and help was given to the indigent whose numbers rose from a daily average of 893 in January to 3,800 in February, the latter figure obtaining till the end of May. Work was also started on a road (the Strand) along the river front. By the end of May, the number of relief works had reached its peak and in the middle of June there were over 73,000 able-bodied persons and 40,000 infirm paupers depending on charity. The timely advent of the rains, however, caused some alleviation of distress and relief was stayed when the autumn harvest became secure but the district did not recover from this disaster for many years. The remissions of land revenue in 1837-38 amounted to over Rs 10,00,000 and the payment of another Rs 12,00,000 was apparently suspended. Over Rs 13,00,000 was also spent by the government on relief works, apart from the large private contributions that were made towards alleviating the distress of the victims of the catastrophe.

The next famine was that of 1860-61 but Agra did not fare as badly as several other districts. The failure of the rains caused general distress and in the spring of 1861 relief works had to be opened, 18,000 persons being employed on special works and 2,000 on making canals. Relief was continued to the end of July when, due to the ample rains, the prices came down. In all nearly a million persons were given relief in the whole district.

In 1865 the district experienced some scarcity of rainfall but the only effect was a marked though temporary rise in prices. In 1868 the scanty rains again led to the harvest being restricted, save in Fatehabad and Bah, as elsewhere the *rabi* crops could only be sown in irrigated lands. Dearth was first felt in September, 1868, specially in Kheragarh, Kiraoli

and Etmadpur but the scarcity was not acute and the chief sufferers were the immigrants from Rajasthan. A relief society was started in Agra in January and a poor house maintained till the middle of November, 58,000 persons being given relief at a cost of Rs 3,400, while some Rs 2,000 was used in assisting pardah women. Relief works at a cost of Rs 12,100 were also started by the government in the cantonment, some 410 persons being employed daily on canals, tanks and roads.

The next drought was that of 1877-78 and was one of the most severe ever experienced by the district. The stocks of grain had been depleted by heavy exports (in the previous year) to Madras and Bombay and prices rose steadily from November, 1876 to May, 1877. In June and July little more than two inches of rain fell, the situation becoming serious in August. By the end of the month there was but little grain available and no demand for labour; the *kharif* proved an entire failure save where irrigation had been possible and though large numbers emigrated their place was taken by throngs of new comers from the adjoining areas. Cattle suffered terribly, for all fodder disappeared and water was more and more difficult to obtain. Test works were started in September. In October some relief was afforded by the rain, when the *rabi* was sown, which covered a far larger area than usual causing an extraordinary demand for field labour and also by extensive importations of food-grains from Bengal and Punjab. The situation became critical again in December when the weather was unusually cold and great suffering and mortality ensued. The demand for work on the fields fell off with the coming of the rains in this month. Poor-houses were also maintained at Agra, Iradatnagar, Fatehpur Sikri, Bah, Fatehabad, Ferozabad and Jagner and by March the number of persons employed in the works and in the poor-houses reached the maximum. By this time the prospects of a good harvest seemed assured but owing to the prevalence of blight the yield was lower than usual causing the demand for relief to increase again during May and June. But with the coming of the rains after some time the signs of distress gradually lessened though many people remained on relief till October. The amount spent on relief labour was over two lakhs of rupees. The number of persons relieved was estimated to be over four million.

Famine conditions again appeared in 1896-97 but at that time the situation was acute only in the tahsils of Bah and Kheragarh, Ferozabad being almost untouched and the rest of the district being only officially recognised as distressed. The scanty rains of 1896 resulted in only a 50 per cent harvest, driving the prices up and causing distress among the labourers whose services were not required in the fields. Relief works were opened both by the government and under private auspices almost in all the tahsils (except Ferozabad), five poor-houses being opened at different places. Casual relief was given at Agra to pardah women and others who were unable to work, the cost being for the most part met

from private subscriptions. Over six million persons received relief either in the works or in other ways, the total cost being Rs 5,34,500 of which Rs 1,19,300 was derived from private subscriptions.

There was a slight scarcity in 1900 owing to the inadequate rains of the previous year and the high prices prevailing in consequence of the famine in Bombay and the Central Provinces. The *kharif* crop was less than half the average yield and the *rabi* area declined by 10 per cent. The most distressed classes were the immigrants coming from afflicted parts. Though no regular works were started, in order to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the calamity, a poor-house was opened in October, which functioned till the following September and large amounts were given in the form of advances to agriculturists for the construction of wells.

The rains of 1905 were intermittent, deficient in quantity and unequal in distribution and resulted in the complete failure of the *kharif* crop in certain parts of tahsils Kheragarh, Kiraoli, and Bah. A severe frost followed which seriously affected the *rabi* crop also. The condition of the people was worsened by the prevalence of a fodder famine and, even as late as the beginning of October, there was nothing the cattle could feed on but the leaves of trees and shrubs. The distress, however, was never very severe and people did not need to continue at the relief works once the monsoon was assured. In all Rs 18,40,000 was granted as *taqavi* for the purchase of plough cattle to replace the stock so badly depleted. The remissions of land revenue for the two harvests amounted to Rs 1,42,560 and the suspensions to Rs 25,262.

Two years later the rains broke only at the end of July delaying agricultural operations and then stopping altogether about the last week of August. Hot winds blew continuously causing the crops in the irrigated area to wither. By the middle of December there was a marked scarcity of food-grains and famine operations were taken in hand a month later when the giving of gratuitous relief was commenced. In February test works were started in the tahsils of Bah, Kheragarh and Kiraoli, the number of persons obtaining relief being 23,52,328. The cost of the relief operations was about Rs 1,72,130, the land revenue remissions amounted to Rs 3,59,427, the suspensions of revenue for the two harvests to about Rs 1,82,192 and *taqavi* granted to Rs 12,90,041. This famine was followed by a severe epidemic of malaria which caused a very high rate of mortality and further crippled the agricultural population.

The rains failed again in 1913 (the rainfall being 7½ inches as against an average of 23 inches), the yield being reduced to about 30 per cent. Tahsils Bah and Kheragarh were the worst affected and, as a result of the scarcity of fodder, about 11 per cent of the cattle in Kheragarh and almost one-third of the total number in Bah died. The number of persons

gratuitously relieved was 3,76,096, the revenue demand was remitted to the extent of Rs 3,09,188 and Rs 6,16,814 of it was suspended.

The rains of 1918 ceased prematurely, adversely affecting the ripening of the *kharif* crop and the sowing of the *rabi*. Actual scarcity was, however, confined to tahsils Kheragarh and Bah, particularly in the easternmost part of the latter. As in 1911, the cattle suffered heavily, the loss being about 46,000 head of a total of 6,11,300. Relief amounting to about Rs 12,979 was given to the famine-stricken and the revenue demand was remitted to the extent of Rs 1,12,811, another Rs 13,650 also being suspended.

The years from 1928 to 1932 were of general distress. The early cessation of the rains of 1928 caused a drought which brought about the failure of the *kharif* crops. The winter rains were tardy and, coupled with the severe frost that occurred in about 300 villages, caused great damage to the *rabi* crops. Seasonal hailstorms caused some damage in 58 villages and about 17 suffered severely that summer because of an attack by locusts. In July, 1929, they visited the district again and caused great damage to the crops in about 200 villages. The year was also marked by scarcity of fodder which was insufficient everywhere. *Taqavi* loans in large amounts were given to the affected persons, revenue demands were suspended and remitted and hay was imported for feeding the cattle. The depression year of 1931 was critical in the sense that the prices of the *kharif* crops had gone down to such an extent that the cultivators were unable to pay even their rent and the *rabi* crop was also inadequate. Extensive remissions were granted to give relief to the farmers. In 1934 there was a drought in *kharif* which was followed by untimely rains, strong winds, hail, frost and locusts, resulting in the destruction of the *rabi* crop. 1,049 villages were affected and land revenue amounting to about Rs 5,81,511 was suspended (of which Rs 5,81,119 was subsequently remitted for the *rabi* of 1933-34 and Rs 5,31,606 for the *kharif*). In 1935 damage was caused to the *kharif* crop due to drought, untimely rains and also by locusts which attacked sixty-six villages in tahsil Kheragarh and two in tahsil Kiraoli. Revenue amounting to Rs 53,229 was remitted to relieve the peasantry of their sufferings.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old Time Industries

In ancient times a village was generally a self-sufficient economic unit producing the goods required by its inhabitants and its own artisans ministering to its simple requirements. The potters, weavers, carpenters, smiths, stone-carvers, dressers of hides, tanners and leather workers, etc., turned out the distinctive goods of their trade such as pots, cloth, agricultural implements, metalware, carved and inlaid stone, shoes, articles of leather and other types of handmade goods and were generally remunerated in kind, the usual commodity being grain which was disbursed at each harvest.

In Mughal times Agra became the capital of the empire and a centre of industries and trade. In the reign of Akbar (1556–1605) many artisans migrated from the villages to the city as their goods fetched fair returns. White cloth, silk stuffs, lace, gold and silver embroidery on turbans are mentioned in the *Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh*.¹ Akbar initiated the manufacture of carpets of good texture and durability. He appointed experienced workmen who could produce masterpieces.² The *gilms* (carpets) of Iran and Turan were no more in demand, although merchants continued to import carpets from Goshkan, Khuzistan, Kirman and Salzwär. In the imperial workshops, carpets measuring just over twenty yards in length and nearly seven yards in width were made, each at a cost equivalent to Rs 1,810. Scarlet, a bright-coloured cloth, was in demand everywhere for purposes of display. Akbar's preference for this kind of cloth made it popular at Agra and Lahore. Other materials of fine varieties were also made at Agra and in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was the centre of an indigo producing area as well as a big spice market. The principal centres of indigo production were Bayana and Etmadpur. Agra indigo was superior in quality to that produced in Bengal. The city was a more important centre of inland trade than either Lahore or Multan and all roads led to it.³ Sugar of good quality was also manufactured here which was exported to Europe.⁴ All kinds of necessities were produced

in the district but it excelled in the manufacture of carpets. A more or less cognate craft was that of calico printing which was widely followed. The yarn was dyed in various colours the most characteristic being *hartali* or sulphur-yellow, *unnabi* or bronze and *kochki* or coffee-brown and the dull red known as *karua*. Sometimes different colours were produced on either side of the cloth, this being called *dorukha*. The city had a number of *karkhanas* (small factories) and particular streets were centres of particular industries, each being inhabited exclusively by people carrying on only one trade. In addition to white cloth, silk thread and cloth and cloth embroidered with gold and silver thread and beautiful materials for women were manufactured in the city. The silk cloth manufactured here was famous. That known as *susi* was checked and that called *ilayacha* was striped; *daryai* was a plain heavy fabric in various colours and *mashru* a mixture of silk and cotton. Agra and Fatehpur Sikri were also important centres of the pottery, ivory and metal industries, Agra also being famous for the production of swords, shields, daggers and chain armour. The articles were made by hand, the craftsmanship being of a high order. During Jahangir's time Agra lost its industrial importance to some extent as he lived in Lahore for many months in the year.

The stone-work and inlaid work of Agra acquired a worldwide reputation because of the beautiful Mughal monuments of the place which became famous in many countries. Large quantities of stone are still quarried in the district and the stone-carving and inlaid work done here have a distinction of their own. Agra is celebrated for its delicate *jali* (fretwork or tracery in sandstone or marble), the best examples being the screens of the Taj Mahal and those of the tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti at Fatehpur Sikri. Carving in soapstone and inlaying in sandstone were special features of craftsmanship under the Pathans and the Mughals. The art of inlaying attained the heights of perfection in the superb marble work of the tomb of Etmad-ud-daula, the fort and the Taj Mahal. The original designs were geometrical but towards the beginning of seventeenth century the forms of flowers, butterflies and birds were introduced. Another type of work in stone is seal-engraving for which Agra has enjoyed a great reputation for centuries.

In 1884, there were 65,566 artisans in the district following different trades and most of the industries of earlier times were still in existence, particularly shoe-making and the making of metalware which were in a flourishing condition. Gold wire (*kandla*) and silver wire (*khala-battun*) of which brocade and lace were made, were also produced in the district at this time.

With the introduction of the railways and the development of roads, factory goods from abroad began to flood the markets of Agra and indigenous products had to face a grim competition. The First World War created conditions which gave rise to some new industries and also revived some of the trades that had started decaying, such as stone-carving and leather-

¹Mukerjee, Radhakamal : *The Economic History of India* (1600—1800), p. 91

²Abul Fazal : *The Ain-i-Akbari*, translated into English by H. Blochmann, Vol. I (Calcutta, 1939), p. 57

³Moreland, W. H. and Geyie, P. : *Jahangir's India* p. 6

⁴Pant, D : *The Commercial Policy of Moguls* (1526—1707), p. 142

work. 1923 saw the production of 1,48,630 maunds of block glass, 29,52,00,000 bangles, chrome uppers of leather for shoes worth Rs 1,90,000 and leather soles worth Rs 60,000 and 75,000 pairs of shoes of Salim Sahi type, 78,026 maunds of ginned cotton, 2,53,125 square yards of durries, 3,375 pile carpets, 2,24,000 *tolas* of gold wire and silver wire and many other types of manufactures were also produced in the district. The economic depression of the thirties adversely affected these industries, as their sale declined. A large number of weavers and other artisans were thrown out of employment and several small units had to close down. The Second World War created scarcity conditions and a rise in prices favoured the creation and expansion of new industries.

The district occupies the second place in the State in respect of the number of units operating in the sphere of small-scale industries and third place as regards the number of workers employed in both the large-scale and the small-scale industries. It had 329 registered factories in 1960 which employed 21,131 persons and produced goods worth Rs 16,85,92,000 in that year. Almost all the industries, with the exception of the glass and bangle trades of Firozabad, are located within the limits of the Agra municipal corporation. The saying that Agra was noted for its *dur*, durries and *durias* (that is its buildings, carpets and rivers), *duriai* (silk fabrics) and *dalthoth* (a savoury comestible), holds good even today. Another famous confection made in Agra is *petha* (crystallised *kuñchra*, a species of gourd). It is estimated that 2,500 maunds of *dalthoth* and 50,000 maunds of *petha* are produced annually in the district and 615 persons were engaged in this industry alone in Agra city in 1962. Most of the existing industries of Agra are the remnants of those that were established during the Mughal period.

Power

More than 75 per cent of the electricity consumed in the district is used for industrial purposes.

Hydroelectric—Hydroelectricity was introduced in the district in 1932. In Tundla, Dayalbagh and the areas beyond Bamrauli Katara (which are situated near Bah), the supply of electricity is regulated by the Uttar Pradesh electricity department, the electricity being generated in a power-house in Tundla to the extent of 200 kilowatts.

For industrial purposes twelve connections ranging from 27 to 1 horse-power were in use in the rural areas in 1960-61 and seven connections ranging in load from 18 to 3 horse-power were in use for agricultural purposes. For domestic purposes 8 connections with a total load of 93.00 kilowatts were in use in that year.

Thermal—The Agra Electric Supply Company, Ltd. was established in 1923. It is situated near the Agra fort railway station. It supplies electricity to the municipal and cantonment areas of the city which fall within

a seven-mile radius of the company. The electric current is of the alternating type, which is available in 230, 100, 3,300 and 5,600 volts. The amount of power consumed, etc., in 1961 was as follows :

Use to which put	Number of consumers	Total load (kw.)
Light and fan	17,227	13,735
Industrial	1,119	18,214
Commercial	980	468
Domestic-power	469	269
Total	19,795	32,686

Large-scale Industries

The large-scale industries of the district are the metal and iron; the cotton-spinning; the dal, oil and roller flour; the glass; and the leather-tanning industries. The first three employ more than a thousand persons each, the fourth 900 and the fifth about 50 persons.

Oil-mills—There are three large-scale oil-mills in Agra city—Madan Mohan Damamal Oil and Ice Factory, Ltd, Chittar Mal Ram Dayal Oil Mills, Ltd, and the Gangadhar Ramchandra Oil Mill, Ltd, which were established in 1911, 1946 and 1948 respectively. The capital invested in all three amounted to Rs 55,00,000 and 255 persons were employed in them in 1961. Oil-seeds valued at about Rs 1,54,00,000 were consumed to produce oil worth about Rs 2,00,00,000. Generally mustard oil is produced and exported to Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and other States, about 10 per cent being consumed in Uttar Pradesh.

Roller Flour Mill—The Moolchand Shyamlal Roller Flour Mill was established in Ratanpura (in Agra city) in 1947. The capital investment in 1961 amounted to Rs 5,20,000. It employed 60 persons in that year and produced atta, soojee and *maida* worth Rs 50,12,000, consuming wheat valued at Rs 40,00,000.

Dal Mill—The Bansidhar Premasukh Dal Oil Mills, Ltd., was established in 1943 and it is organised on a large scale. The capital investment amounted to Rs 50,00,000 and 470 persons were employed in it in 1961 and dal worth about Rs 1,84,000 was decorticated in that year. Different kinds of dals such as *arhar*, *masoor*, *moong*, *matar*, gram, etc., are so treated in this mill.

Cotton-spinning—In the John's Princess of Wales Spinning Mills and the John's Coronation Spinning Mills (both in Agra) *niwar* and yarn are produced. They were established in 1907 and 1903 respectively. In 1961, the capital investment of both these mills amounted to Rs 13,00,000, they employed 947 persons and *niwar* and yarn worth about Rs 28,00,000 were produced. Cotton, the raw material (which is imported from Bengal and

is also procured in the district) valued at about Rs 21,00,000 is usually consumed here in a year in which period 3,300 tons of coal and 45,600 units of electricity are usually consumed. The *niwar* and yarn are exported to other districts of Uttar Pradesh and to other States also.

Tannery—Wasan and Company (established in 1947), a tannery in Bodla (in which about Rs 4,19,033 is invested), produced in 1961 leather soles worth about Rs 10,51,220, for the manufacture of industrial leather, shoes and belting. The main raw materials consumed are hides, wattle extract, babul bark and myrobalan. The wages paid to the 46 employees working in the tannery in that year were about Rs 28,852.

Rolling Mills—The Prakash Engineering Company and Rolling Mills was established in 1928. With an investment of Rs 50,00,000 it produced mild steel bars, gate channels, agricultural implements, etc., worth Rs 60,00,000 in 1960-61 when the number of people employed was 367 who drew Rs 3,26,445 as wages. The Jain Metal Works and Brass-copper Rolling Mills, Freeganj, Agra, was established in 1948. It had an investment of Rs 9,00,000 and produced 210 million tons of brass, copper and aluminium wares in 1960-61 and employed 161 people who drew Rs 3,26,445 as wages. The manufactured goods are exported to other States in India.

Metal Works—The Metal Brass Works, Ltd. also in Freeganj, was established in 1946. It manufactured 5,82,308 tin containers and drums in 1960-61 and the capital investment of the unit amounted to Rs 50,00,000. About 40 workers drew wages amounting to Rs 36,500 and 669.54 million tons of tin plates and 32.11 million tons of steel were used in the same period. The industry experiences difficulty in procuring raw materials.

Iron Works—The N. S. Industries, Agra, manufactures agricultural implements, steel trunks and iron safes. It was established in 1911 and in 1961 the capital outlay of the unit amounted to Rs 5,00,000 and it employed 40 persons whose emoluments were Rs 20,000. In that year iron goods worth Rs 3,95,000 were produced and iron and steel, valued at about Rs 3,15,000, were consumed.

Iron Foundry—The Gulabchand Chhotelal Iron Foundry, Freeganj, Agra (established in 1922), manufactures cast-iron weights, cement crushers, chaff-cutters, ploughs, other agricultural implements, pulleys, railway sleepers and pipes, etc. In 1961 the capital investment amounted to Rs 6,00,000 and about a hundred persons were employed by this concern, goods worth Rs 4,75,180 being produced. Iron, which is the raw material, is imported from Kanpur, a quantity worth Rs 3,15,000 being consumed in 1961.

Tin Industry—The Agra Tin Manufacturing Company, Belanganj, Agra (established in 1945), manufactures tin containers and it also undertakes tin printing. The unit employed 90 persons in 1961, its capital

investment amounted to Rs 5,00,000 and goods worth Rs 3,50,000 were produced. Tin sheets valued at Rs 3,00,000 were used as raw material and were imported from Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay.

Printing Press—The Agra University Press is organised as a large-scale industry. In 1961 its capital outlay was Rs 5,00,000 and 90 persons were employed in it and job-work worth Rs 3,10,000 was performed. Paper and ink (which are available in the district) valued at Rs 2,50,000 were mainly used as raw materials.

Glass Works—The Jain Glass Works, Hirangau, Agra, (established in 1941) manufactures glass bangles and other article of glass (jars, crockery, etc.). The main raw materials are soda chemicals which are imported from Jaipur, Calcutta, Kanpur, the United States of America and West Germany. In 1961 the capital outlay of the factory amounted to Rs 6,00,000 and 910 persons were employed in it. In that year it produced goods worth Rs 20,00,000, consuming raw materials valued at Rs 10,75,000.

Small-Scale Industries

Small-scale industries dominate the industrial horizon of the district. As many as 10,275 persons are employed in 290 units. The glass and leather industries are the most prominent, the former employing 10,000 persons and the latter about 2,000.

Iron Foundries—There are twenty-three units in the district which are engaged in the casting of metals. In 1960 the capital investment amounted to Rs 21,12,961 and 910 persons were employed in this industry. Cast-iron weights, pulleys, railway sleepers, chaff-cutters, ploughs and other agricultural implements are manufactured in these units. Goods worth Rs 41,35,920 were produced in 1960. The raw material, iron, is imported from Kanpur.

The S. K. Iron Foundry and Engineering Company, Etmadpur, which was established in 1948 is one of the bigger foundries in the district. In 1961 Rs 4,00,000 was invested in it and about 200 persons were employed in it. The unit produced goods worth Rs 12,00,000 and its employees drew wages amounting to Rs 1,25,000 in that year.

Iron and Steel—Iron safes, steel trunks and agricultural implements are manufactured in eighteen units. In 1960 the capital investment amounted to Rs 18,53,180 and 468 persons were employed in the industry. Goods worth Rs 41,64,623 were produced in that year.

The Agarwal Iron Works, Agra, was established in 1923 and had an investment of Rs 4,00,000 in 1961 when iron and steel goods worth Rs 2,31,335 were produced. About 140 persons were employed in the unit and their wages amounted to Rs 9,513 in that year.

Engineering Works—There are ten engineering units in the district which produce brass wire and copper wire, rivets and agricultural implements. In 1960, the capital outlay amounted to Rs 6,19,828, 201 persons were employed in the works and goods worth Rs 12,37,677 were produced. For the making of rivets, hard bright wire worth Rs 7,300 is imported from Kanpur and rivets valued at Rs 2,21,800 are sold in the district annually. For the drawing of wires, brass and copper sheets are imported from Delhi and Kanpur. The average annual production of wires is valued at Rs 8,00,000.

Metal Works—The manufacture of utensils is undertaken by five units, their capital outlay being Rs 12,17,888 in 1960 when 189 persons were employed and utensils worth Rs 22,08,980 were produced. Brass and copper worth Rs 8,00,000 are used as raw materials every year.

Printing Press Industry—In 1960 there were fifteen small scale printing presses in the district with a capital investment of Rs 12,31,573 and 381 persons were employed in them. The value of the products manufactured in that year was Rs 8,40,518, when job-work worth Rs 5,65,000 was done.

The Printing Machine Manufacturing Company, Freeganj, is the only firm of its type in Uttar Pradesh, the machinery being manufactured in the unit itself. In 1961 the capital investment was about Rs 1,00,000 and 15 persons were employed in the concern. Treadle and paper cutting machines worth Rs 40,000 were manufactured in the same period.

Cycle-parts Industry—Cycle-parts are manufactured by six units, the capital outlay being Rs 7,88,300 in 1960 when 106 persons were employed in these units and parts worth Rs 8,90,319 were produced. Steel valued at about Rs 70,000 is consumed annually by these units.

Tin Printing—Two units undertake this work. During the Second World War as many as 800 persons were engaged in this industry but as the demand for the goods decreased with the termination of the war, the output suffered a reduction and has not increased since then. In 1960 the capital investment amounted to Rs 1,15,000 when 66 persons were employed in the units, tin printing worth Rs 8,87,667 being done in that year.

Glass Blowing, etc.—Glass sheets and glass goods are manufactured in 147 units in the district, most of the factories being situated in Firozabad. In 1960 the total capital investment was Rs 86,38,629 and 10,999 workers were employed in the industry and glass articles worth Rs 2,08,51,111 were produced. The production of glass bangles forms the main part of this industry. Tin plates, glass and chemicals are consumed as raw materials, which are imported from Delhi, Kanpur, the United States of America and West Germany. The bangles are exported to other districts of the State, to other States and to foreign countries. In addition to glass bangles, glass pots, beads and a variety of articles are produced in the district.

Carpet and Durrie Industry—Carpets are manufactured in three units. In 1960 the capital investment was Rs 3,81,231 and 176 workers were employed in the industry, carpets worth Rs 7,15,210 being produced. Yarn, *sutti* and wool worth about Rs 4,00,000 are consumed annually.

Durries are manufactured in the Durrie Nimata Udyog, Ltd, Wazirpura. In 1961 its capital outlay was Rs 6,699 and 18 persons were working in it. Durries worth Rs 35,939 were produced in that year. Yarn, dyes, etc., worth about Rs 6,000 are consumed annually.

The East India Carpet Company (Private) Ltd, was established in 1921 in Belanganj. It had an investment of Rs 80,000 and produced 5,000 square yards of woollen pile carpets and consumed 12,218 lb. of woollen yarn, cotton yarn and jute twine in 1960-61. The firm employed 126 persons and paid Rs 1,12,110 as wages in that year.

Wool-spinning is a feeder industry of the carpet industry. A unit, Sarin Textiles, Agra, which has an investment of Rs 3,00,000, undertakes the spinning of wool. About 100 persons are employed in this unit and carpet yarn valued at Rs 5,00,000 is produced annually. Wool (used as raw material) worth Rs 4,35,000 is imported from Jaipur every year. Wool yarn is also exported to Bhadohi and Muzaffarnagar.

Niwar Making—The Rama Niwar Factory, Lohamandi, Agra, was established in 1951 and it manufactures *niwar* (thick broad tape used as webbing for beds). In 1961 its capital outlay was Rs 35,000, and goods valued at Rs 1,95,000 were produced. Its 16 employees drew wages amounting to Rs 9,150 in that year. Yarn worth Rs 15,000 is consumed annually as raw material.

Textile Industry—Cloth and towels are manufactured in three units. In 1960 the capital outlay was Rs 1,86,000 when 99 persons were employed and goods worth Rs 6,28,796 were produced. Every year cut-pieces of cloth valued at about Rs 1,000 are produced as a by-product. Yarn and chemicals worth about Rs 56,000 are consumed annually, the goods being sold in the local markets.

Hosiery—Three units produce socks, underwear, etc. In 1960 the capital investment was Rs 5,13,000 and 93 workers were employed in the industry, the goods produced in that year being worth Rs 6,69,706. Raw materials (yarn, chemicals and dyes) valued at Rs 3,16,600 are consumed annually, most of which being available locally, though coloured yarn and chemicals are imported.

Embroidery and Lace Industries—The Uttar Pradesh Embroidery Mills, Belanganj, manufactures *zari* goods (cloth worked in gold and silver thread) such as badges, sari borders, purses, belts, etc. In 1961 its capital outlay was about Rs 39,210 and 11 persons were employed in it. Goods worth Rs 75,289 were produced and wages amounting to Rs 11,576 were paid to the employees in that year. Textiles and *salma* worth Rs 53,084

were used as raw materials in 1961. Lace is manufactured in one unit which had a capital investment of Rs 64,000 in 1960, 19 persons working in it. Lace valued at Rs 80,000 was produced in that year.

Tent Industry—The Shyam Lal Chimman Lal Tent Factory, Freeganj, manufactures tents. In 1961 its capital investment was Rs 50,000 and it employed 8 persons. Tents worth Rs 1,30,000 were produced in that year. This firm also undertakes dyeing. In 1961 the capital investment was Rs 12,000 and 6 persons were employed in this work when job-work valued at Rs 21,000 was done.

Flour Mills—Wheat flour in the form of *atta*, *soojee* and *maida* is produced in two factories at Agra—the Agra Roller Flour Mills and the John Roller Flour Mill. The capital investment was Rs 8,08,000 and a hundred persons were employed in these units in 1961, wheat flour worth Rs 10,30,00,000 was produced and wheat valued at about Rs 9,00,00,000 was turned into flour, etc.

Rice Industry—Rice and rice-husk are produced by two mills in Agra—the Shyamlal Santosh Kumar Rice and Dal Mills and the Om Rice and Dal Mills. In 1961 their capital investment was Rs 6,16,500 and 76 persons were employed in the industry. Rice and rice-husk worth Rs 59,51,797 were produced in that year. Paddy, which was formerly imported, is now available locally from the district itself.

Flour Mills—Wheat flour in the form of *atta*, *soojee* and *maida* is produced in 1960 the capital outlay was Rs 23,33,000 and 190 persons were employed in the industry and dal worth Rs 2,09,16,000 was produced in that year. *Masoor*, *arhar*, *moong*, peas and gram are decorticated and split, about 35 per cent of these pulses being imported from other districts. Agra exports about 11,25,000 maunds of pulses and 2,50,000 maunds of dal products (*chuni*, *zarda*, *chhilka*, etc.) annually.

Sugar—Sugar and jaggery are produced in the Goel Gur and Sugar Industries, Kaganol. In 1960 the capital investment was Rs 35,000 and 8 persons were employed in this industry and jaggery and sugar worth Rs 50,000 were produced. Sugar-cane and wood worth about Rs 25,000 are consumed annually.

Oil Production—Oil is produced in fourteen units in which Rs 21,97,390 was invested in 1960. The industry provided employment to 373 persons and oil worth Rs 1,16,16,706 was produced in that year. *Tilhan* (oil-seeds) from which oil is expressed, is obtained locally. In a year, on the average, oil-seeds worth about Rs 8,80,000 are pressed in these units.

Ice Industry—There are six ice factories in the district, all being in Agra city. In 1960, the capital outlay of the industry was Rs 24,87,500 and 116 persons were employed in it. Ice and ice products (ice candy, etc.) valued at Rs 12,52,361 were produced in that year. Two of the ice

factories (C. R. Ice and Cold storage and Chimman Lal Ice Factory) also provide cold-storage facilities. Job-work worth about Rs 20,00,000 is completed annually.

Liquid Gold Industry—The main function of this industry is to meet the requirements of the glass-bangle industry. One unit with an investment of Rs 1,95,000 manufactured liquid gold worth Rs 1,12,50,000 in 1960-61, the value of the liquid gold exported being about Rs 4,50,000 in that year. Raw materials (gold and spirit) worth Rs 15,21,930 are consumed annually.

Tanneries and Shoe Making—There are forty-four units in the district which undertake tanning and produce shoes and leather goods. In 1961 the capital investment was Rs 31,90,505 and 1,859 persons were employed in the industry, shoes and leather goods worth Rs 1,11,10,972 being produced in that year. The Central and State Governments have encouraged this industry by giving liberal grants and by helping to procure extensive orders for shoes from the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Of these 44 units, in 1960, the Dayalbagh Co-operative Chrome Tanners Ltd, Dayalbagh, had a capital investment of Rs 28,876, produced goods valued at Rs 2,81,137 and employed 16 persons and the Curzon Leather Works, Etmadpur, had a capital investment of Rs 3,92,000, produced goods worth Rs 6,27,000 and employed about 30 persons.

Shoe polish valued at Rs 35,000 per annum is also produced in the district. Chemicals and dyes worth Rs 10,500 are used in a year for making the polish.

Sanitary Fittings—Two units are engaged in the production of sanitary fittings. The capital outlay was Rs 6,86,900 and 111 persons were employed in the industry in 1960 when sanitary fittings worth Rs 7,40,963 were produced. The industry specialises in the production of flanged wheel valves, laboratory fittings, etc.

Soap Making—About ten units with an investment of Rs 1,47,500 produce soap worth Rs 9,51,000 annually. Oil, soda and silicate valued at Rs 6,45,000 are used annually in the preparation of soap, these raw materials being available locally. The soap is sold mostly in the district.

Cardboard Boxes—Cardboard boxes are manufactured in twenty-two units which have a total capital outlay of Rs 5,23,300. The industry employs about 400 persons and boxes used for packing worth Rs 7,00,000 are made annually. Coarse paper and iron wire worth Rs 62,400 are used in this industry in a year.

Scientific Instruments—A unit, the Central Scientific Instruments Corporation, manufactures scientific instruments. It was established in June, 1959, and about Rs 2,00,000 was invested in it in 1961-62. About

a hundred pieces of such instruments have been produced so far. In 1961-62 the Corporation employed seven technical and two non-technical persons and instruments worth Rs 3,05,000 were sold.

Hydrogen Making—The Hydrogen Factory, India Meteorological Department was established in 1925. It is situated in Agra cantonment and in 1961 employed 56 persons, who were paid wages amounting to about Rs 96,400. The capital investment amounts to Rs 4,85,900 and 29,400 cubic metres of hydrogen are produced annually. Caustic soda, distilled water, etc., worth Rs 2,400 are consumed in a year.

Other Small-scale Industries—Carpentry, the making of articles of stationery, rubber goods, cables, brushes, veterinary instruments, chains and automobile repairing are the other industries of the district.

Two carpentry units produced goods worth Rs 1,27,340 and two stationery-producing units manufactured goods worth Rs 3,52,719 in 1960. In that year three rubber-goods units, three cable-producing units, a brush-making unit, an automobile repair unit, a veterinary instruments unit and three chain-making units produced goods valued at Rs 3,18,325, Rs 6,17,063, Rs 5,000, Rs 90,567, Rs 28,500 and Rs 6,40,993 respectively.

Cottage and Village Industries

In this district, as elsewhere, village and cottage industries are concerned, in the main, with the processing of raw materials by the adoption of simple techniques. These industries are located near the homes of the villagers, thus providing a decentralised base for the economy of the district.

Durrie making, cloth weaving, spinning of cotton and silk yarn on handlooms, embroidering in gold, silver and silver thread, oil pressing, furniture making, making of footwear, millstones and the production of articles of glass (such as bangles and crockery), are the main cottage industries of the district.

Durrie Making—Durrries are made in 337 units, which employ 1,975 persons. The total capital investment amounts to Rs 95,85,000 and about 3,43,070 durrries worth about Rs 12,35,520 are produced annually. Yarn, the main raw material, is obtained locally, the annual consumption being worth about Rs 12,00,320. Fatehpur Sikri is the main centre of this industry.

Cloth Weaving—The industry comprises 713 units, which employ about 2,210 persons. The capital investment is worth about Rs 1,09,320 and raw materials valued at about Rs 7,69,900 are consumed to produce goods worth about Rs 19,18,700 per annum. The cloth is sold locally.

Handloom Cloth Making—About 1,050 persons are employed in 34 units of this industry which are mainly located at Dayalbagh. The capital investment amounts to about Rs 3,50,000 and about 2,10,000 yards of cloth worth about Rs 3,50,000 are produced every year. Raw materials (yarn and dyes) worth Rs 48,800 are obtained locally. The material produced is sold locally and is also exported outside the district.

Yarn Spinning—The industry, in which about 338 units are engaged, has an investment of Rs 1,95,000 and provides employment to 531 persons. Yarn worth Rs 4,73,600 (weighing 2,862 maunds) is produced annually, consuming cotton worth Rs 2,41,000 (weighing 3,012 maunds), which is obtained locally. Most of the yarn is sold in the district.

Zari Embroidery—Zari goods (which are embroidered in gold and silver thread) such as purses, belts, badges, collars, scarves, etc., have been manufactured in Agra for about three centuries. The total investment in the fifty units manufacturing such goods is about Rs 9,70,000. The raw materials which are textile and *salma* (thread of gold and of silver) worth Rs 10,20,000 are consumed annually and articles worked in zari worth Rs 15,00,000 are sold in the district and are also exported. The State Government has introduced the quality marking scheme in the embroidery industry, making it possible to distinguish between real and imitation zari.

Oil Pressing—Oil is extracted in 343 units which employ 979 persons. The capital investment amounts to Rs 48,32,000 and oil and oil products worth Rs 21,83,000 are sold annually. *Tilhan* (oil-seeds) worth Rs 14,64,500 is consumed every year.

Carpentry—This industry has 299 units which employ 709 persons. The capital investment amounts to Rs 5,13,000 and furniture, leaves of doors and windows, etc., valued at Rs 15,20,700, are made annually. Wood worth about Rs 4,75,000 is used for this purpose every year.

Shoe Making—On a rough estimate about 6,000 units undertake the manufacture of shoes, sandals, etc. The capital investment amounts to Rs 59,33,200 and about 38,000 persons are employed in these units. Approximately 26,03,600 pairs of shoes worth about Rs 1,00,00,000 are made annually, using leather weighing 2,80,170 maunds which is worth Rs 45,00,000. In addition to local sales, shoes worth about Rs 85,00,000 are exported annually.

Leather Goods Making—Leather goods are manufactured in twenty units which provide employment to about a hundred persons. About Rs 40,000 has been invested in this industry which produces attache-cases and bags worth Rs 50,000 in a year. Leather valued at Rs 38,000 is consumed annually. Some of the goods are exported to foreign countries.

Millstone Making—The industry comprises sixty units and about 700 persons are employed in them. The investment amounts to Rs 70,000

and stones worth Rs 40,000 are used in a year, the annual production being valued at Rs 60,000.

Marble Carving, etc.—About 200 families make models of historical buildings (the most popular being the Taj Mahal), toys, images of deities, animal statues, ash-trays, table lamps, hanging lanterns, cigarette cases, powder boxes, etc. About Rs 2,00,000 has been invested in the industry and goods worth Rs 5,00,000 are produced annually, about 30 per cent of the goods being exported. Marble, alabaster and soap-stone worth Rs 2,00,000 are imported annually for this industry. Alabaster is imported from Italy.

Marble goods are also manufactured in the government tuitional centre. The capital outlay was Rs 1,413 and 18 persons were employed in this industry in 1960 and goods valued at Rs 1,296 were produced. Marble goods are priced higher than those made of alabaster or soap-stone. About 30 per cent of the goods manufactured is exported, some of it finding its way to other countries.

Pottery Making—The number of units engaged in this industry is 462, the total capital outlay being Rs 2,19,800 and the number of persons employed being 1,333. About 60,68,500 pots, etc., valued at Rs 9,48,300 are produced in a year. Dyes and clay are used as raw materials which are available locally.

Basket Making—In the 266 units of this cottage industry the number of persons employed is 753 and about Rs 85,000 has been invested in it. About 77,15,000 baskets worth Rs 85,000 are produced annually.

Toy Making—About Rs 5,00,000 is invested in the 115 units which manufacture toys in the district. Toys worth Rs 60,000 are produced every year and about 300 persons are employed in the industry, toys worth Rs 2,000 being exported annually.

Cord Making—*Moonj* cords are made in 960 units, providing employment to 1,745 persons. Twine worth Rs 1,05,000 is produced annually. About 13,880 maunds of *moonj* worth Rs 39,100 is consumed in a year. The goods are sold in the district.

Other Cottage Industries—Musical instruments are made in five units which provide employment to forty persons. About Rs 80,000 has been invested in this industry and the value of goods produced annually amounts to about Rs 9,000. Raw materials (wood, etc.) valued at Rs 5,000 are consumed in a year. Blacksmithery is another widely scattered industry of the district. With a capital investment of Rs 85,200, the annual production of knives, scissors, etc., is valued at Rs 3,68,100.

Jail Industries—A number of articles are manufactured in the two jails of the district. In 1960-61, woollen clothing worth Rs 1,57,589,

durries worth Rs 24,245, shoes worth Rs 12,381, *moonj* mats worth Rs 7,175, Ambar charkas worth Rs 1,335, soap worth Rs 2,254, carpets worth Rs 4,280 and cloth worth Rs 5,000 were produced in the central jail. In the same period, durries, *niwar*, yarn, shoes and *moonj* matting worth Rs 12,029 were produced in the district jail.

Industrial Arts

The artisans of Agra have been famous for centuries for producing bangles, stone-work (carving and inlaying) and embroidery.

Bangles are made in different designs, the especially beautiful varieties being known as *banki-ki-churi* (zigzag, fluted bangles), *ainthwan-churi* (threads of coloured and white glass twisted together), *minakari-churi* (beads fixed on glass bangles), etc. The stone-work and stone-carving of Agra has acquired a worldwide reputation. The delicate fret-work (*jali*) or tracery made in the district in either sandstone, soap-stone or marble, generally has geometrical patterns. The cost varies with the intricacy of the design and the nature of the material that is carved. Stone-inlaying is another distinctive art of the district, precious and semi-precious stones such as agate, corralian, bloodstone, jasper, turquoise and lapis lazuli being inlaid on a white marble ground. The work is no longer applied to buildings as in earlier times but is limited to small articles, such as tables, bowls, boxes, chessboards, etc.

Embroidery in silk and in gold and silver thread is done on brocades known as *kinkhab* (kincoh) and patterns are often woven into the gold cloth and embroidered with seed pearls or precious stones.

The Mughal queens, Nur Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal, were most devoted to this art. The designs on the tomb of Etmad-ud-daulah are said to have been originally drawn by Nur Jahan on her embroidered cloths. Embroidery materials made of silver thread and *zari* and gold and silver spangles, sequins, *salma*, etc., are used in embroidering purses, belts, collars, sandals, sarrees, etc., a large number of such articles, which are very beautiful, being bought by tourists.

Industrial Estate

To ensure the rapid development of small-scale industries on planned lines, the State Government has established an industrial estate on the banks of the river Yamuna, about three miles from the city. It is bounded by the Agra-Tundla road on the north and the Agra-Tundla rail link on the south. An area of 5 acres of land has been acquired and levelled and the acquisition of an additional 25 acres of land on either side of the industrial estate is also under consideration. The municipal corporation is responsible for the water supply and sewages disposal works. It has constructed thirty one units, as has the public works department, which has also built the administrative block and the canteen buildings and is building a

central workshop which is being established by the Small Industries Service Institute, Government of India, at an estimated investment of about ten lakhs of rupees. The workshop will provide technical knowledge to industrialists at nominal rates. Electricity to the extent of 600 kilowatts is available and 26 industrialists have been given power connections. Facilities in the form of a post-office, telephones, a police outpost and a bank are being created. So far 61 parties have deposited their first instalment of 10 per cent towards the cost of land and building, 40 have moved into the estate and 16 have started production mostly of glassware and glass goods, electric and rubber goods, cycle-parts, oil-engine parts, machine parts, etc.

Five-year Plans—During the two Five-year Plan periods several industrial units were established in the district. During the First Plan period, 34 units were set up which employ 254 persons and the production of glass goods, tape recorders, aluminium suit-cases, metal goods, ceramic goods, electrical and heat appliances, etc., increased by Rs 4,17,500 annually. In the Second Plan period, 143 industrial units were set up which employ 1,143 persons and produce iron, leather, rubber, plastic, electrical and scientific goods worth Rs 23,90,000 annually.

Labour Organizations

There were 67 trade unions registered in the district in 1960-61, with a total membership of 20,724 workers. The Agra Nagar Palika Karmchari Sangh, Agra, had the largest membership with 2,359 persons, followed by the U. P. Military Engineering Services Workers' Union with a membership of 2,315. The other important trade unions are the Central Ordnance Depot Rashtriya Mazdoor Union Agra, the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union (U. P. Branch), Agra, and the Mazdoor Sabha, Firozabad. There are, in the manufacturing and construction industries 46 trade unions with a total membership of 11,385; in commercial establishments there are 7 trade unions with a membership of 1,326; in transport and communications there are 6 trade unions with a membership of 2,592; in other services there are 6 trade unions with a membership of 5,333; and the Military Farm Karmchari Union, with a membership of 88 workers, is the only agricultural trade union.

In the district the administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, is looked after by the trade union section of the labour commissioner's office at Kanpur. There is, at Agra, an assistant labour commissioner (Agra region) who is assisted by a regional conciliation officer, two factory inspectors, an assistant welfare officer and seven labour inspectors. They endeavour to maintain industrial peace through the proper appraisal and implementation of labour laws by employers and employees.

Welfare of Industrial Labour

There are five government labour welfare centres in the district. Category A centres are situated at the Balkeshwar colony and Firozabad. Vijaynagar colony, Agra, and Kesla House, Firozabad, are in category B and another centre, at Vijaynagar colony, is classified in category C.

These centres provide medical, educational, cultural, recreational and sports facilities for workers and scouting is also organised. In every A class centre there is a sewing section with a sewing teacher. Each centre has a library and a reading-room and arranges for providing newspapers, magazines on social work and health and literature for children. The district has a labour welfare advisory committee with a chairman, a vice-chairman and representatives of the employers, employees and members of the legislature.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Banking and Finance

History of Indigenous Banking in District—Agra has been an important centre of trade for centuries. The foreign travellers coming to India in the reign of Akbar found that the business of dealing in money was highly developed and facilities existed for remitting money by bills between Agra and Surat as well as between Agra and Persia and countries in Europe.¹ Virji Vora of Surat was a prominent financier and business man of this period who had opened a branch office and an agency at Agra.² The general practice of payment for the purchase of different commodities through bills of exchange continued to be in vogue here. Details about the indigenous banking in the district are not available but it may be presumed that the general trade practices which prevailed in the important trading centres of northern India also obtained in this district and they can throw light on the gradual evolution of banking in the district. The arbitrary rents realised by the intermediaries were responsible for the bulk of the money-lending carried on here, as many of the poorer zamindars and tenants had to take recourse to borrowing to meet their requirements. The first bank to be established in the district was the Allahabad Bank, four branches of which were set up in Agra city in 1865. Later a number of European banks, two of which were the Bank of Bengal and the Alliance Bank of Simla, were also established in the city. In addition there were also in the city a number of large Indian firms, many having extensive business connections in different parts of the country. In the rest of the district money-lending was almost entirely in the hands of the village grain-dealers but there were some important firms, such as that of Sah Mohan Lal at Semra in tahsil Etmadpur and that of Chaube Radha Mohan at Firozabad, which also carried on the business of money-lending.

Rural Indebtedness

The cultivator in this district had a very hard time under the Mughal rulers, when he had less money to spend on his personal requirements. In bad seasons his position was no better than that of a labourer.³ In later times also due to his poor economic condition, the cultivator of the district was always in pressing need of money, even for raising the next crop. Some zamindars supplied seed to their cultivators on stipulated terms but it

was generally the professional village *mahajan* (money-lender) who was the chief source of credit. On the one hand the zamindar took from the cultivator not only the rent but as much money as he could extort; on the other, the cultivator had to pay an exorbitant interest to the *mahajan*. Professional money-lenders conducted their business so unscrupulously that they acquired considerable property by the sale of the defaulters' property which was mortgaged to them.

The cultivators resorted to borrowing mostly for the purchase of seed, bullocks or agricultural implements but also for other personal needs, such as the maintenance of the family till the next crop was harvested and social obligations like marriages, funerals, etc. Loans in the form of seeds, etc., were generally repaid at the time of the next harvest, the amount being one and a half times the amount borrowed. Sometimes the repayment of the money was also assessed in kind at the rate of a *panseri* or five seers (kutchra or local weight) per rupee per month.

At Agra the rates of interest varied between 9 and 24 per cent per annum in 1630-40.¹ In 1884, in small transactions where merely a personal security was given, the rate of interest ranged from one to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent a month (12 to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent a year) and varied with the status of the borrower. Such loans were usually for small amounts and for short periods and the risk involved was usually considerable. When cheap articles were pawned, the sum advanced represented about three-quarters of their value, the interest varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent monthly (6 to 15 per cent yearly). Where jewellery or other valuable movable property was pledged, the interest fell from 12 to 6 per cent and a security ranging from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 per cent was required. When land was mortgaged without possession the rate varied between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 30 per cent. When agriculturists borrowed by hypothecation of their standing crop, the rate fluctuated from 24 to 48 per cent a year but in some cases it ranged from $37\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 per cent. In large transactions, where valuable property was offered as security, more favourable terms were available, the rate being between 6 and 12 per cent per annum. Probably the most common form of loan was that in kind, for obtaining either seed or food in the period preceding the harvest. As usual the lender did not suffer a disadvantage on account of the natural fall in prices between seed time and harvest time and he scored considerably more than the interest of 25 per cent (or *sauwat*) to which an additional payment (called *up*) of a seer per maund was frequently added. The sale price of land varied considerably according to circumstances but as a rule 6 per cent was considered a fair return for the money invested, an added inducement being the possibility of supplementary profits which could be derived from farming a part of the land bought.

¹ Moreland, W. H. : *India at the Death of Akbar*, p. 248

² Moreland, W. H. : *Akbar to Aurangzeb*, p. 153

³ Moreland, W. H. : *India at the Death of Akbar*, p. 137

¹ *Ibid.* p. 62

A survey conducted by the U. P. Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee in 1929-30 revealed that the debt per family was Rs 165 and the debt per indebted family was Rs 201. The Rural Credit Survey Committee, which was instituted in 1951-52 and surveyed the problem of rural indebtedness in the Agra district, found that the debt of a cultivator increased at a greater pace than that of a non-cultivator and that the former generally found it difficult to meet the expenses connected with his agricultural operations—a condition that compelled him to resort to borrowing. In 1951-52 the average growth of debt per family was Rs 241 among cultivators Rs 92 among non-cultivators.

Urban Indebtedness—No authoritative information is available in regard to urban indebtedness in the district except that it is confined mainly to people of the middle and lower income groups, the former being the chief victims as the adjustment of their fluctuating expenditure becomes increasingly difficult because of their more or less fixed income. Uncertain price conditions and inflationary trends also compel them to borrow for such indispensable purposes as their children's education, medical treatment, social obligations, etc. Gambling and drinking are not uncommon among wage earners and labourers who inhabit the urban areas—vices which aggravate the indebted condition of these people whose principal sources of credit are professional money-lenders, friends and relatives. The rate of interest charged varies, as usual, with the amount of the loan, the period of its repayment and the standing of the borrower.

Private Bankers

In this district the business of money-lending was confined by tradition to the Vaishis but the profession is no longer the monopoly of any particular caste or community. The cultivators obtained small loans of money and also purchased goods on credit from the village shopkeeper and paid him in cash or in kind when the crop was ready for sale. The shopkeeper usually maintained a cash and credit account, entering the details of the transactions as and when they took place. However, these routine transactions (although spread over a long period) did not come strictly within the purview of money-lending. The village money-lender or *mahajan* lends money to the cultivator or advances grain or seed to him. In the past there were two categories of such money-lenders—the well-to-do zamindars who practised money-lending as a secondary business, which enabled them to exercise influence over the rural masses (their business being confined to their own tenants) and the professional money-lenders whose principal business was to deal in loans but who did not confine themselves exclusively to money-lending, often taking to other trades as well. Some of them also arranged for the sale of cattle to the cultivators on credit. Both categories, however, relied on their own capital and made no use of negotiable instruments like *hundis* and cheques. With the abolition of zamindari (in 1952), only money-lenders of

the latter category have been left in the field and perform the same functions as the village banker, the former making advances without security unlike the latter and charging a higher rate of interest. Crops in the case of cultivators and land, jewellery or ornaments in the case of others are the most readily acceptable securities. The unscrupulous methods adopted by the *mahajans* and the professional money-lenders in swelling the amount of the loan are too tortuous for the cultivators to understand. Nevertheless these private bankers continue to play an important and even useful role in the supply of rural credit. The *arhatias* (commission agents) (of whom 378 were licensed in 1961) also occupy an important place in rural economy. They give loans on the security of future crops and sometimes purchase the cultivator's produce at stipulated prices. It is, however, the bigger *sahukar* (private banker) who really acts as the village banker. His transactions with his customers involve large amounts and rules of business do not stand in the way of his lending operations. He advances money on the execution of promissory-notes. The rate of interest charged by him may be reasonable initially but it becomes exorbitant when the bonds are renewed because, very often, the interest is compounded at the time of renewal. Such governmental measures as legislation, the alleviation of indebtedness and the abolition of the intermediary between the State and the cultivators have considerably minimised the evils of money-lending and usury. The tenants paid Rs 42,34,150 as rents to the zamindars in 1359 *Fasli* (1951-52) but these receipts have decreased to a nominal amount since the abolition of zamindari.

There is another class of money-lenders known as the *kistwalas* who realise in *kists* (instalment) the loans advanced by them, making at the outset a deduction of a rupee for every ten rupees lent but which is treated as an advance payment for the month in which the loan is given. The Aghas or Kabulis have been yet another class of money-lenders who advanced loans without security and made realisations by questionable methods (even including the use of force) but they are rarely seen now.

The number of persons engaged in the business of money-lending in 1951 was 596, thirty-three being women. As they are not an organised body and operate as individuals, the volume of business handled by them is not known. With the advent of modern banks these bankers are gradually losing the hold they had on the village borrower.

In 1929, the State Government appointed a banking enquiry committee to inquire into the needs of agricultural credit of banking practices and to examine the desirability of setting up a central banking organisation. In addition the government appointed the Agricultural Debt Enquiry Committee in 1932 and as a result of its recommendations various Acts were passed which, to a certain extent, ameliorated the condition of the debt-ridden peasants and agriculturists and placed a curb on the unbridled activities of the money-lenders but could hardly counter sufficiently the crafty

manipulations of the creditors. These Acts were the Agriculturists Loans (Amendment) Act (Act XII of 1934) the Usurious Loans (Amendment) Act, (Act XXII of 1934) and the Agriculturists Relief Act (Act XXVII of 1934).

Joint-stock Banks

On account of the credit facilities extended by banks, their popularity is gradually increasing. A brief account of the banks operating in the district follows.

The Allahabad Bank, Limited, (established 1865) has four branches in the city—one each at Chhili Int, Johri Bazar, Belanganj and University Cash Office and there is one in Firozabad. This bank undertakes all types of banking business.

The Central Bank of India, Limited, has three branches in the city (at Belanganj, the Cantonment and Hospital Road) which started functioning in 1934, 1945 and 1957 respectively.

The Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd, was established in the city in 1934 and is located in Belanganj. It undertakes all sorts of commercial transactions. The National Bank of Lahore also has a branch in the city.

The Punjab National Bank, Ltd, has two branches in the city, one at Pipal Mandi (established in 1935) and the other (established in 1946) at Belanganj. Like other banks these branches deal with the usual day-to-day banking business. The Radha Soami Bank and the State Bank of Bikaner also have their offices in the city.

The United Commercial Bank, Ltd, was established in 1944. It is located in Belanganj and undertakes the normal banking business.

A branch of the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank, Ltd, which came into being in 1952, is also located in Belanganj. Its activities include the advancing of loans, acceptance of public deposits, etc.

There are two branches of the State Bank of India in the city, the one at Rakabganj being the earlier having been established in 1921 and the other (located in Belanganj), which started functioning in 1955.

Three of these banks have their branches in Firozabad—the branch of the Allahabad Bank, Ltd, being located in Sadar Bazar, that of the Punjab National Bank (established in 1875) in Subzimandi and a branch of the State Bank of India which was opened at Jalesar Road in 1955.

Co-operatives

The Co-operative movement started in the district in 1906 but it made very slow progress till 1947. The Agra District Central Co-operative Bank was established in 1915 and in 1930 it advanced Rs 56,670 at 12 per cent; in 1940, Rs 28,422 at 10 per cent; in 1950, Rs 2,42,108 at 9 per cent;

in 1960, Rs 54,15,949 at 6½ per cent; and in 1960-61 Rs 69,08,701 at 6½ per cent. Its share capital as in March, 1962, was Rs 16,77,843. In 1950 as many as 409 agricultural co-operative societies advanced Rs 6,86,760 to their members and in the decade, ending 1960, about 780 agricultural co-operative societies advanced Rs 36,18,612 to their members. This bank also operates a branch-office in Bah. Agricultural co-operative credit societies form the backbone of the rural co-operative credit organisation of the district and provide short and long term credit to their members for productive purposes. The *gaon sabhas* constitute the area of operation of these societies and their funds are supplemented by loans advanced to them by the U. P. Co-operative Bank and the District Central Co-operative Bank. Loans are usually given on the guarantee of two approved sureties verified by the revenue officials. In 1961 there were 898 agricultural multipurpose co-operative societies with a membership of 51,531 and a share capital of Rs 19,52,151. Rs 79,77,856 was advanced by these societies to members at interest ranging from 6½ per cent to 8½ per cent per annum. The reserve and other funds of the societies amounted to Rs 6,18,318, the working capital was Rs 61,12,210 and the profit earned amount to Rs 1,49,402.

The co-operative activities in the district include the co-operative marketing scheme. There are two marketing societies in the district, one at Agra and the other at Achnera which provide marketing facilities for their members and help them to fetch better prices for their agricultural produce. One hundred and eighteen service co-operatives were organised in the district during September, 1959, with the aim of providing facilities for the farmers (such as short and long term loan, planning of cultivation, supply of agricultural implements and improvement of live-stock) and are working successfully.

Non-agricultural Co-operative Societies—There are fourteen such salary earners' societies in the district which have a membership of 3,984, the share capital being Rs 3,85,313. By January, 1961, these societies had advanced loans amounting to Rs 9,16,857 and had recovered loans amounting to Rs 7,70,138. The amount outstanding against the members was Rs 12,22,257 and the amount overdue Rs 71,439. These societies earned a profit of Rs 36,717 and their reserve and other funds amounted to Rs 1,09,310. The rate of lending and borrowing was 8½ per cent and 6½ per cent respectively.

District Co-operative Development Federation, Ltd—The federation was established in April, 1949. It deals chiefly in sugar, fertilisers, cement and coal and also runs brick-kilns. With a membership of fifty-three, it had, on January 1, 1961, a share capital of Rs 66,900, the reserve and other funds amounted to Rs 57,202 and the owned fund to Rs 1,24,102.

During the First Five-year Plan period the number of co-operative seed stores in the district had increased from sixteen to twenty-six and they distributed 39,806 maunds of *rabi* seed and 2,752 maunds of *kharif*

seed. During this period six co-operative seed stores built their own buildings. During the Second Five-year Plan period the number of seed stores increased from twenty-six to thirty-four and 9,767 maunds of *rabi* and *kharif* seed were distributed. Six seed stores put up their own buildings during this period.

Block Development Unions—In January, 1961, the number of such unions was thirty-five, of which thirty-four were also running seed stores. The number of societies was 645, the membership of the unions being 1,587 and the share capital Rs 1,78,701. The principal activities of these unions include the management of seed stores and the sale and purchase of ghee.

Seventeen brick-kilns are also managed by these unions, of which eleven earned a profit of Rs 57,865.21, five incurred a loss of Rs 13,434 and one neither made a profit nor sustained a loss.

General and Life Insurance

After 1929 some insurance companies were established in the district, prominent among them being the Swadeshi Bima Company, Ltd, (established in 1931), the Jwala Insurance Company (established in 1934), the Agra Mutual, later named the Vishal Bharat (1935), the Hindustan Mutual (1935) and the Ajai Mutual Bima Corporation, Ltd. The companies mentioned below were also transacting life insurance business at Agra and attended mainly to the needs of the urban population.

General Assurance Society, Bharat Oriental, New Delhi, Lakshmi Insurance, Sun Life, Bombay Mutual, Western India, Empire of India, Industrial Prudential, National, Free India General, Metropolitan, All India General, New Asiatic, Ruby General, Bombay Life, Hindustan Co-operative, Indian National, Jupitar General, New Great, Sun Light, Oriental, Arya Insurance, Co-operative of Lahore, Sterling, Calcutta Insurance, Prudential, Norwich Union, North British Mercantile and Crown Life.

The Swadeshi Bima Company, Ltd, was the first to start issuing policies in Hindi and earned popularity with the rural population. Prior to nationalisation the total business done amounted to a crore of rupees approximately, seventy lakhs being from urban areas and about thirty from rural areas.

When the life insurance business was nationalised and was taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation of India on September 1, 1956, a divisional office was opened in the city, the field staff being entrusted with the work of organising the life insurance business in the district. Life insurance business is procured by agents and development officers, the former generally working under the latter who are paid employees of the

corporation. Some of the agents who are capable of working independently are placed under the charge of a branch manager or an assistant branch manager (development). In the divisional office at Agra there are 83 officers and a staff of 306 employees. The corporation has three branch offices in Agra city which were opened in 1956, 1958 and 1959 respectively. The growing awareness in the district of the importance of investing money in life insurance is witnessed by the appreciable increase in the amount of money taken in by the business, the figure for September to December 31, 1956, being Rs 53,43,500 and that for the year 1960 being Rs 2,74,250.

Currency and Coinage

The decimal coinage system has been in force in the district since October 1, 1958, and by now people have become accustomed to it.

Trade and Commerce

Course of Trade

Agra has been connected with southern and western, north-western and eastern India for centuries. In the reign of Akbar it became the busiest commercial centre in India. Cotton goods, carpets, spices, indigo and sugar were traded here, a considerable portion being bought by European and Persian traders who came here all the way from Surat. A large amount of trade passed up and down the Yamuna.

After the death of Akbar the trade of Agra declined but it never lost its importance. With the expansion of railway lines and new roads at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth, the district became a centre of trade and commerce. Glass, Cotton and leather goods formed the bulk of the exports from the district, the figures for 1924 being about rupees six lakhs, four lakhs and three lakhs, respectively.

Agra is an important road and railway junction. In 1878 and 1879 a cordon of posts was maintained all round the provincial boundaries in order to find out what the volume of trade with the neighbouring provinces and states was. Again in 1900 and the following year the registration of traffic was also undertaken to examine the need of the extension of railways. This examination revealed that the main trade routes were the railways, which brought large quantities of grain and sugar from various parts of Uttar Pradesh, raw cotton, oil-seeds and salt from Rajasthan, coal from Bengal and European piece-goods, metals and sugar from Calcutta and Bombay. The export trade, consisting for the most part of coal and grain, was chiefly with Rajasthan and Central India; then within the home province itself it consisted of cotton, piece-goods, salt and metals; and next with the ports of Calcutta and Bombay to which large quantities of raw cotton and oil-seeds were transported. The opening of a direct rail

route between Agra and Bombay greatly improved the opportunities for increasing the export trade with the latter place. Export trade with the Punjab also rapidly increased and consisted chiefly of grain oil-seeds, coal and stone.

The road-borne trade continues to be considerable, the bulk of the imports coming by the Shikohabad and Mathura routes, the chief commodities being cotton, grain and oil-seeds (a large portion being meant for export by rail). Road-borne exports from Agra to other parts usually follow the same routes and also those to Etawah *via* Kachaura and consist largely of cotton goods, salt and sugar. The road-borne trade with the Indian States was carried on mostly through roads running from Agra and Fatehpur Sikri to Bharatpur, from Saiyan and Kagarol to Dholpur and from Bah and Pinahat to Gwalior. The chief commodities of import were cotton, oil-seeds and stone, the principal exports being grain, sugar, salt and piece-goods. After the coming of the railways to the district in April, 1862, the volume of trade by way of the Yamuna dwindled.

Imports and Exports

Apart from the trade that the district carries on with a number of towns in the home State, a large proportion of the pulses produced in the district is sent to Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. Leather, glass and marble goods are exported to all the States and shoes are exported to the United States of America and Europe.

Details pertaining to the imports and exports of the district during the year 1959-60 are given below :

IMPORTS

Year	Commodity	In maunds	In rupees
1959-60	Cotton	2,71,900	
	Coal	1,32,086	
	Cement	33,804	
	Stone boulders	18,810	
	Miscellaneous	12,340	
	Salt	6,020	
	Kerosene oil	3,264	
	Birls	1,728	
	Soda	1,100	
	Dal	1,010	

(Contd.)

Year	Commodity	In maunds	In rupees
	Asbestos cement sheets	938	
	Sugar	611	
	Timber	502	
	Bamboos	250	
1961	Goods for leather industry	9,40,552	
	Goods for iron and engineering industries	7,40,548.50	
	Goods for glass industry	2,42,842.70	
	Goods for other industries	18,60,347.92	
EXPORTS			
1959-60	Liquid gold	4,50,000	
	Dal	75,750	
	Cinders	12,520	
	Babul bark	3,600	
	Glass shades and globes	2,796	
1961	Leather goods	81,18,936	
	Zari goods	2,00,000	
	Iron goods	48,000	
	Sanitary fittings	13,800	
	Metal goods	10,516	

Trade Centres

The city of Agra has four important markets each situated in Gokulganj, Nayaganj, Belanganj and Phillipganj. Though they are mainly assembling markets they also serve as distributing centres for commodities like dal, flour, oil, wheat, sugar, agricultural implements, metal, glass, leather and cotton goods. About thirty commission agents operate in these markets.

Apart from Agra which has been an important centre of trade for centuries, a brief account of some of the other important markets in the district follows.

Though Achhnera is a developing *mandi*, it does not have any appreciable import and export trade and only carries on some business in oil-seeds.

Etmadpur is at a short distance from the Agra-Kanpur road. Previously it was a *mandi* of considerable importance but with the coming of the railway and the growing importance of the Tundla railway junction, its significance as a *mandi* has dwindled.

Fatehabad is an old town going back to Mughal times. Previously it was an important town but now it is only a small *mandi*, providing for the needs of the neighbouring villages. Bah-Jarar is said to have been a flourishing *mandi* during the days of the *Hindu* rajas. At present it is a tahsil headquarters and is a *mandi* of no great significance.

Firozabad is also an old *mandi* and has become important especially due to its glass and bangle industries. Although a small quantity of food-grains and a comparatively large quantity of oil-seeds and pulses are exported to Agra from here, it is mainly a consuming market.

Fatehpur Sikri is a small *mandi*, meeting the needs of the local population.

Jagner is also a small *mandi* near the border of Rajasthan. The trade carried on here is mainly in food-grains and oil-seeds.

Although it is the tahsil headquarters, Kiraoli is only a small *mandi*, catering chiefly to local needs.

Kheragarh was an important *mandi* in olden days but now it is a small and insignificant *mandi*.

The Tundla *mandi* lies on the Agra-Kanpur road and being close to the railway junction, is developing gradually. In addition to catering to the needs of the neighbouring villages it exports goods mainly to Agra.

All these *mandis* deal mostly in wheat, gram, barley, oil-seeds and pulses, etc. The cultivator brings his produce from the village to the *mandi* and sells it to the local trader through *arhatias* (wholesale commission agents). In this transaction no *dhatta* on food-grains is taken by the *arhatia* from the seller but he charges seven *chhataks* per maund on oil-seeds and six *chhataks* of grain per maund on pulses. In addition he takes from the seller 50 nP. on every hundred rupees for the services of the *dandidar* (the person who does the weighing), 4 nP. per bag for those of the *palledar* (the person who loads and unloads) and six *chhataks* of grain for the services of the *farrash* (the person who cleans the place) if the bag is weighed on a hand balance but nothing has to be paid if the grain is weighed on a hanging balance. The *arhatia* also charges 6 nP. for every hundred rupees as *dharmada* for charity purposes. From the buyer the *arhatia* charges a rupee on every hundred rupees as weighing charges for wheat, rice, gram,

maize, etc., and a rupee on every hundred rupees. For *juar* the weighing charges are a rupee and fifty-six nP. for every hundred rupees though no other tax is charged. For oil-seeds the buyer has to pay 50 nP. per hundred rupees as weighing charges and two rupees per hundred rupees as tax.

Retail Marketing Centres—There are ten retail marketing centres in the city which are located at Ghatia Azam Khan, Baldevganj, Lohamandi, Shahganj, Tajganj, Nai-ki-Mandi, Chhipi Tola, Motiganj, Numhai and Khwaja-ki-sarai, which meet the needs of the local population. The traders here purchase food-grains in small quantities either from the wholesale dealers or direct from the cultivators.

Fair Price Shops

Fair price shops are set up by government in times of scarcity and raising prices and in the district, they sell wheat, rice, wheat flour, sugar, etc., at reasonable prices. They supplement the existing supply of such commodities in the market and generate a movement towards lower prices. In 1961 there were 177 fair price shops in the district of which 141 are functioning in the city, 22 in Firozabad and the remaining in other towns. The commodities in these shops are sold in order to obviate the necessity of people making purchases in the open market where the rates are higher as a rule.

Trade Associations

There are a number of trade associations and chambers in the district. Those in Agra itself are the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry; the Agra Merchants' Chamber, Ltd; the Quality Market Zari Embroidery Manufacturers Co-operative Association, Ltd; the Agra Retail Cloth Merchants Association; the Wholesale Cloth Trade Association; the Agra Steel Scrap Merchant Association; the Agra Trade Association; the Agra Shoe Manufacturers Association; the Agra Dal Mills Association; and the Agra Iron Founders Association. Those in Firozabad are the Glass Bangles Chamber; the Bangles Association; the Sheeshghar Bhatti Association; the Glass Industrial Syndicate.

Fairs

A number of fairs are held in the district but only a few are important from the commercial point of view. They are for the most part of a religious character, though they also afford an opportunity for trade on a small scale. Most of those that are important are held in tahsil Agra or in the immediate vicinity of the city. The Ramlila fair is held in the month of Asvina and is attended by about 50,000 people. Another fair, the Sitaladevi-ka-mela, is held at Mau on every Monday in the month of Asadh and is attended each time by about 10,000 people.

The Kailash fair, held every Monday in Sravana in the village of Swami, attracts a concourse of about 25,000 people. The Lalu Jagadhar fair at Tajganj is said to be held in memory of a Khatri who opposed Aurangzeb's wishes on the subject of widow marriage. In Itora (in Agra tahsil), the fair of Jat Devi is held in the month of Chaitra and is attended by nearly 20,000 people. The Bodla fair, known as the *us* of Khidmat Khan (or Qadam Sharif), derives its name from the tomb (which is located here) of Khidmat Khan, the chief chamberlain of Shahjahan, who brought from Mecca a stone, said to bear the impress of the prophet Muhammad's foot and to have affixed it to the building which contains the tomb.

The annual fair held at Bateshwar is the only gathering of considerable commercial importance in the district. It begins in the middle of Kartika and lasts for a week or more after the full-moon day of the following month. In addition to the sale of horses, bullocks, camels and other animals, a great amount of trade is carried on in cloth and general merchandise. The attendance goes up gradually to 1,00,000. The management of the fair is entrusted to a special magistrate and a large number of chowkidars and sweepers is engaged temporarily. Prizes are given by the Antaram Zila Parishad for the best horses and mules which are exhibited on this occasion.

Weights and Measures

At times there has been a difference between the maund used in the city and towns and that in use in the rural areas. Usually, for wholesale transactions in the village, a seer of ninety tolas (known as '*halansahi*', said to derive its name from a former collector's name, 'Holland') was in use, a seer of eighty tolas also being used in many parts of the district particularly in the towns. But now the seer is gradually giving place to the kilogram. For the measurement of land the standard bigha is in use which is equal to .57 acres. The yard is no longer the standard linear measure having been replaced by the metre, metric weights and measures having been introduced into Agra city in October, 1960.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

OLD-TIME ROUTES AND MODES OF CONVEYANCE

The old imperial highway which ran from the north-western region of the country to Sonargaon (in east Bengal) existed from the times of the Mauryas and traversed Agra, crossing the Yamuna near Bateshwar. It was the practice of the best Hindu kings in ancient times to provide such conveniences as wells and public inns on the main roads.¹ The Agra-Kabul road was measured during the time of Babur. Sher Shah Suri, who was quick to realise the importance of communications in the efficient running of the government, repaired and constructed² a number of roads that connected Agra with the remotest corner of his empire, one of which connected Agra with Burhanpur in the Deccan and another with Jodhpur and Chittor. The old imperial highway came to be known from Sher Shah Suri's times as the Badshahi road and was the precursor of the modern Grand Trunk road. This road seems to have been maintained with great care, as also its long avenue of trees which was fairly well preserved down to the close of the seventeenth century. It was one of the principal highways and excited the wonder of European travellers. Tom Coryate immensely admired this 'Long Walk', four hundred miles in length, "shaded by great trees on both sides".³ It was measured and marked with kos posts and was provided with serais at every second kos as well as with horse posts.⁴

From the accounts of Monserrate (a Spanish Jesuit) it is evident that there was a regular land route from the port of Surat on the western coast to Agra by which he had journeyed to the latter place. In the early part of 1580 a band of Roman Catholic missionaries travelled from Damian to Fatchpur Sikri by way of Surat.⁵ Monserrate also accompanied Akbar in 1581 on the great northern road (to Kabul) as far as Jalahabad. On the north-east of the country there was a caravan route to China for the purpose of trade and Sir Thomas Roe was told in 1615 that a caravan went to China yearly from Agra.⁶ It also appears that a trade route also existed between Agra and Persia at this time.⁷ On the whole, except for

¹ Smith, V. A. : *Akbar the Great Mogul*, p. 300

² Abbas Khan Sarwani : *Tarikh-i-Sher Shahi*; Elliot and Dowson : *History of India as told by its own Historians*, Calcutta, 1957, p. 138

³ Smith, V. A. : *Akbar the Great Mogul*, p. 300

⁴ Surkar, B. K. : *Inland Transport and Communication in Medieval India*, p. 32

⁵ Smith, V. A. : *Akbar the Great Mogul*, p. 123

⁶ Moreland, W. H. : *India at the Death of Akbar*, (1920), p. 218

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 248

certain highways, the roads were not good and left much to be desired, some even being infested with bandits and even in Akbar's time they were never so safe that precautions in travelling could be dispensed with.¹ There were no metalled roads till the beginning of the seventeenth century. The main routes of land travel were clearly defined, in some cases by avenues of trees.² **Serais and wells were provided on the main roads.**³ Rivers were crossed by fords, ferries or bridges of boats, the last-named being maintained at Agra for ordinary traffic during the seasons when the Yamuna could be negotiated. Riverine transport was utilised to its full and this river continued to be a well-frequented highway till the beginning of the twentieth century when road transport began to develop. The condition of the roads in Agra district even in the first quarter of the nineteenth century was so bad that, writing in 1824, Bishop Heber said⁴ of transport in the Upper Provinces (of which the capital was Agra), "The fact is there are no roads at all, and the tracks which we follow are often such as to require care even on horseback. By driving slowly no doubt a gig may go almost anywhere, but it is anything but an agreeable pastime to drive along tracks which, when beaten, are so poached by the feet of horses and cattle and so hardened by the sun as to resemble a frozen farm yard; while if the traveller forsakes those roads he encounters cracks deep and wide enough to break his wheels. Here and there is a tolerably level mile and two, but with a few exceptions there is no fast or pleasant driving in this part of India". Before the Grand Trunk road was made pakka it was only a muddy pathway and it took nearly three months by this route to cover the 796 miles between Agra and Calcutta. It was in the thirties of the nineteenth century that the importance and need for good roads for the efficient running of the administration and the welfare of the people was realised by the government but it was a long time before goods roads actually materialised as sufficient funds were not earmarked for this purpose. It was in 1836 that government commenced work on this existing route in order to convert it into a proper road connecting Delhi with Calcutta by way of Agra and that it came to be known as the Grand Trunk road. Another project of importance was the Bombay-Agra trunk road, the work of making which pakka was commenced in 1810. Government started constructing many roads, one such connecting Pilibhit with Agra by a route running through Bareilly and Budaun, another linking Agra and Sambhal *via* the Ramghat ferry. Besides a large number of unmetalled *kankar* roads, kutchra roads were also constructed by government. Complete control and supervision of the Grand Trunk road was maintained by government and relays of

¹ Smith, V. A. : *Akbar the Great Mogul*, p. 300

² Moreland, W. H. : *India at the Death of Akbar*, (1920), p. 6

³ Smith, V. A. : *Akbar the Great Mogul*, p. 300

⁴ Dharma Bhanu : *History and Administration of the North-western Provinces*, p. 321

bearers and horses were stationed every ten miles or so to carry the mails and passengers. The Agra-Bombay trunk road, however, had no such relay system. In the beginning the roads were constructed and repaired out of the proceeds from the toll tax on the public ferries, which was deposited in the road fund. Another source of money for this fund was the road cess which was one per cent of the revenue and was deposited with the road and ferry fund committee. Till 1854, the public works were managed (but very badly) by the military board which in that year was replaced by the public works department in the provinces of Agra as well as in the other provinces.

The chief navigable river was the Yamuna which, till about the beginning of the twentieth century, bore a very appreciable traffic. Boats of considerable tonnage plied on the river, carrying large cargoes of stone, cotton and ghee, particularly between Agra and Mathura. Vessels of heavy tonnage, with a carrying capacity of 400 to 1,000 maunds, could ply on the river. Peter Mundy, the European traveller, who travelled in the district some time between 1628 and 1631 has observed, "Great lighters or barges of 300 or 400 tons each regularly plied between Agra and Bengal.¹ But as the depth of water between Agra and Mathura was much less, only vessels of less heavy loads could ply on this stretch of the river. The navigability of the river has been seriously affected in the present century as the volume of water has decreased considerably, particularly since the construction of the Agra canal and consequently waterborne traffic has greatly declined. The river is now navigable only during the rains when its volume increases, unless it is hampered by floods. Progress is also greatly impeded during the period from January to May due to the formation of numerous shoals and sandbanks.

Modes of Conveyance

The different means of conveyance in olden times were palanquins of one kind or another (such as *dolis* or *palkis*), elephants, horses, bullock carts and carriages drawn by bullocks, camels, buffaloes and oxen, the last three mentioned being also used as beasts of burden. Horses were rarely used for drawing carriages and were usually maintained by people of affluence as were elephants while ekkas and tongas served the needs of the common people. In the city buggies and four-wheeled carriages drawn by one or two horses were also to be seen at times. People in the villages, however, depended largely on the bullock cart which was of different types, the *saggar*, the *rath*, etc. Camel carts were also used, then as now. With the construction of metalled roads, mechanised transport also made its appearance which had the advantage of being able to ply in all sorts of weather and today motor-cars, motor-cycles, bicycles and cycle-rickshaws in the city and its

¹ *Travels of Peter Mundy*, Vol. II, p. 87, 224

outskirts are a common sight. As an economical and easy means of transport, the bicycle is popular among students, small traders, washermen, milkmen, etc., and are hired out hourly and even on daily or monthly rates. Cycle-rickshaws are a recent addition to the types of public conveyance already in use and to a great extent have driven ekkas and tongas of the roads.

Urban Areas—In this district tongas, and ekkas are generally run on hire, though they are also maintained by some private individuals for personal use. The number of tongas is larger than that of ekkas but both together are heavily outnumbered by cycle-rickshaws. In 1953-54 the municipal corporation of Agra registered 700 cycle-rickshaws, 639 tongas and 168 ekkas and the number of vehicles registered in the following year was 1,948 rickshaws, 631 tongas and 166 ekkas. In the urban areas vehicles have to be registered with the municipal corporation or board which lays down standard rates of fare per hour as also for specified distances, the schedule having to be displayed on the vehicle, though often in practice the fare is settled mutually between the two parties. The number of ekkas registered with the municipal board of Firozabad on April 19, 1960 was 162. Under the municipal corporation of Agra the number of tongas and ekkas licensed up to August 31, 1961, was 519 and 47 respectively. The other types of conveyances that ply here are motor-cars, motor-cycles, scooters, bicycles and cycle-rickshaws, the last-named being by far the most popular on account of the cheapness of the fare. For the year ending August 31, 1961, the number of cycle-rickshaws registered in Agra was 2,210 and that of private vehicles 175; the municipal board of Firozabad registered 185 cycle-rickshaws. Of all the vehicles on the roads the number of bicycles is the largest. The corporation of Agra registered 11,013 bicycles for the year ending March 31, 1961, and the municipal boards of Firozabad and Fatehpur Sikri registered 144 and 15 respectively. The number of bicycles in use in the district is actually higher because not all those in use are registered. The U. P. Government Roadways, Agra, has three taxis and three luxury buses which are generally used by tourists who visit Agra.

Rural Areas—The bullock cart is a vehicle with multifarious uses which is employed by the village people for different agricultural purposes as also for transport of people and goods during fairs and festivals, special occasions such as marriages, etc. These vehicles are eminently suitable for village roads which are unfit for mechanised transport. Ekkas also serve the needs of the rural population for travelling short distances. Cycle-rickshaws have made their appearance in the rural areas as well and bicycles are now frequently seen even in those villages of the district which are far from metalled roads. Milkmen on bicycles, bringing milk in milk cans from the villages for sale to the cities, are a common sight in the early mornings and the afternoons.

Road Transport

National and State Highways—The national highways are three in number, the Mathura-Agra-Dholpur road, the Agra-Etawah-Fatehpur road and the Agra-Fatehpur Sikri-Jaipur road. The first, which goes on to Bombay, traverses the district for a distance of 33 miles, 3 furlongs and 170 feet, its breadth varying from 12 to 22 feet. It enters the district on the north-west and runs parallel to the railway line, passes through Kitham railway station and Sikandara, runs along the banks of the Yamuna and goes on to the city of Agra. The road suffered in importance to some extent with the construction of the railway line (which closely follows its alignment particularly in the western half of the district) although roadways buses, private cars and trucks still use it frequently. It turns off at Agra and goes on southward and to Dholpur. It crosses the Khari about the middle of the district and the Utangan in the extreme south, a bridge spanning each river. The second national highway runs for 33 miles, 5 furlongs and 406 feet in the district and it is 12 to 22 feet in breadth. It crosses the Jhina by a bridge near Agra and passes on to the Kuberpur, Etmadpur and Tundla railway stations. The railway line follows the alignment of the road all along its distance. The third national highway covers a distance of 22 miles and 101 feet in the district and is 12 to 22 feet wide. It enters the district near Fatehpur Sikri, crosses the Khari, passes the Kiraoli railway station and goes on to Agra city. The cost of the maintenance of the national highway is borne by the Government of India but the parts that lie within the jurisdiction of the Nagar Mahapalika of Agra are maintained by the State Government. A list of the provincial highways which are over five miles in length (all of which are maintained by the State Government) is given below :

Road	Length			Breadth
	Mile	Fur.	Ft	
Agra-Jagner-Tantpur	19	1	266	9 to 12
Agra-Aligarh	13	0	0	14 to 35
Bah-Udi	15	7	460	9 to 12
Bombay-Delhi	6	4	417	16 to 26
Tundla-Awa	10	6	600	12
Agra-Shamshabad-Rajakhera	15	1	460	9 to 12
Kiraoli-Achnera-Bharatpur	8	1	637	12

Other Roads—The district is also served by a number of other metalled and unmetalled roads, which are mainly under the charge of the public works department, the Antarim Zila Parishad and the municipal corporation, Agra. There are 100 miles, 7 furlongs and 302 feet of other roads under the public works department, and the Antarim Zila Parishad of Agra has under its charge 42 miles, 2 furlongs and 26 feet of metalled and approximately 377 miles of unmetalled roads. The municipal corporation has 65.42 miles of asphalt painted road surface, 4.23 miles of cement concrete road surface, 3.65 miles of cemented roads and 3.60 miles of other types of roads within its jurisdiction, making a total of 76.90 miles, the length of the unmetalled roads being 39.26 miles. The forest department maintains over 59 miles of roads; the length of canal roads (which are under the charge of the irrigation department) is over 232 miles. Roadside avenues also exist along many roads. The total length of metalled highways in the district is about 350 miles. The city of Agra is connected with the other tahsils of the district by metalled roads; the Agra-Jagner-Tantpur road connects Agra with tahsil Kheragarh; the Agra-Bah-Kachaura road connects Agra with tahsils Fatehabad and Bah; the Agra-Aligarh, Agra-Fatehpur Sikri, Tundla-Agra, Agra-Shamshabad-Rajakhera and Agra-Etawah-Fatehpur roads connect Agra with the tahsils of Etmadpur, Kiroali, Fatehabad and Firozabad respectively.

Bus Service

City Bus Service—The city bus service of the Government Roadways started functioning on December 25, 1957, and the number of buses put on the roads has increased to fifteen with the opening of new routes. These city buses ply on eight different routes: Agra cantonment to the Taj Mahal and to the central bus station, the central bus station to the central ordnance depot and to Dayalbagh, the central ordnance depot to Dayalbagh *via* Ghatia, Dayalbagh to Naulakha *via* Sadar, the Taj Mahal to Bichpuri and Agra cantonment to Dayalbagh. The total number of passengers on all these routes in a day is estimated to be 12,700.

Bus Service in the District—The road transport was nationalised in 1947 in order to provide certain facilities to the travelling public such as stoppage at certain definite wayside halts on prescribed routes, punctuality in arrivals and departures of vehicles, fixed fares and freights, avoidance of over-crowding in vehicles, etc. On the eve of nationalisation, 189 vehicles covered this district and in 1959-60 (roughly twelve years after nationalisation) the number of vehicles serving the district was 291. Government Roadways buses ply on most of the roads of the district. The Agra-Mathura, Agra-Vrindaban, Agra-Aligarh and Agra-Hathras routes were for the first time brought into the orbit of the Government Roadways in November and December, 1947. In February, 1949, the Agra-Kheragarh and Agra-Fatehpur Sikri routes also began to be operated.

Of the inter-State routes, the Agra-Dholpur was the first on which Roadways buses began to be plied. Government buses also run on the following routes besides several routes within the district: Agra to Farrukhabad, Kalpi, Kanpur, Hardwar, Mathura, Vrindaban, Aligarh, Hathras, Shikohabad, Mainpuri, Etawah, Etah (*via* Hathras), Etah (*via* Tundla), Bulandshahr, Dholpur, Gwalior, Bharatpur, Delhi (*via* Mathura) and Delhi (*via* Bulandshahr). The number of buses that runs daily on the district, inter-district and inter-State routes is 124, the average number of passengers carried daily by Roadways buses being 15,000 approximately. About 90 bus stations and midway halts exist on various routes in the district. Waiting sheds have been put up at the bus stations of Agra, Firozabad, Tundla, Bah, Etmadpur, Fatehabad, Fatehpur Sikri and Jagner and two more have been put up at the Civil Court and Raja Mandi stops. Accommodation in buses and taxis can be reserved for sight-seeing, marriage parties, etc., and for certain types of journeys at cheap rates. Luxury buses can be hired by tourists for sight-seeing trips and excursions and an air-conditioned bus now operates between Agra and Delhi for the convenience of tourists. Two other buses also ply twice daily between Agra and Delhi. Private buses also ply on several routes and their service extends to the neighbouring States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The number of private carriers plying in Agra is 41.

Goods Traffic

Before the Second World War goods were transported in the district largely by rail and by river and also to some extent by road through the agency of bullock carts and camel carts. A great shortage of wagons for transporting goods other than war material during the war led to the introduction of motor trucks for this purpose and this useful service has continued in operation since then. Motor trucks have the advantage of reducing the transport costs as goods can be sent direct from the point of loading to the point where delivery has to be made and because the rates of private operators are often competitive. As Agra is an important trade centre and is contiguous to two other States, the carriage of goods through private carriers is in great demand in this district. The number of permits issued in 1961 for plying such vehicles in the district was forty-five. The rate of freight is three pias per maund per mile to be paid for both the outward and inward journeys, the charge for the detention of the vehicle being twenty rupees per day.

Railways

Central Railway—The Central Railway line extends across the district from the Jajau railway station to the Kitham railway station, its total length in the district being 31 miles. The Central Railway constitutes the old Great Indian Peninsula Railway running from Jajau to Agra cantonment and the Agra-Delhi chord railway from Raja Mandi to Kitham.

The construction of the Jajau-Agra cantonment line was started on January 10, 1878, was completed on January 1, 1889, and was made over to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in 1901. The construction of a part of the Agra-Delhi chord railway was commenced on December 3, 1901, and it was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to be worked as part of the Indian Midland railway system, in 1909, the latter being completely merged in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on December 31, 1910. On July 1, 1925, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway came under the management of the State (then known as the United Provinces) and with the regrouping of the Indian railways in November, 1951, was integrated with some other railways and came to be known as the Central Railway. The stations that lie within the Agra district under the jurisdiction of this railway are Jajau, Bhandai, Agra cantonment, Raja Mandi, Billochpura, Agra City, Runkata and Kitham. There is also a narrow gauge railway line connecting Tantpur with Dholpur a mile and a half of which lies within the district.

Western Railway—A metre gauge railway track from Agra fort to Bharatpur (on the old Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway system), 22.7 miles in length in Agra district, was opened to traffic on August 11, 1873, the remaining portion from the Fort railway station to Agra East Bank station, being opened to traffic on January 1, 1876. From the Agra Fort station to the Cantonment station the tract is double. At Achnera the line is joined by the Kaupur-Achnera metre gauge line. The section from Achnera to Mathura was opened on November 7, 1881, close to the Bharatpur border. A short branch line, taking off from the main line and running south, was constructed exclusively for the carriage of ballast and building stone from some stone quarries. The railway line from Fatehpur Sikri to Agra (a broad gauge track) was opened to traffic on December 1, 1933, its management being under the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway. A portion of the Bayana-Agra section of the Western Railway runs through the district, its total length in the district being 30 miles and 967 feet. The railway stations located on this route are Fatehpur Sikri, Kiraoli, Midhakur, Pathauli, Idgah (Agra), Agra Fort and Agra East Bank.

A metre gauge line connects Agra with the base of the foothills of the Himalayas in West Bengal (the railway terminus being at Siliguri) and another with the foothills of Kumaon, the railhead being at Kathgodam.

Northern Railway—The first broad gauge railway line to be constructed in the district was a portion of the East Indian Railway system running from Shikohabad to Tundla and the branch from the latter place to the Agra East Bank station. This was opened on April 1, 1862, the remaining portion of the main line from Tundla to Aligarh being completed on March 1, 1863. A line was laid from Barhan to Etah a few years

ago. The total length of railway line in the district is 41 miles and 2 furlongs which, since November, 1951, has been under the control of the Northern Railway. The important stations on this route are Firozabad, Mirangau, Tundla, Etmadpur, Kuberpur, Chhalesar, Mituali, Barhan and Chamraula.

Goods Sheds—The Jajau, Agra Cantonment and Billochpura stations on the Central Railway have large goods sheds. Goods are dealt with at the Belanganj goods depot which is the second biggest depot of this system. Another important goods shed is at Tundla on the Northern Railway. There are two goods sheds on the Western Railway, one at the Fatehpur Sikri and the other at the Agra East Bank station.

Waterways, Ferries and Bridges

Waterways—Although the waterborne traffic on the Yamuna has been adversely affected by the construction of roads and railways, big boats still ply on it especially between Agra and Mathura. Before the closure of the Agra canal in 1901 some fifty boats used to travel up and down between Agra and Delhi. In former times the river afforded the chief means of transport for carrying large cargoes of stone, cotton, ghee and other goods and commodities. The only other river in the district that can be used as a waterway is Utangan (a tributary of the Yamuna) but it is not easily navigable because of the presence of numerous shoals and sandbanks.

Ferries—There are 51 ferries under the control of the Antaram Zila Parishad, 35 being on the Yamuna (the most frequently used of which are those at Narangi Bah, Kachaura, Shankarpur, Garhi Nicha and Kailash), 11 on the Chambal, 3 on the Khari Nadi and 2 on the Utangan. The ferries on the last two rivers are, however, rainy-season ferries and remain open only from July to October. The income accruing to the Parishad from this source for the year 1960-61 was Rs 82,715, the annual average in the early part of the century being Rs 10,000. In the earlier days the important ferries on the Yamuna (which numbered thirty-two, including the temporary bridge at Agra) were maintained by the public works department but the income was enjoyed by the municipal board as also that accruing from the traffic on the road on the railway bridge. There were also a few private ferries which were of little importance and belonged either to zamindars or to boatman. The remaining Yamuna ferries were managed by the district board and produced a considerable income. The ferries on the Chambal numbered thirteen and, with one exception, were all private ferries. Other ferries on small streams were managed by the district board.

Bridges—One of the oldest bridges on the Yamuna is that across which runs the Agra-Aligarh road. It was built at a cost of Rs 6.91,000, belongs to the Northern Railway and has two sections—the upper which is a railway track and the lower which is a road meant for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The bridge is built of girders supported on masonry piers and has a total length of 2,127 feet; it has 16 spans, each being 133 feet in width and 6 small spans each 23 feet wide. Another bridge on the Yamuna, which belongs to the Western Railway, is a short distance upstream and is meant only for rail traffic though it is also used by pedestrians. A prestressed cement concrete bridge was constructed on the Utangan by the public works department in 1955, the Agra-Bah-Kachauraghat road crossing it at mile 28. It was demolished between 1939 and 1945 but was reconstructed in 1955. Another new arched masonry bridge has been constructed at mile 35 of the Agra-Jagner-Tantpur road. The foundation, on the Utangan river, of a bridge which will be crossed by the Agra-Shamshabad-Rajakhera road has already been laid and the expenditure will be met from funds contributed by the U. P. and Rajasthan Governments as the bridge will connect the territories of the two States. There is a pontoon bridge on the Yamuna at Naurangighat. The Antarin Zila Parishad, Agra, also maintains a few small bridges which are better classified as culverts: one is on the Jhirna Nala in tahsil Etmadpur and is crossed by the Etmadpur-Khandauli road; another is on the Sirsa river (in tahsil Firozabad) and is crossed by the Firozabad-Kotla road; still another is on the Naraul river and is crossed by the Kagarol-Kiraoli road.

Airways and Aerodrome

There is an aerodrome at Kheria, three and a half miles west of Agra city on the Agra-Fatehpur Sikri road. It is managed by the Indian Air Force but civilian aircraft also use the landing-strip. The office of the Indian Airlines Corporation is located in the premises of the Imperial Hotel in the city and the corporation runs its own free bus service to and from the I. A. C. office to the aerodrome for passengers travelling by air. There is only one scheduled flight from and to Agra for civilian passengers. There is a through service between Calcutta and Delhi with a stop-over at Agra, the daily average of passengers being forty. At present there is only a small reception room for passengers at this airport but a terminal building is being built here.

Travel Facilities

That serais were plentiful and well maintained in the district of Agra at the close of the seventeenth century is sufficiently clear from the accounts of contemporary European travellers. Regarding the Agra-Lahore road De Laet observed in 1631, "At intervals of five or six coss there are sarays built either by the king or by some of the nobles." Manucci says that the

routes, specially between Agra and Dacca, were much frequented and were full of villages and serais, food being good and cheap. The Nur Mahal serai at Agra was famous at the time of the visit of Peter Mundy.¹ Before the advent of the railways, the old-time serais served the people by providing shelter and other facilities. Till the beginning of this century there still existed a number of serais (chiefly under private management) on all the principal roads. There are nineteen dhamsalas and a number of lodging-houses in the city, the important dhamsalas being the Bansidhar Agarwal and the Marwari (both located near the Agra Fort railway station), the Gaya Prasad Bihari Lal, the Bishambharnath (opposite the city station), the Sri Jain and Agarwal and Panchayati in Raja Mandi, the Jain Swetambar in Roshan Mohalla, the Janki Prasad Bhagat in Madan Mohan Darwaza, the Naraindas Anandilal and the Jain in Belanganj and the Deviji near the Agra Fort railway station.

As Agra is an important tourist centre there are many hotels in the city, which cater to the needs of people of varying tastes and purses. Lauries Hotel, the Imperial Hotel and the Grand Hotel are hotels of the western type, the first being situated in Partappura, the second near the collectorate and the third in the cantonment. Clarks Shiraz Hotel, a fully air-conditioned hotel of the western type affording modern amenities, was opened in February, 1963. It is a mile distant from the Taj Mahal and half a mile from the markets of the cantonment. Other hotels are the Goverdhan, Chandra Mahal, Taj, West End and Hind Punjab and there are two Bengali hotels as well. There are, in the district, a number of other small lodging-houses and catering houses of less importance.

Both the Central and the State Governments have their own tourist organisations in Agra which provide various facilities, such as guides, transport, lodging and boarding and tourist literature. The Government of India tourist office is located on the Mall in the premises of the Agra Club and it mainly assists foreign tourists and also conducts guide training courses. The State regional tourist bureau is at Ameer Road and proffers help to foreign and Indian tourists. The U. P. Government tourist bungalow is located near the Raja Mandi railway station and is run by the regional tourist bureau. It has twenty-two double rooms and a dormitory for ten persons, the charges for accommodation being nominal. The regional tourist bureau has, since its inception on November 11, 1956, assisted a total number of 35,212 tourists, both Indian and foreign. Guides trained and approved by the department of tourism, Government of India as well as those licensed by the department of archaeology can be engaged by tourists for sight-seeing purposes. Certain plans have been envisaged to attract more tourists to Agra such as the development of the Kitham

¹Sarkar, B. K. : *Inland Transport and Communication in Medieval India*, p. 45

lake (which is situated about thirteen miles from Agra on the Agra-Mathura road) into a picnic spot. Other proposals are the development of the Sur Kuti, the area associated with the life of the well-known poet Surdas, the improvement of the precincts of Nazir's tomb and of Kala Mahal, the house where the poet Ghalib was born.

Dak Bungalow and Inspection House

There are a number of inspection houses, rest houses and dak bungalow in the district which are maintained by different departments. They are meant chiefly for the use of their own officers but officers of other departments and even members of the public or tourists are given accommodation if available. The public works department maintains four inspection houses, one each at Pratappura (in Agra city), Firozabad, Jajau and Bah. There are four inspection houses under the Antarim Zila Parishad, one each in tahsils Bah and Kiraoli and two at Kheragarh. The irrigation department possesses nineteen inspection houses which are located at Agra, Bah, Byara, Bhikapur, Bichpuri, Chulhau, Dhimsiri, Etmadpur, Gurki-Mandi, Gopau, Jagner, Kagarol, Kakran, Kheri, Khanda, Murenda, Nadim, Pachgainkhera and Rudau. There is a circuit house in Agra city which offers the facilities of boarding and lodging on payment of the prescribed charges, to government officers of a specified category and to others entitled to stay there. It is maintained by the public works department and accommodation is allotted by the district magistrate, Agra. The building stands in its own extensive grounds from where the Taj Mahal can be seen.

Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones

The first post-office in Agra is said to have come into existence on June 6, 1835, and was one of the 267 post-offices then existing in India. Its administrative control was vested in the post master general, Bengal, but in 1839 its supervision came to be vested in the post master general of the North Western Provinces. In that year there were about 55 post-offices in these provinces, that at Agra being one of the important ones.

In 1835 it took ten to twelve days for the mail to reach Bombay from Agra but two years later this period was reduced seven days. In those days the postal department carried the mail as well as travellers. In 1850-51 the number of post-offices in Agra was increased by two, the civil receiving office and the city receiving office.

Originally the post-offices were located in tahsils and police-stations and the mail was carried and distributed by the police but about 1865 a regular service was instituted, the district being divided into a number of circles for this purpose. The mode of conveyance of mails in the nineteenth century was the bullock cart but later horse-drawn carriages

began to be employed. The runner service is confined, as in the past, to places where other modes of conveyance are not available. Motor vehicles have been employed to carry mails in areas where there is no railway system and where there are motorable roads. Since 1862 the mail has been conveyed by rail to places which are served by rail. A railway mail service was established in the eighteen seventies and since 1919 first class mail and surcharged second class mail are being conveyed by air. In 1872, the management of the carriage of mails was taken over by the Central Government. The list of post-offices (given in Table XV of the Appendix) shows that in 1960-61 the district had 216 post-offices of which 40 were in Agra city and the rest in different tahsils and villages.

Telegraph Offices—Agra is one of the oldest places in India which was included in the Calcutta-Varanasi-Allahabad-Kanpur-Agra network as early as 1855. Some of the original granite pillars for carrying the wires can still be seen between Agra and Fundla. The District is served by 33 telegraph offices, 18 being located in Agra city and the rest at other places.

Telephone Service—The district has in all 24 public call offices, 13 being located in Agra city and the rest at other places. A telephone exchange with 24 working connections was set up at Agra in 1904. In 1922 a twenty-four-hour service was made available with three operators managing the telephone board and the old system was replaced by the central battery system. Further expansion was made in 1929 and 1935 and in 1940 a multiple type exchange was set up for expeditious service. Five years later a still bigger multiple exchange was installed in the city. A second telephone exchange with a capacity of 400 lines was installed at Belanganj in 1950, this area being the principal business centre of the city. In 1954 the network was expanded to 600 lines which in 1958 was increased to 1,100 line-exchanges.

A modern automatic telephone exchange with an initial capacity of 2,500 lines and possibilities of expansion up to 7,000 lines and estimated to cost Rs 28 lakhs, was installed in February, 1960, in its own new building to which 1,615 working telephone connections were transferred. In the following year in December, 2,700 connections with 156 extensions were functioning in this exchange.

The trunk call telephone traffic has also increased from 930 trunk calls a day in 1947 to about 38,000 a day in April, 1961, in which year 91 circuits as against 3 circuits in 1926 were working in the city. A number of carrier telephone systems have also been installed at Agra to provide better service to New Delhi, Bombay, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Kotah, Mathura, Kanpur, Farrukhabad, Jhansi, Hathras and Meerut.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATION

In 1961 the district of Agra stood thirtieth in the State according to area and it was eleventh in respect of population. A remarkable feature of the district is that a relatively large proportion of the population is engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. The returns of the census of 1951 show that 16.2 per cent of the inhabitants was non-agriculturist—a figure that is in marked contrast to the State average of 25.8 per cent. This is attributable to the presence of the cities of Agra and Firozabad and the towns of Fatehpur Sikri, Etmadpur, Tundla and Fatehabad which offer possibilities of employment in different industries. The majority of artisans and traders (such as potters, goldsmiths, silversmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters and grocers) also resort to agriculture as a secondary means of livelihood. The towns also employ a large number of people who take to agriculture periodically, working as industrial or transport workers, labourers or domestic servants in the urban areas and returning to their homes in the rural areas at the time of sowing and harvesting. The percentages of the urban population so engaged in Agra and Firozabad are 2.1 and 3.4 respectively, that of the urban population of the rest of the district being 4.2. It has been estimated that 15.7 per cent of the total population is engaged in production other than cultivation, 10.8 per cent being connected with commerce, 5.6 per cent with transport and 16.1 per cent with other services and miscellaneous occupations, the last group including persons employed in professions like medicine, law, teaching and the technical fields, both in the public and the private sectors and residing mostly in Agra. They are served by tailors, barbers, laundry-men and dhobis, gardeners, transport workers, domestic servants, etc., who form an appreciable portion of the urban population.

The district of Agra is known for its leather and glass industries, the processing of raw leather and the manufacture of finished leather goods being carried on chiefly in Agra and that of articles of glass in Firozabad. In Agra the leather industry provides employment for about 40,000 workers. The glass industry of the district employs about 12,000 persons who work in 148 units. The skilled workers, particularly those of Firozabad, manufacture bangles which are famous throughout India for their beauty and delicacy and beautiful small coloured animals and birds of blown glass.

Other manufacturers (the products of the various industries of the district) such as tin containers, steel trunks, safes, cast-iron weights, agricultural implements, brass and copper wires, cycle-parts,

carpets, durries, *niwar* (thick broad tape used as webbing for beds), hosiery, tents, ice and ice-products, cardboard boxes, furniture, pottery, baskets, toys, cords, etc., employ about 18,500 persons.

The district of Agra has the usual set-up of government offices and departments belonging to both the Central and the State Governments and to the local bodies, etc. The following statement gives an idea of the employment situation in these establishments as on March 31, 1961 :

Type of establishment			Number of estab- lishments	Number of employees
1			2	3
1.	Central Government	.. .. .	38	12,414
2.	State Government	.. .. .	88	13,649
3.	Quasi-Government	.. .. .	7	1,010
4.	(a) Municipal corporation and municipal boards	.. .. .	3	4,652
	(b) Local bodies (other than municipal corporation and boards)	.. .. .	12	2,801
Total			148	34,526

The Central and State Governments and also the local bodies provide various amenities for their employees in the form of provident fund benefits, life insurance, free medical treatment, housing and dearness allowances, loans to those earning up to Rs 6,000 per annum, pensions, advances for purchase of bicycles, etc. Gradual promotions and security of service are the additional attractions of government service. Railway employees are provided with residential quarters on nominal rent, free or concessional passes for travel, rest rooms and uniforms and free education for their children.

Government employees are free to form associations or unions to safeguard their service interests as recognised by the authorities.

Learned Professions

Education—Educational institutions are spread over the whole district of Agra. The university has nine affiliated colleges in the district which include a medical college, two engineering colleges and a women's training-college. the total number of teachers employed in these institutions being 445. At the close of the session of 1960-61, the number of teachers employed in the higher secondary schools in the district was 1,217; in the junior high schools it was 873 and in the primary schools it was 2,500, the number of teachers in the nursery schools being 21 and that of other teachers 27. The municipal corporation and the municipal boards in the district have their own educational institutions which are under their direct supervision, providing employment to 1,232 teachers.

The benefit of provident fund (contributory and general) is enjoyed by teachers in schools and colleges. In their own cadres they have formed associations to safeguard and promote their service interests. The pay

scales and other amenities given to teachers in government institutions are generally better than those allowed in private or aided institutions.

Medicine—On September 30, 1959, the number of persons employed in the medical and allied professions was 922, there being 128 physicians and surgeons, 32 physicians (20 Ayurvedic and 12 others), 385 nurses and nursing attendants, 47 midwives and health visitors, 145 pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians, 52 other medical and health technicians, 41 chemists, 6 pharmaceutical chemists and 12 veterinarians. Private medical practitioners generally dispense prescriptions at their own clinics without charging fees but residential visits are charged for (night rates being higher than day rates). The association formed by doctors in the district to safeguard their professional interests is a part of the Indian Medical Association.

Law—On September 30, 1959, there were 211 persons who were employed in the legal profession, the associations formed by them being three in number in the city of Agra: the Bar Association, Civil Courts; the Bar Association, Collectorate; and the Young Lawyers Association. These associations have been formed to promote mutual interests and brotherhood among the lawyers as well as to safeguard the interests pertaining to their profession.

Engineering—The offices of the following officers are located in the city of Agra and also employ several overseers and surveyors: the executive engineer (public works department), provincial division; the superintending engineer, II circle (public works department); the executive engineer, lower division Agra Canal (irrigation); the superintending engineer, V division, III circle (irrigation); the executive engineer, V division (local self-government engineering department); and the superintending engineer, II circle (local self-government engineering department). The number of civil engineers (including overseers) is 181, of mechanical engineers it is 60, of electrical engineers it is 19, of chemical engineers it is 76 and of surveyors it is 24.

There are other avenues in which many people take up employment in this district. Such persons are accountants and auditors (19), personnel and labour officers (114), historians and archaeologists (2), librarians (22), editors and journalists (24), laboratory assistants (137), religious workers (7), astrologers (2) and miscellaneous science and engineering technicians (17).

Domestic and Personal Service

On account of the increased cost of living the practice of employing domestic servants is on the wane. At present such servants are engaged in urban areas by people who are economically well off and in rural areas only by those well-to-do people who need help in agricultural operations such as tending and grazing cattle. Such servants hail mostly from the

rural areas, the neighbouring districts and the Kumaon and Garhwal regions of the Himalayas. They are usually low paid and receive their remuneration either in cash or in kind or in both forms. Often living accommodation is also provided by the employer. In 1961 the number of such servants (cooks, ayahs, etc.) was 3,102.

Formerly the barber occupied a position of considerable importance in Hindu as well as Muslim households. He (and his female counterpart) played a significant role on certain social and ceremonial occasions such as births, marriages, deaths, etc. Most barbers attended to their clientele on the roadside. But with the change in the social outlook leading to the gradual breaking up of the joint family system and the economic stress of modern conditions, he is no longer indispensable. Even his customary profession of hair cutting and shaving customers has been taken over by the small saloons, the charges being from twelve to twenty-five nP. for a shave and from thirty-seven nP. to a rupee for a hair-cut. Pavement barbers, however, are still a common feature of the city, towns and villages. The number of barbers in 1961 was 4,065.

In 1961 the number of persons employed in laundries and laundry services was 4,972, the number of dry-cleaners and pressers being 71. Often dhobis who work for people in the towns live in the adjacent villages and make weekly trips to the towns. The usual washing charges for a hundred clothes are eight rupees or eight to twelve nP. per garment, about half this amount being charged for a smaller garment.

Rising prices, a not so full wardrobe and uncertain delivery of laundered clothes have compelled people to do a certain amount of washing themselves at home, the clothes often being ironed by persons who move about with a mobile ironing unit.

A large number of tailors' shops have sprung up in the towns and often clothes are not sewn at home as was formerly the practice. In rural areas there is usually a village tailor who can make the simple types of garments worn by village folk such as *kurtas* (loose shirt), shirts, coats, pyjamas, etc. In 1961 the number of tailors and cutters was 5,701.

In 1961 the number of persons occupied in other spheres not enumerated above, was as follows: log felling and wood cutting, 323; quarrying 1,404; baking and selling bread etc. and making and selling sweets, 1,727; making precision instruments and repairing watches and clocks, 300 and making jewellery and ornaments, 2,562. The number of cycle-rickshaw drivers was 1,961; that of drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, 1,497; that of sculptors and modellers, 486; that of actors and related workers, 33; that of musicians and related workers, 611; that of dancers, 321; that of editors and journalists, 13; that of ordained religious workers, 685; and that of non-ordained religious workers, 801.

CHAPTER IX ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

The census of 1961 divides the population of the district into the categories of workers and non-workers, the former category comprising the following nine livelihood classes :

- I Cultivator
- II Agricultural labourer
- III Mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting and activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied spheres
- IV Household industry
- V Manufacturing other than household industry
- VI Construction (of roads, etc.)
- VII Trade and commerce
- VIII Transport, storage and communications
- IX Other services

The distribution of the total population of the district, according to these classes, is given in Table X of the Appendix. The following statement gives the percentages of workers and non-workers of the total population of the district and of the population of the rural and the urban areas under different livelihood classes :

Tract	Workers (percentage)										Non-workers		
	Total	Livelihood classes											
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX			
District total	..	..	30.6	13.6	1.5	0.2	1.9	3.9	0.5	2.7	1.4	4.9	69.4
Rural total	..	..	32.1	21.0	2.3	0.2	1.9	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.6	3.0	67.9
Urban total	..	..	27.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.9	7.9	0.9	5.5	2.7	8.2	72.1

In 1951 the number of agricultural workers (self-supporting persons classed according to their principal means of livelihood and earning dependants classed according to their secondary means of livelihood) was 2,71,267 (cultivators of owned and unowned land being 2,40,412 and agricultural labourers 30,855). According to the census of 1961 the total number of agricultural workers in the district is 2,82,418, of which 2,53,917 are cultivators and 28,501 agricultural labourers. Thus since 1951 there

has been an increase of 5.6 per cent in the categories of cultivators and a decrease of 7.6 per cent in that of agricultural labourers, the increase per hundred in the two categories in the whole of the State being 2.7 and 6.4 respectively.

Of the total workers in the district in 1961 those following agricultural pursuits (cultivators and agricultural labourers) comprised 49.5 per cent, 48.8 per cent belonging to the rural and 0.7 per cent to the urban areas. In the remaining classes the percentages of workers were 15.9 in class IX, 12.8 in class V, 8.8 in class VII, 6.1 in class IV, 4.5 in class VIII, 1.7 in class VI, and 0.7 in class III.

The proportion of workers in the district has been decreasing continually since 1921 when it was 44.6 per cent of the total population (agricultural 24.8 per cent and non-agricultural 19.8 per cent). In 1951 it declined to 33.0 per cent (agricultural 18.4 per cent and non-agricultural 14.6 per cent) and in 1961 to 30.6 per cent (agricultural 15.1 per cent and non-agricultural 15.5 per cent). The number of non-earning dependants has thus gone up from 55.4 per cent (agricultural 30.8 per cent and non-agricultural 24.6 per cent) in 1921 to 67.0 per cent (agricultural 35.3 per cent and non-agricultural 31.7 per cent) in 1951, the percentage of non-workers in 1961 being 69.4. The fall in the proportion of workers and the rise in that of non-earning dependants and non-workers is an index of increasing unemployment and underemployment.

In 1901 the proportion of the population depending on agriculture for its livelihood was 47.6 per cent, in 1911 it increased to 60.4 per cent and in 1921 it fell to 55.6 per cent. The actual number of persons who earn their livelihood through agricultural sources increased from 5,13,817 in 1921 to 8,06,189 in 1951, whereas the area of cultivated land remained almost the same during that period resulting in progressive fragmentation and subdivision of holdings and pressure on impoverished soil. As the census of 1961 does not give the corresponding information it is not possible to say what proportion of the population has been depending on agricultural and non-agricultural pursuits since 1951.

Details of the non-working population of the district, under the relevant categories, are given in the following statement :

Categories of non-working population	District total		Rural total		Urban total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Full-time students or children attending school	1,20,244	42,338	59,314	2,533	60,930	34,505
Persons engaged only in household duties	196	4,18,939	..	2,92,589	196	1,26,350

(Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dependants, infants and children not attending school and persons permanently disabled		3,32,022	3,63,545	2,16,344	2,32,372	1,15,678	1,31,173
Retired persons not reemployed, rentiers, persons living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or other persons of independent means ..		4,140	1,324	476	141	3,664	1,183
Beggars, vagrants, independent women (without indication of source of income) and others of unspecified sources of existence		1,053	164	492	33	561	131
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions ..		3,717	250	11	2	3,706	248
Persons seeking employment for the first time ..		2,186	17	513	3	1,673	14
Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..		1,724	14	229	..	1,495	14

General Level of Prices and Wages

Prices

The prices of food-grains in Agra city are available only from 1811 onwards. Generally the prices prevailing here are somewhat higher than those in rural areas. Though during the fifty years ending 1860 the district witnessed the famines of 1813-14, 1819, 1825 and 1837, the average prices of food-grains were very low, wheat being sold at 28 seers to the rupee, barley at 39 seers, gram at 36 seers, *juar* at 31 seers and *bajra* at 34 seers. The highest rates for wheat and barley were 44 seers and 16 seers respectively during the scarcity of 1838 and the lowest rates were 36 seers for wheat in 1829 and 1850 and 80 seers for barley in 1850. From 1861 to 1870, the average prices throughout the State rose to about 30 per cent owing to the scarcity of 1862 and they became stabilised at this level. During the decade wheat averaged 17.5 seers, barley 28.01 seers, gram 22.52 seers, *juar* 21.25 seers and *bajra* 23.27 seers to the rupee. In the following

ten years wheat averaged 18.21 seers, barley 24.91 seers, gram 22.0 seers, *juar* 22.7 seers and *bajra* 20.51 seers. The average prices would have been much lower had there been no famine in 1878, after which the prices showed a downward trend and fell rapidly. But in 1885 the prices rose again throughout the State owing to widespread economic causes such as the fall in the price of silver and the development of the export trade rather than to any seasonal failures. The average prices for the ten years ending 1893 were almost the same as in the preceding decade. In the following ten years (ending 1900) the price level went up a little and there was no indication of its falling, in fact the rates became higher than before owing not only to the famine of 1897 but also to the scarcity of 1900 and to the depletion of stocks through export; consequently the prices rose from 1891 to 1900, wheat averaging 15.34 seers, barley 20 seers, gram 18.55 seers, *juar* 19 seers and *bajra* 17.12 seers per rupee. Then the prices drifted to lower levels though in 1901 the rates were still, to a considerable degree, in excess of those ruling prior to 1886. The intermittent and deficient rains of 1905 followed by severe frost coupled with the failure of the monsoon in 1907 resulted in the declaration of scarcity on December 18, 1907, and operations to combat the famine were started a month later. The average prices prevailing in 1908 were 7.65 seers for wheat, 11.50 seers for barley, 9.24 seers for gram, 10.38 seers for *juar* and 9.64 seers for *bajra* to the rupee. The average prices for the decade 1901-10 were, however, cheaper than those prevailing in 1908 and they stood at : wheat 11.75 seers, barley 17.69 seers, gram 15.69 seers, *juar* 17.1 seers and *bajra* 11.24 seers to the rupee. There was a slight rise during 1910-13 and another in 1914 when the First World War broke out, the price level standing at 8.75 seers for wheat, 10.91 seers for barley and 10.50 seers for gram to the rupee. As a result of the war, there occurred a rapid but gradual rise in the years that followed and in 1921 the price level touched the highest point ever attained till then, the rates being 4.81 seers for wheat, 7.62 seers for barley and 7.75 seers for gram. The prices fluctuated from the year 1922 to 1929, the variations being more marked in the case of barley and gram than in that of wheat. In 1929 the prices were : wheat 7.31 seers, barley 9.25 seers and gram 7.37 seers for a rupee. The world-wide slump in prices started in 1930 and the following years witnessed a continuous and severe depression. In 1931 the prices in the city touched the level of the decade 1891-1900 being wheat 16 seers, barley 21.5 seers, gram 19 seers and rice 8.75 seers for a rupee. After April, 1931, there was a slight rise but in September the prices again tended to decline. The contraction of currency, depression in trade, and abundant supplies of grain were responsible for this depression. In November, 1931, an upward trend appeared and a progressive rise in the prices continued (due to the poor *kharif* harvest and to an absence of winter rains) till the *rabi* crops came into the market. The prices in September, 1932, were : wheat 10.81 seers, barley 15.75 seers, gram 15.25 seers and rice 9.75 seers for a rupee. The

prices in 1934 were not appreciably above the 1931 level and they remained low in 1935 and in the first half of 1936 but in the second half of the year there was an upward trend though no benefit accrued to the agriculturists as the *rabi* crop had already been sold. The prices were steady in 1937 and were at a slightly higher level than in 1936 (being almost the same as in 1932) but recorded a modest rise in 1938 when they stood as follows: wheat 13.62 seers, barley 17.50 seers, gram 13.62 seers, and rice 8.37 seers per rupee. After the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 there was a steep rise in the prices of food-grains and other commodities, speculation and profiteering being rampant. As a result of the war stringent measures were taken in 1940 under the Defence of India Rules which prevented, to some extent, a further rise. In 1941 prices were fixed (though they were slightly modified from time to time) after considering the rates that prevailed in the neighbouring districts and the weather conditions. Even then a level higher than that prevailing during the First World War was reached. There was a decline in the rates of *bajra*, *juar* and barely as compared with those prevailing in 1940. In 1941 the prices were : rice 5.79 seers, wheat 8.0 seers and gram 11.1 seers for a rupee and in that year wheat, sugar and kerosene oil were issued to the public under a system of permits, which continued till November, 1943, when partial rationing was introduced. Food-grains were available in the open market whereas rice, wheat, gram, barley, *bajra*, maize, kerosene oil and sugar were also available in the ration shops. Conditions did not improve even after the introduction of partial rationing. Supplies of food-grains to the markets were inadequate and the prices went up further in September, 1944, being 1.5 seers for rice, 3.25 seers for wheat and 1.62 seers for gram to the rupee. Consequently total rationing (which meant that rationed commodities could be bought only from government ration shops) was introduced in Agra city and Ferozabad town from June 1 and June 16, 1945, respectively. As scarcity of food-grains was also experienced in the other areas of the district, a rationing scheme was adopted according to which government servants getting less than a hundred rupees a month were entitled to buy their rations from ration shops, each tahsil headquarters having one such shop. On February 1, 1948, total rationing was replaced by partial rationing which continued till the middle of May but soon after the prices of wheat and rice began to move up exorbitantly and reached the highest level of all times up to the present, whereas those of gram and barley continued to fluctuate. As a result, partial rationing was re-introduced from August 16 for government servants and from September 1 for others having an income of a hundred rupees a month or less. The prices prevailing in the open markets were : rice 1.12 seers, wheat 1.50 seers and gram 2.87 seers for a rupee whereas the prices of rationed food-grains were : rice 2.5 seers, wheat 2.60 and gram 3.12 seers. Persons getting more than a hundred rupees per month could not easily get food-grains at reasonable rates from the open market ; therefore in the

second fortnight of January, 1949, partial rationing was converted into a hundred per cent rationing (that is to say, rationing for every body but with the grain markets functioning normally) which from September 1, 1949, was replaced by total rationing, the food-grains affected being rice, wheat, gram, barley, *juar* (and the mixtures of all these except rice) and *bejhar*, *soojee*, *serayan*, *laiya* and *chura*. Total rationing was continued till June, 1952, though gram was decontrolled in 1950 and could be sold in the market subject to the maximum controlled price which was thirteen rupees a maund. From July 1, 1952, open markets were allowed to deal freely in food-grains under the hundred per cent rationing scheme. The price in the open market of rice was 1.19 seers, of wheat 1.81 seers and of gram 2.19 seers for a rupee and the price of the food-grains available in the ration shops were : rice 2.00 seers, wheat 2.50 seers and gram 3.00 seers for a rupee. Prices went further up in the beginning of 1953 but they drifted to lower levels in the next two years, food-grains being available in abundance in the open market, the prices being governed by the principle of demand and supply. The rates in September, 1955, were 1.72 seers for rice, 3.33 seers for wheat and 6.6 seers for gram per rupee, the fall being 31.5 per cent for rice, 45.7 per cent for wheat and 66.9 per cent for gram over the prices prevailing in September, 1952. In 1956 the price of rice recorded a further fall but the prices of wheat and gram began to shoot up as a result of which, in February, 1956, government started selling wheat at rates lower than those prevailing in the open market. As the price of wheat came down, this scheme was withdrawn in April, 1956, but was re-started from August, 1956, when the price went up. In 1956 there were forty-three relief quota shops functioning in Agra city which sold wheat at the rate of 2.75 seers per rupee as against that of 2.25 seers per rupee prevailing in the open market. The rising trend was thus arrested by wheat being sold in fair price shops. The scheme was again withdrawn on May 1, 1957, after which the price went up considerably because of the excessive rains when the *kharif* crop was badly damaged, a condition which precluded the sowing of certain other *kharif* crops as well. The rates were : rice 1.42 seers, wheat 1.60 seers, and gram 2.22 seers for a rupee. The rise over the prices of 1955 was 75 per cent for rice, 108.3 per cent for wheat and 200 per cent for gram. In October, 1958, under a new rule, persons having an income up to Rs 150 per month were allowed the facility of getting their wheat and wheat flour from the fair price shops, which were 205 in number in 1958-59. As a result the prices began to show a downward trend in 1959, the prices standing at 1.66 seers for rice, 2.00 seers for wheat and 2.50 seers for gram in the open market, those in the fair price shops being 2.31 seers for rice, 2.62 seers for imported wheat and 2.31 seers for gram per rupee. In 1960-61 the number of the fair price shops in the district was increased to 238, the rates prevailing in September, 1960, being almost the same as those of September of the previous year.

The following statement gives the retail prices of rice, wheat and gram in rupee per maund in Agra city from 1938 to 1960 :

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Rice	4.8	5.5	6.9				26.6	16.0	16.0*	16.0*	35.7	20.0*	20.0*
Wheat	2.93	3.9	5.0				12.3	11.2	11.2*	11.2*	26.6	16.0*	16.0*
Gram	2.5	3.2	3.6				8.6	7.6	7.6*	7.6*	13.9	12.3*	12.3*

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Rice	20.0*	20.0*	25.0	25.0	22.0	16.0	23.0	28.0	24.0	26.0
Wheat	16.0*	16.0*	20.0	13.0	12.0	16.0	16.0	25.0	20.0	19.0
Gram	12.3*	12.3*	15.0	11.0	6.0	13.25	13.0	18.0	16.0	16.0

Wages

Urban Wages—The wages described here relate to Agra city only and give a rough indication of the broad levels of wages or rates for certain occupations. The common wage for a casual labourer varies from Rs 1.50 to Rs 2.50 per day, the rates even in Kanpur, which is the biggest industrial centre in the State, not being higher. The wages of a porter for carrying a maund of load for a mile are from 37 to 62 naye paise, 50 naye paise being the usual amount paid. Domestic servants are paid their wages by the month and in cash, the amount varying according to weather they are given food as well or not. When food is given the wages are lower, usually being from 20 to 30 rupees a month. The wages when no food is given vary from 40 to 60 rupees a month. Chowkidars are usually paid by the month and their wages are almost on a par with those of domestic servants who do not get food. Gardeners are also paid at monthly rates the wages varying from 30 to 60 rupees. The rates for turning a maund of wood into fuel are usually 37 naye paise. The monthly rates per herdsman for grazing a cow and a buffalo vary from 1.25 to 2.50 rupees and 2 to 4 rupees respectively. A blacksmith's and a carpenter's daily wages range from 3 to 5 rupees as a rule. Motor drivers are usually paid from Rs 100 to Rs 150 per month, which is the highest monthly wage of the occupations mentioned here. Tailors' charges are Rs 5.50 to Rs 10.00 for a cotton suit, 87 naye paise to Rs 1.50 for a long-sleeved man's cotton shirt and Re 1 to Rs 2 for a woman's blouse. Midwives are paid for assisting at the birth of a child, the rate varying from 5 to 10 rupees when a boy is born and nearly half when a girl is born. The rates for laundering are from 10 to 15 rupees per hundred clothes and vary from 6 to 19 naye

*Rates of rationed food-grains.

Total rationing period from (i) June 1, 1945 to March 31, 1948, (ii) September 1, 1949 to June 30, 1952.

paise per garment. Barbers are paid for a shave and hair-cut, the usual rate for the former ranging from 12 to 25 naye paise and from 37 naye paise to a rupee for the latter. A scavenger is usually paid a rupee a month for attending a house with only one latrine, for one visit a day.

Rural Wages—It is difficult to assess the effect of the rise in prices on agricultural wages which are commonly paid in grain and are little influenced by the fluctuations of the market. In the district the usual daily wage in 1880 was two or two and a half seers of coarse grains though a cash wage up to three rupees per month was paid by some landlords to labourers employed on a permanent basis. The common cash wage was two annas a day for watering fields and other similar work but in the decade 1901–10 is increased from four to five rupees a month. In other districts the rates were almost the same. In harvesting operations as a rule, payments were made in kind, the reaper being allowed to take three to five seers per day of the crop (including the stalks). Women and children also find employment in large numbers in agricultural occupations, their wages being three-fourths and one-half respectively of the men's wages. After the disturbances of 1857 the wages of skilled labourers went very high. In Agra city the wages of masons, blacksmiths and other skilled workers were eight to twelve rupees a month, the average being Rs 7.50 in the rural areas. With the rise in prices during the decade 1901–10 the wages of agricultural labourers also went up, the average cash wage per month being Rs 7.50 for men, Rs 6 for women and Rs 4 for children, whereas those of the carpenters, blacksmiths and masons rose to Rs 15 per head per month. With the rise in prices in 1923 the average daily wages for a man, woman and child also went upto Re 0.5, Re 0.37 and Re 0.31 respectively. A carpenter and a blacksmith each got from Rs 1.25 to 1.75 per day and a mason from Re 1.00 to Rs 1.25. But ten years later wages went down as a result of the worldwide economic depression which started in 1930, the fall, however, not being as marked as in the case of prices.

A survey was made during the seventh quinquennial enquiry into rural wages by the economics and statistics department, U. P., in December, 1944, which showed that payments to labourers were usually made in one or more of the following forms : a daily or monthly wage in cash or grain ; daily refreshments ; and six-monthly payments in grain at the time of the harvests, the last form of payment being usually made to such workers as carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., who were engaged more or less throughout the season for carrying out repairs to ploughs and other agricultural implements, the payment in grain being fixed per plough repaired. Reapers and threshers are generally paid in kind. Carpenters, blacksmiths, well-sinkers, tailors, oilmen and herdsman usually work on contract on a piece-rate system. Those who render help at the time of ceremonial functions receive additional customary payments in cash or clothing (or both), or

grain or clothing (or both). The following statement indicates the method of payment in vogue for different occupations in the district :

Occupation	Method of payment	Period of payment
Blacksmithery ..	Cash or grain ..	Daily or annually
Carpentry ..	Cash and grain ..	Annually
Barber's work ..	Cash or grain ..	Annually
Irrigation ..	Grain ..	Daily
Ploughing ..	Cash ..	..
Reaping ..	Cash and grain ..	Daily
Scavenging ..	Cash and grain ..	..
Washing clothes ..	Cash or grain ..	Six-monthly (piece rate)
Weeding ..	Cash or grain or both; cash and supplementary wages	Daily

Sometimes supplementary wages in the form of refreshments or a meal are also combined with the wages paid in either cash or kind. During periods of scarcity and when the prices of food-grains are high, these supplements have proved to be very helpful.

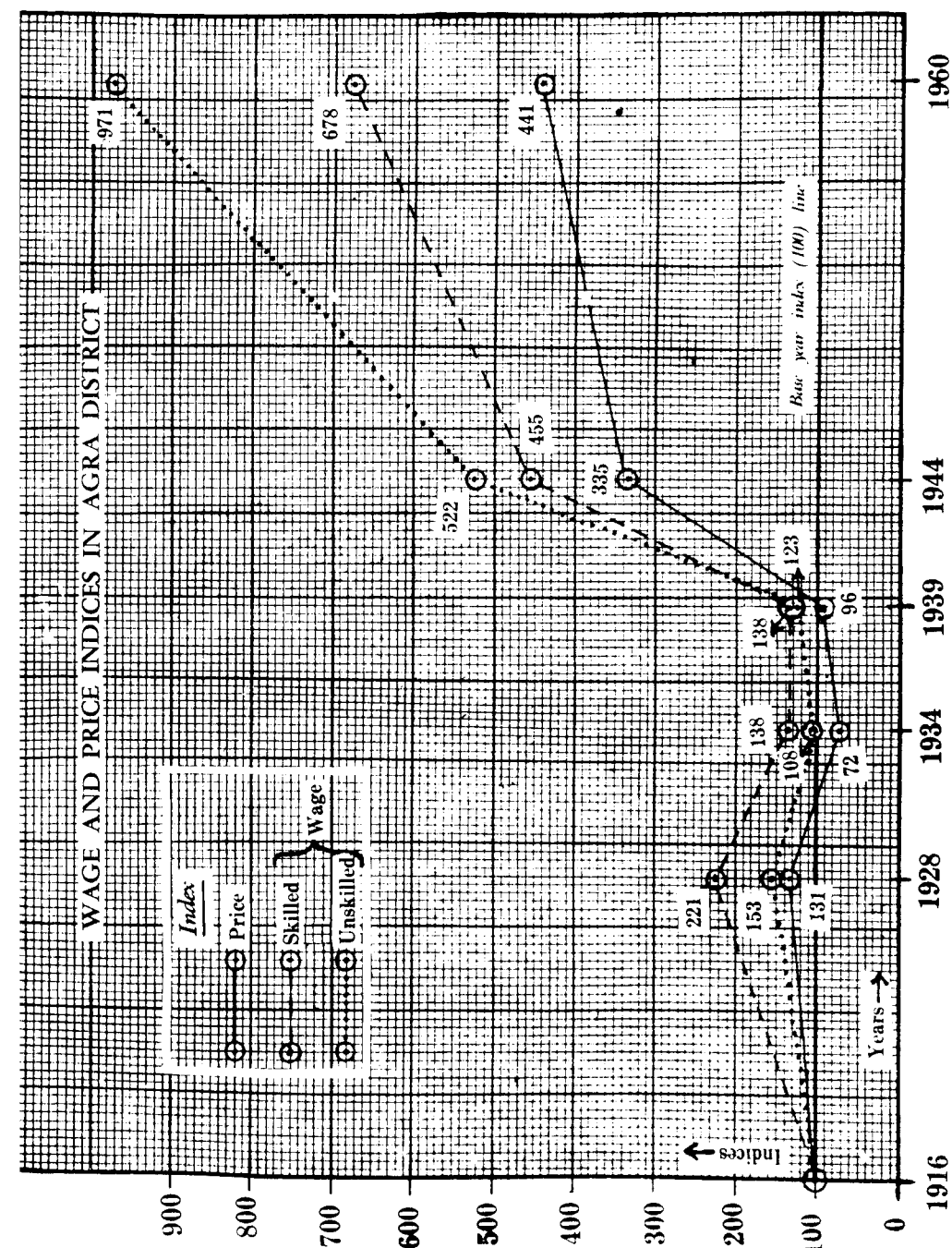
Working hours are usually from sunrise to sunset with a rest interval of at least an hour. The statement below gives the average working hours and rest intervals and the wages in rupees for some of the occupations of the district :

Occupation	Wages per day (in rupees)	Hours of work	Hour of rest interval
Weeding ..	2.00	8	1
Reaping ..	3.00	9 to 10	1
Irrigation ..	2.00	8	1
Ploughing ..	2.00	8	1

Relative Rise in Prices and Wages

The wage indices of skilled and unskilled labourers obtaining in 1916, 1928, 1934, 1939, 1944 and 1960 have been compared with the price indices for the same years in the following statement and graph :

Year	Indices		
	Price	Wage	
		Unskilled labour	Skilled labour (carpenter)
1916	100	100	100
1928	131	153	221
1934	72	108	138
1939	96	123	138
1944	335	522	455
1960	441	971	678



The lowest level is that of the year 1934 which was reached during the worldwide economic depression in prices that had set in about 1930 ; the figures of 1939 show that the indices had begun to recover from the fall when the Second World War broke out in September, 1939. The statement shows that while prices were rising wages also went up but in a much higher proportion.

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

Employers, Employees and Workers

In 1961 in the non-household industries and services of both the private and the public sectors in the district there were 26,081 employers (including 521 women) in the urban areas and 2,644 (including 130 women) in the rural areas, the number of employees being 99,491 (including 4,156 women) and 35,602 (including 893 women) respectively. The numbers of single workers and of family workers in the district are 79,688 (the women numbering 3,864) and 9,279 (the women numbering 1,480) respectively, the numbers of workers in the urban areas in both these groups being 39,870 (including 1,381 women) and 4,328 (including 149 women) respectively.

In the sphere of household industry in the district there were only 3,289 employees (1,425 in the rural and 1,864 in the urban areas) or 2.4 per cent of the number in non-household industries. The total number of employers, single workers and family workers is 31,777 (including 3,468 women) which is about 12.5 per cent of the number in non-household industries, the numbers in the rural and urban areas being 21,071 and 10,706 respectively.

Sources of Labour

There has been considerable expansion in the industrial sphere in the district. The educational and training facilities for supplying technical, professional and other skilled personnel to the employment market are also expanding. Apart from the existing engineering and technical colleges at Dayalbagh, Agra, there are other technical and vocational institutions imparting training in different crafts and other vocational trades. There is, therefore, scope for a flow of workers to the local employment market.

The unskilled labour employed in industries is mainly local and is usually drawn from the rural areas of the district. Being a district which is on the border of another State (Madhya Pradesh), Agra also attracts workers from outside Uttar Pradesh.

Employment Exchange

The employment exchange at Agra was established in 1945, under the administrative control of the Government of India, for assisting only ex-service military men in finding suitable employment for them. In 1948, it

also started serving all candidates seeking employment and employers in the private and public sectors. Since then the exchange has been expanding its activities and is now a sub-regional employment exchange having within its administrative control the employment exchanges at Aligarh, Etah, Hathras, Mainpuri and Mathura. On November 30, 1956, all these exchanges were placed under the control of the State Government.

Vacancies occurring in the different departments of the Central Government are also communicated to the employment exchange which is instrumental in getting placed a large number of persons applying for posts in the air force, the central ordnance depot and 509 army base workshops, etc. The State Government also utilises the services of the exchange and the main organisations and offices which receive the highest number of submissions from the exchange are the municipal corporation, Agra, the offices of the medical officer of health and the sales tax officer.

A vocational guidance section has also been started in this exchange under an officer who has received intensive training in psychological and aptitude testing. He affords guidance to the candidates after studying their physical characteristics, mental abilities, interests, personality, etc., in respect of their suitability for the job.

Statistics collected by the employment exchange, Agra, show that as many as 10,037 persons (including 299 women) got themselves registered during the quarter ending September, 1960, for being assisted in finding employment. Of the total number of candidates registered, the following numbers hailed from the spheres indicated :

Sphere					Number of persons	Percentage
Labour market	..	..	..	..	4,063	40.5
Agricultural	..	..	..	..	2,882	28.7
Minor groups	..	..	..	..	2,393	23.8
Manufacturing	..	..	..	..	476	4.7
Construction	..	..	..	..	115	1.2
Transport, storage and communications	..	..	..	..	76	0.7
Trade and commerce	..	..	..	..	31	0.3
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	..	..	..	..	4	0.1

The cumulative total of unemployed persons remaining on the live register of the employment exchange at the end of September, 1960, rose to 15,171 (518 being women) of whom 1,504 persons (10.3 per cent) were seeking professional, technical and related jobs, 31 (or 0.2 per cent) were seeking administrative, executive and managerial jobs, 3,125 (or 20.6 per cent) clerical or related jobs, 2,001 (or 13.2 per cent) were craftsmen and the remaining 8,450 (or 55.7 per cent) were seeking unskilled jobs.

The following statement gives a comparative analysis of the number of persons who were unemployed during the quarter ending September, 1960 :

	Men	Women
Illiterates and non-matriculates	9,754	479
Matriculates	2,931	26
Intermediates	1,287	9
Graduates	681	4

Demand for Workers—Employers notified 1,009 vacancies (951 for men and 58 for women) to the exchange during the quarter ending September, 1960. Of the total vacancies 82 (or 8.1 per cent) were notified by private employers and the remaining 927 (or 91.9 per cent) by employers of the public sector. An industrial analysis of the vacancies notified revealed that of the local vacancies 67.8 per cent was notified by various services (in the private and public sectors), 7.2 per cent by manufacturing concerns, 19.6 per cent by those requiring personnel for the construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, railways, waterways, reservoirs, telegraph and telephone lines, etc., 1.3 per cent by concerns dealing in electricity, gas and water and 4.1 per cent by employers concerned with transport and storage. According to an occupational analysis of the vacancies notified, 29.5 per cent was for professional, technical and related works, 5.8 per cent for administrative, executive and managerial works, 12.7 per cent for clerical and related works, 16.1 per cent for craftsmen and other skilled workers and the remaining 35.9 per cent for unskilled persons.

Placings in Employment—During the quarter ending September, 1960, the exchange was able to find employment for 589 persons (as against 1,009 vacancies notified by employers), 8.3 per cent being placed in professional, technical and related jobs, 0.7 per cent in administrative, executive and managerial posts, 16.1 per cent in clerical and related jobs, 21.1 per cent in crafts and other skilled jobs, the remaining 53.8 per cent being found employment in unskilled jobs requiring mostly manual work.

Workers in Short and Surplus Supply—Based on the report of employers in both the private and the public sectors for the quarter ending September, 1960, and on the basis of the experience of the Agra employment exchange in regard to the difficulties experienced in filling up vacancies, the following types of workers are usually not easily available:

Professional and technical workers

Glass technologists
Trained teachers (Science and Agriculture)
X-ray technicians
Trained women compounders
Health visitors
Trained nurses and midwives

Clerical and like workers

Stenographers
Hindi and English typists
Experienced salesmen

Craftsmen

Woollen carpet weavers
Experienced fitters
Experienced turners
Hindi-English compositors
Block makers
Moulders
Electroplaters

According to the register of the employment exchange the supply of workers in the following categories is greater than the demand:

Clerical workers, store-keepers, drivers, cleaners, carpenters, masons, tailors, bootmakers, peons, chowkidars, sweepers, unskilled workers and manual labourers.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Before the planning department came into existence the work of rural development was looked after by the rural development association with a non-official as its chairman, one of the subdivisional officers being the honorary secretary, the rest of the staff consisting of a rural development

inspector, an assistant rural development inspector, a scout master, an organiser for each rural development circle, men and women organisers, an audit organiser (for three or four districts) and two clerks. The main functions of the association were the undertaking of certain development activities such as the making and improvement of kutchha roads, provision of drinking-water supplies, educational facilities and organisation of cultural activities.

With the enactment of the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, village panchayats were formed as units of village administration. In 1950 the set-up for planning and development was reorganised and the district development association was replaced by the district planning committee, which had a number of sub-committees, for the preparation and co-ordinated execution of the schemes of development. The district magistrate was the chairman and the district planning officer the secretary. The functions of the district planning committee generally were the formation of plans for the district with specific targets and time schedules, keeping in view local needs and resources, fixing priorities within the plan, reviewing the progress of the plan and assessing and assigning causes for shortfalls, etc. and taking necessary steps for the satisfactory execution of plan schemes by enlisting the co-operation of non-officials, creating popular support and inspiring ideas of self-help and self-reliance in the people of the rural areas.

In 1958 the district planning committee was dissolved, its place being taken by the newly formed Antarim Zila Parishad.

On April 1, 1951, the State Government launched the First Five-year Plan and to execute the development programmes, the district was divided into development blocks with due regard to the tahsil boundaries. Originally the evolution of such a block covered four stages: shadow, national extension service, intensive development and post-intensive development, each having a fixed monetary provision. The last three stages were abolished on April 1, 1958, two stages, Stage I and Stage II, being introduced. The former is the intensive development phase and it includes all the blocks in the national extension service stage in existence on April 1, 1958, or those opened thereafter. The latter which is the post-intensive phase has been designed to intensify the operation of the method of community development in its most comprehensive aspect. It includes all the post-intensive development blocks which were in existence on April 1, 1958, or those which entered the stage thereafter. The period of operation of these two stages is of five years each. Before entering Stage I each block has to put in a year of pre-extension activities exclusively in the field of agriculture and is said to be in the pre-extension stage. The blocks in which no Plan activity is carried out are placed in the Shadow stage and have to wait to enter the pre-extension phase.

The details of the blocks now functioning in the district are given in the following statement :

Tahsil	Name of block	Date of inauguration	Stage	Goan Sabha	Population as in 1961
Agra	Barauli Ahir	April 1, 1961	Pre-extension	73	76,687
Do.	Bichpuri	January 26, 1956	Stage I	41	50,970
Agra and Kiraoli.	Akola	October 1, 1953	Stage II	39	58,274
Bah	Bah	October 2, 1953	Stage II	61	56,136
Do.	Jaitpur Kalan	..	Shadow	63	60,043
Do.	Pinahat	October 2, 1956	Stage I	43	53,909
Etmadpur	Etmadpur	..	Shadow	56	67,435
Do.	Khandauli	..	Shadow	44	77,817
Do.	Tundla	July 1, 1957	Stage I	58	77,998
Fatehabad	Fatehabad	April 1, 1956	Stage I	87	79,815
Do.	Shamshabad	October 2, 1956	Stage I	62	73,079
Firozabad	Firozabad	..	Shadow	86	90,730
Do.	Kotla	..	Shadow	68	74,758
Kheragarh	Jagner	October 2, 1956	Stage I	30	41,984
Do.	Kheragarh	January 26, 1954	Stage II	40	62,971
Do.	Saiyan	October 2, 1956	Stage II	51	63,850
Kiraoli	Fatehpur Sikri	April 1, 1958	Stage I	63	5,334
Do.	Kiraoli	October 1, 1960	Pre-extension	57	72,368

The district officer is responsible for securing co-ordination and co-operation in the preparation and execution of the development schemes of the district and he works through the district planning officer who has under him a district level officer (who has his own staff) for each of the following fields of activities: agriculture, co-operatives, animal husbandry, Prantiya Rakshak Dal, Panchayat Raj and Harijan Welfare. The district planning officer is also the *ex-officio* district panchayat officer and the chief executive officer of the Antarim Zila Parishad.

At the block level the administrative control is that of the block development officer who also works under the district planning officer. He has under him group level workers known as assistant development officers who are subject-matter specialists of panchayats, co-operatives, agriculture, animal husbandry, social education, etc. Some development

blocks also have assistant development officers for furthering social education among village women. The construction works are looked after by an assistant development officer (works). The block development officer is responsible for co-ordinating the development activities, energising the block staff and planning work in such a way that the maximum benefit is derived out of the available sources. At the village level there are *gram sevaks* (village level workers) who are trained multipurpose workers.

To advise and assist the block staff in the planning and execution of the development programmes there is a block development committee in each block which has a non-official, permanent and elected president and two elected vice-presidents, the block development officer being the *ex-officio* secretary.

To enrol the support of the village people functional sub-committees of the block development committees (known as *krishi evam utpadan samiti* and *kalyan samiti*) have also been formed at the village and block levels.

The work done during the First and Second Plan periods in the different spheres has been mentioned in the relevant chapters of this volume. The following paragraphs have, therefore, been confined to an account of the activities of the departments of information and panchayat raj and of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal.

Information Department

The activities of the department are carried on by the two information centres—one at Agra and the other at Firozabad. The former was opened in 1956-57 and the latter in 1957-58. Both are run under the guidance and supervision of the district information officer. To educate the public about the various development schemes of the district, the State and the country, illustrated posters, statistical charts, pamphlets and other allied reading material, such as daily newspapers, magazines and books in Hindi and Urdu are placed in the reading-rooms of the information centres. Sometimes literature regarding planning is also distributed free of cost. To make these centres more popular film shows, puppet shows and other cultural and recreational activities are also organised from time to time. Under the community listening programme a radio has been given to each information centre. During the First Plan period 503 radios and 5 in the Second Plan period were distributed in the rural areas and about 500 film shows were organised during each Plan period under this programme.

In the important fairs of Batcheswar, Kailash, Shitala, etc., temporary information centres are also set up to publicise the activities under the Plans. Family planning meets have also been organised in the blocks of Akola, Bichpuri, Fatehabad and Kheragarh by the information department. Local daily and weekly newspapers are scrutinised in the information office

and relevant cuttings are forwarded to the departments concerned by the district officer, Agra. The district information officer also advises the block development officers with regard to the running of the information centres in their blocks.

Prantiya Rakshak Dal

The members of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal are recruited on a voluntary and honorary basis, there being in the district 139 *halqa sardars* (circle leaders), 1,019 group leaders, an equal number of section leaders and 12,876 *rakshaks* (guards). During the First Plan period 125 persons were trained in the use of arms and under the Second Plan the number rose to 155. In each Plan period about 225 persons were given physical training without arms. Forty-six wrestling bouts in the First Plan period and 479 in the Second Plan period were arranged and the number of wrestling rings constructed were 101 and 333 respectively. The development works done by the organization during both the Plan periods include the making of 151 miles of roads, the repairs of 165 miles of roads, the construction of small water channels about 22 miles in length, the repair of 27 miles of such channels or *gools*, the construction of dams measuring 3 miles in length and that of drains about 11 miles in length. 784 soakage pits and 17 wells were also constructed during both the Plan periods and the number of trees planted was about 35,000.

Panchayat Raj Department

The main activities of the department are the construction of roads, bridges, culverts, Gandhi *chabutras* (platforms), panchayat *ghars* (houses), erection of lamp-posts, etc., and the realisation of panchayat tax. The achievements during the First and the Second Plan periods have been given in the following statement:

Activity	Achievements (Number/length/amount)	
	First Plan period	Second Plan period
Construction of metalled roads	13 miles, 3 furlongs and 137 yards	19 miles, 3 furlongs and 70 yards
Construction of unmetalled roads	849 miles, 2 furlongs and 203 yards	471 miles, 2 furlongs and 47 yards
Repair of metalled roads ..	5 miles, 7 furlongs and 6 yards	27 miles, 2 furlongs and 88 yards
Repair of unmetalled roads ..	992 miles, 7 furlongs and 185 yards	305 miles, 6 furlongs and 109 yards
Construction of bridges ..	..	9
Construction of culverts ..	75	795
Erection of lamp-posts ..	1,623	840
Construction of Gandhi <i>chabutras</i>	583	22
Construction of panchayat <i>ghars</i>	96	109
Realisation of panchayat tax	Rs 8,68,390	Rs 12,93,010

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Agra is the seat of the headquarters of the commissioner of the Agra Division which consists of the five districts of Agra, Aligarh, Etah, Mainpuri and Mathura. For the execution of general administration the Division has been placed under a commissioner whose official status is that of the head of a department. He is the connecting link between the government and the districts placed under him over which he exercises general administrative powers. He has also been made responsible generally for the supervision of the planning and development work in the five districts of the Agra Division and is also responsible for the over-all supervision of the local bodies of the district.

District Subdivisions

The district occupies the western corner of Uttar Pradesh. To facilitate the work of revenue and general administration, it has been divided into seven *tahsils* two of which, Etmadpur and Firozabad, lie north of the Yamuna and the remaining five, Agra, Fatehabad, Bah, Kheragarh and Kiraoli, to its south. Each of the *tahsils* is continuous with a *pargana* of the same name. *Pargana Bah* was formerly known as *Pinahat*, the headquarters being transferred from *Pinahat* to *Bah* in 1882. The *Kiraoli* *tahsil* comprises the old *pargana* of *Fatehpur Sikri*, the transfer of the *tahsil* headquarters having taken place in 1850. For the purpose of administrative convenience the district of Agra has been divided into four subdivisions, Agra *tahsil* (excluding the area under the municipal corporation of Agra), Bah-Fatehabad, Kiraoli-Kheragarh and Etmadpur-Firozabad.

District Staff

In accordance with the old set-up, when Agra was one of the regulated provinces, the district officer is still designated the collector. As a magistrate he exercises the powers specified under the Code of Criminal Procedure and various special Acts. The district police being subordinated to him, he is the highest authority responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. As collector his authority extends to the collection of land revenue and other dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue. He also maintains the land records, keeps them up to date and is in ultimate charge of the government treasury in the district. He is also responsible for the implementation in the district of the schemes under the Five-year Plans. He is thus the representative of the government and commands both magisterial and executive powers and is the nucleus of all governmental activities in the district.

The collector has under him four subdivisional officers with whose help he runs the administration. Each of them holds charge of a subdivision comprising two tahsils, save that the Agra subdivision has only one, there thus being seven tahsils, each with its own resident tahsildar whose main duty is to collect revenue and who also exercises magisterial powers and is assisted by a *naib* tahsildar (there being one in each tahsil and three in the headquarters, making nine in all). The tahsil is further divided into *kamungo* and *lekhpal* (formerly known as *patwari*) circles.

The numbers of circles in each tahsil are given below :

Tahsil	Number of <i>kamungo</i> circles	Number of <i>lekhpal</i> circles
Agra	2	35
Bah	3	18
Etmadpur	2	49
Fatehabad	2	41
Firozabad	2	36
Khergarh	3	49
Kiraoli	3	54

There are also a special tahsildar for the purpose of income-tax, seven *naib* tahsildars for the work of zamindari abolition compensation, eight for the collection of revenue, one for large holdings and one for sales tax. There are also an additional district magistrate (protocol) who is deputed only for three months during the winter (which is the season when distinguished people visit this historic city), an additional district magistrate-cum-additional-collector, a district planning officer, two treasury officers, a special officer (consolidation), a city magistrate, six judicial officers, a magistrate for motor transport (with his headquarters at Aligarh) who holds court for three days at Agra and for three days at Aligarh (alternately every week), two special railway magistrates (who try cases in respect of ticketless travelling and other offences), a district supply officer-cum-town-rationing officer and a district relief and rehabilitation and settlement officer.

The other important pillar to support the structure of the administration is the judiciary. In addition to the stipendiary magistrates deputed for criminal justice there are also five honorary magistrates with first class powers in this district, the entire district being placed under their jurisdiction. As there are no territorial divisions for the hearing of cases,

they are usually transferred from one court to another in accordance with administrative requirements. There are four benches in the district, each as a whole exercising first class powers whereas the presiding magistrates individually command second or third class powers. The jurisdiction of the Agra bench and the Tundla bench extends over the entire district but the jurisdiction of the city bench covers the area under the Agra Nagar Mahapalika. The jurisdiction of the Firozabad bench extends over the tahsil and town of Firozabad only. There was yet another bench known as the cantonment bench which was abolished in October, 1959. Each of these four benches is presided over by three magistrates except the Tundla bench which has only two. The sessions judge is the next and highest appellate authority in the district against the decisions of the magistrates in respect of criminal cases.

The police force, which plays an important role in the life of the district, is headed by the senior superintendent of police who is assisted by a superintendent of police, both exercising their powers under the U. P. Police Regulation Act. There are six deputy superintendents of police. For the purpose of police territorial administration, the district has been divided into four circles which are divided into *thanas*, each being under the charge of a station officer who is generally of the rank of a sub-inspector. The station officer is helped in his work by a second officer, head constables and constables varying in number according to the amount of work at the *thana*.

Other Officers

The following are the district level officers, each being responsible to the head of the department concerned, their designations giving clue to the nature of the work they do :

Assistant District Panchayat Raj Officer
 Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies
 Civil Surgeon
 District Agriculture Officer
 District Agriculture Soil Conservation Officer
 District Industries Officer
 District Information Officer
 District Inspector of Schools
 District Live-stock Officer
 District Medical Officer of Health
 District Social Welfare (Women) Officer
 Executive Engineer (Hydel)
 Executive Engineer (Irrigation)
 Executive Engineer (Public Works Department)
 Sales Tax Officers
 Superintendent Central Prison
 Superintendent District Jail

The following are the officers of provincial, divisional and regional levels who have their headquarters at Agra :

Additional Regional Conciliation Officer
 Competent Officer (Evacuee Property), Agra Zone
 Chemical Examiner and Government Analyst, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
 Deputy Conservator of Forests, Vraj Bhumi Forest Division
 Deputy Director of Agriculture, Agra Region
 Deputy Director of Education
 Deputy Regional Marketing Officer (Temporary)
 Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Agra Division
 Deputy Revenue Officer, Lower Division (Agra Canal)
 Divisional Superintendent of Industries
 General Manager, U. P. Roadways
 Inspector of Factories, U. P.
 Judge, Sales Tax (Appeals), Agra Range
 Regional Conciliation Officer
 Regional Inspectress of Girls' Schools
 Regional Inspector of Factories, U. P.
 Regional Marketing Officer
 Regional Transport Officer, Agra Region
 Sub-regional Employment Officer
 Superintending Engineer, II Circle (Local Self-government Engineering Department)
 Superintending Engineer, II Circle (Public Works Department)
 Superintending Engineer, V Division III Circle (Irrigation)

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Ministry of Finance

Income-tax Department—The headquarters of the income-tax department, Agra circle, is situated at Agra and the circle, which covers the whole district (save Firozabad tahsil) is divided into six wards, each administratively placed under an income-tax officer. Five of these officers hold jurisdiction wardwise over Agra city and one over the rural areas of the district. Formerly Firozabad was also a part of the circle but since February, 1959, it has been separated and is known as the Firozabad circle in which the cases of Firozabad town and of the rural areas of the tahsil are dealt with. In assessment work the income-tax officers are helped by a

number of inspectors whose strength varies from ward to ward. Cases of appeal are addressed to the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax, Agra, who hears cases coming from the Agra, Firozabad and Aligarh circles.

Central Excise—The superintendent of excise, Agra circle, holds office at Agra and exercises power over the Agra and Mathura districts. Under him there are three deputy superintendents, eighteen inspectors and seventeen sub-inspectors (who are entrusted with field work). The circle is one of the thirty-two excise circles of the State which have their headquarters at Allahabad under the collector of central excise. For purposes of assessment the Agra circle has been divided into seven ranges, two being at Agra (Agra I and Agra II) and one at Fatehabad. The circle superintendent of Agra deals with the following commodities: matches, *khand-sari*, sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, footwear, vegetable non-essential oil (such as mustard oil, coconut oil, linseed oil, etc.) and aluminium sheets.

At Agra there is also the office of an assistant collector of central excise who holds jurisdiction over the Agra circles and three others (in other districts). He is assisted by a deputy superintendent (preventive) and two inspectors.

National Savings Organisation—The main object of this organisation of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, are combating of inflation and the encouragement of small savings and national development loans. The regional office for the State is headed by the regional national savings officer who is assisted by an advisory board to co-ordinate official and non-official activities. An assistant national savings officer is in charge of the Agra Division with headquarters at Agra. In the district the scheme is run through the agency of the district magistrate assisted by two district organizers. Advisory committees, consisting of officials and non-officials, have been formed at the district, tahsil and development block levels to advise on matters connected with the intensification of the scheme. The investment made in small savings through the post-office savings-bank account, treasury savings deposit certificates, national savings certificates, prize bonds, etc., in the district was Rs 30,27,658 in 1961-62.

Ministry of Communications

Posts and Telegraphs—Agra is the headquarters of the senior superintendent of post offices, Agra division. This division comprises three districts, that of Agra being one, each being under a head postmaster who looks into the administrative detail of the post-offices of the district with which he is concerned.

Agra is also the headquarters of the chief superintendent who is in charge of the central telegraph office.

Railways

The area superintendent holds office at Agra. His are the administrative duties extending over all the railways running through Agra irrespective of zone and gauge. The stations under his control are Agra cantonment, Raja Mandi, Bikochpura, Agra city, Belanganj Goods Depot, Yamuna Bridge, Agra East Bank, Agra Fort and Idgah. He deals with matters regarding the commercial side, the running and movement of trains (called operating) and the upkeep of the area under his jurisdiction. He is assisted by two commercial inspectors, a transportation inspector and an engineer. There are also a permanent way inspector, a sub-permanent way inspector, an inspector of works and a sub-inspector of works who work under the assistant engineer who, in his turn, helps the area superintendent.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal History

Details of the fiscal history of the district of Agra during the period of the Rajputs and the sultans of Delhi are not forthcoming but the territory had always been an important source of revenue. In 1504 Sikandar Lodi shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra. He based his agrarian system on assignments, an assignee being granted executive authority to assess and collect the amount due and to ensure that the revenue was paid in the form of grain. When Babur took possession of this region in 1526 the revenue of the sirkar of Agra and the surrounding area was 29,76,919 *tanikas*.¹ Babur and Humayun did not interfere with the agrarian system which existed at that time. Before becoming emperor and while managing his father's estates, Sher Shah had introduced the system of written documents and revenue-free grants of land for the maintenance of scholars, saints, etc., and on becoming emperor he replaced the method of assessing the revenue on a mere estimate (or division of crops) by a regular system of assessment, the main feature of which was the measurement of land. The average yields of staple crops were calculated for three classes of land – good, middling and inferior and a third of this average yield was fixed as the revenue. In Akbar's time Agra also became the capital of the subah of Agra which was one of the provinces of his dominions. The sirkar of Agra then consisted of thirty-three *mahals* covering an area of 9,10,07,324 bighas, the revenue being 19,18,19,265 dams but the *mahals* occupying the area which includes the present district of Agra were the large *mahal* of Haveli Agra having 8,91,990 bighas of cultivation and being assessed at 4,49,56,458 dams, *mahal* Chandwar having 4,07,652 bighas of cultivation with a revenue of 1,14,42,250 dams, *mahal* Hatkant having a cultivated area of 6,06,992 bighas and being assessed at 56,93,807 dams, *mahal* Fatehpur having 2,02,724 bighas of cultivation and paying a revenue of 84,94,005 dams, *mahal* Oel having 1,53,377 bighas of cultivation and paying a revenue of 55,09,477 dams and the *mahal* of Khanua having a cultivated area of 5,334 bighas with a revenue of 29,12,495 dams. With the changes in the area from time to time the revenue of the subah fluctuated, it being Rs 1,36,56,258 in 1594, Rs 2,25,00,000 in 1648 and Rs 3,41,15,052 in 1654 when it was the highest ever realized during the Mughal period. About Akbar's agricultural reforms Badauni

¹ Beveridge, S. : *The Babarnama in English*, Vol. II, p. 48.

says regarding the year 1574, "All the parganas of the country . . . were all to be measured, and every such piece of land as, upon cultivation would produce one *kror* of *tankas*, was divided off, and placed under the charge of an officer to be called *Krori* . . . so that in the course of three years all the uncultivated land might be brought under cultivation, and the public treasury might be replenished. Security was taken from each one of these officers. The measurement was begun in the neighbourhood of Fatehpur".¹ He began by adopting a schedule of assessment rates for general use, which had been framed by Sher Shah on the basis of claiming for the State a third of the average produce in terms of grain. He replaced the system of annual assessment by *nasaq* (group assessment or farming) of a village or a pargana as a whole but this in its turn was replaced (perhaps in the fifteenth year of his reign) by rates fixed after enquiry from the *kanungo* (a petty revenue official) of the village. Jahangir introduced the institution of *altamgha* (grant under seal), which was granted only to such deserving officers as applied for the grant of the villages or parganas in which they were born.

Aurangzeb issued two firmans, that of 1665-66 which was directed to the increase of cultivation and the welfare of the peasants and that of 1668-69 which had the object of assessing and collecting the revenue in accordance with the principles of Islamic law. The revenue demand was fixed between one-third and one-half of the average produce.

The second half of the seventeenth century witnessed powerful Jat uprisings in the province due to the weakness of the government and Aurangzeb's policy of religious intolerance. Nand Ram, the Jat chief, withheld the revenue when the war of succession among the sons of Shah Jahan broke out and submitted only after force was used against him by Aurangzeb. In 1803 the British defeated the Marathas and occupied the territory (of which the present district of Agra was a part) which came to be known as the conquered districts and a summary Settlement was made by them in 1803 and another in 1804, the first regular Settlement beginning in 1806 (1213 *Fasli*).

On the eve of the occupation of this territory by the British, the revenue imposed by the Marathas was Rs 8,67,462 for the parganas of Karahra, Sarendhi, Jagner, Malpura, Kheragarh, Kiraoli, Fatehpur Sikri, Iradatnagar, Shamshabad, Lohamandi and Naharganj; Rs 1,42,600 for those of Farah and Achnera; Rs 8,000 for that of Fatehabad; and Rs 4,87,264 for the trans-Yamuna parganas of Khandauli and Firozabad; but this was much more than could be collected at the commencement of British administration in these parts. The total demand at the summary Settlements of 1803 and 1804 was Rs 9,23,595 and Rs 10,10,851 respectively

¹ Badaoni : *Muntakhab-ut-towarikh*, Vol. II, translated into English by W. H. Lowo, Calcutta, 1924), p. 192

First Regular Settlement

The Settlement made in 1806 was for a period of three years. Tenders for each pargana, in respect of the amount of revenue which could be derived, were called for from all the *malguzars* (who were persons paying the revenue assessed on an estate or village, whether on their own behalf or as the representatives of others and whether being sole or joint proprietors or holders under a proprietor or estate and whether paying the revenue to a proprietor or zamindar or to the officers of the government), the basis of comparison being the collections for the five preceding years and the estimates for the current year as submitted by the tahsildars. The revenue included all miscellaneous items such as *jalkar* (fishery dues), *bankar* (forest dues) and *parjot* (ground rent). The lump sum imposed on a pargana was distributed among the component estates in proportion to their solvency. Bah-Pinahat was given to Sheonandan Dikshit (a former agent of the raja for whom the raja himself stood security) and Khandauli was farmed out to Raja Daya Ram of Hathras. But the arrangement did not work smoothly due to the turbulent state of the tract and the constant inroads of robbers and plunderers. The total revenue obtained at this Settlement was Rs 11,65,008.

In 1807, before the expiry of this Settlement, proposals were made for a permanent Settlement resembling that of district Varanasi but they were not implemented as the zamindars were unwilling to agree to the engaging of their lands at a rate which could be fixed in perpetuity without prejudice to the government. It was also admitted that the records were incomplete and that it was difficult to form even a temporary Settlement in such a manner as to apportion the demand evenly to all the different estates.

Second Regular Settlement

The second regular Settlement was made in 1808 for a period of three years, Bah and the trans-Yamuna parganas of Etmadpur and Firozabad being excluded. It was found that owing to their proximity to the city of Agra, the rapid growth of population and the abundance of capital, the parganas in the neighbourhood of the city were well developed. It was also recognized that the assessment had been too severe in subdivision Farah in which agriculture was in a deteriorating state and that in Fatehpur Sikri the real assets were more successfully determined than elsewhere. However, in 1808 the demand, instead of being reduced, was enhanced in every pargana, (except in Bah-Pinahat), the total being raised to Rs 13,80,324, which gave an increase of 16 per cent.

Third Regular Settlement

The term of the Settlement in the district of Agra was extended for a period of five years in 1811, without any alteration in the demand being made and in 1816 Settlement operations were renewed in the district. In

the trans-Yamuna area, a more scientific method of assessment was adopted than in the rest of the district where exaggerated estimates and secret information were relied upon, with the inevitable result that assessments were excessive. The demand was therefore enhanced but reductions had to be made subsequently because in several cases the proprietors refused to make any engagements. A total revenue demand of Rs 16,45,927 was fixed, which was an enhancement of 19 per cent above the expiring demand and was 41 per cent in excess of that imposed in 1805 but after making a deduction of Rs 77,000 assessed on resumed grants of revenue-free lands given to the soldiers of the Maratha generals who were receiving pensions, the actual increase came to 34 per cent. Although the Settlement was for a term of five years only, extensions were granted from time to time until 1840 when another Settlement was made. A partial revision was effected under Regulation VII of 1822 but as the assessments were based on exaggerated soil-rates, the demand extended to sixty-four villages only. It resulted in an increase of Rs 10,505.

Fourth Regular Settlement

The Settlement of 1840 was carried out under Regulation IX of 1833. The assessment was preceded by a professional survey and a classification of the soils from 1837 to 1839. The survey was accompanied by the preparation of a field index (*khassra*) and the soils were classified as *dumat* (manured), *chiknot* (clayey) and *bhur* (sandy). The parganas were divided into *chaks* or plots corresponding to the natural difference in soil and, for the different soils of each such plot, standard rent-rates were assumed, two-thirds of these being taken as the revenue rate. It was found that as a result of the Settlements of 1808 and 1816, the tahsils of Agra, Iradatnagar, Firozabad and most of that of Fatehabad were fully assessed, the revenue imposed on Farah was heavy and that on Khandauli, Pinahat, Fatehpur Sikri and the talukdari estate of Fatehabad showed some possibility of increase. Therefore an increase of 5 per cent was levied on the expiring demand in Khandauli and Fatehpur Sikri while elsewhere the demand was lowered, Bah-Pinahat and Farah benefiting to the extent of 12 and 13 per cent respectively. The total demand of the district was fixed at Rs 16,22,242 or Rs 23,685 less than that of the preceding assessment, the severe famine of 1837-38 having led to a policy introducing the remission of land revenue, the distribution of *taqavi* loans and the building up of stocks of food-grains by the government itself.¹

This Settlement was completed and the report was ready in 1841 and its original term was extended to July 1, 1872, by Act VIII of 1846. During the first decade of this period, considerable areas were farmed out to the highest bidder or sold to recover the arrears of revenue; during the second, only a few sales occurred but there was a good deal of farming; and

¹Douglas, D.: *A Handbook of the Pre-Mutiny Records in Government of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, p. 203

during the third, both sales and farming almost disappeared. The demand, which was found to be somewhat heavy initially, became easily supportable towards the close of the term due to the increase in the value of land, the rise in prices and the extension of cultivation. The expiring demand was Rs 16,29,343 or Rs 7,101 more than what was originally imposed, the increase being due chiefly to the resumption of revenue-free grants.

Fifth Regular Settlement

The fifth Settlement commenced on September 1, 1872, with the demarcation of village boundaries, followed by a plane-table survey for the preparation of village records and maps. Special attention was paid to the differentiation of soils, which was followed by the fixation of standard rent-rates for each subdivision. The latter was found to be difficult as, while relying mainly on the existing records, it was found that rents were almost invariably recorded in the lump, and in only a few cases could the actual rental paid for a particular class of soil be discovered. When a cultivator had only one class of soil in his holding, this fact and the data obtained from an analysis of the rates prevailing in numerous holdings became the basis on which a rough rate was obtained for each large area having soil only of a particular kind. Another difficulty was caused by the large amount of proprietary cultivation and the unusual proportion of the land held by occupancy tenants whose rents had remained unaltered since the Settlement of 1810, the result being that only 22.5 per cent of the cultivated area was in the hands of tenants-at-will. The rates as finally sanctioned ranged, in the case of *gonda* (land lying round the village site), from Rs 6 per acre in Bah to Rs 9-3-0 in the trans-Yamuna tahsils; for *maupha* (middling land), from Rs 4-11-0 in Farah to Rs 6-14-0 in Etmadpur and Firozabad; and for *barha* (outlying lands), from Rs 3 in south to Rs 4-10-0 in north Kheragarh. The application of these rates gave an estimated gross rental of Rs 36,11,612 but when individual villages were assessed the gross rental amounted to Rs.36,09,050. The proportion taken as revenue was normally 50 per cent but no hard and fast rule was applied; in Fatehpur Sikri, for instance, where the assessable area held by each proprietor averaged as much as 23 acres, the demand was pitched at 51 per cent, while in Kheragarh, where the average was 18 acres only, it amounted to 49 per cent. The result was a revenue of Rs 18,06,060 for the district as then constituted, giving an enhancement of 11 per cent on the whole, the proportion ranging from 4 per cent in Fatehpur Sikri to 19 per cent in Bah. The incidence per cultivated acre rose from Rs 2-0-6, under the old demand, to Rs 2-3-11 under the new Settlement. The increase was effected by progressive stages in all tahsils save those of Agra, Etmadpur and Firozabad the maximum being reached in 1883-84. By that time, however, the district had undergone many changes in its area and internal arrangements,

Firozabad and Bah being the only tahsils the revenues of which remained unaltered. A large portion of the area of the district was transferred to Mathura while Etmadpur increased in area, the revenue being fixed at Rs 18,05,129. The Settlement was sanctioned originally for a period of thirty years to expire in 1907 in all tahsils save Kiraoli and Kheragarh in which it was to continue till 1909 and 1910 respectively. The question of reassessment came up in 1903 but in view of the slight improvement in the previous thirty years, the Settlement was extended for a further term of ten years.

In Kiraoli the Settlement broke down in 102 out of 173 villages immediately after it was made. The reduction of Rs 35,495 was made in the demand in respect of eighty villages in 1885 and a reduction of Rs 25,115 in the demand in respect of fifty-eight villages in 1890. Of the total amount of Rs 60,610 reduced in 138 villages, Rs 13,584 was reimposed in 1899. The net reduction in revenue was, therefore, Rs 47,026 or 16 per cent of the revenue originally imposed on the pargana. As a result of this Settlement the revenue of this area was enhanced by only 2.4 per cent, whereas the cultivated area had increased since the previous Settlement by 5 per cent and prices by 40 per cent. Yet within seven years the revenue had to be reduced by 25 per cent and after the next five years by another 20 per cent. The reduction may be attributed to the decrease in the cultivated area of the villages, which took place after the famine of 1877-78. Besides Kiraoli, the only other part of the district in which the Settlement broke down was the low-lying *khadar* circle of pargana Agra. Reductions in the revenue of several villages in this area were made at various times between 1887 and 1907. The net reduction in this case, excluding variations in revenue in alluvial *mahals*, was Rs 6,026.

Sixth Regular Settlement

On June 26, 1922 the district was declared to be under Settlement and record operations. The classification of the soil was based on the natural soils of the district — loam, clay, sand, *kankret* (consisting of *kankar* and sand), the special soil in Bah being *barwari* (loam) and *domatyar* (light clay), in Kiraoli *dunnet* (clay) and in Kheragarh black cotton soil — the first four being further subdivided. The alluvial soils were also distinguished and *gonda* (land near village sites) marked off.

The rate paid by occupancy tenants for loam in the upland areas varied from Rs 9 to Rs 7 for irrigated land and from Rs 8 to Rs 6 for unirrigated land, the corresponding rate paid by statutory tenants being from Rs 13 to Rs 9 and from Rs 9 to Rs 7 respectively. The rate paid by occupancy tenants for unirrigated sandy land in upland areas was Rs 4, the rate paid by statutory tenants being Rs 5. The rate for ravine *kankret* (consisting of *kankar* or sand) was Rs 1.75 for both occupancy and statutory tenants. The revenue of the district was raised from Rs 17,42,908

to Rs 18,52,572, the increase on the last assessment amounting to Rs 1,09,664 or 6.3 per cent. If the revenue imposed at the last Settlement had not been reduced the increase would have been Rs 56,608 or 3.2 per cent, although a loss of Rs 12,635 in the owners' rate had also to be reckoned with. In addition, Rs 14,039 and Rs 7,737 were fixed as nominal revenue on revenue-free and government properties respectively and the amount payable to revenue assignees was increased by resettlement from Rs 57,397 to Rs 62,895. Of the new revenue payable to government, Rs 18,43,112 fell due immediately after the Settlement, Rs 8,680 after five years and the entire revenue after ten years. The revenue was, however, decreased in marginal areas in Kiraoli (bordering on Dholpur and Bharatpur), in southern Kheragarh, in the area south-west of Bah and in the ravine villages. As a result of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, there was a decrease in cultivation which led to an annual loss of Rs 70,000. An estimate of the amount of the fresh revenue that was attributable to the use of canals for purposes of irrigation was made in each pargana, which was found to be Rs 49,500 for the whole district. The amount of revenue due to the bunds in southern Kheragarh was estimated at Rs 3,000.

The break-down of the Settlement may be attributed to the attempt of settling a precarious area for a long period. A large part of the district might have been suitable for a forty-year Settlement but in the case of precarious tracts in which there were frequent alterations in the economic position, short-term Settlements were found to be necessary. Resettlement after five years was considered to be too upsetting while a longer period than ten years was not considered safe. The *khadar* circle of Agra (comprising the eroded and unculturable tracts lying on both sides of the Yamuna), twenty-three villages in south-west Kiraoli and sixty villages in southern Kheragarh were, therefore, settled for ten years. As the stable portions and the precarious area of pargana Agra were clearly marked by the old highbank of the Yamuna, the classification of villages here as suitable or unsuitable presented no difficulty. In Kiraoli, however, there was no such demarcation and the difficulty was overcome by forming a belt of buffer villages which were settled for a period of forty years, with the proviso that they should be reported upon after ten years when the precarious villages were resettled in order that the revenue might be reduced, should a reduction be necessary owing to further deterioration. The total cost of the Settlement was Rs 6.57 lakhs of which Rs 2.57 lakhs was debited to the revision of records and Rs 4.00 lakhs to resettlement.

At the beginning of 1938-39 there was a sharp rise in the prices of food-grains, which continued during the period of the Second World War and affected the agriculturists advantageously. There was a corresponding rise in the rents of non-occupancy tenants which benefited the landlords. The latter tried to eject the old tenants in order to let out the

land at higher rents to new tenants from whom they could also extract *nazrana* (premium). When the Congress party took up the reins of government in 1937, the United Provinces Tenancy Act, 1939 (U. P. Act No. XVII of 1939) was passed as a result of which all statutory tenants and certain non-occupancy tenants acquired hereditary rights, restrictions were imposed on the ejection of tenants by landlords, rent-rates were fixed, forced labour and *nazrana* (premium) were prohibited and landlords were barred from further acquisition of *sir*.

The revision operations again commenced in 1940. The precarious villages, numbering 120, of the whole of the Dang circle of tahsil Kheragarh and of the south-western part of the Dohar circle of Agra were settled for a period of ten years. The period of short-term Settlement expired in 1346 *Fasli* (1938-39) but the time was extended from year to year in view of the impending revision operations. The cash-rents of each *mahal* were revised *khata* by *khata*, the work finishing by the end of July, 1941. The revision of assessment was taken up for one tahsil at a time and was completed in September, 1941.

In spite of the changes made by the U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939, the relations between the tenants and the zamindars continued to be embittered as many of the demands of the former still remained unsatisfied. It was realised that the economic condition of the agriculturists could not be improved without a complete transformation of the existing structure of the tenure system.

No steps could, however, be taken in this direction till the passing of the U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, which provided that on payment of ten times the rent of the holding, the tenants could acquire immunity from ejection and could pay only half the original rent. Such an amount was placed in a fund called the zamindari abolition fund. As a result, 1,43,109 persons in the district acquired these rights in an area of 2,06,588 acres, and by March 31, 1961, a sum of Rs 1,45,35,030 had been collected in the fund.

The next step was the passing of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951), which replaced the multiplicity of tenures existing in the district by only three types, the *bhumidhar*, the *sirdar* and the *asami*.

As elsewhere in the State the intermediaries in this district became *bhumidhars* in respect of their *sir* (not sublet), *khudkasht* and groves. The tenants acquired the status of *bhumidhars* in accordance with the provisions of this Act. A *bhumidhar* is a peasant proprietor having permanent, heritable and transferable rights in his holding. He also has the right to use the land for any purpose and is not liable to ejection. All landholders (except those suffering from certain disabilities), who had *sir* (not sublet) in their possession, automatically became *bhumidhars*

of the land in their possession and began to pay revenue direct to government. All tenants with a right of occupancy, namely ex-proprietary tenants, occupancy tenants, hereditary tenants, grantees at a favourable rate of rent and non-occupancy tenants of the estates acquired the status of *sirdars* in accordance with the provisions of this Act. A *sirdar* has a permanent and heritable interest in his holding but can use his land only for agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. He has, however, the option of acquiring *bhumidhari* rights at any time by paying government a sum equal to ten times his rent (or twelve times if paid in instalments) and then his annual land revenue is also halved. An *asami* is either a lessee of a disabled *bhumidhar* or of a *sirdar* or is a tenant of the *gaon sabha* in respect of land the character of which changes. An *asami's* right is heritable but not transferable. He is liable to ejection for void transfers or on extinction of the rights of the *bhumidhars* or *sirdars* or for contravention of the terms and conditions laid down in the Act. The Act originally provided for a fourth and transitional type of tenure, the *adhivasi*, which was eventually to cease to exist. All tenants of *sir* which belonged to bigger and disabled zamindars or to smaller zamindars not disabled, most of the sub-tenants and most of the occupants of land in which superior rights existed and who were recorded as occupants in 1356 *Fasli* (1948-49), generally became *adhivasis* under the Act and had the right to hold the land for five years. The number of *adhivasis* who became *sirdars* when the provisions of the U. P. Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1954, came into operation, was 51,231.

In 1961, the number of *bhumidhars* in the district was 2,01,915 (the number of holdings being 96,401) in an area of 3,19,640 acres, the number of *sirdars* 1,88,722 (the number of holdings being 1,57,154) in an area of 5,30,810 acres, the number of *asamis* 1,620 (the number of holdings being 2,373) in an area of 2,432 acres and the number of *adhivasis* 22,779 (the number of holdings being 351) in an area of 309 acres.

The zamindars are now no more the intermediaries between the tillers of the soil and the State. Every intermediary whose rights, title or interest in any estate have been acquired under the provisions of this Act is entitled to receive and to be paid compensation (as provided in the Act) which becomes due from the date of vesting and interest on it at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum till the date of determination in respect of amounts to be paid in cash and till the redemption of the bonds in the case of amounts to be paid in the shape of bonds. The total amount of compensation due to the intermediaries in the district, as assessed till March 31, 1961, was Rs 1,67,70,182.

When the compensation of such intermediaries as are holders of smaller estates is not enough to rehabilitate them in a stable manner, the Act provides for the payment of a rehabilitation grant which is a variable

multiple of the net assets of the intermediary, payable on or from the date on which the compensation due to him in respect of all his estates has been determined. In case of a *waqf*, trust or endowment (referred to in the Act) the rehabilitation grant is payable from the date of vesting. In the case of the death of an intermediary entitled to the rehabilitation grant, his legal representative becomes entitled to receive the grant.

Up to March 31, 1961, 25,658 intermediaries in the district were paid Rs 1,35,13,471 as rehabilitation grants, Rs 1,30,75,650 being paid in bonds and Rs 4,37,821 in cash.

The entire *sir* land not sublet and the groves of intermediaries were deemed to have been settled with them as *blumidhars*. The new tenure holders (*blumidhars* and *sirdars*) have been made jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the land revenue to which the entire village is assessed. By July 1, 1952, zamindari was abolished in an area of 11,71,165 acres in the district, 11,088 acres being excluded. At the end of 1358 *Fasli* (1950-51) the revenue demand of the whole district stood at Rs 17,75,450 which increased to Rs 50,74,734 at the end of 1369 *Fasli* (1961-62).

Another change introduced by this Act relates to the establishment of *gaon samajs*. A *gaon samaj* is a corporate body consisting of all the adults of the village. All the land in the village, whether culturable or otherwise (except land for the time being comprising any holding or grove) and the forests within the village boundary, vest in the *gaon samaj* as also all tanks, ponds, fisheries and water channels. It has the right to all miscellaneous sources of income like *sayar*.¹ It functions through a land management committee which has powers to sell certain trees or the produce thereof, bring the land under planned utilization, manage *abadi* sites, *hats* or bazars and fairs, etc. It can also admit new tenants to the land vested in it or to land falling vacant. There are 1,012 *gaon samajs* in the district.

There are twelve co-operative farming societies in the district.

Collection of Land Revenue—Since the abolition of the system of intermediaries, the collection of revenue is now made by government and under the integral collection scheme in the district the actual collection work is done by a hundred *amins* whose work is supervised by eight collection *naib* tahsildars. This strength has been divided in all the tahsils although the regular *naib* tahsildars are also responsible for the collection of revenue, the ultimate responsibility for the collection of the land revenue

¹*Sayar*—The average receipts derived from natural products such as fruit or fish (but excluding stone and *kankar* quarries and the fruit of groves of timber trees) were added to the rental of the cultivated area at the time of the Settlement and are taken into consideration in assessing the land revenue demands.

being that of the collector of the district. The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951) marks the culmination of the process of the evolution of tenancy legislation in the district.

Survey, Settlement and Resettlement

The first Settlement after the abolition of the zamindaris is to take place in the district at any time not earlier than forty years from the date of vesting of the estates in the State (July 1, 1952) and the intervals between the succeeding Settlements will again be forty years, except in the case of precarious and alluvial areas. If there is a substantial decline in the price of agricultural produce, which may continue for sometime, an interim revision may be taken up.

LAND REFORMS

Relations between Landlord and Tenant

In ancient days there was no intermediary between the king and the cultivator, the revenue (which was generally one-sixth of the produce) being collected by the officials of the ruler. Under the sultans of Delhi the surviving Hindu chiefs and those Muslims who were given jagirs or assignments of land seem to have acquired the status of intermediaries but no details are available regarding the relationship that existed between the peasants and the feudal lords except that there was no permanency of tenure. Under the Mughals the land revenue was demanded in cash, the grain rents being commuted on the basis of current prices. The most notable feature of this assessment, as introduced by Raja Todar Mal, was that it was a raiyatwari Settlement, dealing primarily with the individual raiyat, the sum payable by him for the land which he cultivated being fixed. The revenue was, however, paid through the intermediaries who deducted their own share. During the eighteenth century, there was a tendency towards the growth of semi-feudal interests. Viewing the relationship between the tenants and the landlords during the mediaeval period as a whole, it would appear that the fate of the peasant was in the hands either of the farmer of revenue or of the king's assignee who usually exacted the maximum that he could. These conditions led to the emergence of powerful middlemen who later came to be known as zamindars.

When the British occupied, in 1803, the area of which the present district of Agra formed a part, the principal concern of the East India Company appears to have been the realisation of as large a revenue as possible to enable it to carry on its war of conquest and to furnish large dividends to its shareholders. In pre-British days the Indian system of administration was not based on any codified law or express rules but was rather a system dependent upon custom and usage. During the period of the early Settlements and the introduction of the British judicial system in the district, wealthy and educated persons came to occupy

an advantageous position as compared with the poor and ignorant peasantry, resulting in the disappearance of the *esprit de corps* of the villagers and in the disintegration of village communities.

The basis for the assessment of revenue was the record of past collections but the amount was usually enhanced on the bids of the farmers of revenue who entered into these hard bargains by outbidding rival claims and because the prospect offered by the new system enabled them to become proprietors of land. The tahsildars, who were given a percentage of the total collections, also had an obvious interest in high assessments. As a result, the revenue demands were so high that in many cases the bargains broke down. The general ignorance about the agricultural classes, their tenures and their customs, resulted in an exaggerated idea of the rights of those with whom engagements were made and gave them an opportunity gradually to usurp the rights of the tenants who were placed in a position of inferiority. Regulation VII of 1822 laid down precise principles for the assessment of revenue and detailed instructions for ascertaining, settling and recording the rights and interests of all those connected with the land. The Bengal Rent Act, 1859 (Act X of 1859) classified the tenants as fixed-rate tenants, tenants with simple rights of occupancy and tenants-at-will. The North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873 (Act XIX of 1873) recognised exproprietary tenancies. The North-Western Provinces Rent Act of 1881 (as amended by Act XIV of 1886) created occupancy, fixed-rate, exproprietary and non-occupancy tenancies (also termed tenancy-at-will), the rights of the first two categories being heritable and transferable but those of the next two being transferable only to co-sharers subject to certain conditions. The rate of rent was determined in accordance with custom or practice to enable any class of persons to hold land at a rate favourable to the landlord. The tenants-at-will had no right except to cultivate the land till the termination of their agreement with the landholder. The most powerful weapon in the hands of the person entitled to receive rent direct from the cultivator was that he could recover his rent by distress and sale of standing produce. The North-Western Provinces Tenancy Act of 1901 (Act II of 1901) afforded the following facilities to the tenants in respect of certain classes of land : a tenant who had held the same land continuously for a period of twelve years was given the right of occupancy ; the interests of exproprietary, occupancy and non-occupancy tenants were made heritable but succession was restricted ; exproprietary and occupancy tenants were authorised to sublet their holdings for a period of five years and non-occupancy tenants for a period of a year. The Agra Tenancy Act of 1926 (U. P. Act No. III of 1926) did away with the registration of leases in the case of non-occupancy tenants, most of whom were given statutory rights. A person who held land for over three years could become a statutory tenant. The U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939 (U. P. Act

No. XVII of 1939) was more favourable to the tenants, the law in respect of devolution being made more elaborate and restrictions being imposed on ejectment. The provision of distraint was abolished, statutory tenants were made hereditary tenants and the zamindars' rights in cultivated land were further curtailed.

However, the cultivators were not benefited materially till the whole structure of the tenure system was changed and the body of persons interposed between the State and the cultivators was eliminated—a measure that came into being with the passing of the U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, followed by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. I of 1951). The last-named Act and its successive amendments have abolished the cumbersome yoke of landlordism and simplified the complexity and multiplicity of land tenures (both proprietary and cultivatory).

Consolidation of Holdings

The next step was the consolidation of those holdings that were scattered, small and uneconomic. The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, was passed in order to introduce this major step in land reforms.

The consolidation scheme was enforced in this district on October 2, 1955, the operations commencing in tahsil Kheragarh. All the villages of the tahsil, numbering 159, were notified under section 4 of the Act but later on, under section 6, fifty-four villages were denotified as they were not considered fit for consolidation. The scheme remained in progress in 105 villages in an area of 1,16,824 acres. The overall progress of work reached 99.50 per cent by the end of March, 1961. Up till then ninety-two villages were notified under section 52 of the Act, the work in thirteen villages being kept pending on account of writ petition having been filed in the courts.

The scheme was extended to the eastern part of tahsil Agra in November, 1959, and to the western part in December, 1960, and of 163 villages in the tahsil ninety-four, having an area of 77,135 acres, were notified under section 4 of the Act, the remaining sixty-nine not being found suitable for consolidation. One village was, however, denotified under section 6 of the Act as it was found already to be in a fair state of consolidation. Up to March 31, 1961, the preliminary work of map correction and *partial* by the consolidation staff was completed and revised records prepared in ninety-four villages.

The district officer and the subdivisional officers in both tahsils are also the deputy director and settlement officers of consolidation respectively. Two consolidation officers, 10 assistant consolidation officers, 30

consolidators (including a *peshi* kanungo and a supervisor kanungo) and 171 *lekhpals* (including 32 regular *lekhpals* of the tahsil) were appointed in tahsil Kheragarh; 2 consolidation officers, 9 assistant consolidation officers, 19 consolidators (including a *peshi* kanungo and a supervisor kanungo); and 108 *lekhpals* (including 24 regular *lekhpals* of the tahsil) were appointed in tahsil Agra, in connection with this work.

The U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952 (U. P. Act No. X of 1953)

With the object of obtaining gifts of land for redistribution among landless persons, Vinoba Bhave started implementing this principle in the State in 1951 and the extent of land donated for this purpose in this district, up to September 30, 1960, was 949.81 acres. The State Government passed the U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952, under which 426.65 acres of land so donated were redistributed to landless persons.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

The United Provinces Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1948 (U. P. Act No. III of 1949) was passed to impose a tax on agricultural incomes but it was replaced by the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957 (U. P. Act XXXI of 1957) which imposed a holdings tax on all land holdings the annual value of which exceeded Rs 3,600. A cultivator who did not cultivate more than thirty acres of land was exempted from the payment of this tax which was levied on a graduated scale so that the larger the holding the greater the incidence of the tax.

To provide land for landless agricultural labourers and to distribute the land more equitably, the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (U. P. Act No. I of 1961) (which repealed the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957, except section 28 thereof) was enforced in the district in 1961. According to this Act the ceiling area of a tenure holder is forty acres of 'fair quality' land (the hereditary rate of which is above six rupees per acre) but where the number of members in a family is more than five, for each additional member eight acres of such land, subject to a maximum of twenty-four acres, is added. The ceiling area, however, does not include land used for certain purposes, as specified in the Act. The land of a *bhumidhar* comprised in the holding of his *asami* (as mentioned in section 11 of the U. P. Z. A. and L. R. Act of 1950) and the land of a government lessee comprised in the holding of his sublessee are not, up to the limit of the ceiling area applicable to such *asami* or sublessee, taken into account in determining the ceiling area of the *bhumidhar* or the government lessee. All the surplus land (land held by a tenure-holder in excess of the ceiling area applicable to him) vests in the State Government, the tenure-holder being entitled to receive and to be paid compensation.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

Excise

Excise has been one of the most important sources of governmental revenue since the beginning of the British rule in India. In the early days the right to manufacture and sell country spirit was granted to a contractor in a particular tract, under the outstill system. In addition to this the distillery system was introduced in 1863 when a government distillery was established in *muhalla* Nai-ki-Mandi in Agra city and nine branch distilleries were set up in the rest of the district, three of the latter type being closed down shortly afterwards due to the smuggling into the district of cheaper liquor from the neighbouring areas, the remaining being closed in 1878. The outstill system was abolished by the close of the nineteenth century. The distillery in the city continued to serve the entire district till its closure in 1897, when a warehouse was established in its place. Since then the district has depended on these distilleries for its supply of country spirit. Up to 1933-34, the surcharge system and the auction system were alternately tried but finally the former was abandoned in favour of the latter. In 1863, when the distilleries were first established in the district, a distillery fee of four rupees per still was imposed as well as a still-head duty of a rupee and a half per gallon of proof liquor and three quarters of a rupee for liquor of less strength (made from *shira*). The cheaper *mahua* spirit of proof liquor was taxed at a rupee per gallon and that of less strength at half a rupee per gallon. The charge for the stills was reduced to a rupee per still in 1869 and a uniform fee of five rupees per annum was fixed for the right to vend in retail, which had previously been put to auction. In 1899, the still-head duty was raised to two and a half rupees and now it stands at Rs 14.94 per bulk gallon for the urban and from Rs 12.88 to Rs 12.94 for the rural area of the district.

Administrative Set-up—For purposes of excise administration the district is divided into five circles. Circle I comprises the city area; tahsils Fatehabad, Kiraoli, Kheragarh and Agra (except the city area) constitute circle II; the tahsils of Etmadpur, Firozabad and Bah form circle III; circle IV comprises the bonded warehouse; and circle V of the power alcohol and petrol mixing depots. Circle I is under the charge of a superintendent of excise with a junior excise inspector to assist him, each of the other circles being in the charge of an excise inspector. In addition to his own duties the inspector in charge of circle V assists the superintendent of excise circle I. There are in all six excise inspectors including a senior excise inspector (designated superintendent of excise since October 1, 1959). The duties of the excise inspectors in charge of circles I, II and III involve the inspection of excise shops and the prevention of illicit distillation, of smuggling of excisable articles and of unlawful possession and transport of excisable goods. They are assisted in the

detection and prosecution of excise offences by the local police. The excise inspector in charge of circle IV has to attend to the accounts, receipts and the issue of stock of country spirit, bhang and ganja received from the supply contractors. The excise inspector in charge of circle V has to look after the accounts of the receipts of power alcohol from the supplying distilleries and its issue to oil companies for the preparation of petrol or power alcohol mixture at a ratio of 80 : 20 and the issue of the mixture to retail petrol points. The overall administrative control vests in the assistant commissioner of excise, Agra range, but in the district the district officer looks after the administration of the excise department, the actual work being delegated to a deputy collector who is designated district excise officer for this purpose.

Liquor—The bonded warehouse, Agra, receives the supplies of country spirit from the Dyer Meakin Breweries, Ltd, Lucknow, which are then issued to country spirit licencees for retail sale. The supply contractors are paid at the rate of 69 naye paise per gallon of 35° underproof plain spirit and one rupee and nineteen naye paise per gallon of spiced spirit. There are 33 liquor shops in the district, 11 and 13 in circles I and II respectively and ten in circle III, all of which receive their supplies from this warehouse.

The total quantity of country liquor sold in the district in 1949-50 was 44,108.6 L.P. gallons and in 1950-51 it was 45,684.5 L.P. gallons. The figure came down to 37,904.2 L.P. gallons in 1951-52 and to 26,715.2 in 1952-53. It again increased to 31,557.7 L.P. gallons in 1953-54 and to 37,113.2 L.P. gallons in 1954-55. In 1955-56 and 1956-57 it was 36,284.8 L.P. gallons and 37,238.1 L.P. gallons respectively and in 1957-58 and 1958-59 it was 38,356.5 and 38,707.5 respectively.

Opium—Opium is consumed by opium addicts and is used for medicinal purposes as well. It is also smoked in the forms of *chandu* and *madak* but opium smoking is an offence punishable under the law. Formerly opium was sold to the public through licensed shops settled under the auction system. Since 1957-58, in pursuance of government restrictions, these shops were settled under the surcharge system. There were nine opium shops in the district, which were abolished on July 1, 1959. In 1949-50 the consumption of opium was 863 seers. It increased to 903 seers in 1950-51 but decreased in the next two years, the figure for 1951-52 being 656½ seers and that for 1952-53 being 549 seers. In the next two years it again increased to 562 seers in 1953-54 and to 596½ seers in 1954-55. It decreased to 507½ seers in 1955-56 and to 265 in 1956-57. There was a steep decline in consumption in the next two years, the figures for 1957-58 and 1958-59 being 33 and 20½ seers respectively. This was evidently because of imposition of restrictions on its sale, it being sold only to registered permit holders who were addicts. From April, 1959,

there has been a total prohibition of the sale of opium throughout the State and it is made available for medicinal purposes only to those persons who have obtained a certificate from the civil surgeon of the district to this effect.

Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs known as ganja, charas and bhang constitute important items of excise revenue. Government banned the use of charas from the year 1913-14 and restricted the sale of ganja from 1956-57. Bhang is imported from district Saharanpur and ganja from Bhagalpur (Bihar), as no hemp is cultivated in this district. There are twenty-seven shops for the sale of bhang and nine for the sale of ganja in the district. Previously, shops used to be auctioned for the sale of these two drugs to the same contractor. Since April 1, 1956, the sale of ganja has been restricted to addicts only.

The comparative figures of the consumption of ganja and bhang for the last ten years are as under :

Year	Ganja Bhang (in seers) (in seers)	
1949-50	406	7,426
1950-51	361½	9,324
1951-52	291½	8,363
1952-53	243½	8,853
1953-54	155½	8,932
1954-55	97½	7,835
1955-56	104	7,899
1956-57	7½	5,244
1957-58	2½	4,602
1958-59	1½	5,102

Tari—The fermented juice of the toddy palm is known as *tari*. The fresh juice (*nira*) is not intoxicating but if it is allowed to stand for a length of time it ferments and becomes an intoxicating drink. There are very few toddy and date trees in the district and as the production of *tari* is limited there are only three *tari* shops in the district. The revenue from *tari* in the year 1958-59 was Rs 55,000.

Excise Revenue—The excise revenue for the last twelve years in the district is as shown below :

Year	Total excise revenue (in rupees)
1949-50	28,24,673
1950-51	27,40,939
1951-52	25,92,872
1952-53	20,88,599
1953-54	23,46,135
1954-55	21,30,235
1955-56	21,50,985
1956-57	18,02,476
1957-58	23,00,567
1958-59	22,14,087
1959-60	24,91,639
1960-61	29,18,120

Sales Tax

In this district the sales tax is levied under the Sales Tax Act, 1948, which has undergone many amendments since then, that of 1954 laying down that every dealer shall be taxable at single and multiple points according to the commodities concerned at the rate of two, five and six naye paise respectively, if the annual turnover is Rs 12,000 or above.

Agra is under the jurisdiction of the assistant commissioner, sales tax, Kanpur range, and the district is under the charge of a sales tax officer who also control the circle office at Agra.

The district is divided into four sectors, each under a sales tax officer who is assisted by two assistant sales tax officers.

Sector I—The jurisdiction of this sector extends over the Kotwali ward (excluding the Hing-ki-Mandi area), tahsil Bah and tahsil Fatehabad.

The net collections (Central and State) for the seven years ending 1960-61 were as follows :

Year	Revenue (in rupees)
1954-55	8,46,198.58
1955-56	9,11,520.27
1956-57	12,43,960.11
1957-58	13,82,027.72
1958-59	8,99,838.80
1959-60	10,08,178.39
1960-61	11,93,926.50

Sector II The jurisdiction of this sector extends over the Chhatta ward and tahsil Kiraoli, the net collections (Central and State) for the seven years ending 1960-61 being as follows :

Year	Revenue (in rupees)
1954-55	8,83,064.22
1955-56	10,63,439.59
1956-57	13,95,906.38
1957-58	15,78,909.79
1958-59	30,33,517.48
1959-60	20,99,049.15
1960-61	32,63,380.76

Sector III The sales tax officer of this sector also looks after the general administration of all the sectors. The jurisdiction of this sector extends over the Rakabganj ward and tahsil Kheragarh, the net collections (Central and State) from 1954-55 to 1960-61 being as follows :

Year	Revenue (in rupees)
1954-55	7,07,837.62
1955-56	8,15,792.64
1956-57	13,52,935.71
1957-58	10,22,111.05
1958-59	8,35,118.00
1959-60	14,19,609.10
1960-61	14,73,316.47

Sector IV—The jurisdiction of this sector which came into existence in 1959-60, extends over the Lohamandi ward and tahsil Etmadpur, the collections from 1959-60 to 1960-61 being as follows :

Year	Revenue (in rupees)
1959-60	8,10,950.67
1960-61	13,83,738.64

There is also a special investigation branch under a sales tax officer in the district which investigates cases of evasion, the results of its investigations in terms of the number of cases detected, the amount of tax assessed and the amount of tax realised during the last four years being given below :

Year	Number of cases detected	Tax assessed (in rupees)	Tax realised (in rupees)
1957-58	161	4,65,582.74	82,505.42
1958-59	95	11,45,748.05	34,425.85
1959-60	123	4,20,062.66	27,231.33
1960-61	134	2,76,455.98	82,958.96

Stamps

The present system of using stamps as evidence of payment of fees, etc., arose with Regulation XXXVIII of 1795 when fees were levied on the institution of civil suits. Regular stamp duties came into existence with Regulation VI of 1797, which was followed by several enactments. Regulation X of 1829, the parent of the present stamp laws, consolidated all the previous laws on the subject.

There are two categories of stamps, judicial and non-judicial. The former are used to pay court-fees and the latter on bills of exchange and to pay duty on documents and receipts, etc. The income from this source includes fines and penalties imposed under the Indian Stamp Act of 1899 (Act II of 1899). The average of the receipts for the five years ending 1960-61 is Rs 15,91,536 per year, of which Rs 7,71,675 was derived from judicial and Rs 8,19,861 from non-judicial stamps. Stamps are sold through licensed stamp vendors who are controlled by the district magistrate and in 1960-61 there were fifty-eight such vendors in the district. Supplies are obtainable from the government treasury at Agra and the tahsil sub-treasuries, there being a sub-treasury in each of the seven tahsils of the district.

Registration

Documents such as instruments of gifts or leases of immovable property, instruments relating to shares in a joint-stock company, wills, etc., are registered under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act (No. XVI of 1908).

There are eight sub-registrars in the district, one each in tahsils Etmadpur, Firozabad, Kheragarh, Kiraoli, Fatchabad and Bah and two in Agra. The district judge, Agra, is *ex-officio* district registrar of the Agra revenue district. The revenue district of Mathura was also under the charge of the district registrar, Agra, but from April 1, 1960, it ceased to be under his jurisdiction.

The income from and the expenditure on registration from 1955-56 to 1959-60 in the revenue districts of Agra and Mathura were as follows :

Year	Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
1955-56	1,78,650.00	63,036.00
1956-57	1,98,256.00	64,644.00
1957-58	3,12,779.39	69,357.52
1958-59	4,53,542.95	69,946.71
1959-60	4,49,463.70	71,953.90

Tax on Motor Vehicles

All motor vehicles are liable to taxation under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, as amended by the U. P. Act No. XL of 1958. The district of Agra is in the charge of the assistant regional transport officer whose office is in Agra city. The net collections in the district from this source in 1960-61 were Rs 3,26,165.40.

Income-Tax

This is one of the most important taxes of the Central Government. The headquarters of the income-tax department, Agra circle, is in Agra city and the circle, which covers the whole district save Firozabad tahsil, is divided into six wards, each administratively placed under an income-tax officer who is assisted by five income-tax inspectors. Formerly Firozabad was also a part of the circle but in February, 1959, it was separated and is known as the Firozabad circle. Cases of appeal are addressed to the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax, Agra, who hears cases from the Agra, Firozabad and Aligarh circles.

The figures of collection for the years from 1952-53 to 1960-61 circlewise, are given below :

AGRA CIRCLE

Year	Under Rs 5,000		Over Rs 5,000		Total	
	Number of assessees	Tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Tax (in rupees)
1952-53	1,611	1,07,000	2,105	29,47,000	3,716	50,54,000
1953-54	1,591	98,000	2,051	52,64,000	3,642	53,62,000
1954-55	1,565	97,000	2,024	50,21,000	3,589	51,18,000
1955-56	1,844	1,31,000	2,388	29,57,000	4,232	30,88,000
1956-57	1,705	1,09,000	2,014	30,86,000	3,719	31,95,000
1957-58	2,117	1,17,000	2,828	31,99,000	4,945	33,16,000
1958-59	2,204	1,19,000	3,056	39,31,000	5,270	40,50,000
1959-60	2,105	1,16,000	3,289	36,39,000	5,394	37,55,000
1960-61	2,181	1,18,000	3,389	33,71,000	5,570	34,89,000

FIROZABAD CIRCLE

Year	Under Rs 5,000		Over Rs 5,000		Total	
	Number of assessees	Tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Tax (in rupees)
1952-53	501	38,653	540	6,38,555	1,041	6,77,208
1953-54	482	37,043	506	6,28,999	988	6,66,042
1954-55	471	36,914	493	7,58,319	964	7,95,233
1955-56	563	37,001	591	8,63,541	1,154	9,00,542
1956-57	599	37,354	592	8,99,303	1,191	9,36,757
1957-58	613	35,899	594	9,44,115	1,207	9,80,014
1958-59	641	36,311	584	11,19,931	1,225	11,56,242
1959-60	703	37,002	760	15,50,903	1,463	15,88,805
1960-61	763	38,150	923	15,40,217	1,886	15,78,367

The increase in the number of assessees in both the circles from 1957-58 onwards is due to the minimum taxable limit having been reduced from Rs 4,200 to Rs 3,000 in that year.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

The territory in which the district of Agra lies used to be administered by Hindu rajas prior to its conquest by the Muslim sultans of Delhi. The raja was the supreme dispenser of justice which was administered either by him or by his officers in accordance with the *Smritis*, the *Dharmashastras* or custom. It was the endeavour of every ruler to maintain law and order in his domain and to protect the life and property of his subjects. The Muslims brought with them their own system under which justice was administered according to Islamic law by the *qazis* and *muftis*. But this system applied to the Muslims only, the Hindus being affected by it only when the other contending party was a Muslim. Moreover this system applied generally to urban areas to which the police administration of the government was more or less confined. The country for miles along the banks of the Yamuna on the north and along the Chambal to the south of tahsil Bah has always been a problem area, being full of ravines, ridges and streams. The nature of the terrain precludes easy accessibility and has always rendered difficult the administration of law and order. For centuries it has been infested with gangs of dacoits and robbers of whom the villagers have lived in constant and deadly terror. Gopal Singh Bundela was a notorious robber chief of these parts against whom operations were started from Agra in 1810 resulting in his capture. His band, consisting of two or three thousand robbers, was wiped out but he managed to escape. Nevertheless the dacoits continued to be active in this region and the people kept on being menaced by them. These dacoits are also often helped by the members of their own castes and at times even the people have been known to seek their assistance in wreaking vengeance on their own enemies. The gangs of Bhagwan Singh, Deo Lal, Ratna, Jangi Singh, Sone Lal, Jhaharia, Ram Prasad, Nathi, Chet Ram, Chob Singh, Balwanta, Ad Ram, Joraber Singh, Lallu Singh, Kasi Ram, Brij Mohan and Genda were active between 1916 and 1927 in this terrain. In 1928, Man Singh, a notorious dacoit, was implicated in a case of dacoity and after sometime he was sentenced to life imprisonment in a murder case. His elder brother, Nawab Singh, his son, Jaswant Singh, and his nephew, Dashrath Singh, formed a gang and started operating in these ravines. The gangs of Khubi, Ram Charan, Kunori Lal, Bhanwar Singh, Fatch Chand, Chandu and Deputy terrorised the people from 1928 to 1940. In 1940 Man Singh was released from jail and his sons, Tahsildar Singh, Subedar Singh and Dhanwant Singh joined his gang. Between 1941 and 1951 the gangs of Man Singh, Dalla, Guja, Mallah, Rasna, Bahori, Charna,

Karan Singh, Barna, Ram Charan, Bika and Tarjan Singh, Mewa, Budha, Chadami, Mahi Lal Gujar and of Bhima Jat were very active in this area. In 1952 seven dacoits were shot dead and six were arrested. In 1953 a joint command was created consisting of police personnel drawn from Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and what was then Madhya Bharat for anti-dacoity operations, which was disbanded three years later but the police of the first two States and Madhya Pradesh continued to take action to liquidate the dacoit gangs that are active in this area. Of about fifty-three notorious gangs of dacoits which were active during the last ten years, those of Man Singh, Rupa, Lukka, Lakhan and Putli (the notorious woman dacoit) were the most dreaded. The number of such gangs, the number of villages raided, the number of gangs liquidated and the number of villagers killed in encounters during the last ten years are given below:

Year	Number of gangs	Number of villages raided	Number of gangs liquidated	Number of villagers killed
1951	7	16	7	1
1952	14	13	13	2
1953	2	23	2	—
1954	4	26	4	—
1955	5	28	4	—
1956	9	33	7	1
1957	4	16	5	—
1958	2	12	2	5
1959	1	26	1	—
1960	5	31	5	—

Although some of the notorious dacoits of the Chambal valley have been killed or rounded up as a result of police action, this area still lives under a continuous threat from these marauders. The magistracy and local police have to be constantly on the alert and have to undertake operations against robber gangs from time to time. The increase in the population of the district after 1947, due to the influx of displaced persons particularly from Sindh and the North West Frontier Provinces (now in Pakistan), the establishment of an industrial estate in Agra and one in Firozabad and of settlements for displaced persons, also added to the responsibilities and duties of the police force. The enormous increase in the tourist traffic to Agra, which is often visited by important personages (both foreign and Indian), also places a great strain on the resources of the local police.

Crimes

Statement I which follows is for the decade ending 1960 and gives the number of cognizable crimes reported to the police, the cases sent to the courts and those which ended in conviction. These figures do not include the number of cases under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The statement also shows the number of non-cognizable crimes in respect of which complaints were filed direct before the magistrates. The percentage of cases investigated by the police has, however, been rising and falling almost continuously and the results of prosecution (convictions in the courts) have also shown a corresponding rise and fall.

Statement II gives a summary of the serious and important crimes which occurred in the district during the thirteen years ending 1960.

Murders The average number of murders committed in the district is about 32 per year.

Dacoities Crimes of this nature decreased from 1947 to 1950, increased in 1951 and again decreased in 1952. The figures increased again from 1953 to 1956 but they went down in the next two years. They went up in 1959 but again decreased in 1960. Since then the situation has gone on improving due to preventive action against an surveillance of bad characters and those with a police record. The average number of dacoities in the district is 29 per year.

Robberies Most of the cases of robbery were generally those of people being waylaid on the roads and relieved of cash, etc. The average number of robberies in the district is 9.5 per year.

Riots The average number of riots committed in the district is about fifty-five per year.

Thefts The majority of cases of theft occur in the towns. The average number of thefts committed in the district is about 543 per year.

Kidnapping and Abduction The statement shows a remarkable decrease in such crimes. Most of the cases appear to be the results of love affairs.

STATEMENT I
Cognizable Crimes

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1. Number of cases reported to police only	2,005	1,430	1,377	1,777	1,735	1,434	1,579	1,420	1,445	1,336	1,296
2. Cases disposed of—											
(a) Reported in court	675	683	559	868	908	601	683	570	645	583	545
(b) Convicted	471	495	385	588	632	452	516	412	469	393	351
(c) Acquitted	204	188	174	280	276	149	167	158	177	190	194
3. Percentage of convictions to cases reported	23.4	34.8	20.5	33.1	30.6	31.5	32.6	28.3	32.4	30.3	28.6
4. Percentage of convictions to cases tried	69.77	72.47	68.8	69.1	69.6	75.2	75.5	72.29	71.05	67.4	64.4
NON-COGNIZABLE CRIMES											
5. Cases tried in courts	11,759	12,212	7,308	10,907	7,218	9,993	14,009	14,165	16,531	17,601	17,443
6. Cases convicted	5,057	7,037	4,214	3,493	3,593	7,326	8,638	8,947	10,812	11,102	11,203

STATEMENT II

Crime	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Murder—														
Reported	11.31	9.25	2.17	7.26	2.22	1.28	10.19	1.33	5.34	6.19	8.24	4.27	5.39	7.27
Convicted	7.9	1.6	1.4	4.8	1.6	0.8	5.5	0.14	2.15	2.6	3.6	2.6	3.6	2.5
Acquitted	4.7	1.7	0.5	2.10	0.4	0.12	4.7	1.11	2.10	1.5	2.7	1.12	0.18	4.12
Dacoity—														
Reported	1.42	0.42	0.31	0.18	1.18	0.16	0.20	2.24	0.28	0.32	1.16	0.11	0.23	0.19
Convicted	0.9	0.21	0.12	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.11	1.14	0.13	0.14	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4
Acquitted	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.11	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.10	0.9
Robbery—														
Reported	6.31	2.14	1.12	7.8	0.1	0.7	0.14	2.12	0.19	1.5	2.6	1.7	3.10	0.5
Convicted	0.7	0.3	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Acquitted	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.0	2.8	0.1
Red														
Reported	30.70	24.63	29.76	13.63	13.51	12.52	6.47	15.62	14.52	9.42	9.54	9.39	4.48	9.30
Convicted	13.13	5.11	3.28	4.16	4.10	4.14	1.13	7.14	7.21	5.18	4.14	3.13	1.13	3.10
Acquitted	13.19	6.8	4.10	4.10	4.8	3.9	7.10	2.21	3.12	1.3	3.20	8.9	2.21	2.10
Theft														
Reported	377.50	314.53	434.416	365.302	310.230	378.284	333.284	328.277	333.225	383.192	286.222	288.204	275.190	280.188
Convicted	83.77	70.82	87.69	90.56	86.54	114.67	98.74	68.47	91.48	82.45	60.86	102.48	81.38	79.24
Acquitted	16.38	21.30	28.24	19.19	15.18	26.38	8.26	21.26	20.21	15.20	5.11	11.24	7.28	12.16
House-breaking														
Reported	178.424	192.484	270.130	162.331	116.296	98.696	123.388	132.402	83.287	94.388	87.288	82.308	92.286	94.238
Convicted	41.93	30.119	41.98	59.138	30.82	22.100	45.128	30.106	31.66	33.82	28.63	28.81	27.65	16.58
Acquitted	11.19	19.41	18.38	15.21	8.31	6.38	4.39	13.31	6.22	7.26	6.24	7.31	6.25	4.18

NOTE: The numerator represents figures relating to the city area and the denominator the figures relating to the rural areas.

ORGANISATION OF POLICE

In ancient India and in the times that followed, even down to the days of the Mughal kings, the maintaining of security and peace was the collective responsibility of the people whether in the rural or in the urban areas of the district. The chowkidar (who was a petty official) was responsible within his beat for apprehending criminals and for restoring stolen property but if he failed to do so the entire village was required to make good the loss. With the development of the zamindari system, the responsibility of maintaining peace and order shifted to the zamindars. In addition to a chowkidar the zamindar kept a number of retainers for this purpose who, in course of time, became merely his personal guards. Under the Mughals the system of having a paid official known as the kotwal was in vogue in the city of Agra. He was responsible for maintaining peace in his area, arresting criminals and offenders and recovering stolen property.

By 1857 the British Government had started maintaining separate forces for specific purposes and in the district of Agra, as elsewhere, escorts and guards were supplied by the army, special patrols were maintained for road and river traffic, magistrates had their *sawars* (mounted police) and a small force for the detection of crime was also stationed at police *thanas* — but there was little co-ordination between these units.

As a result of the Court committee (which was appointed in 1860 for laying down the principles for an efficient police force in India) the 'rural walk system' was introduced in the district, under which constables from police *thanas* patrolled every village and thoroughfare once in twenty-four hours but no separate detective force was maintained. The practice of keeping diaries and supplying uniforms to all policemen (except inspectors) at government expense was introduced. Under the Police Act (Act V) of 1861 (which is still in operation with minor modifications) the district was divided into police circles which more or less were contiguous with the boundaries of the tahsils and a superintendent of police was appointed in each district. Each circle was placed in the charge of an inspector under whom were appointed some chief constables and head constables, a deputy inspector-general of police being appointed in overall charge of the police administration of the Agra Division (which was formed in 1835).

At the close of the nineteenth century the police in the district consisted of the following main branches — the provincial police consisting of the civil, the armed and the mounted police; the railway police; the town police; and the rural and road police — the first two consisting of the regular police officers enlisted under the Police Act and the last two comprising the chowkidars. A portion of the cost of the police in towns and cities was recovered from the local bodies and that spent on

the police in the railways was contributed by the railway administration. The cost of the chowkidars was met entirely by local taxes or cess. A brief account of the existing organisation of the district police follows.

District Executive Police

For the purpose of police administration the State has been divided into six ranges, each under the charge of a deputy inspector-general of police. The district of Agra lies in the Agra range, the headquarters being in Agra city. The local police is under the charge of a senior superintendent of police (with headquarters at Agra) who is assisted by an additional superintendent and seven deputy superintendents, one of the latter being in charge of all complaints of corruption against the non-gazetted staff in government service.

Civil Police—The civil police is utilised for maintaining law and order and investigating crime in the district. Formerly the district was divided into 4 police circles for this purpose which were later increased to 5, one being in the city area, 3 in the rural areas and one in the area in which dacoits operate. There are 7 *thanas* and 31 outposts in the city circle and 19 *thanas* and 6 outposts in the rural circles. The headquarters of the city circle and that of one of the rural circles is in Agra city and the headquarters of the remaining rural circles are in Bah and Ferozabad. In addition 3 police *thanas* and 3 outposts have been created temporarily in the operational areas of Bah and Fatehabad from April 1, 1960. Each *thana* is in the charge of an officer known as the station officer who is assisted by second officers, a head constable, a *moharrir* (clerk constable) and a number of constables, who are allocated to each *thana*. He is responsible for maintaining law and order within his area and investigating offences occurring within it. There were 8 inspectors (6 permanent and 2 temporary), 130 sub-inspectors (53 being temporary), 236 head constables (32 being temporary) and 1,705 constables (261 being temporary in the civil police at the end of 1960).

Armed Police—The armed police is the reserve police force of the district and is quartered in the reserve police lines. The duties of the personnel in this force are patrolling, escorting prisoners from the jails to the courts and back and combating dacoits. Its members are also posted as static guards at government treasuries which are at headquarters and in the tahsils. At the end of 1960 this wing had 2 inspectors, 5 sub-inspectors, 2 reserve sub-inspectors (all being permanent), 79 head constables (14 being temporary) and 397 constables (58 of whom were temporary).

Mounted Police—The mounted police is stationed in the reserve police lines and is posted according to necessity. It is utilised for the general patrolling of the city and for maintaining traffic control particularly during fairs, festivals, etc., when there is a large gathering of

people. At the end of 1960 this wing consisted of a sub-inspector, 4 head constables and 20 constables (all being permanent), the number of horses maintained for the use of the personnel being 25.

Prosecution Staff—The duty of the prosecution staff includes the prosecution of cases in the courts of law in the district. Formerly it was drawn from the regular members of the police force who had passed an examination in law but later this wing was reorganised and only those who have obtained a university degree in law are recruited to serve in this branch. In 1960 the staff consisted of a senior public prosecutor, 2 public prosecutors (one being temporary) and 11 assistant public prosecutors (2 being temporary).

Provincial (Pradeshik) Armed Constabulary—The members of his force are trained and equipped on the lines of the army. The organisation is under the control of a deputy inspector-general (with headquarters at Lucknow) although the headquarters of the XV Battalion (which is under a Commandant) is in Agra city. Its services are requisitioned to any part of the State in times of emergency and it is not allotted to any one district in particular.

Railway Police—The government railway police is divided into several sections. The duties of the members involve travelling in trains at night in order to prevent crime, assisting the special railway magistrates in the prevention of ticketless travel, maintaining law and order in railway premises, dealing with cases of accidents and attending to security arrangements when important personages travel. The headquarters of one such section is in Agra. There are nine police *thanas* in this section, three of which are located in the district and are at Tundla railway station (on the Northern Railway) with an outpost at the Firozabad railway station, at Agra Cantonment station (on the Central Railway) with an outpost at the Raja Mandi railway station and at Agra Fort station (on the Western Railway) with an outpost at Achnera (on the Western Railway). Each *thana* is in the charge of a station officer who works under the direct control of a section officer of the rank of a deputy superintendent of police.

Wireless Telegraphy—The police has its own arrangements for wireless telegraphy. A police radio station in the office of the senior superintendent of police, has a direct link with the rest of the police range headquarters, certain other police wireless stations in the district and with its own control station at Lucknow. The staff consists of a radio station officer (sub-inspector), five to eight head operators and an assistant operator, the working hours being from eight in the morning to ten at night.

The radio telephone station (which is a part of the police radio station) is in the Kotwali (which is the main police-station in the city) and controls a mobile unit which is installed in the vehicle of the deputy superintendent of police (city). The staff consists of a head constable under whom there are two head operators and an assistant operator.

There is also a sub-police radio headquarters known as the 'joint operation net' under the control of the commandant, XV Battalion, P. A. C., Agra, which has twenty-four stations under its control, fourteen being in the Agra district. The staff of each station has a radio station officer, four to seven head operators and an assistant operator, each station in the rural areas having only two to three operators. There is also an inter-State station at the headquarters of the P. A. C., Agra, which is linked with Gwalior and Dholpur and is under the radio station officer (joint operation net). The radio maintenance officer, who is posted at the headquarters of the XV Battalion, P. A. C., looks after the work of all the stations mentioned above.

Prantiya Rakshak Dal—Apart from the regular police force in the district, a Prantiya Rakshak Dal wing was established in the city on October 1, 1957, under section 7 of the U. P. Prantiya Rakshak Dal Act, 1948. It is comprised of an assistant commandant, nine assistant district organisers, twenty-five zone workers and a hundred *halqa* (or circle) sirdars. It assists the regular police in day and night patrolling, searching for missing children, forming of village defence societies in the suburbs, organising *akhavas* (places for wrestling, etc.), social service squads, etc.

Fire Fighting Service Organisation—By the U. P. Fire Service Act of 1944 (U. P. Act No. III of 1944) the municipal fire brigades of certain important cities of the State, including Agra, were taken over by the police force of the State. There is a fire service station at Agra which is supervised by the superintendent of police, Agra. In 1960 the brigade attended to 106 calls to fight fires and 13 rescue calls as a result of which 16 human lives were saved. The statement below gives the comparative figures relating to the fires occurring in the district and the loss sustained during the six years ending 1960 :

Year	Number of fires	Value of property involved (in rupees)	Value of property damaged (in rupees)	Value of property salvaged (in rupees)
1955	69	4,94,039	1,45,326	3,48,713
1956	64	7,33,367	46,785	6,86,582
1957	81	33,12,077	1,20,840	31,91,236
1958	70	32,61,750	6,30,296	26,31,454
1959	76	88,59,520	76,19,341	12,40,179
1960	106	72,83,700	2,15,812	70,67,888

Anti-corruption—Action to fight corruption was started in 1956 and an anti-corruption officer (of the rank of a deputy superintendent of police) was appointed in this district, who was empowered to receive complaints direct from the public regarding corruption, harassment, bribery and extortion by the non-gazetted employees of any department of government functioning in the district. Complaints against the police employees of the district could be investigated direct by this officer but complaints against the employees of other departments could be investigated only when referred to him by the head of the department concerned. In 1960 the number of complaints against police employees received and enquired into was eighty of which forty-one related to corruption. As a result of the investigations made, twelve complaints against police personnel were substantiated. In that year nine complaints were received against employees of other government departments of which three were substantiated. By a government order issued in April, 1962, a deputy superintendent of police has been posted at the range headquarters to deal with complaints against the non-gazetted personnel of the police department but he is authorised to deal with complaints against such staff of other departments, only when forwarded by the district magistrate.

Offences under the Motor Vehicles Act

Agra is under the charge of the regional transport officer, Agra, but statements and reports of accidents are referred to the local police for prosecution. The following statement gives the number of accidents caused by motor vehicles during the eleven years ending 1960:

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1960
Killed	..	15	11	11	10	6	15	23	Not available	28
Injured	..	46	58	58	34	6	34	25	38 Ditto	71

Village Police

The origin of this institution may be traced to ancient days when there was a watchman in each village who served the entire village and in return received remuneration in cash or in kind or in both. He assisted the village *mukhia* (head man) in the maintenance of law and order in the village and in guarding the cultivator's produce against theft. He was required to catch the thief and to restore the stolen property. If he failed he had to make good the loss but if his means were too meagre, the entire village had to shoulder the responsibility of compensating the sufferer. In time this liability shifted to the zamindars who became responsible for the security and order of their villages. The village police system was reorganised under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police

Act (Act XVI of 1873) since then the district magistrate has been responsible for the appointment and dismissal of village chowkidars, who are paid by the State, the village community no longer being responsible for meeting these charges. The control over the chowkidars rests with the superintendent of police of the district, the sanctioned strength of village chowkidars in the district being 837 in 1960. Their main duty is to inform the local police of the occurrence of any crime within their jurisdiction. With the establishment of the *gaon* panchayats and *nyaya* panchayats the chowkidars have also to serve these institutions for which they get extra remuneration.

Village Defence Societies—Formed in 1954 in almost all the villages in the district, these societies are purely non-official organisations which have been set up to protect the villages particularly from the inroads of dacoits. Each consists of about twenty-five persons who are assisted by the local police for this purpose. This scheme is intended to teach the villagers the value of self-help and to enable them to stand up to the undesirable elements in society in defence of life and property. Some of the police officers in this district toured the villages on foot and gave demonstrations before the villagers of the methods they could employ in protecting themselves against criminals. The members of these societies were supplied with 120 lathis and sixty-two torches. Some of these defence societies have also purchased spears and torches from their own funds.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

The institution of jails as organised today is of British origin and was a part of the judicial system introduced by them. There are two jails in the district, the central jail and the district jail.

Central Jail

The central jail is situated near the Hariparbat police-station in the city. The building dates from about 1830 but it has undergone several improvements and modifications. Originally it housed a small jail but in 1854, under the scheme advocated by Thornhill (the then inspector general of prisons), this jail was converted into a large central jail. It is a concentration jail for long-term offenders, has accommodation for 2,212 prisoners and is under the charge of a permanent and whole-time superintendent who is assisted by a deputy superintendent, three jailors and eight assistant jailors. It has its own hospital which is looked after by a whole-time doctor.

The daily average of the number of convicts of the jail for each year from 1955 to 1960 was as follows:

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958*	1959	1960
Convicts	.. 2,094.50	1,844.25	1,825	1,890.25	2,024	2,078

The prisoners are employed in the manufacture of durries, carpets, leather goods, *niwar*, *moonj* ropes, *ban*, *moonj* matting and cotton yarn.

District Jail

The district jail is housed in an old serai which was built in 1736 by Mir Badr-ud-din Khan. The building has undergone many changes from time to time to meet the growing requirements, only the masonry portion of the main gate being preserved in its original form. It accommodates 706 prisoners, there being a separate section for eighteen women prisoners. It is one of the concentration jails for condemned prisoners, twenty-two of whom can be accommodated here. It is under the charge of a permanent and whole-time superintendent who is assisted by a jailor and two deputy and three assistant jailors. The jail has its own resident and whole-time doctor, the superintendent of the mental hospital, Agra, treating those mental patients who might be inmates of the jail. The civil surgeon, Agra, is the medical officer in charge of the institution. The daily average number of inmates for each year from 1955 to 1960 was as follows :

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Convicts	430.17	423.97	448.62	437.51	477.40	413
Accused under trial ..	358.59	300.56	301.83	221.23	237.90	285

Juvenile convicts are kept in separate barracks, their numbers in 1957 and 1958 being 236 and 210 respectively. Their number in 1959 was 331 and in 1960 and 1961 it was 273 and 371 respectively.

In this jail the prisoners are employed in making *niwar*, durries, *moonj* mats, shoes and toys.

Treatment of Prisoners

There are two classes of prisoners — superior and ordinary. Certain prisoners are placed in the former class by the government (on the recommendation of the district magistrate or the sessions judge) on the basis of the prisoner's education, social status, standard of living and the nature of his offence. The prisoners in both the jails at Agra have been allowed a number of amenities such as tobacco for chewing and smoking, using foot-wear (at their own cost), wearing their own clothes and using their own bedding, etc. The rules regarding interviews and correspondence have been liberalised and the reading of books, newspapers and magazines is allowed. Toilet articles, such as soap, tooth powder and oil, etc., can now be provided by friends and relatives. Under certain conditions certain prisoners are released on parole, their numbers in 1957 and 1958 being 3 and 17 respectively and that in 1959 and 1960 being 12 and 78 respectively. In 1961 their number was 2.

Revising Board

There is a revising board at Agra for considering the matter of the revision of the sentences of all casual convicts undergoing imprisonment of not less than three years and not more than four years when they have served two years of the sentence and of casual convicts with sentences of over four years when they have completed half the term. The cases of habitual convicts who have served two-thirds of the sentence and have completed at least two and half years' imprisonment are considered by the board for premature release on the recommendation of the superintendent of the district jail, keeping in view their work, conduct and physical and mental condition.

The board is composed of three members—the district magistrate (who is the chairman), the sessions judge and a non-official (preferably a member of the State Legislature who is nominated by the district magistrate), the superintendent of the jail being the secretary.

Non-Official Visitors

The non-official visitors to the district jail are nominated by the State Government and all members of the Legislature elected from the district are *ex-officio* non-official visitors. They visit the jail according to a roster prepared by the district magistrate and record their observations in a book kept for the purpose.

Probation

There is a whole-time probation officer in the district who works under the control of the inspector general of prisons, U. P. He makes enquiries and submits his recommendations in all cases referred to him by the court in respect of juvenile delinquents. He visits or receives visits from the probationer at such intervals as may be specified by the convicting court, ensures that he observes the conditions of the bond executed by him, submits reports to the court about the probationer's conduct during the period of probation, advises, assists and befriends him and, when necessary, endeavours to find employment for him.

The scheme was enforced in the district in October, 1939. The number of delinquent persons on January 1, 1960, was eighty and the number on probation at the end of 1960 was 130. The probation officer paid visits to 901 houses and received visits from 1,478 persons.

JUSTICE

When the district of Agra was ceded to the East India Company by the nawab vizir of Avadh in 1803, it was internally disturbed and robbers and highwaymen were a menace to the peace of the countryside. In 1805 the ceded districts, of which Agra formed a part along with some other

territories, came to be known as the Upper Provinces and the set-up of justice and order which obtained in other British territories was extended to them.

The number of civil cases which came up for trial before the civil courts established by the East India Company was, however, small. People preferred to decide their cases by use of force or through the agency of the village panchayat. In 1831 William Bentinck established separate *sadr diwani adalat* (civil courts) and *sadr nizamat adalat* (criminal courts) at Allahabad for the Upper Provinces, to which appeals lay from all the local judges of Agra. In the same year the first step was taken towards the appointment of a district and sessions judge and the zila judge was invested with full powers to conduct sessions cases whenever the pressure of work made this essential in the district. In 1837 statements of the parties in a case and the evidence of witnesses began to be recorded in the language in which they were made. In 1859 (under Act VIII of 1859) a general code of justice was introduced in the district. In the early part of the twentieth century the tahsildar became the administrative officer of the tahsil which usually constituted a few villages. He exercised the powers of a magistrate within his jurisdiction and was assisted by a naib tahsildar. A number of tahsils was supervised by a deputy collector above whom was placed the magistrate collector of the district. The administration of justice in higher courts, however, was controlled purely by judicial officers, the lowest judicial officers being the *munsifs* with powers to try suits and decide cases where the value in dispute in each case did not exceed Rs 300. An appeal from their courts lay to the city and zila judges' courts. The *sadr amins* (revenue officials at headquarters) were authorised to hear revenue cases when the value in dispute in each case did not exceed Rs 1,000. The principal *sadr amins* were empowered to try all suits originally instituted in their own courts or those referred to them in appeal by the city or zila judge, irrespective of the amount in dispute. Appeals from the decisions of the principal *sadr amins* lay to the courts of the city or zila judge except in cases when the value in dispute in a case exceeded Rs 5,000, the appeal in respect of which lay direct to the *sadr diwani adalat* (civil court at the headquarters at Agra). The city or zila judge had original jurisdiction to try cases when the value in dispute of a case exceeded Rs 5,000. In 1835 the city of Agra was made the headquarters of the North-Western Provinces and it was after this that a high court for these provinces, was established here. In 1868 the headquarters of government and in 1869 the high court were shifted to Allahabad since when all the courts in Agra have been subordinated to the high court of judicature at Allahabad.

The head of the judiciary in the district is the district and sessions judge, subordinate to whom there are a civil and sessions judge, a judge of the small cause court, a civil judge and the *munsifs* of Agra and Fatehabad.

The district judge has administrative control over the civil judiciary and has appellate jurisdiction in civil cases decided by *munsifs* and in cases (where the valuation of a suit is not more than Rs 10,000) decided by the civil judge. No appeal lies against the decision of the judge of the small cause court but revisions under section 25 of the Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, lie to the district judge who exercises jurisdiction in matrimonial suits as well as in cases under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, the Lunacy Act, 1912, and the Insolvency Act, 1920, his being the principal district court of original jurisdiction. He also has appellate jurisdiction in revenue suits in which a question of proprietary title is involved. As sessions judge he deals with criminal cases triable by the court of sessions and hears appeals against the orders of all magistrates working in the district.

The civil courts try all suits of a civil nature and the normal case work in civil courts includes suits pertaining to property, contracts, inheritance, mortgage and specific relief, in addition to ordinary money suits. Suits for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, can also be filed in the courts of civil judges, whose monetary jurisdiction is unlimited whereas that of the *munsifs* is ordinarily limited to Rs 2,000 (but which can be raised to Rs 5,000).

Nature of cases handed, their number and special features

The number of suits pending in the civil courts at the beginning of 1960 was 3,513. During that year 3,326 suits were instituted and 541 suits were received otherwise (by remand and restoration) and in all 4,101 suits were actually disposed of, the balance pending at the end of the year being 3,279. Of the 3,326 suits instituted, 658 were for immovable property, 2,164 for money or movable property, 33 were mortgage suits, 23 were matrimonial cases and 448 were of other important classes. Of these, 585 were of value not exceeding Rs 100 each, those of value exceeding Rs 100 each (but not exceeding Rs 1,000) were 2,186, those of value exceeding Rs 1,000 each (but not exceeding Rs 5,000) were 426, those of value exceeding Rs 5,000 each (but not exceeding Rs 10,000) were 79, those of value exceeding Rs 10,000 each (but not exceeding Rs 20,000) were 40, those of value exceeding Rs 20,000 each (but not exceeding Rs five lakhs) were 6 and those of value exceeding five lakhs of rupees each were 4. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs 1,02,81,783. Of the 4,101 suits, 1,126 were disposed of after trial, 284 were dismissed for default, 622 were otherwise decided, 1,089 were decided *ex parte*, 229 on admission of claims, 741 by compromise and 10 by reference to arbitration. 477 regular and 165 miscellaneous civil appeals and 16 regular rent appeals were instituted in 1960 and 351 regular and 172 civil appeals and 30 regular rent appeals were pending at the beginning of 1960. 576 regular and 264 miscellaneous civil appeals and 32 regular rent appeals were disposed of during 1960. The average duration of contested miscellaneous appeals was 330 days and the average duration of contested rent appeals was 275 days.

Statistics of Sessions Courts—The number of cases committed to the courts of sessions in 1960 was 156 of which 72 affected life, 12 were of kidnapping and forcible abduction, 3 were of hurt, 2 were of rape and 67 pertained to other offences. The number of persons tried was 437 of whom 325 were acquitted and 111 convicted, one person having died in the course of the trial. Of the persons convicted, 7 were sentenced to death, 21 to transportation, 82 to rigorous imprisonment and one was let off with a fine.

Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions

Before 1949, in Agra, as elsewhere in the State, a single authority, be it a collector and district magistrate, an assistant collector in charge of a subdivision, a subdivisional magistrate or a tahsildar, performed the various judicial functions in addition to the executive duties. In that year the judicial and the executive functions were separated so that the administrative and civil duties and the maintenance of law and order within their jurisdictions were assigned to the executive magistrates and judicial functions were entrusted to judicial magistrates (now called judicial officers). As a further step towards the separation of judicial from executive functions, in 1960 one of the judicial officers was designated additional district magistrate (judicial), the number of judicial officers being four in 1960. Thus cases under the Indian Penal Code, suits and proceedings under the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, and miscellaneous Acts formerly triable by assistant collectors, are under the jurisdiction of the judicial officers. Executive magistrates and assistant collectors in charge of subdivisions try cases only under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and local and special Acts and all suits and proceedings under the Land Revenue Act, 1901, which relate to the maintenance of land records, appointment of *lekhpals*, etc.

Nyaya Panchayats

Nyaya panchayats are village courts and form the lowest rung of the judicial ladder. Under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, panchayati *adalats* were constituted, the term being changed to *nyaya* panchayat in 1954 under the U. P. Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Act, 1954. The jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat generally extends over five to twelve *gaon sabhas*. *Panchas* (members of the *nyaya* panchayat) are nominated by the district magistrate with the help of an advisory committee set up from among the elected members of the *gaon* panchayats within the jurisdiction of the *nyaya* panchayat on the basis of certain prescribed qualifications of age and education. Every *nyaya* panchayat elects a *sarpanch* (presiding officer) and a *sahayak* (assistant) *sarpanch* from amongst its members. Cases are heard by a bench consisting of five *panchas*. The tenure of office of the benches is a year. There are 139 *sarpanchas*, an equal number of *sahayak sarpanchas* and 2,285 *panchas* in the district.

The *nyaya* panchayats are also empowered to hear cases under sections following sections of the Indian Penal Code :

140, 160, 172, 174, 179, 269, 277, 283, 285, 289, 290, 294, 323, 334, 341, 352, 357, 358, 374, 379, 403, 411, 426, 428, 430, 431, 447, 448, 504, 506, 509, and 510.

The *nyaya* panchayats are also empowered to hear cases under sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, section 10 of the U. P. District Board Primary Education Act, 1926, sections 3, 4, 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867, and cases under the Panchayat Raj Act, 1947. The cases are heard by a bench of five *panchas*, the maximum sentence it can pass being the imposition of a fine of Rs 100. It is not empowered to pass a sentence of imprisonment. It can also try civil suits in respect of movable property up to a valuation of Rs 500. Revision applications against the decisions of the *nyaya* panchayats lie, in the case of civil suits, to the court of the *munsif* and in respect of criminal cases to the court of the subdivisional officer.

At the beginning of 1960-61, there were 568 civil and 172 criminal cases pending before the *nyaya* panchayats of the district, 2,002 civil and 403 criminal cases were instituted and 160 civil and 35 criminal cases were received otherwise. Of these 2,179 civil and 492 criminal cases were disposed of during the year.

Bar Association

There are three bar associations in the city, each maintaining its own library of law books and journals. The bar association, civil courts, was founded about sixty years ago and is housed in the compound of the civil courts. The admission fee is Rs 25 and the monthly subscription Rs 2. The number of members is 116. The bar association, collectorate, was founded in 1926 and is lodged in the compound of the collectorate. The admission fee is Rs 5 and the monthly subscription Rs 2. The strength is twenty-two members. The young lawyers' association, was founded in 1957, in order to form study groups for the study of law and to promote solidarity among the young members of the bar. It has forty-three members, the monthly subscription being Rs 2.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

In addition to the administrative departments mentioned in Chapter X some others, dealing with public works, agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, industries and forests, are described briefly here in respect of their organisational set-up in the district, their activities having been dealt with in the relevant chapters of this volume. These departments concern themselves with the long-term development and economy of the district, their district level officers being members of the Antarim Zila Parishad which encompasses the functions of the erstwhile district board and district planning committee.

Public Works Department

Agra is the seat of the divisional headquarters of the Agra provincial division of the public works department. This division consists of the district of Agra and Etah and is under the charge of an executive engineer who is responsible for the execution of the work and schemes of the division. He is the *ex-officio* professional adviser to all the departments of administration and of the Antarim Zila Parishads, within the limits of his jurisdiction. There are five assistant engineers to help him, four having their headquarters at Agra and one at Etah. Twenty-three overseers render assistance to these engineers who do not work in water-tight compartments. The department undertakes the construction, maintenance and repairs of government buildings, roads, dams, bridges and culverts. It completed several items of construction work under the First and Second Five-year Plans, such as the modernisation of the Tundla-Awa road (from the third to the twelfth mile) for carrying heavy traffic, the Tundla-Etah road, the Bareilly-Mathura road (in the fiftieth, sixty-second and sixty-third miles in Etah district) and provided means of communication in certain difficult tracts in this district.

Agriculture Department

The development of agriculture in the district is looked after by a district agriculture officer who is assisted by an additional district agriculture officer. They are assisted by a field staff of five tahsil agriculture inspectors, three compost inspectors, twenty-five assistant agriculture inspectors (seven being designated demonstration inspectors, seven in charge of the basic seed stores and eleven in charge of the new seed stores in different development blocks), three farm superintendents, four cotton supervisors, two oil-seed supervisors and forty-three *kamdars*. In addition a district

horticulture inspector, a junior plant protection assistant, an oil-seed extension inspector and an assistant cotton inspector—all being specialists also assist the district agriculture officer.

There are four agricultural demonstration and multiplication farms in the district, one at Kulhara (in the development block of Kheragarh), one at Tehra (in block Saiyan), one at Fatehabad and one at Jajau (in block Fatehpur Sikri), each in the charge of a farm superintendent. A ploughman is appointed for every ten acres of land and in the farms there is a clerk for an area of fifty acres and above.

Animal Husbandry Department

The district live-stock officer looks after the work of animal husbandry and veterinary development in the district, which includes the treatment of animal diseases, control of epidemics, castration of scrub bulls and the improvement of the stock of cattle in the district.

There are fourteen veterinary hospitals in the district five of which are managed by the Antarim Zila Parishad, five by the planning department and four by the animal husbandry department. They are located in Agra, Akola, Bah, Kheragarh, Etmadpur, Firozabad, Fatehabad, Shamshabad, Fatehpur Sikri, Jagner, Saiyan, Tundla, Pinahat and Bichpuri. Each of them, except the one at Akola and those which are managed by the planning department, is under the charge of a veterinary assistant surgeon but the officer in charge of the Akola veterinary hospital is the veterinary officer. Each of the hospitals under the planning department is in the charge of the assistant development officer (animal husbandry). There are three artificial insemination centres, ten such sub-centres and nineteen stockman centres in the district, all run by the animal husbandry department except seven stockman centres which are managed by the planning department. The artificial insemination centres aim at bringing about intensive cattle breeding and the improvement of live-stock and the stockman centres render service in first aid to the cattle of the development block areas.

Co-operative Department

The work of this department, in the district, is attended to at the regional and district levels. The deputy registrar, assisted by a co-operative officer (cotton) and a senior farming inspector, supervises the work of the region which comprises the districts of Agra, Aligarh, Mathura, Mainpuri and Etah. At the district level, the assistant registrar is in charge of the district co-operative work. He is assisted by an additional district co-operative officer (marketing) and ten inspectors (or circle officers) are responsible for the various activities relating to co-operatives. Two of these circle officers take care of marketing, one looks after special societies, one attends to the work of co-operative farming and the rest are

in charge of the rural co-operative societies. In addition there are eleven assistant development officers (co-operative) who are under the district planning officer in respect of the work of their development blocks. The number of supervisors in the district is 67 of whom 13 are credit supervisors, 2 are ghee supervisors, 48 are development supervisors, 2 are co-operative farming supervisors and 2 are accountants as well as godown keepers in the marketing societies. During 1948-1949, when the seed stores were transferred from the agriculture department to the co-operative department, co-operative unions were formed which deal with seed stores, brick-kilns and chemical fertilizers. There are also 11 consumers' co-operative stores in the district, 9 being in Agra and two in Firozabad. 118 service co-operatives were organised in 1959-60 to make more credit facilities available for the cultivators and to provide them with fertilizers, implements, etc.

Industries Department

The department of industries aims at the development of heavy, small and cottage industries in the district and with this object in view undertakes surveys, gives technical advice, helps in procuring raw materials and machinery and recommends loans and grants for sanction by the government and other agencies, such as the financial corporation, the State Bank of India, the directorate of industries and the khadi and village industries commission. The department has its subzonal office at Agra which is in the Meerut zone. At the zonal level the work is supervised by the joint director of industries and by the regional marketing officer at the subzonal level. Under the subzonal officer there is a divisional superintendent of industries (leather) who supervises the districts under him.

The district industries officer (who has his headquarters at Agra) looks after the industrial activities of the district. He is assisted by two inspectors of industries who attend to survey work, enquire into matters connected with the industrial units and recommend cases for loans and grants-in-aid, a supervisor and an assistant superintendent who deal with clusters of different industrial training centres, and an inspector (infringement of trade marks) who deals with the infringement of trade marks, etc., and four superintendents who (with some other subordinate staff) are in charge of the quality marking scheme (under which certain commodities found to conform to specified standards are 'quality-marked'). The district industries officer also has to supervise the work of the government gas plant centre, Firozabad, which is under the charge of a gazetted officer called the manager. The Government Pilot Project Footwear, Agra, is under the charge of a gazetted officer who is the manager; the two branches of the government emporium known as Uttar Pradesh Handicrafts (one at the Taj Mahal and the other at Sadar Bazar) are under two officers designated superintendent (sales) and assistant manager (sales) respectively and the four leather farming centres are under the charge of four instructors (technical), one

being stationed at each centre. There are also two industrial training-cum-production centres at Agra and Fatehpur Sikri, the former imparting training in carpentry, carving in marble, papier-mache making and in the work of fitter-cum-mechanic including smithery and the latter in durrie making and rug weaving. The activities and schemes of these centres are supervised and executed by a superintendent, an assistant superintendent and generally, two instructors per craft of class. Contracts are also kept by these employees with the district officer, block development officers and the rural and urban population.

Forest Department

The activities of the department are centred around the protection, improvement and exploitation of the forests and waste lands under its jurisdiction. The improvement of forests and waste lands is done through afforestation and they are exploited without being permanently damaged so that they can yield a substantial annual revenue.

The headquarters of the Vraj Bhumi forest division is in Agra, which (in addition to some areas outside the State) consists of six districts of the State of which Agra is one. The head of the division is designated the divisional forest officer and he is assisted by an assistant conservator of forests. The jurisdiction of the department in Agra has been divided into ranges, sections and beats. There are two ranges, Bainpur (Agra) and Bah and one section, Kagarol, in the district. The Bainpur range has been divided into fifteen, the Bah into twelve and the Kagarol section into ten beats. The range officers have under them foresters and forest guards who look after the sections and beats respectively.

During the ten years ending 1969 the division reclaimed large areas of waste lands and ravined lands through raising plantations and avenues on several roads in the district under the Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan border district afforestation scheme, in order to arrest the onward march of the Rajasthan desert. During the two Five-year Plan periods the acreage of such plantations was 12,509.32 and the mileage of roadside avenues 54.5.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The institution of local self-government existed in ancient India in varying forms and continued under the five sultanates of Delhi and also under the Mughals who, however, neglected the village panchayats but paid considerable attention to the many towns and cities they themselves founded or extended (of which Agra was one). At present there are both urban and rural local self-government bodies in the district — a municipal corporation, two municipal boards, an Antarim Zila Parishad, ten town areas and 1,022 *gaon sabhas*.

It appears that when the British took possession of Agra the older system continued to remain in existence but from 1814 ward committees, consisting of householders, were appointed to assess and collect a tax for the maintenance of watch and ward. A non-official committee was appointed in 1837 and the surplus from this tax was devoted to local improvements. The total income in a year was then only Rs.21,000 and from this a force of watchmen and a small conservancy establishment were maintained, the cost of watering the roads being met from private subscriptions. In 1850 the municipal committee was instituted on a regular footing, the members at first being nominated by government and the income, for the first time, being derived from octroi.

Constitution of the Board—The city of Agra was constituted a municipality in 1863 but before that the affairs of the town had been, to some extent, under local control. The municipal committee was modified by the Municipal Improvements (North-Western Provinces) Act, 1868, under which the elective principle was gradually introduced. Fresh taxes were levied and police expenditure became the first charge on the municipal fund. What was left was spent on roads, drains, lighting, dispensaries, markets and public improvements generally and financial aid was also given to education. The municipality was empowered to impose a rate on houses, buildings and lands, a tax on carriages and animals of burden and tolls and octroi. The imposition of any other tax required the sanction of the Government of India. Under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act (Act XV of 1883), the system of election for all, save the few official members, was established. This was replaced by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900, under which some abuses of the octroi administration were removed. The municipal board, of which the district magistrate was the chairman, consisted of twenty-one members, three (the chairman, the joint magistrate and the civil surgeon) holding their seats by virtue of their office, two being nominated by government and the remaining sixteen being elected from the various wards. In

addition there was a paid secretary, who was also the municipal engineer. The income was derived mainly from an octroi tax on imports, other sources being tolls on the bridges and ferries on the Yamuna, the tax on vehicles and animals (first introduced in 1893), the water-rate (levied from 1892), the sale of water, rents of lands and houses and several miscellaneous items such as revenue from markets, slaughter-houses and pounds, fines and licence fees for hackney carriages and hand-carts. The major item of expenditure was the waterworks. The Municipalities Act of 1900 was replaced by the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916) under which, for the first time, the chairman of the municipal board was appointed by election. On March 20, 1943, the non-official board was superseded on the report of the Agra municipal board inquiry committee appointed by government. An official administrator was appointed who continued to function till November 17, 1947, when an *ad hoc* nominated committee was appointed. The committee functioned till February 27, 1952, when it was again replaced by an official administrator, who, on July 9, 1953, also took over as administrator of the municipal board and the improvement trust under the U. P. Local Bodies (Appointment of Administrators) Ordinance 1953 (U. P. Ordinance II of 1953). This ordinance was later replaced by the U. P. Local Bodies (Appointment of Administrators) Act, 1953, (Act XVII of 1953), which was promulgated to facilitate the establishment of municipal corporations in place of the civic bodies in the cities of Agra, Kanpur, Varanasi, Allahabad and Lucknow.

The affairs of the municipal board and the improvement trust were administered by the official administrator with the help of two executive officers, a secretary, an accounts officer, a municipal engineer, an electrical and mechanical engineer for the waterworks, a superintendent of education for boys, a woman superintendent for girls' education and some others, all being paid from municipal funds. There were also two medical officers of health, who were gazetted government servants paid from provincial revenues, for manning the medical services of the municipality.

The main sources of income were a tax on the annual value of buildings and lands (called house tax) levied for the first time in 1913-14 at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the value of the property (but which was raised to $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in 1946), a water tax levied first in 1892 at $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent (which was raised to $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1946) and the sale proceeds of water and terminal toll and terminal tax levied since 1920-21 in place of octroi (which is now charged on the import of cattle only). Other sources of income were a tax on vehicles and other conveyances, another on special trades and callings, conservancy tax, fees on the licensing of hackney carriages and hand-carts, rents of lands and buildings, sale of compost manure, fees and revenue from educational institutions and miscellaneous items, such as revenue from markets, slaughter-houses and pounds and fines under municipal and other Acts.

The details of the income and expenditure for the five years ending 1959 are given in Table VIII of the Appendix. The marked increase under these two heads was due chiefly to the increase (since the beginning of the present century) in the industrial potentialities of the town and the establishment of an air base.

Of the various enactments extended to the Agra municipality from time to time, mention may be made of the Cattle Trespass Act (Act I of 1871), the Hackney Carriage Act (Act XIV of 1879), the Vaccination Act (Act XIII of 1880) and the Uttar Pradesh Pure Food Act, 1955.

In 1957 (by an order of the Government of India) 198. 303 acres of land in the cantonment were merged in the municipal area, the city being divided into seven wards : Kotwali, Chhatta, Lohamandi, Hariparbat, Rakabganj, Tajganj and Ward No. 7.

The Agra municipal corporation came into existence with effect from February 1, 1960, under the U. P. Nagar Mahapalika Act, 1959, the whole city being divided into 27 wards. The number of members in the corporation is 59 and 8 seats are reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes. The improvement trust (with an area of 3.459 square miles) has been merged in the corporation (but with its own nomenclature of Vikas Vibhag) and has its separate funds which are deposited in the State Bank of India at Agra.

The first mayor and deputy mayor of the corporation were constitutionally elected on February 1 and 5, 1960 respectively.

The total income and expenditure for the last three years are given below :

Year	Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
1958-59	58,95,314	73,05,860
1959-60	82,63,462	73,48,955
1960-61	1,16,69,967	1,20,62,297

Improvement Trust—The Agra improvement trust was created by the U. P. Government on March 22, 1949, under section 1 (3) of the United Provinces Town Improvement Act (Act VIII of 1919).

At its inception the trust consisted of the commissioner, Agra Division (as *ex-officio* chairman) and five members, including the chairman, municipal board (*ex-officio*) and the town and village planner or his nominee. The management of the intra-municipal *nazul* was also transferred to the trust on September 17, 1949, from when it began to manage these properties

on behalf of government to which a fourth of the total annual income from the properties was credited. In March, 1952, the collector, Agra, became the chairman and of the five members the chairman of the municipal committee was replaced by a nominated non-official member. On July 10, 1953, when an administrator was appointed for the affairs of the municipal board, the improvement trust was also brought under his jurisdiction, a separate executive officer being appointed for the trust.

The income of the trust for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 was Rs 29,95,475 and Rs 15,23,797 respectively as against the expenditure of Rs 23,21,163 and Rs 29,04,768 for the corresponding years.

When the municipal corporation came into being in 1960, the trust ceased to be a separate entity, its function being taken over by the development department of the corporation. A master plan was drawn up in 1961 for the development of the city on modern lines by preparing and implementing different kinds of specified schemes. The following are the schemes which have been completed in all respects or are nearing completion : West Idgah development scheme, covering an area of 19.1 acres with 84 plots (cost Rs 2,37,680); Rakabganj development scheme, covering an area of 2.85 acres with 11 plots (cost Rs.36,000); Raja Mandi street scheme, comprising an area of 1.90 acres with 5 plots (cost Rs 33,300); Nai-ki-Mandi street scheme, covering an area of 1.86 acres carved up into 13 plots (cost Rs 43,000); low-income group housing scheme, renamed rehousing scheme near Kandhari, extending over an area of 8.59 acres with 88 one-room tenements to provide alternative accommodation for persons affected by the slum clearance programme (cost Rs 3,08,019), 51 such tenements having been constructed already; Chhipi Tola meat market scheme, covering an area of 738 square yards (cost Rs 43,000); Phati Dharti street scheme, covering 26.40 acres divided into 110 plots (cost Rs 95,209); Harijan colony development scheme at Ghatwasan, renamed rehousing scheme under the slum clearance scheme, extending over 13.13 acres (cost Rs 9,36,000) for constructing 23 blocks of 12 tenements each of which 3 blocks have already been completed; Civil Lines and Kandhari road development schemes (called Lajpat Kunj) covering an area of 18.8 acres (cost Rs 1,31,400); park at Khatikpara, with an area of 0.73 acres (cost Rs 5,950); and North Vijainagar development scheme (cost Rs 5,84,200), covering 65.8 acres with 221 plots (there being 205 residential plots of which 197 have been allotted as well as 16 industrial plots 11 of which have been leased to the Government of India for setting up small-scale industries).

In addition the following schemes are in hand : Mahatma Gandhi road housing scheme, extending over 60.55 acres with 131 plots (cost Rs 9,73,300); New Raja Mandi station neighbourhood development scheme, covering an area of 23.87 acres divided into 79 plots (cost Rs 3,63,300); Inner city ring road scheme (Phase I), covering an area of 12.19 acres consisting of 39

plots (cost Rs 1,46,618) ; scheme for the improvement of Jeoni Mandi crossing on Chhatta road, covering an area of 110 square yards (cost Rs 1,275) ; and scheme for the improvement of Raja Mandi crossing on Mahatma Gandhi road, covering an area of 100 square yards (cost Rs 15,660).

The schemes which are already sanctioned but on which no work was started till 1961 (as the possession land under acquisition had not been received) are : Chhipi Tola Subzimandi scheme, covering an area of 6.37 acres (cost Rs 7,21,100) for 28 godowns, 12 shops, 150 stalls and 28 residential tenements ; Billochpura general improvement and street scheme, covering an area of 11.07 acres (cost Rs 1,36,730) with 17 plots ; Jaipur House development scheme, covering 3.45 plots with a total area of 58 acres (cost Rs 9,90,000) ; Yamuna Kinara street scheme, extending over an area of 5.41 acres (cost Rs 43,600) for improving the view of river Yamuna along the Strand road ; Jeoni Mandi general improvement scheme, covering an area of 2.36 acres (cost Rs 3,11,430) to provide 36 godowns, 30 shops and parking space for 58 trucks ; North Idgah development scheme, covering 22.72 acres (cost Rs 35,300) with 16 residential plots and 53 plots meant for traders dealing in stone and building material ; Raja Balwant Singh road street scheme, extending over 7.4 acres with 16 plots ; Master Plan road from Kandhari to Bagh Farzana, covering 5.66 acres (cost Rs 41,110) ; Church road street scheme, with an area of 5.49 acres (cost Rs 87,620) carved up into 10 plots ; Bagh Farzana road street scheme, covering 10.70 acres (cost Rs 2,18,410) with 25 plots ; Kheragarh road street scheme, covering 1.22 acres (cost Rs 64,960) divided into 33 plots ; Delhi Gate development scheme, covering 0.11 acres (cost Rs 47,500) ; Kala-ka-Tai street scheme, extending over 7.95 acres (cost Rs 2,07,000) with 28 plots ; Ghatwasan housing accommodation and street scheme, covering 328.16 acres (cost Rs 41,23,500) with 1,008 plots ; truck-stand scheme on Balkeshwar road, covering 22.26 acres (cost Rs 3,81,250) for providing space for 355 truck, 35 godowns, 77 shops and a petrol pump ; and Fatehpur Sikri road housing accommodation and street scheme, comprising 328.96 acres (cost Rs 54,34,650) for providing 1,123 plots.

There are five slam clearance and rehousing schemes : that in *muhal্লা* Rangrezian, that at Teela Mangli Manihar, that at Nala near Phati Dharti, that at Nala Mantola and that at Kutumbi Bhairon. 252 double-storeyed and 16 single-storeyed tenements are to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs 8,10,287.

An industrial estate covering an area of nearly 50 acres is situated on the other bank of the Yamuna about three miles of the city between the Agra-Fundla railway line on the north, and the Agra-Fundla road on the south. The estate has 121 industrial units of which 31 had been developed by the corporation till 1961 at a total cost of Rs 19,33,817 and 90 are being constructed and developed by the public works department.

Six big parks and twenty-one small triangular plots are being maintained by the corporation on which an annual expenditure of Rs 20,700 is incurred. It also maintains the John's Public Library and gives grants-in-aid to about twenty public libraries, incurring an annual expenditure of about Rs 15,000 on them.

Waterworks—It was in 1881 that an experiment for providing Agra with an adequate supply of pure water from an artesian well was taken in hand but it was abandoned three years later having proved to be a failure. The following year a scheme was worked out by government which was designed to supply about 1½ million gallons daily at the rate of fifteen gallons per head per day, the population of Agra at that time being 1,60,000. The recurring expenditure was to be met from a water-rate and the sale of water, supplemented by additional taxation. The work was completed in 1890 (exclusive of the pumping machinery) at a cost of Rs 7,36,000. By 1905 the supply was extended to Tajganj, Civil Lines and the cantonment, the capital cost incurred by the municipality being about Rs 11,49,500 which was met chiefly from thirteen loans aggregating Rs 11,95,000. This scheme included the installation of steam-driven pumping sets and two clear water reservoirs with a capacity of 6,97,500 gallons each and a distribution system for a population of 96,000.

In 1913 the number of settling tanks was increased from three to five and the slow sand filters from three to seven in order to provide for a population of 1,85,000 and in the following year two Diesel oil motor-driven raw water pumps were erected. In 1919 a rapid gravity filter of the capacity of a million gallons per day was installed to augment the filtering capacity of the waterworks.

The population having increased to 2,14,094 by 1910 as a result of the implementation of a comprehensive water-supply reorganisation scheme costing Rs 27,49,550, ten million gallons of water could be supplied to a population of 2,50,000 at the rate of 40 gallons per head per day. Among the improvements effected was the installation of new electric-driven raw and filtered water pumps, the complete reorganisation of the distribution system and the division of the city into seven zones with the provision of overhead balancing tanks in each. Two loans of six lakhs and twenty-four lakhs of rupees were taken by the municipal board from the U. P. Government in 1911 and 1917 respectively to meet the cost of these improvements and with the help of the first, a clear water reservoir of the capacity of a million gallon was constructed in 1915-46.

With the increase in the population to 3.5 lakhs in 1950 and the rapid industrialisation of the city, the need became imperative for increasing the daily water-supply from ten to fourteen million gallons. The cost of labour and material having gone up very considerably after the Second World War, the cost of implementing this scheme was estimated to be Rs 73,54,105.

The present capacity of the water-supply, which is fourteen million gallons daily, is inadequate particularly in view of the proposal to construct a water-borne underground system of sanitation for the disposal of sewage. Some of the major works which have been completed in order to raise the capacity to 30 million gallons are an underground reservoir for clear water, a settling tank of the capacity of five million gallons per day, two raw water electric motor and pump sets of 3,300 gallons per minute each, five tube-wells (one being at Tajganj), overhead tanks at Alamganj, Mandi, Sayed Khan, Maithan and Rakabganj (the last two having yet to be put into commission), repairs of the existing overhead tank at Tajganj, a rapid mechanical filter of the capacity of five million gallons per day (which is under construction) and an overhead tank at Belanganj, etc. Loans amounting to Rs 60.17 lakhs in all have been received from the State Government for these improvements.

The waterworks is managed by the municipal corporation through a qualified engineer with the technical assistance of the chief engineer of the local self-government engineering department. The expenditure incurred during 1958-59 totalled Rs 16,81,390 of which Rs 6,89,121 was on maintenance, Rs 3,74,870 on repayment of loans and interest and Rs 6,17,399 on capital works.

During 1958-59, the waterworks supplied a total of 3,65,65,10,000 gallons of water, the maximum daily average being 1,14,70,387 gallons and the consumption of water per head per day 26.8 gallons.

Drainage—Agra is situated on the right bank of the Yamuna into which the drainage of the city is conveyed through channels. It was only in 1945-46 that a proper project for drainage was prepared, the estimated cost being Rs 72,00,000. More than half of this project has been completed (the expenditure being Rs 42,78,000).

There are thirteen kutchha and six pakka drains in the city with nineteen branch sewers. The main drains are Nala Bagh Muzaffar Khan, Nala Noorigate, Nala Mantola, Nala Qazi Para, Nala Bhairon and Nala Pipal Mandi, all formerly being natural water channels. The first three and the fifth were made pakka under the drainage project of the city, the fourth was completed in 1951 and the others in 1954.

The Strand road sewer and other connected sewers, which were taken in hand in 1948 and completed in 1950, have prevented the pollution of the Yamuna to a great extent. Mantola and the connected sewers were started in October, 1948, and completed in January, 1952. The Katghar and Doli Kahar sewers were started in April, 1950, and completed in 1951. The Wazirpura sewer was completed in the following year. An outfall sewer, 72 inches in diameter, has been completed but will be put into use when the pumping plants are installed and a sewage farm is established, a scheme which is under consideration.

The refuse of the town is utilized in making manure (under the compost scheme) at three trenching grounds situated at Naubasta, Nawabganj and Tajganj. As the traditional aversion to using manure prepared from human excreta and from sullage dies hard among the cultivators of the district, a good deal of such manure is going to waste but it is likely that this source of manurial wealth will be tapped under the drainage project. The total expenditure on the construction of drains during 1960-61 was Rs 26,823, while Rs 36,303 was spent on repairing 19,735 feet of drains.

Street Lighting—The staff which looks after the street lighting consists of a lighting inspector, his assistants and lamplighters. There are 5,379 electric lamps in the city and 321 kerosene lanterns in those parts of the city where there is no electricity. The expenditure incurred on street lighting during 1960-61 was Rs 2,27,008.

Public Health and Medical Services—The expenditure incurred on public health by the corporation during 1958-59 amounted to Rs 12,00,673.

The medical officer of health is vested with the power to deal with all cases of sanitation constituting a public nuisance and to direct the supervision of cases of the violation of the Uttar Pradesh Pure Food Act, 1950, (Act XXXII of 1950) and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, (Act XXXVII of 1954). He is also authorised to be a licensing authority in respect of all specified eatables and all the slaughter-houses are directly under him. He is responsible for the maintenance of the general sanitation within the limits of the corporation and the health of the citizens during various epidemics.

Hospitals and Dispensaries—The corporation maintains two hospitals, seven dispensaries (five allopathic and two Ayurvedic) within the municipal limits of Agra city and twelve dispensaries are aided by it. It also runs two maternity homes.

Infectious Diseases Hospital—This hospital (which is located in *muhalla* Shahganj) has thirty beds. Formerly prophylactic anti-rabic treatment was available here but since 1948 this work has been transferred to the Sarojini Naidu Hospital. An outdoor dispensary is also being maintained in this hospital. The number of patients treated in 1956-57 was 32,175.

The Leprosy Hospital—This leprosy hospital (which is in Tajganj) contains beds for 50 patients. It treated 500 patients during 1958-59.

Allopathic Dispensaries—The Chhatta dispensary is a very old institution. It treated 79,218 patients during 1958-59.

The Sardar Patel dispensary is also one of the oldest dispensaries of the city. It treated 1,50,284 patients during 1958-59.

The Tajganj dispensary is meant for outdoor patients and a maternity home is also attached to it. It is situated at Tajganj. The total number of patients treated during 1958-59 was 59,914.

The Gandhi Smarak dispensary is for women and maternity cases are also attended to here. It is situated across the Yamuna and it treated 19,530 patients during 1958-59.

The Mahila hospital, Jeoni Mandi, is actually a family-planning-cum-out-patient dispensary. The total number of patients attended to in 1958-59 was 68,899.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries—The Gandhi Smarak and the Dhuliaganj dispensaries treated 35,985 and 61,477 patients respectively in 1960-61.

The total expenditure incurred by the corporation on these institutions during 1960-61 was Rs 1,54,870.

Education—The dissemination of primary education being obligatory on the municipal authorities under the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), compulsory primary education for boys was introduced in the Kotwali ward in 1925, in the Lohamandi and Rakabganj wards in 1928 and in the Tajganj, Hariparbat and Chhatta wards in 1948. For girls it was introduced in two wards in 1951 but was abolished for want of funds.

The corporation maintains 86 boys' schools (comprising a higher secondary school, 4 senior Basic schools and 81 junior Basic schools) with a total enrolment of 15,756; the number of girls' schools maintained by the corporation is 32 (comprising a higher secondary school and 7 senior Basic schools and 24 junior Basic schools) with an enrolment of 5,318. It gives financial aid to 67 boys' schools (with an enrolment of 14,617) and to 27 girls' schools (with an enrolment of 4,646). It also maintains 12 night schools and aids 5 junior Basic schools outside its limits.

The total expenditure incurred on education in 1960-61 amounted to Rs 8,13,170 of which Rs 6,42,035 was spent on boys' schools and Rs 1,71,135 on girls' schools.

Municipal Boards

Fatehpur Sikri

This town was constituted a municipality in 1865 and was administered as such till 1901 when it was declared a notified area under Act I of 1900, the control vesting in a small committee nominated by government in place of the old board of eight members. It was again converted into a municipal board from August 1, 1949, under the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916).

The municipality is divided into 6 wards, 4 (Bazar, Shiv Puri, Mudia Khara and Dak Bangalow) having 3 elected members each and 2 (Katra and Naya Bans) having 2 elected members each. The total number of members is 16, excluding the president who is elected by the members by a single transferable vote.

The main items of income are octroi, water tax and visitors' tax.

There is no electricity in the town and street lighting is provided by 33 gas lamps and 113 kerosene oil lamps. The board runs 7 schools, 2 being junior high schools (one each for boys and girls), four junior Basic schools and a Basic primary school. In 1960-61 the board spent a sum of Rs 21,698 on education.

There is no underground drainage, almost all the roads and streets having open drains on the sides. Three big culverts and three drains were constructed between 1954 and 1960. The board installed a tube-well in 1929 for the supply of water through pipelines to the residents, the water being pumped out to the reservoir by oil-engines. The annual expenditure on the waterworks is about Rs 50,000, although the expenditure during 1960-61 was only Rs 3,508. The water-supply has been reorganised to provide for the needs of the increased population. The average daily water-supply is 1,80,000 gallons. The board also maintains a public park and a library (which has about 400 books and which also takes in newspapers and magazines for its readers).

The details of income and expenditure of the board are given in Table VIII of the Appendix.

Firozabad

Firozabad was constituted a municipality as early as 1868, the local affairs being managed by a board of twelve members of whom nine were elected and three, including the magistrate as the chairman, held their seats by virtue of their office. The income was chiefly derived from octroi and a tax on tobacco (introduced in 1893), the other sources of income being rents, market dues and the sale of manure. In 1911 the board consisted of thirteen members (ten elected and three nominated) in addition to the chairman. In 1952 the board was superseded and the district magistrate was appointed its administrator. The board was constituted again in 1955 when thirty members and a president were elected who remained in office till the end of May, 1959. The present board came into existence on June 1, 1959, the number of members, excluding the chairman, being thirty. The board maintains a junior high school, 33 junior Basic schools and 2 schools for adults, the institutions getting aid from the board being a higher secondary school, 3 junior high schools and 13 junior Basic schools. In the financial year 1960-61 the

total expenditure incurred by the board on its educational activities amounted to Rs 1,75,151. The board runs an Ayurvedic dispensary and a maternity centre and also maintains five trucks for the removal of refuse, etc., and it spent Rs 7,06,233 on these items in 1960-61. The scheme for supplying pure drinking water by constructing a waterworks was implemented in 1957, about 2,000 connections having been given so far. In 1960-61 the board incurred an expenditure of Rs 1,60,944 on this account. The details of the board's income and expenditure are given in Table VIII of the Appendix.

Cantonment Boards

The Agra cantonment was originally laid out in 1805, after the second Maratha War of 1803, for three regiments of Indian infantry and a regiment of horse artillery. The site was selected most probably as it was adjacent to Gwalior from where the British apprehended danger from the Marathas. The cantonment was extended for the accommodation of additional forces in 1835 and in 1839 its area was 1,986 acres, the fort also being a part of the cantonment. In 1861 its limits were extended to include the villages of Kachhipura and Sultanpura. In 1879 the cantonment was brought under the Cantonments Act of 1861 and in 1885 it started levying within its limits, the same kinds of taxes (hackney carriages licence and wheel taxes and octroi) which were being levied by the municipality under its jurisdiction and three years later a conservancy tax on occupied houses was imposed. In 1893 two more taxes — a house tax and a tax on private latrines — were levied. All the enactments in force in the municipality applied generally to the area under the control of the cantonment committee.

Most of the sites where the present wards of the cantonment are located were, before the British occupation, occupied by palaces and gardens. The route to the Taj Mahal and the fort lay within the cantonment limits. The cantonment covers an area of 2,64,267 acres and in 1961 had a civil population of 30,149.

The cantonment board (set up under the Cantonments Act of 1924) consists of fourteen members: the officer commanding the military station (who is *ex officio* president), a magistrate (nominated by the district magistrate), the health officer, the executive engineer, three military officers (nominated by name by the officer commanding the military station) and seven members elected by adult franchise. For electoral purposes the cantonment is divided into six wards: Sultanpura (electing one member from the Scheduled Castes and one from the general constituency), Kachhipura, Sadar, Naulkha-cum-Shahzadi Mandi, Partappura and Bungalows, each electing one member.

The functions of the cantonment board are similar to those of the Agra municipal corporation, though its area of jurisdiction is separate. The board levies a house tax, a water tax, a dog tax, a wheel tax and a hawker tax. It receives 12 per cent of the net proceeds of the terminal and toll taxes collected by the municipal corporation. From time to time it also receives special grants from the Central Government as well as an annual educational grant from the State Government. During 1960-61 the income of the board from its normal sources was about Rs 5,89,423, that from military conservancy was about Rs 81,556 and special grants from the Central and State Governments amounted to Rs 90,000 and Rs 10,224 respectively. The normal expenditure incurred was about Rs 5,74,407 that on original works was Rs 90,000 and that on military conservancy was Rs 90,000.

The board runs 7 primary schools (5 for boys and 2 for girls) and employs 27 men and 11 women teachers. It incurred an expenditure of Rs 40,485 on maintaining these schools during 1958-59.

It maintains a hospital which has two wards, one for men and one for women. An expenditure of Rs 38,951 was incurred by the hospital in 1960-61.

The board has its own water-supply system to run which it purchases water in bulk from the municipal waterworks at 47 naye paise per thousand gallons. To increase the efficiency of the water-supply the board has initiated action to install two pumps.

The street lighting in the main part of the cantonment and in most of the wards is by electricity supplied by the Agra Electric Supply Company. The number of street lights in 1961 was 656.

For recreational purposes the board has provided, in the Sardar Patel garden, a children's park, the apparatus having been donated by a philanthropist of the cantonment area, a radio set with microphones, benches at convenient places, a public library and a fountain.

Sanitation—In 1957 a part of the cantonment measuring 198,303 acres was transferred to the Agra municipality, the area in the cantonment being reduced to 2,64,267 acres. There is no clear line of demarcation between the military and the civil areas. Only 40 per cent of the people have their own lavatories. The board constructed 310 pakka fly-proof latrines during the Second Five-year Plan period. Urinals and soakage pits also have been built in different parts of the cantonment.

Town Areas

There are ten town areas in the district — Achnera, Bah, Dayalbagh, Etmadpur, Fatehabad, Jagner, Pinahat, Shamshabad, Swamibagh and Tundla — which are administered under the United Provinces Town Areas Act, 1911 (Act II of 1914).

Achnera Town Area—The Town Area of Achnera was created a town in 1890 under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) and is now governed under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). The town has a population of 9,664. The town area committee has a chairman and eleven members who are elected from the four wards into which the town is divided. The staff consists of sixty-four employees.

The town is lighted by ninety kerosene and fifteen petrolmax lamps. Most of the lanes and drains are pakka.

The committee has approached the government for a loan of three lakhs of rupees for installing a drinking-water plant. It gives an annual grant of Rs 300 to a charitable dispensary.

Formerly the annual income of the town area was about Rs 5,500 but since the levy of octroi tax from March 11, 1957, its income has increased and in 1960-61 it was about Rs 64,410. It is derived from octroi, tax on houses and lands, grants, rents and loans, the expenditure being about Rs 61,323, which was incurred mainly on administration, collection of taxes, conservancy and public works.

Bah Town Area—Bah was constituted a town in 1866 (under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856, Act XX of 1856), and is now administered as a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). The town is situated on the Agra-Kachaura road which is pakka. It has a population of about ten thousand.

Besides the chairman, there are nine other members of the town area committee who are elected from the three wards, Jorawar, Garha Pachori and Ganj. There is a dispensary for men in the town, which is maintained by the Antaram Zila Parishad, towards the maintenance of which the committee contributes Rs 150 annually.

The roads are made of *kankar* and the pavements and lanes are bricklaid. During 1960-61 the committee constructed a *kankar* road (about a thousand feet in length) in the bazar, the expenditure being Rs 3,000 of which Rs 2,000 was given by the State Government.

The roads and lanes are lit by fifty kerosene oil lamps on which the expenditure during 1960-61 amounted to Rs 1,18,128.

During 1960-61 the income and the expenditure of the town area were Rs 13,251.71 and Rs 12,536.07 respectively, the former being from taxes and loans, etc., and the latter on administration, collection, conservancy, lighting, etc.

Dayalbagh Town Area—The town area of Dayalbagh is situated at a distance of two miles from the city of Agra. It was constituted in 1957. It covers about three square miles and has a population of 5,000 which is spread over six wards — Prem Nagar, Soami Nagar, Vidyut Nagar, Swet Nagar, Karyavir Nagar and Saran Ashram Nagar.

The town area committee has seven members besides the chairman. The main functions of the committee are the maintaining of sanitary conditions within the area, looking after public health, controlling vehicular traffic and providing measures for maintaining quiet and peace within its precincts. Registration of births and deaths and the licensing of vehicles plying in the area are also the committee's concern. The committee's budget for 1960-61 was Rs 31,965.

The education provided in this area ranges from the kindergarten to the degree standard. At the latter stage the subjects offered are arts, science, commerce, engineering, etc., diploma courses (recognised by the State Government) in automobile engineering, leather work, etc., also being offered. There is a hospital in the town area which serves the needs of the local inhabitants and also of the people of the neighbouring rural areas. The town area is electrified, the power being generated in its own power-house.

There are three public roads in the town area of which the Poiya Ghat road is maintained by the public works department of the State, the other two being private roads belonging to the Satsang Sabha (of the Radhasoami sect) which are looked after by the town area committee. The committee has also constructed, at a cost of Rs 5,000, a footpath on each side of its roads.

Etmadpur Town Area—The village of Etmadpur became a town in 1866 under the provisions of the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) and is now administered as a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). In 1930 a chairman was elected for the first time, the term of office being four years. There are ten members of the committee (excluding the chairman) who are elected from the Thakuran, Katra and Ganj wards. The population of the town is 7,188.

Five fairs are held in the town every year, the most noteworthy being Kan, Ramlila, Jal Vihar and that of the Jains. The town area is electrified, the expenditure on the seventy-eight electric lamps (as on March 31, 1961) being Rs 4,200.

There is a dispensary (belonging to the Antaram Zila Parishad) for the maintenance of which the committee gives a contribution of Rs 150 a year.

There is a metalled road about eight furlongs long within the town area. Three furlongs of another road (a mile in length) were metalled by the committee during 1960-61.

In 1960-61 the income and the expenditure of the town area were Rs 24,192 and Rs 27,020 respectively, the former being from taxes, contributions and refunds, etc., and the latter on administration, collection, conservancy, lighting, etc.

The committee is improving the town by constructing pakka pavements and drains and by repairing wells and lanes. There is a U. P. Government Roadways bus-stand within the town area.

Fatehabad Town Area—The town was constituted a town area in 1866 under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) and is now administered as a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914).

The committee consists of a chairman and ten other members elected from the four wards, Rajput, Kanungoyan, Pathanan and Chauraha. It makes an annual contribution for the maintenance of a dispensary which is run by the Antaram Zila Parishad. The town is situated on the Agra-Kachaura (metalled) road at a distance of twenty-three miles from Agra. The lanes have *kankar* pavements on which Rs 1,900 was spent during 1960-61. It is lit by eighty kerosene oil lamps on which an expenditure of Rs 2,500 was incurred during that year when the income and the expenditure of the town area were Rs 12,568.11 and Rs 13,569.05 respectively, the former being from taxes, loans, etc., and the latter on administration, collection, conservancy, lighting, etc.

Jagner Town Area—The town of Jagner was constituted as such in 1878 under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) and is now a town area which is divided into three wards, Swami, Gokul and Ganj. The town area committee has a chairman and nine members, three being elected from each ward. The main functions of the committee are looking after sanitation, street lighting, realization of taxes and construction of roads and lanes, etc., within its limits.

In 1960-61 the income of the town area amounted to Rs 11,000 and its expenditure to Rs 10,250, the former being mainly from taxes, government grants and miscellaneous sources and the latter on establishment, sanitation, street lighting, public health, etc.

Pinahat Town Area—Pinahat was constituted a town area in 1916 and is divided into three wards. The town area committee has a chairman and nine members and it looks after sanitation and street lighting within the limits of the town area. The committee maintains a *kankar* road, 1,280 feet in length.

In 1960-61 the income of the town area was about Rs 10,382 and its expenditure was about Rs 9,320, the former being from taxes, government grants and other sources and the latter on establishment, sanitation, street lighting, roads and other items.

Shamshabad Town Area—This town area was formed on October 1, 1918, the committee comprising a chairman and ten members elected from its three ward—Gopalpura, Tola, and Har Sahai-cum-Khirki.

The income, which is derived from tax on property, octroi, government grants, and miscellaneous sources, amounted to Rs 56,919 during 1960-61, the total expenditure incurred on office maintenance, realisation of taxes, sanitation and lighting, public works and miscellaneous items for the same period being Rs 44,717.

Swamibagh Town Area—This town area came into existence in 1957. The committee consists of a chairman and nine members, including a representative of the Scheduled Castes.

The town area is electrified and since the end of 1958-59 the committee has been issuing licences for the plying of rickshaws and hand-carts and is the authority for the registration of births and deaths within its own jurisdiction.

In 1957-58 and 1958-59 two roads were made out of its own funds and a grant of Rs 4,000 was given to it by the State Government. In 1960-61 the income of the town area was about Rs 12,209 and the expenditure about Rs 11,263.

Tundla Town Area—The town area of Tundla was constituted in 1928 and is divided into four wards, the number of members being ten (excluding the chairman). The staff consists of thirty-two employees. Three roads, about 3,300 feet in length, were metalled at a cost of Rs 9,000 and a three-furlong metalled road was constructed in 1960-61. Within the limits of the town area, the street lighting is done with two hundred electric lamps (there being no kerosene oil lamp in use), the total expenditure amounting to Rs 7,000 in 1960-61. Four bullock carts are employed for the removal of night-soil. The income of the committee was about Rs 31,182 and its expenditure was about Rs 37,307 in 1960-61.

Beyond the limits of the town area there is a railway colony the affairs of which are managed by the railway authorities themselves.

Antaram Zila Parishad

Beyond the limits of the municipalities and the cantonment, local affairs in the district were formerly administered by a district committee which was abolished in 1881 when the district board was established

under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act (Act XIV of 1883) which was later replaced by the U. P. District Boards Act of 1906. The board consisted of a chairman (who was the collector of the district) the seven subdivisional officers and 21 members elected annually for a term of three years from each of the tahsils or local boards. The principal functions of the board were the management of the educational, medical and veterinary establishments (other than those under the direct control of government or supported by private bodies), communications (including local roads and ferries), rest-houses, etc.

The U. P. District Boards Act of 1906 was repealed and replaced by the District Boards Act of 1922 under which a new board was constituted in 1923 consisting of a president elected by the members and 12 members elected from different constituencies with a reservation of seats for Muslims and the Scheduled Castes and 4 co-opted members.

After independence the U. P. District Boards Act of 1922 was repealed and the Antaram Zila Parishad Act of 1958 was passed by which, in that year, the district board came to an end and its place was taken by an interim body known as the Antaram Zila Parishad.

The Antaram Zila Parishad, Agra, is composed of 96 members. On August 2, 1961, the collector, who was the *ex officio adhyaksha* (chairman) was replaced by a non-official chairman elected by the 96 members of the Antaram Zila Parishad among themselves who comprise all the members of the erstwhile planning committee and 5 members elected by the erstwhile district board from among themselves, some members being nominated by government and some elected by different agencies like the co-operative societies, *gaon* panchayats, scout associations, higher secondary schools, etc., and some being *ex officio* members like the local members of the State and Central Legislatures, the district magistrate, the sub divisional officers and others.

The functions of the Parishad are performed by different departments, the main being for public works, education, public health (including sanitation and vaccination) general administration, accounts, pounds, ferries, *nazul*, medical affairs, veterinary services and licensing. The Parishad having set up a separate sub-committee (consisting of an elected chairman and nine members elected on the basis of proportional representation by a single transferable vote) for the supervision of the activities of the first three.

Education—The Parishad is responsible for education in the rural areas of the district and has an education committee, the members of which are elected annually by its non-official members. The education

department is run under the supervision of the deputy inspector of schools assisted by a number of sub deputy inspectors whose salaries and allowances are paid out of government revenues.

On March 31, 1961, the Parishad had 53 junior high schools for boys with 6,498 pupils, 7 junior high schools for girls with 1,109 pupils, 597 junior Basic schools for boys with 62,830 pupils and 56 junior Basic schools for girls with 3,351 pupils. It also gave grants to 19 schools.

The expenditure incurred on education during 1960-61 was Rs 19,29,148.

Public Health—This department is run under the supervision of the district medical officer of health who is an employee of the State Government. He is assisted by 7 sanitary inspectors, 15 vaccinators and a superintendent of vaccination whose salaries and allowances are paid by the Parishad.

The Parishad maintains 9 allopathic dispensaries which are supervised by the civil surgeon, a homoeopathic dispensary and 9 Ayurvedic dispensaries (under the supervision of the medical officer of health) and 15 others which are also subsidised by the Parishad.

The expenditure incurred on medical and public health was about Rs 59,740 and about Rs 41,096 respectively during 1960-61.

Public Works—The activities of this department are carried out under the supervision of a committee. An engineer, 3 overseers, 2 work agents, a draftsman, 5 mates and 5 squads of labourers are responsible for the repairs, etc., of the forty miles of metalled and 378 miles, 4 furlongs and 500 feet of unmetalled roads maintained by the Parishad. The expenditure incurred on these roads during 1960-61 was Rs 2,88,706 in which year the income derived from ferries was Rs 89,506, the expenditure being Rs 1,246.

Nazul Property—The extra-municipal *nazul* land within the district consisting of open country and measuring over 30 bighas and 5,07,010 square feet (including roadside paths), has been entrusted to the management of the Parishad. The income from such lands during 1960-61 was Rs 1,097 and the expenditure Rs 1,560.

Pounds—The Parishad maintain 82 cattle pounds from which the income during 1960-61 was Rs 35,234 and on which the expenditure was Rs 85,535.

Finances—The Parishad draws its income from government grants, cattle pounds, education fees, licensing fees from markets and shops, fairs, *nazul*, ferries and miscellaneous sources. The main items of expenditure

are general administration and collection, maintenance of pounds, education, medical activities and public health, veterinary services, fairs, agriculture and arboriculture, public works and other items. The income during 1960-61 was Rs 21,29,962 and the expenditure Rs 27,05,139.

Village Panchayats

The institution of village panchayats (which form the core of local self-government in rural areas) has been in existence since ancient times. The Muslim rulers were concerned mostly with the urban areas of the district and were indifferent to the progress of these village bodies with the result that when the British took over this region, the village panchayats were not performing any important function.

The Resolution of May 18, 1882, by which the rural areas of the district were affected, gave local institutions legal status, defined the scope of local self-government in rural areas and sought to relate its development to the panchayats.¹

Under the United Provinces Village Sanitation Act, 1892 (Act II of 1892), health building activities and the improvement of sanitation in the villages of the district were also envisaged. It authorised the collector of the district to extend the operation of the Act to the villages and to use the district board as his agency to give effect to the remedial measures considered necessary for the maintenance of sanitary conditions in the areas concerned or, should the board fail to perform this task, to take necessary action himself.

Under the United Provinces Village Courts Act, 1892 (Act III of 1892), the government established courts in circles consisting of one or more villages or in parts of villages of the district. The collector was authorised to appoint a village *munsif* (judge) to hold court at any place within the circle. To some extent these two Acts contained the nucleus of the Panchayat Raj Act introduced about five and a half decades later in 1947.

Under the United Provinces Village Panchayat Act, 1920 (Act VI of 1920), which repealed the U. P. Village Courts Act, 1892, the collector was authorised to establish a panchayat for any village or a group of villages where the villagers wanted a panchayat. This Act was applied to Agra district in 1921 and the number of panchayats established up to the end of September, 1922, was 54 but the non-co-operation movement and the Second World War delayed the coming into operation of these bodies. The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 (Act XXVI of 1947), which

¹ Vaish, Bramaha Prakash : *Panchayat Raj in U. P.*, p. 19

repealed the Act of 1920, was enforced on April 26, 1948, when 541 *gaon* panchayats and 139 panchayati *adalats* (courts) now called *nyaya* panchayats, were established in the district. The office-bearers of these panchayats were elected in February, 1949. All the *gaon* panchayats in the district started functioning from August 15, 1949.

In the beginning a *gaon sabha* was established for those villages the combined population of which numbered at least 500. In some places two or more small villages or hamlets were combined to constitute a *gaon sabha*. By the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 (Amendment Act, 1951), the jurisdiction of the *gaon samaj* and the *gaon sabha* became co-terminous (both being established for a village or a group of villages with a minimum population of 250) and the term panchayati *adalat* (court) was changed to *nyaya* panchayat. The number of *gaon sabhas* in the district was 1,022 in 1961. The *gaon sabha* is the general assembly of the village and consists of all its adults and the *gaon* panchayat is what may be considered to be its executive. The latter consists of a *pradhan* (president) elected by the *gaon sabha* for five years, an *up-pradhan* (vice-president) elected for one year by the members of the *gaon* panchayat from among themselves, their number varying from fifteen to thirty depending on the population of the *gaon sabha*.

The chief functions of the *gaon* panchayats are arranging for sanitation, lighting and a supply of pure drinking-water; bringing about improvement in agricultural production (through the supply of fertilisers, schools and panchayat *ghars*, etc. The panchayat depends for its finances on voluntary donations in cash or kind, government aid and taxes. The income accruing from taxes collected by the panchayats of the district during 1960-61 amounted to about Rs 2,89,234.

During the First Five-year Plan period the panchayats constructed 96 panchayat *ghars*-cum-community centres; 13 miles, 3 furlongs and 137 yards of pakka and 849 miles, 2 furlongs and 203 yards of kutchha roads, 75 culverts, 337 wells; provided 1,623 lanterns for street lighting and 160 playgrounds; built 15 miles, 7 furlongs and 78 yards of pakka drains; installed 426 radio sets, etc.

During the Second Five-year Plan period the *gaon* panchayats constructed 109 panchayat *ghars*-cum-community centres; 15 miles, 7 furlongs and 70 yards of pakka and 454 miles, 1 furlong and 47 yards of kutchha roads, 5,223 culverts, 250 wells and 21 schools for children; repaired 23 miles and 5 furlongs of pakka and 755 miles, 6 furlongs and 50 yards of kutchha roads; provided 42 playgrounds and 340 lanterns for street lighting; and paved 6,750 yards of lanes with bricks.

A *nyaya* panchayat is established for every 5 to 12 *gaon sabhas* (this number varying in exceptional cases) and has 10 to 25 *panchas*, who are nominated by the district magistrate, with the help of an advisory committee, from among the elected members of the *gaon* panchayat on the basis of certain prescribed qualifications of age and education. Every *nyaya* panchayat elects a *sarpanch* (presiding officer) and a *sahayak* (assistant) *sarpanch* from amongst its members. The function of the 139 *nyaya* panchayats of the district is the deciding of petty civil and criminal cases. There is a panchayat secretary for every *nyaya* panchayat who helps the *sarpanch* of the *nyaya* panchayat and the *pradhan* of the *gaon* panchayat in carrying out their responsibilities and duties.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background

The region that covers the present district of Agra was occupied by the Rigvedic Aryans in the early ages and witnessed the glory of Vedic culture. According to an ancient legend the sages, Jamadagni and Parashurama, are said to have had their hermitages in what is now the village of Runakata. Later, during the period preceding the Mahabharata war this area became one of the strongholds of the Yadava branch of the Lunar race and Shauripur (in tahsil Bah) of this district was probably the headquarters of a republican federation of which Krishna was the head. In those days education in the district was imparted by a guru at his own residence or *ashrama* (also known as a *gurukul*), the subjects taught including Sanskrit, philosophy, logic, literature, mathematics, astronomy and medicine, etc. This region seems to have continued to retain its education and culture till about the time of the coming of the Muslims, as is evident from the numerous ruins of Shauripur and the traces left in different parts of the district of the ruling dynasties of the Nandas, Mauryas, Sakas, Kushanas, Guptas, Gahlots and Gurjara Pratihars. Even after the destruction of this city about the beginning of the mediaeval period, it continued to be a centre of Jain pilgrimage and learning as the pontifical seat of a line of Jain saints existed here a branch of which was also established at Hatkant (in tahsil Bah). The Chauhan kingdom of Chandwar also patronized art and letters till it was wiped out by the Muslim rulers of Delhi in the pre-Mughal period. The city of Chandwar itself fell into ruins, the new city of Firozabad coming into being in the vicinity about the middle of the sixteenth century. It would appear that about the close of the fifteenth century the pattern of education in the district was mostly of the Hindu type and was conducted in *pathshalas*.

Muslim scholars started to come and settle down in Agra from the time the city became the capital of the Lodi sultans. The most prominent among them was Sayyid Rafi-ud-din Safawi Shirazi (a pupil of the celebrated Muslim thinker Jalal-ud-din Dawwani), who reached Agra during the reign of Sikandar Lodi and settled down there. He was the first scholar who introduced *hadis* (Muslim traditions) in the curriculum of the studies of Islamic learning in India.

The Mughal rulers also paid attention to education. Akbar established a madrasa in Agra¹ and another in Fatehpur Sikri² where he also founded

¹ Keay, F. E. : *Indian Education In Ancient And Later Times*, p. 119

² Abul Fazal : *Ain-i-Akhbari*, English translation by H. S. Jarrett, Vol. II, p. 191

the famous Ibadatkhana where discussions were frequently held in his presence. Not only were the representatives of different religions invited to put forward the claims of their faiths but many debates were held on religious, philosophical, scientific and historical subjects. Once a discussion led the emperor to carry out an experiment to investigate in what language a child first speaks. When Agra had gained prominence during his reign, it attracted Muslim divines and scholars. Maulana Ala-ud-din Lari, author of a commentary on *Aqa'id-i-Nasafi*, came here and applied himself to the study of the sciences and founded a school, the Madrasa-i-khas¹ in 1561-62, as indicated in the chronogram contained in this name. Another learned man, Qazi Jalal-ud-din of Multan, came from Sindh to Agra where he taught for some years. Sayyid Shah Mir of Samana, who was known for his learning, had his hospice on the far side of the river at Agra, where he taught students and to which many Sufis were attracted. Mirza Mullis, the Uzbek, was one of the disciples of Mulla Ahmad-i-Jand. He came from Transoxiana (the territory across the river Amu) to India and taught for four years in the Jama Masjid of Khwaja Matin-ud-din-i-Faran Khudi in Agra. Shaikh Abul Fath of Thanesar was one of the profound and eminent scholars and teachers of the times who lived at Agra. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the Islamic traditions under the well-known teacher Sayyid Rafi-ud-din Safawi. Maulana Mir-i-Kalan was Jahangir's first teacher when the latter was a prince. He was considered to be one of the sages of the times and a noted teacher of the Islamic traditions. Shah Jahan is said to have built a college here but actually this was the college established by Akbar which Shah Jahan only repaired. Mir Shams-ud-din Khallakhani (d. 1631), a reputed teacher of the time, was appointed in this madrasa.

Sayyid Ahmad, in his *Tarikh-i-Agra*, mentions a Madrasa-i-shahi (king's school) of which no trace remains except a mosque called the Masjid-i-shahi.

Peter Mundy, the English traveller, mentions that there was a college for Jesuits at Agra. Regarding the method of teaching Akbar ordered that "...every school boy should first learn to write the letters of the alphabet, and also learn to trace their several forms. He ought to learn the shape and name of each letter, which may be done in two days, when the boy should proceed to write the joined letters. They may be practised for a week after which the boy should learn some prose and poetry by heart, and then commit to memory some verses to the praise of God or moral sentences, each written separately. Care is to be taken that he learns to understand everything himself; but the teacher may assist him a little. He then ought for some time to be daily practised in writing hemistich or a

verse and will soon acquire a current hand. The teacher ought specially to look after five things; knowledge of the letters; meanings of words; the hemistich; the verse; the former lesson. If this method of teaching be adopted, a boy will learn in a month, or even in a day what it took others years to understand, so much so that people will get quite astonished. Every boy ought to read books on morals, arithmetic, the rotation peculiar to arithmetic, agriculture, mensuration, geometry, astronomy, physiognomy, household matters, the rules of government, medicine, logic, the *tabii riya'zi* and *ilahi*, sciences and history; all of which may be gradually acquired. In studying Sanskrit, students ought to learn the Bayakaran, Niyai, Bedanta and Patanjali. No one should be allowed to neglect those things which the present time requires".² He issued a firman making mathematics one of the compulsory subjects of the curriculum in the madrasas.

The reference to the study of Sanskrit suggests that separate schools existed where Sanskrit was taught but no systematic and organised effort for imparting education to the masses is known to have existed. The endeavour to do so was more or less voluntary and was made either by the pundits or the *maulvis* who at times got aid from the government or from rich people. Students used to flock to their teachers and the practice of holding discussions and disputations on theological and other subjects was very much in vogue in those days. Fatehpur Sikri was one such place where teachers and philosophers from far and near used to gather. In those days the hallmark of learning was the fact of having studied at the feet of a renowned teacher. Badauni differentiated the sciences which required the exercise of the reasoning faculty, such as philosophy, astronomy, geometry, astrology, geomancy, arithmetic, the preparation of the talismans, incantations, etc., from other subjects which depended upon the exercise of memory. Abul Fazal classified all the subjects into three categories: *Ilahi* (divine science), *Riya'zi* (sciences dealing with quantity) and *Tabii* (the physical sciences).

In Aurangzeb's time great emphasis was laid on the development of Islamic studies and learning.

In Mughal times in Agra, which was a centre of Muslim learning, the courses of study obtaining in the Islamic system of education, were followed in the educational institutions of the Muslims. Such courses comprised grammar, rhetoric, logic, theology, literature, jurisprudence, astronomy, mathematics, and medicine. Hindu influence being perceptible in the last three, to specialize in which Muslims preferred to attend Hindu institutions. According to the *Dars-i-Nizami* of Mulla Nizam-ud-din (who died in 1748) the Arabic curriculum included grammar, syntax, rhetoric,

¹ Abdal Qadir Ibn-i-Malik Shah (Al-Badai'i): *Muntakhabat Tawarikh*, English translation by W. H. Lowe, Edition II, (Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1924), Vol. II, p. 58

² Sayyid Ahmad: *Tarikh-i-Agra*, p. 120

¹ Abul Fazl: *Ain-i-Akbari*, English translation by Blochmann (published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal) Vol. I, pp. 288-289

philosophy, logic, scholasticism, commentaries (on the *Quran*), *fiqh* (Islamic jurisprudence), the *hadis* (sayings of the prophet Muhammad) and mathematics.

In Hindu institutions the courses, specially in grammar and philosophy, were more comprehensive than those of today and these two subjects and Sanskrit literature were separate subjects of post-graduate study. The standard of Sanskrit teaching and examinations had, however, deteriorated and that of Vedic studies had also declined considerably since the times of Harsha. In grammar the main texts taught were *Katantra* and *Siddhanta Kaumudi* (of Bhattoji Dikshiti) which was a simplified form of Panini's *Ashtadhyayi*. Mathematics ranked first among the sciences included in the curriculum and Hindus particularly had attained proficiency in this subject on account of which they earned the appellation "a counting nation" from some foreign travellers. Not only were astronomy and astrology matters of faith with the people and the court but the former was a compulsory subject and Akbar issued a firman commending its study. Astrology was an optional subject and among the famous astrologers of Agra may be mentioned Jotika Rai, Kanjar Beg and Nur-ud-din Muhammad Tarkhan. The Brahmana astrologers were particularly famous and could predict to the minute the eclipses of the sun and the moon, etc. Medicine was another important subject and Akbar issued a firman that people should study it. It appears that the Ayurveda and Unani systems were taught side by side. Physics and chemistry were studied but were regarded as a part of the science of mathematics. People knew the use of various metals and other chemical compounds. Belief in alchemy was universal in that age. Akbar is said to have learnt this science from a yogi. Philosophy, history and poetry were taught in schools and history was a favourite subject of study with Muslims. Very little attention was paid to geography in schools and colleges.

Women's education was not ignored in Mughal days but it was confined to royalty and the upper classes. Gulbadan Begum (author of *Humayun-nama*), Nur Jahan, Jahanara and Zeb-un-Nisa (Aurangzeb's daughter) distinguished themselves in the literary field. No separate schools seem to have existed for girls who usually received their early education at home from their parents or tutors, though sometimes, when children, they attended boys' schools.¹

Organized efforts in the educational sphere in the district begin with 1823 when an educational institution, which later became the Agra College, was founded under the control of the committee of public instruction at Calcutta. This institution flourished from the very beginning and in 1831 there were 180 students on roll. Government also took steps to reform the

¹ Chopra P. N. : *Society and Culture in Mughal Age*, pp. 148-55

indigenous schools which were in existence from earlier times. Two years later district visitors were appointed and placed in charge of the schools at Pinahat, Kagarol and Fatehabad and the teachers at Khandauli, Firozabad, Pinahat, Kagarol and Fatehabad and the teachers at Khandauli, Firozabad, Jagner, Kheragarh and Iradatnagar were given regular salaries. The number of private schools existing then was large; from 1844 to 1848 the average was 232 with 2,480 pupils, who received instruction in Persian and Hindi and occasionally in Sanskrit. Since then more and more of these institutions were taken over by government and many new schools were founded. In 1850 there were in the district 400 educational establishments with 4,120 students but the number of schools went down to 357 in 1860 and that of the students went up to 10,614. Ten years later the figures rose to 431 and 10,823 respectively. In 1880 there were 10,236 students attending 405 schools of which 193 were unaided, 15 were aided and 197 were managed by government or by municipal authorities. In 1904 the number of primary and secondary schools put together was 269 with 12,584 students (11,195 boys, and 1,389 girls). By the year 1932 the total number of institutions in the district rose to 552, the number for boys being 110 in the urban and 362 in the rural areas and that for girls 80 in both urban and rural areas.

In the first half of the twentieth century the number of educational institutions continued to increase and by the year 1959-60 there were 923 institutions for boys with 1,26,293 students and 126 for girls with 41,403 students on roll besides three nursery institution with 187 pupils on roll. The position improved further in the subsequent years and according to the statistics for the year ending March 31, 1961, in the whole district there were 1,089 schools for boys with a total enrolment of 1,74,984. Of these 42 schools (9 with 3,547 students in rural and 33 with 21,020 students in urban areas) with a total number of 24,567 students were higher secondary; 110 schools (56 with 8,181 students in rural and the remaining 54 with 10,096 students in urban areas) with a total enrolment of 18,277 students were senior Basic; 797 schools (589 with 62,830 students in rural and 208 with 38,000 students in urban areas) with 1,00,830 students were junior Basic; 3 (all in urban areas) with 472 students were pre-junior Basic (or nursery); and 3 others with an enrolment of 254 were training-schools for men teachers. The number of schools for girls was 134 with 30,584 students on roll. Of these 14, with an enrolment of 10,763, were higher secondary schools and all (with the exception of one with an enrolment of 662 students) were located in the urban areas. The number of senior Basic schools for girls was 30 and that of the students on roll 8,953 and of these 28 with 8,546 students were in the urban areas. The number of junior Basic schools was 89 out of which 44 with 2,771 on roll were in the rural and 45 with 8,037 on roll were in the urban areas. There was also a training-school for women which had an enrolment of 60 students.

Growth of Literacy

In 1881 the literate male population of the district was 6 per cent of the whole population, the proportion rising to 6.8 in 1891 and showing a further increase in subsequent years. In 1881 only .28 per cent of the female population could read and write. Of these literate in the Indian languages 65 per cent knew the Devanagari and 20 per cent the Persian script, the remainder being acquainted in some degree with both.

Some idea of the progress of education can be obtained from the statistics of literacy compiled at successive enumerations of the population from 1901 onwards. In that year, at the time the census was recorded, 42,303 persons were literate giving a percentage of 4.02 of the total population of the district, a figure well above the provincial average. As these figures include those pertaining to the persons who were literate among the large European community (which included a big section of people of mixed Indian and European descent) and also the large proportion of those who were literate in English only, it follows that the percentage of literacy among the Indians of the district was much lower than indicated by the figures. The total literate population of the district was 42,303 of which 39,636 were males and 2,667 females.

In the next three decades the literacy figures for males in the years 1911, 1921 and 1931 were 9.4 and 10.2 and 12.2 per cent respectively whereas for females they were 1.1 and 1.1 and 2.2 respectively.

By the year 1951 the percentage of male literacy had risen to 23.4 and that of female literacy to 6.4. In 1961 literacy for males was 34.1 per cent of the entire population and that for females was 12.0. The statement below gives the types of different educational standards and the number of persons against each according to the census of 1961 :

Educational Standards	Persons	Males	Females
<i>Urban—</i>			
Illiterate	4,18,659	1,94,282	2,24,377
Literate without educational level	1,65,685	1,09,647	56,038
Primary or junior Basic	42,381	29,094	13,287
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	32,395	26,328	6,067
Technical diploma (not equal to degree)	128	118	10
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	14	12	2
University or post-graduate degree other than technical	7,362	6,208	1,154

[Contd.]

Educational Standards	Persons	Males	Females
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree			
(i) Engineering	332	332	..
(ii) Medicine	334	261	73
(iii) Agriculture	10	10	..
(iv) Veterinary and Dairy	5	5	..
(v) Technology	2	2	..
(vi) Teaching	306	223	83
(vii) Others	371	371	..
Total	6,67,984	3,66,893	3,01,091
<i>Rural—</i>			
Illiterate	9,96,224	4,72,734	5,23,490
Literate without educational standard	1,51,544	1,29,232	22,312
Primary or junior Basic	36,878	33,942	2,936
Matriculation and above	9,512	9,255	257
Total	11,94,158	6,45,163	5,48,995

The number of literates in the district does not include semi-literates but it gives an indication of the type of education which the people were able to receive.

General Education

General education includes education from the pre-junior Basic to the higher secondary stage. In 1960 the total number of institutions up to the higher secondary stage was 1,052, including 923 institutions for boys, 126 for girls and three for nursery school children. Of the institutions for boys, 22 were higher secondary institutions (up to class XII), 19 were higher secondary schools (up to class X), 104 were senior Basic schools, 778 were junior Basic schools and of those for girls 6 were higher secondary schools (up to class XII), 7 were higher secondary schools up to class X, 29 were senior Basic and 84 were junior Basic institutions. The statement below gives the enrolment for each type of institution as on March 31, 1960 :

Kind of School	Number of Schools	Number of Students
<i>For Boys—</i>		
Higher Secondary (up to class XII)	22	14,845
Higher Secondary (up to class X)	19	8,453
Senior Basic (or junior high school)	104	16,820
Junior Basic	778	86,175
Pre-junior Basic	3	487

[Contd.]

Kind of School					Number of Schools	Number of Students
<i>For girls—</i>						
Higher secondary (up to class XII)	..	..	..	..	6	5,215
Higher secondary (up to class X)	..	..	..	..	7	4,505
Senior Basic	..	..	..	..	29	8,385
Junior Basic	..	..	..	..	84	23,298

In this district (as in the State) education starts with the pre-junior Basic stage or the nursery stage and ends with university education or vocational training, the pattern and system being almost uniform all over the State.

Pre-Junior Basic Stage

In the pre-junior Basic stage education is imparted to children up to six years of age. In 1960 there were three nursery institutions of this type with a total enrolment of 487 pupils. One of these is at Bichpuri, the second at Dayalbagh and the third in the city itself. There were also six Montessori schools, five being located in the city and one at Firozabad.

Junior and Senior Basic Education

Basic education owes its origin to Gandhiji according to whom education meant 'an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man—body, mind and spirit'. The four fundamentals of this form of education as enunciated by him are that free and compulsory education for seven years be provided by the State; the mother-tongue be the medium of instruction; the process of education centre round some useful handicraft enabling the child to produce from the moment it began its training; and that every school be self-supporting. In 1938 this system came to be known as the Wardha scheme of education and it was adopted by the State of Uttar Pradesh with certain modifications, the chief of which was an eight-year course of studies comprising the junior Basic stage (from class I to class V) and the senior Basic stage (from class VI to class VIII). It was extended to the district of Agra in 1939-40.

Education is imparted to the 11 to 14 age group at the senior Basic or junior high school stage. Formerly this stage of education was known as the vernacular middle stage which ended with class VII, when a uniform examination known as the Vernacular Middle Examination was held for the whole State but passing it did not entitle a student to gain admission to class VIII of a higher secondary school. It was in 1948, as

a result of the reorganization of the primary and vernacular middle classes, that the highest class at the end of the vernacular middle stage became class VIII, the examination at the end of this stage being equated with that held at the end of class VIII of the higher secondary school.

Education during both these stages is the responsibility of the local bodies within their own jurisdictions, the municipal corporation/board in the city or towns and the Antarim Zila Parishad in the rural areas.

Education under Nagar Mahapalika—The set-up of education in the city of Agra is described briefly below. The organization of education did not undergo any change when the municipal board was raised to the status of a municipal corporation in 1960. There is a superintendent of education and six assistant attendance officers in the boys' education department, the corporation area being divided into six wards for the purpose of supervision. Compulsory education for boys (in the age group 6 to 11) is in force in the corporation area (except in the cantonment which has been added to the municipal area recently). It was introduced for the first time in 1925 in the Kotwali ward of the city, was extended to the Lohamandi and Rakabganj in 1928 and to the Chhatta, Hariparbat and Tajganj wards in July, 1948. Basic education is imparted in all the boys' schools maintained and recognized by the corporation. The total expenditure incurred on education was Rs 8,13,170 (Rs 6,42,035 on boys' and Rs 1,71,135 on girls' education, which was 6.7 per cent of the total budget).

Basic education was introduced in 31 municipal primary schools for boys in 1939-40, was extended to 37 more schools in 1951-52 and thereafter all such schools that were started were junior Basic Schools, there being in all 86 schools under the corporation.

The scheme of night adult schools was started in July, 1923. Twelve night schools have been running under this scheme and in the year 1960-61 a sum of Rs 3,584 was spent on them. Rs 60,404 was given as grant-in-aid to the aided institutions in the year 1960-61. There were, on March 31, 1961, the following institutions under the municipal corporation :

Type of institution	Number of institutions	Number of students
<i>For Boys—</i>		
Higher secondary	1	345
Senior Basic	4	858
Junior Basic (with compulsory education)	81	14,353
Junior Basic (in non-compulsory area)	5	765

[Contd.]

Type of institution				Number of institutions	Number of students
Night adult school	..	..	..	12	336
Junior Basic (aided by the Mahapalika)	..	..	..	67	14,617
Junior Basic (recognized by the Mahapalika)	..	..	..	7	855
<i>For Girls—</i>					
Higher secondary (up to class X)	..	..	..	1	463
Senior Basic with Primary schools	..	..	..	7	620
Junior Basic	..	..	..	24	4,235
Junior Basic (aided by the Mahapalika)	..	..	..	27	4,646

The corporation area is divided into six wards for the purpose of the supervision of girls' institutions and there is a woman superintendent for overall supervision. During the year 1960-61 Rs 4,448 was given as grant-in-aid for girls' institutions. Basic education for girls was started in 1942-43, two primary schools being converted into schools of the Basic pattern. With the conversion in 1948 of 14 more schools all the 16 primary schools then existing became junior Basic schools. The scheme for compulsory education for girls has not been enforced in the district as yet.

Antarim Zila Parishad—On March 31, 1961, the Antarim Zila Parishad had 597 junior Basic schools for boys with 62,830 students (54,525 boys and 8,305 girls) and 53 junior high schools with 6,498 students (6,359 boys and 139 girls). It also maintained in the same year 56 junior Basic schools for girls with 3,315 students (3,221 girls and 94 boys) and 7 junior high schools with 1,407 girls on roll. 8 junior Basic schools for boys are in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Parishad and 19 junior high schools are recognized by it. Basic education was started in 1939 in the schools under the Antarim Zila Parishad, 30 schools being converted to the Basic type. In 1949 the number of such schools was 331 and in 1959 it rose to 620. Of these, 47 schools were opened during the First Five-year Plan period and 89 in the Second. A grant of Rs 2,000 was given to the libraries in the rural areas during the First Five-Year Plan period and Rs 22,250 and Rs 2,89,451 were given during the First and Second Plan periods respectively as grants for equipment, furniture and craft, etc. Rs 19,29,148 was spent on education in 1960-61.

Of the junior high schools in the district, 37 offer agriculture as a compulsory craft under the reorientation scheme of education. These institutions have pieces of land totalling 367.20 acres for practical training in agriculture.

The district inspector of schools is in overall charge of all schools up to the higher secondary stage. The deputy inspector of schools and sub-deputy inspectors inspect the schools of the Antarim Zila Parishad periodically to see that the requisite standard of tuition and discipline is maintained.

Under the directive principles of the Constitution of India as a step towards free and ultimately compulsory education for all boys and girls up to a certain age, government has agreed to levy no tuition fees up to class VI in all schools. No difficulty arises in the government institutions but in case of non-governmental institutions the schools are compensated for loss of fees by an equivalent grant given by government which is based on the standard rate of fees prescribed by government.

Secondary Education

Secondary education has undergone various changes within the last forty years. The old zillah schools were government schools leading to the School Leaving Certificate Examination. With the establishment of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P., in 1921, the High School Examination began to be held at the end of class X and the Intermediate Examination at the end of class XII. Formerly a high school started with class III but with the reorganization in 1948, classes III to V were transferred to the junior Basic schools, the higher secondary schools starting with class VI. Thus secondary education covers education beyond the junior Basic stage to the end of class XII. The district has 51 higher secondary institutions of which 41 are for boys and 10 for girls. Of those for boys 22 teach up to class XII and 19 teach up to class X, having 14,845 and 8,453 students on roll respectively. For girls there are 6 institutions leading up to class XII and 7 leading up to class X with the enrolment of 5,215 and 4,505 respectively.

The oldest higher secondary institution in the district is the Government Higher Secondary School, Agra. In 1796 Madho Rao Narain Sindhia (the Maratha ruler of Gwalior), conferred on Gangadhar Shastri, his family priest, a grant of some villages, who in his turn bequeathed them for the promotion of education in the Agra Division, as a consequence of which this institution was founded in 1823. Later two separate sections, one a college under a principal and the other a school under a headmaster were formed. The latter was then housed in the building now occupied by the zoology department of the Agra College and was handed over to the government by the trustees. It is this institution that is the Government Higher Secondary School. The Mufid-i-Am Higher Secondary School was started as a *maktub* in 1858. It was subsequently recognized as a middle school and then for the School Leaving Certificate Examination in 1918. In 1882 the Northern Railway Intermediate

College, Tundla, was established and in 1913 it was raised to tenth class standard and to that of the twelfth class in 1950. It is financed by the Central Government and is co-educational. The Ahmadia Hanafia Higher Secondary School, Dholikhar, was founded in 1889 as an Arabic madrasa with landed property worth Rs 22,000. The Hublal Mathur Vaish Intermediate College, Agra, was started by Girwar Lal Gupta in 1903 as a primary *pathshala* mainly for teaching the Murhia script to children and it was raised to the status of a high school in 1948 and to that of an intermediate college in 1951. The Baptist Higher Secondary School was started in 1911 as a junior high school and was raised to high school standard in 1911. It is managed by the Baptist Board. The Fateh Chand Intermediate College was started in 1912 as a primary school by Fateh Chand. It was raised to high school status in 1947 and to the intermediate standard in 1955. The Arya Samaj (of Agra) established a school in Agra in July, 1917, which was recognised as a middle school in the following year and as a high school in 1921. In July, 1954, it was raised to the status of an intermediate college. The Agarwal Intermediate College was originally started in 1914 as a primary school by the local Agrawal community. It was recognized as a middle school in 1944 and as a high school in 1946. The Shuaib Muhammadia Anglo-Oriental Intermediate College, Agra, was started as an anglo-vernacular school in May, 1911, and was raised to the high school and intermediate college standards in 1919 and 1945 respectively. The Shri Panna Lal Digambar Jain Intermediate College, Firozabad, was started as a primary school in 1931, was recognized as a junior high school in 1950 and was raised to the standard of an intermediate college in 1951. The Shri Tilak Vidyalyaya Intermediate College, Firozabad, was started in 1936 as a primary school, was recognized as a middle school in 1945, was raised to a high school in 1947 and to the intermediate standard in 1951. It is one of the few institutions which offer the constructive group of studies at the higher secondary school stage. The Gandhi Smarak Kisan Intermediate College was started in July, 1915, at Kiraoli (the headquarters of the tahsil of that name) by Kisan Singh Naresh (secretary of the Jat Sabha, Agra). It was recognized as a junior high school in 1917, as a higher secondary school in 1949 and was raised to the intermediate standard in 1956. It is managed by the Kiraoli Shiksha Parishad.

Some of the other institutions are the Dayanand Anglo Vedic Intermediate College, Firozabad (started in 1940 as a middle school and upgraded to the high school and intermediate standards in 1947 and 1953 respectively); the Islamia Intermediate College, Firozabad (started in 1911); the Thakur Biri Singh Higher Secondary School, Tundla (established in 1915 by Lila Bai and Rukmini Bai); the Mahatma Dudha Dhari Intermediate College, Agra (started in 1948, recognized as a junior high school in 1949 and as a high school in 1951); the Municipal Higher

Secondary School, Agra (started as a junior high school in 1919 and upgraded to a higher secondary school in 1949); the Ayodhya Prasad Intermediate College, Shamshabad (started in 1919); and the Ram Chandra Kundan Lal Intermediate College, Kotla, and the Janta Higher Secondary School, Fatehabad (both started in 1952).

Under the State Government Reorientation Scheme, fourteen higher secondary schools in the district offer agriculture and practical farming as one of the subjects. Each has a piece of land for this purpose, the total acreage being 170.91, the one (at Jagner) offers metal craft as a special subject and the high school at Etmadpur also teaches spinning and weaving. There are fourteen 'extension teachers' carrying on the work under the scheme.

Education of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes

In recent years an impetus has been given to the education of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes by the State, 481 students of the former group being awarded scholarships amounting to Rs 36,753 and 246 of the latter Rs 21,171 in 1960-61.

Higher Education

Prior to 1927 all the colleges at Agra were affiliated to the Allahabad University. The Agra University (which is not a residential university) started functioning under the Agra University Act (Act VIII of 1926). It was established to determine the courses of its colleges, control them and conduct examinations. To begin with, its territorial jurisdiction extended over the State (then called the United Provinces), Rajputana (now Rajasthan) and some Central Indian states (now in Madhya Pradesh). It started with only fourteen colleges (which had an enrolment of 2,530) and with the faculties of arts, science, commerce and law. Although it transferred many colleges to the Rajputana University the number of its colleges rose to 74 during the period 1927 to 1955 and the faculties of agriculture, engineering, medicine and veterinary science were also added. To begin with, the administrative offices, etc., of the university were housed in a rented building (Bharatpur House) but with the donation of Rs 50,000 given by Canon Davies (an English dignitary of the Anglican church who was a principal of St John's College and the first vice-chancellor of the university), Rs 10,000 given by K. P. Kichlu and public donations, it erected its own buildings in 1933 in Hewett Park, the State Government making available a part of the park on a ninety-nine-year lease for the nominal rent of a rupee a year. Another building for its library has also been added at a cost of seven lakhs of rupees. In 1960 the number of candidates that appeared at the various examinations of the university held in March and April was 55,814. In spite of the fact that 32 colleges went out of its jurisdiction during 1956-57 owing to the establishment of a university at Ujjain and another at

Gorakhpur and to the merger of Vindhya Pradesh in Madhya Pradesh and of Ajmer in Rajasthan, the number of affiliated colleges rose to 101 by 1960.

The university has the faculties of arts, science, law, agriculture, medicine, engineering, veterinary science and technology and two institutes—the Institute of Social Sciences and the K. M. Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics. The former was established in 1956 as a nucleus for the promotion of research and teaching in the social sciences, its functions being the organizing, guiding and conducting of research and the holding of seminars and arranging for such teaching as may be necessary. The institute maintains a specialized library of books and subscribes for many research journals and, apart from teaching, the staff carries on various research projects in this field. It also maintains a modern statistical laboratory and also a psychological laboratory in which teaching and research in advanced psychology are carried out and which functions as a research centre for training students in medical case work for the degree of master in social welfare. The second institute was set up in 1953 as a centre of post-graduate studies and research in linguistics and comparative literature and for granting diplomas and certificates for proficiency in Indian and foreign languages and conducting such other teaching as may be necessary and incidental to research. Some of its other objects are the enriching of Hindi literature and language, the editing of old Hindi texts and standard works in Hindi in different subjects, doing Hindi translations of the classics from other Indian languages, building up a library of Hindi books and organizing extension lectures. It admits students for the M. A. (Special) in Hindi and the Ph. D. and D. Litt. degrees. The library of the institute has about 16,000 books and it also has 650 reference books and 500 manuscripts. It had 195 students on roll in 1960-61.

With the exception of the Queen's College, Varanasi, the Agra College is the oldest institution in Uttar Pradesh. Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia had bequeathed some villages in the districts of Agra, Mathura and Aligarh to Gangadhar Shastri (his family priest) in accordance with whose will this institution was founded in 1823, the endowment yielding over Rs 22,000 a year, the government adding to the income subsequently. Originally it was an institution for Oriental studies where Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hindi and Urdu were taught. By 1860 a college section had come into being (the school section remaining separate) which was affiliated in that year to the Calcutta University for the B.A. degree, the faculty of law being opened eight years later. It was a government college till 1883 when the control was handed over to a board of trustees through whose efforts a lakh of rupees was collected. The capital of the scholarship fund was also increased from Rs 25,000 to Rs 58,000. From 1887 to

1926 it was affiliated to the Allahabad University after which it was affiliated to the Agra University. It celebrated its post-centenary silver jubilee in January, 1951, when Rajendra Prasad, the then President of India, graced the occasion. It gave the first graduate to northern India as it did its first bachelor of laws to Uttar Pradesh. In 1961 the number of teachers in the college was 125 and the number of students 2,817 which was about five times the number in 1924.

St John's College, Agra was founded in 1850 by the Church Missionary Society of England to provide facilities for higher education for children of Indian officials in government service and of influential people. The aim was the giving of a liberal education (imparted through the medium of the English language) which would be in harmony with the curricula of Western universities and which would be imparted in a Christian atmosphere, leading to the production of a new and higher type of character. In 1862 it was affiliated to the University of Calcutta and was then running classes up to the B.A. standard. It started teaching for the degrees of L.L.B., M. A. and B. Sc. in 1891, 1893 and 1903 respectively and was recognized for teaching B. Com. and M. Sc. classes in 1921. The main building of the college was built in 1914. In the Indo-Saracenic style, it is made of brick and red sandstone. In 1959 a new wing was added, the foundation-stone being laid by Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan (who was then the vice-president of India). There are about a thousand students in this institution which has eighteen departments, twelve being for post-graduate studies. The number of teachers on the staff is sixty.

The Balwant Rajput College, Agra, was started as a boarding-house with twenty Rajput boys and got its recognition as a high school in 1889. Raja Balwant Singh of Awagarh made an endowment of Rs 9,30,000 to the institution in 1909 for the building, etc. It was raised to the status of an intermediate arts college in 1928, Raja Suraj Pal Singh of Awagarh donating Rs 1,44,800 to the institution. Intermediate classes in science, agriculture and commerce were added in 1935, 1938 and 1940 respectively. Degree classes in agriculture were also added in the year last mentioned when the high school section was transferred to another building. In July, 1960, the intermediate classes in agriculture were shifted to Bichpuri (a place seven miles from Agra) where classes VI to XII are also located. In September, 1961 it had an enrolment of 811.

The Shri Ram Chandra Kanhaiva Lal Degree College, Firozabad, was started as a school in 1919 by Kanhaiva Lal Goenka in memory of his father and the institution, then the solitary school for English education in the town, was named the Victory School to commemorate the winning of the First World War. In 1921 it was raised to the status of a high school and in 1930 to that of an intermediate college and it was in that year that it was given the founder's name. In July, 1959, it was raised to the bachelor's degree standard in arts and commerce. Its enrolment for

the degree classes for the session 1960-61 was about 300. Another college, the C. L. Jain Degree College (also at Firozabad) started degree classes in science in 1959. The enrolment for the session 1960-61 was 78.

Prem Mahavidyalaya, a girls' high school under the management of the Radhasoami trust of Dayalbagh, Agra, was raised to the intermediate standard in 1939 and became a degree college in 1941. When a separate women's training-college (for preparing women students for the B. T. degree of the Agra University) was established in 1947, the B. A. classes of the Prem Mahavidyalaya were attached to this institution. In 1948 classes for the undergraduate certificate of teacher training were also added though they were discontinued soon after. In 1951 the college was recognized by the Agra University for the B. A. degree as well and in 1958 it started classes for the course of master of education. During the session 1960-61 the enrolment was 211. The college library has 6,756 books.

The intermediate college for boys under the same management was also raised to the degree standard in 1947 and the following courses were added : B. T. in 1951, law in 1952 (discontinued from 1959) and B. Sc. in 1953.

The Kendriya Hindi Shikshak Mahavidyalaya, Agra, was established as the Akhil Bharatiya Hindi Parishad for the propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking areas of India. Since 1952 it has trained 313 teachers (17 being women) belonging to different States. The examinations for which this institution prepares students are the Bharatiya Hindi Parangat and Shiksha Kala Pravina. In 1959-60 it had on roll eighty students (including eleven women). On January 1, 1961, the Kendriya Shiksha Mandal, Agra (an educational association sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Government of India) took the institution over to develop it as an all-India institute for the study of advanced Hindi literature and research in the teaching of Hindi and also for the training of Hindi teachers.

Professional and Technical Education

The Sarojini Naidu Medical College, an affiliated college of the Agra University, is one of the foremost colleges for professional medical education in the district. It was established as a medical school in 1854 for training assistants to help foreign military medical officers. Attached to it was the Thomason Hospital for the clinical training of the students of the school, the first batch of civil students being admitted in 1878. The first step in expansion took place in 1892 when an operation theatre, a department for outdoor patients and the European and surgical wards were added. In 1904 the addition of the eye ward, dissection hall, physiology lecture hall and pathology laboratory increased the facilities offered. In 1931 whole-time lecturers in anatomy, physiology and pharmacology were appointed. It was raised to the status of a medical college in 1939 and

was affiliated to the Agra University, the highest degree for which it prepared students being the bachelor of medicine and bachelor of surgery, the first batch of medical graduates qualifying in 1944 and that of the post-graduates in 1948. In 1949 the Medical College and the Thomason Hospital were renamed the Sarojini Naidu Medical College and the Sarojini Naidu Hospital respectively. Further expansion took place during the First and Second Five-year Plan periods, the degrees of doctor of medicine and master of surgery, bachelor of medicine and bachelor of surgery of the Agra University and the diplomas in child health, in ophthalmic medicine and surgery and in medical radiology and electricity being recognized by the Medical Council of India and the General Medical Council of Great Britain. The number of admissions to the college was fixed at 50 (in 1939) for bachelor of medicine and bachelor of surgery degree course but it was subsequently raised to 75 in 1957, to 100 in 1959 and to 125 in 1960-61. Six to twelve candidates are admitted to each of the diploma courses referred to above. The college has three hostels—two for men (accommodating 160) and one for women (accommodating 70).

Another college for professional education is the Engineering College, Dayalbagh, which was established in 1950 by the managing committee of the Radhasoami Education Institute, Dayalbagh. It is recognized for the degrees of bachelor of science in mechanical and electrical engineering. In 1952 it was shifted to its own building. In 1960-61 it had 263 students on roll.

For the training of teachers up to the under-graduate standard there are in the district a government junior training college for boys, two government normal schools (one each for boys and girls) and a private junior training college. For graduates there are three training-colleges—the Balwant Rajput College of Education with a course for licentiate in teaching and the two Radhasoami educational institutions at Dayalbagh—one with bachelor of teaching classes for men (started in 1951) and the Women's Training College, with bachelor of teaching and master of education classes for women (started in 1947). The Sri Ramchandra Kanhaiya Lal Intermediate College, Firozabad, trains teachers for the junior teachers' certificate.

The oldest of the above-mentioned institutions is the Boys' Government Normal School, Agra. It was started in 1820 with the aim of training teachers for *halkabandi* schools in the North-Western Provinces. At the beginning the training period was of four months only but when more candidates were found to be forthcoming and the importance of training in teaching was realized, the duration of the course was extended to two years. As a result of the reorganization of education in 1948, it was converted into a junior training college, the period of training being

extended from one to two years. Teachers trained in a normal school have thus been enabled to qualify themselves to teach in the junior Basic and senior Basic schools.

A training-college was started in 1920 for training teachers for Anglo-vernacular schools. When it was abolished the Government L. T. College for Women was brought to Agra city from Allahabad but was shifted back two years later, a junior training college for men being started in the same building. In 1953-54, a training-centre for 'extension teachers' was also started here. The college possesses a farm of 4.9 acres where training in practical farming is given.

Other institutions for professional education are the two industrial training-cum-production centres—one at Agra and the other at Fatehpur Sikri—which were started in 1958 by the industries department of the State. Formerly the centres, one each for a trade, were located at different places but under the cluster scheme a number of trades have been brought together. The one at Agra imparts training in the work of fitter-cum-mechanic (including smithery), marble work, carpentry and papier-mache making. The other at Fatehpur Sikri gives training in durrie making and rug weaving. 56 students were on roll in 1960-61 in these centres. After an examination at the end of a years' training is passed, certificates are awarded to the candidates by the industries department. In 1960-61 the articles made at these centres fetched Rs 41,424. The department also awards a stipend to each candidate during the training period, the amount of expenditure incurred by the department being Rs 99,202 in 1961.

The Agra School of Architecture and Town Planning was started in 1955 under the auspices of the Society of Indian Architecture, Agra. It imparts training in architecture, town planning, crafts, sculpture, stone-craft and inlaying in marble. The number on roll in 1960 was forty. It prepares students for the examination in architecture conducted by the Government of Bombay. An institution for leather working, managed by the Radhasoami Satsang Sabha, Dayalbagh, was started in 1920 and provides comprehensive and systematic training (practical and theoretical) in boot and shoe making as well as for preparing other types of leather goods.

Oriental Education

Sanskrit—There are seven institutions in the district which impart education in Sanskrit. They are the Vidyadharma-varadhini Pathshala (both in the city of Agra), the Rishikul Brahmacharyashram Sanskrit Vidyalaya in Kailash (tahsil Agra), the Sanskrit Pathshala in Kamtari (tahsil Bah), the Hanumat Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya at Firozabad, the

Shri Hanumat Sanskrit Pathshala in Kharer (tahsil Fatehabad) and the Parshwanath Digambar Jain Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Tehu (tahsil Etmadpur). Of these the first four are old institutions, the first having been established in 1885 by Sohan Lal Saraswat, the second in 1901, by Govindpur (a mahant), the third in 1919 by Lallamal and the fourth in 1915 by Pyarelal Chaturvedi. The total number of students on roll in all these institutions was 173 in 1960-61. Except for the second and the sixth all the others are in receipt of government grants. With a little difference they prepare students for the examinations of Prathama, Madhyama, Shastri and Acharya which are conducted by the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishva Vidyalaya, Varanasi. The Manah Kmeshwar Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya did not function from 1952 to 1955.

Persian and Arabic—Madrasa-i-Aliya, Agra (located in the Jama Masjid), was founded in 1867 by Qamrul Islam. At the beginning it imparted instruction in the *Quran* and also taught Arabic. With the imparting of education according to the Dars-i-Nizami and the Daur-i-Hadis courses of study it became known in Burma, Java and Baluchistan. Later on it began to impart education for the Oriental language degrees of Maulvi, Alim, Fazil and Kamil. These examinations are conducted through the inspector of Arabic madrasas, U.P., those for the Dars-i-Nizami and Daur-i-Hadis through the Mufti-i-Azam, Agra. Besides getting government aid its expenses are met by the income from the *waqf* of the Jama Masjid which is under the management of the Islamic Local Agency. It had an enrolment of 52 in the year 1961-62.

Physical Education

The scheme of compulsory military training, under the Pradeshik Shikshak Dal section of the education department, was started in 1948 in this district and the following types of training are arranged for: military training for boys and girls of intermediate classes, physical education for boys and girls from classes VI to XII and special education, started in 1961, for the defence services. Military training is given in the educational institutions concerned to the boys for an hour and a half and every-day for a short period during college hours to the girls. In 1961 the number of boys' institutions participating in the scheme was nine and that of girls' five, all being in Agra city. Guidance in physical education is afforded to the institutions through inspections and personal supervision in both urban and rural areas. The culmination of these activities is the regional meet where mass physical training exercises and displays are the main features. In 1961 the number of higher secondary schools and junior high schools taking advantage of the annual rallies, competitive games and other facilities offered was 69 and 83 respectively. Students are also trained in social and cultural activities at the time of the annual rallies and competitive games and sports are also held for them.

Fine Arts and Music

Music—The Agra *gharana* of Indian classical music traces its relationship to Tansen through his son-in-law, Haji Sujan, who is considered to be the founder of the *gharana* (literally family) which introduced a new *gayaki* (style of vocal music), as distinguished from that of the orthodox Gwalior *gharana*, replacing the Dhrupad in popular appeal by the Khayal (literally imagination) which brought in embellishments in the orthodox notations. The noted musicians of this *gharana* were Ghagge Khuda Bakhsh and his son Ghulam Abbas Khan whose maternal grandson, Fayyaz Khan (who belonged to *muhalla* Nai Basti in Agra—hence the name Agra *gharana*), believed in rendering and developing the *raag* in a soft and endearing way so as to make it romantic. The peculiarities of this school of music are romanticism, its peculiar method of *alap* (known as *namtom*), its *boltan* (rendering short phrases of the song with variations within the framework of the *raag*) and *layakari* (melodious and rhythmic expansion of the *raag*) and this school came into prominence under Fayyaz Khan who was known as Aftab-i-Moosiqi and was the founder of modern classical (vocal) music. Another noted exponent of this style of music was Vilayat Husain Khan (who died in May, 1962), a cousin and pupil of Fayyaz Khan, the two maestros having trained between them the largest number of pupils in India.

There are some private institutions which prepare students for examinations in music conducted by the Prayag Sangit Samiti, one of which is the Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyalyaya. The Shri Ramchandra Kanhaiya Lal Intermediate College, Hublal Mathur Vaish Intermediate College and the Government Higher Secondary School also run music classes. The Maharashtra Samaj and the Sangit Samiti are two other organizations promoting education in music. Music is also one of the subjects which can be offered at the B. A. stage of the Agra University.

Art and Sculpture—The oldest traces of artistic skill survive in the shards of 'painted grey ware' and 'northern black polished ware' which have been unearthed from many sites in the district and date from about 700 B. C. to 100 B. C.

Of the subsequent phases characterising the artistic development of the district no information is available prior to the mediaeval period to which a number of sculptures of the area can be assigned. The images executed in sandstone, which are mostly in a damaged condition, are Jain or Brahmanical in character and have been traced in or about the city of Agra, at Shauripur, Bateshwar and Fatehpur Sikri. While a few of them point to an association with a bolder art school of the Pratihara sculpture. Almost all these bear the stamp of the central Indian images of mediaeval times.

The more notable examples of the Indo-Muslim style of architecture in Agra are the beautiful buildings like the fort, the palaces and other buildings at Fatehpur Sikri, the tomb of Etmad-ud-daula and the Taj Mahal, all of which were built by the Mughal emperors and are the priceless heritage of this country. Some older remains of the structures of Lodi times are also in existence which are of a moderate size, are surmounted with low domes and are heavy and severe in character but none of which is of great architectural value.

The glorious chapter of the building and the associated arts in Agra began with the reign of Akbar who built the town of Fatehpur Sikri and the Agra fort. The structural style of these building is bold, attractive and robust and borrowings from many sources are evident, specimens of Persian gateways, the hollow domes of the Lodis, Hindu kiosks and Turkish hammams being profuse which, however, also reflect the originality of his mind. The decorative art of Akbar's age has a manifold nature represented by arabesques, geometric and naturalistic designs in painting, mosaic and sculpture. There are also pieces (in Fatehpur Sikri) exhibiting Persian, Chinese and Hindu influence. The earlier edifices of Jahangir in the district are built in the style of Akbar but his later constructions are less forceful, more ornate and more Persianized. In the field of decoration in this period there is little originality and the motifs that are frequent are wine-flasks, conventional scrolls and certain plants. A significant aspect of the applied art of this time is the emergence of *pietra-dura* and the disappearance of the older variety of mosaic decoration.

The period of Shah Jahan has been called the golden age of Indo-Islamic architecture displaying exceptional grace and splendour. The principal elements characterising his style are the use of engrailed arches and high-drummed Persian domes and the discipline of strict formality and symmetry. The Hindu kiosks and cupolas, introduced by Akbar, became an integral part of his buildings. In order to attain an outstanding verticality in his edifices he followed the systems of double doming. The walls of the structures of his times have deep and shallow recesses and the vaulted patterns become more frequent in the ceilings though the flat ceilings do not disappear completely. He employed marble to a great extent as an encasing material which also enabled *pietra-dura* decoration to reach its perfection. The patterns are complex as well as simple and mostly comprise arabesques and floral devices of Persian origin. The style lacks the boldness of Akbar's constructions and is a development of the latter phase of the art of architecture as it obtained in Jahangir's time which, in somewhat debased form, survived in Agra till as late as the early decades of the twentieth century.

Most of the temples of Bateswar which belong to the seventeenth, eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries were built by the Bhadauria rajas and are striking in their architectural aspect. They are very like the square tombs of the Pathan period, each having a central dome and a certain characteristic heaviness but the painted decoration inside has, besides the traditional impact, a Mughal character. Some of the shrines at Bateswar illustrate a combination of the *shikhara* and the dome.

An account of the arts of Agra cannot be complete without a reference to the Mughal school of painting which is associated with the court (at Agra) of the Mughal emperors. It produced a variety of paintings, such as portraits of the kings, the queens and the nobility and of fakirs and dervishes, darbar and harem scenes (depicting even minute details of furnishings, carpets and architectural designs), scenes of ladies at their toilet or drinking or serving wine or listening to music, hunting scenes by day or night, landscapes, battle scenes, paintings of birds and animals and of games and pastimes (such as *chaugan* or polo). These paintings are remarkable for their precision of drawing and suavity of colour pattern. A distinct step in the development of the art was taken when Akbar decided to build Fatehpur Sikri and to embellish it with masterpieces of the painters' art. Under him the art of human portraiture made great progress though it probably was at its best in the time of Jahangir, the portraits being noteworthy for their fineness and elegance. The paintings of animals and birds are very sensitive and vital especially those painted by Mansur who began his career in the reign of Akbar and obtained from Jahangir a title of nobility in recognition of his art. Khwaja Abdus Sainad was commissioned by Akbar to paint portraits and murals and it was he who laid the foundation of the Mughal school of pictorial art, which was a result of the interplay of the Persian and Indian styles. Abul Fazal refers in the *Ain-i-Akbari* to the perfection attained by the painters of Akbar's court, especially the Hindu painters. This school of painting produced more than a hundred excellent artists and of the seventeen who were really pre-eminent, thirteen were Hindus. The art flourished and attained a high standard as Akbar gave it every encouragement and patronage. The works of all the painters were placed before him every week and he then conferred rewards according to the excellence of their workmanship.¹ There were four other renowned masters at Akbar's court, Mir Sayyid Ali Tabrizi, Lal, Daswanth and Basawan (who excelled in the painting of backgrounds, the distribution of colours and portraiture);² Khusrau Quli, Jamshed, Kesu, Mukund and Haribans were also well known. There was a picture gallery in Agra in Akbar's time and

¹Abul Fazl: *Ain-i-Akbari*, translated by Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Vol. II, p. 113

²Edwards, S. M. and Garrett, H. L. O.: *Mughal Rule in India*, (Second Indian reprint, 1962), p. 218

Jahangir mentions that it was in the fort and was attached to the royal library. The art of painting continued to flourish in Jahangir's time who was as great a connoisseur as his father. Jahangir, who had an artist's vision, promoted a steady improvement in the quality of painting and was the moving force in bringing to maturity the special style of pictorial art associated with the Mughal rulers. Even before he ascended the throne he had in his employ a celebrated painter named Agha Riza (of Herat) whose son, Abul Hasan, also became one of the chief painters at his court. Farrukh Beg, the Kalmuck artist, who had come to court in 1585, also shared his patronage and became the leader of the Mughal school of painting after Abdus Samad's death. Other well-known painters of this time were Bishandas, Manohar and Goverdhan and Muhammad Nadir and Muhammad Murad were the last foreign artists at his court. In Shah Jahan's time Mughal painting began to decline as the emperor was more interested in architecture and jewellery and in consequence the number of artists at court was reduced. These two kings employed well-known artists to paint scenes from the Christian scriptures, Persian mythology and Firdausi's *Shahnama* on the walls of some of the royal palaces in the Agra fort and at Fatehpur Sikri although only a few of these paintings, such as those in Akbar's bedroom and library and in the palace of Mariam-uz-Zamani, have survived. These court painters were also skilled in illustrating manuscripts a number of which are still extant.

Culture And Literasy Societies

The most prominent of the literary societies of Agra is the Nagari Pracharni Sabha. It was founded on January 27, 1911, at the *baradari* of Kannomal in Rawat Para, the founder members being Hanumant Singh Raghuvanshi, Ramratan Chaturvedi, Ayodhya Prasad Pathak and Brij Nath Sharma Goswami. Its main aim is the popularising of Hindi and it also manages a library, a school and museum. It arranges for *goshthis* (assemblies of poets), *Kavisammelans* (poetic symposiums) and celebrations of the anniversaries of the birthdays of distinguished Hindi and Sanskrit poets and authors. Its library has 15,700 books (15,080 in Hindi, 250 in English, 250 in Sanskrit and 120 in other languages). There are 1,250 books in the children's section of the library and 1,000 in the women's. It lends books to about a hundred subscribers daily. It also subscribes for 45 periodicals and newspapers for its reading-room.

Another literary society, the Navin Lekhak Sangh, (established in 1952) aims at propagating and encouraging Hindi studies. Its main activities are arranging *goshthis*, *kavisammelans* and celebrations of the anniversaries of the birthdays of Hindi and Sanskrit poets and authors, publishing a magazine and stories by Hindi writers, holding story writing competitions, arranging lectures, etc. Its workers organize associations in other towns also.

Agra was known for its gatherings at Fatehpur Sikri in the days of Akbar and still has a few cultural associations and societies. The Ratnadip Goshthi (established by Rishikesh Chaturvedi) in which prominent Hindi and Urdu poets and other artists participate, arranges cultural activities, stages Hindi plays and tape-records Hindi poems recited by poets (the renderings being played back every Monday).

The Agra Jan Natya Sangh is a branch of the All-India Natya Sangh. It produces Hindi plays and has staged some of the novels of Premchand. Another cultural association, the Maitri Club, is of all-India repute. It publishes a quarterly magazine, the Maitri Club Bulletin, holds monthly *goshthis* and celebrates annual functions in which literary people from other States also participate.

LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS

The Chandra Shekhar Pustakalaya has 15,700 books in its main section, 1,250 in the children's and 1,000 in the women's section. It also has about a hundred manuscripts. It lends books to about a hundred of its subscribers daily and gets 45 periodicals and newspapers for its reading-room. The Hindi Vidyapith Library has 6,609 books which are in Hindi, Sanskrit, Pali, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, English, French and German which are mostly meant for research work. The research section of this library has 500 manuscripts also which are on a variety of subjects. The Agra University Library was started in 1936 and it was housed in its present building in December, 1953. It is open to students of the university as well as to those of other degree colleges. The total number of books in the library is 66,702 of which 57,719 are in English, 5,519 in Hindi, 1,418 in Sanskrit, 772 in Urdu, 506 in Arabic and Persian and 768 in other languages. It subscribes to 300 magazines for its reading-room. About 250 readers visit the library every day. The Chiranjiva Pustakalaya was established in 1915-16 by Chiranjee Lal Paliwal of Agra, who invested some of his own money in the venture. This is a free library and has about 20,000 books, some of which are rare. The Shri Vijaya Dharma Lakshmi Jnan Mandir Pustakalaya was founded in 1923. To this was added a collection of books earlier owned by Vijaya Dharma Suri. It possesses about 20,000 books. The Nagar Mahapalika John's Public Library was established in 1922 by John, a member of the municipal committee. It is located in the Paliwal Park, Agra, and has 10,524 books (4,278 in English, 4,944 in Hindi and 1,302 in Urdu). 27,051 persons visited it in 1960-61. It subscribes to 18 dailies and 7 weeklies, 32 journals and 3 fortnightly periodicals for its reading-room. The corporation spends Rs 1,200 and Rs 200 on purchasing books and magazines respectively. The Shri Vir Pustakalaya was established in 1938. It has 10,184 books (7,477 in Hindi, 2,284 in English, 35 in Sanskrit and 388 in Urdu) and also subscribes to 22 periodicals and manages a reading-room. It was visited by 15,954 persons in 1960-61. The Akhil

Bharatiya Hindi Mahavidyalaya Pustakalaya has 2,000 books which are suitable for students. The library of the K. M. Institute, Agra, has 16,000 books (570 are in Tamil, 480 in Kanjachi, 306 in Telugu, 230 in Oriya, 570 in Malayalam, 30 in Urdu, 360 in Bengali, 800 in Gujarati, 700 in Marathi, 4,000 in Hindi, 2,500 in Sanskrit, 1,200 in linguistics and 1,544 in French and German).

MAN OF LETTERS

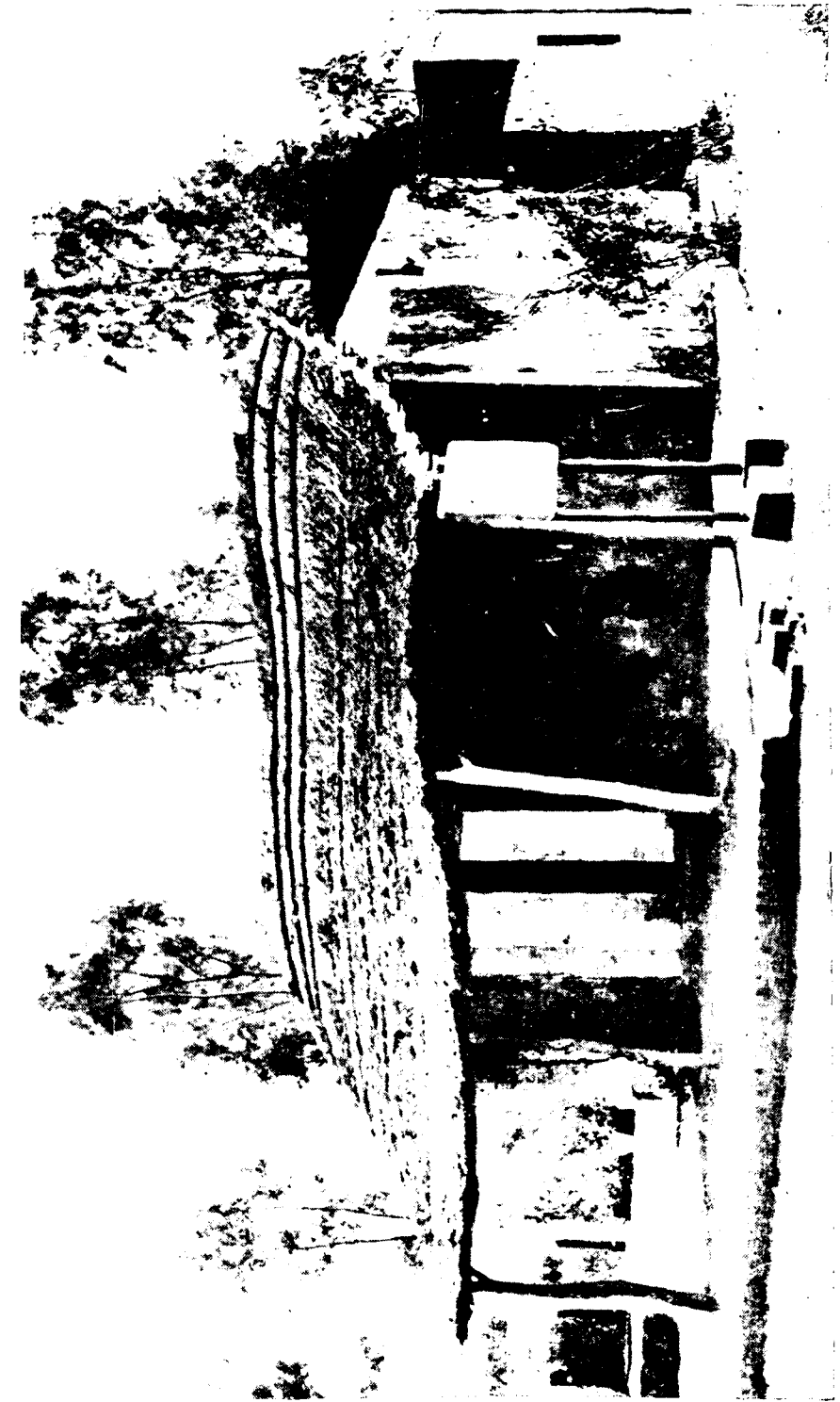
Sanskrit-Agra, which was known to be a centre of Muslim culture and literature, had its share of men of letters in Sanskrit and Hindi as well. Raj Mal, a Jain poet (who was a contemporary of Akbar) wrote his *Jambu-charit* here. Nilkantha, a reputed astrologer and Sanskrit scholar, (who is said to have come to Akbar's court) wrote here in 1587 his famous work, *Tajika Nilkanthi*. His younger brother, Rama Daivajna (who also was an astrologer), wrote *Ram Vinod* and *Todaranand*, the former being written at the instance of Akbar and the latter to please Todar Mal. His reputation, however, rests mainly on his *Mahurta-Chintamani* which he wrote in 1600 and on which his nephew, Govinda, wrote in 1603 a commentary, *Piyushadhara*. Munishwara (born in 1603 and also known as Vishvarupa) who hailed from Berar, was another astrologer. He was patronised by Shah Jahan and is the author of *Lilavati-vivriti*, *Sidhanta-shiromani-marichi* and *Sidhanta-sarvabhauma*. Jagannath, who was given the title 'Panditraj' by Shah Jahan, was an important writer who hailed from the Godavari district and had studied at Varanasi under Jnanindra Bhikshu, Maheshacharya and Khanda-deva. He is said to have come to Shah Jahan's court and Prince Dara Shukoh was his favourite patron. His book *Amrit Lahari* is in praise of the Yamuna, *Lakshmi Lahari* in praise of Lakshmi and *Ganga Lahari* in praise of the Ganga. He also wrote *Karuna Lahari*, *Sudha Lahari*, *Anyapradesh*, *Asapha-vilasa* and *Jagadabharana* (a poem) in praise of Dara Shukoh. His best known works are *Rasagangadhara* and *Bhaminivilasa*, the latter being a collection of verses on different topics pertaining to the spiritual and mundane activities of man. Ganesh Misra wrote commentaries on some *Puranas* and was a reciter of the *Bhagavata Purana*. It is said that he calculated for Shah Jahan the time of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Taj Mahal. He and his successors received small gratuities from the government for their services.

Many scholars and pandits flourished in the centuries that followed. Keshava Deva Shastri was a scholar of Sanskrit and his writings are known for their flowery language but his original works are not traceable. His translations of *Manusmriti*, *Ramayana* and *Gurutha Pitarna* are extant. Yugal Kishore Shastri was known for his knowledge of grammar, the *Vedas*, *Shastras* and *Puranas*. He was usually elected president of Sanskrit assemblies. He wrote commentaries on certain works. Ganeshi Lal Sarasvat was the head of the Sanskrit department in Balwant Rajput College.

He was a composer of Sanskrit poems and founded the Sanskrit Pracharini Sabha for the propagation of Sanskrit. Ghanshyam Shastri was the head of the Sanskrit department in St. John's College. He wrote *Rigveda Bhumika Bhashya*. Brahma Datta Shastri was a scholar who could write poems in Sanskrit and Hindi with equal ease but only a few of his poems are extant. Ram Sahai Shastri wrote in Sanskrit as well as in Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Bengali, Gujrati and Marathi. He wrote many books, the most important being *Kunda Mandap Siddha* (a translation of a Sanskrit work), *Tithi-sarini*, *Masa-sarini Jyotish*, *Sanadhya-parijat* and a grammar of Persian (written in Hindi in three volumes). Purushottam Lal Goswami knew the *Bhagavata Purana* by heart and wrote a commentary on it, entitled *Nikunja Vilasini*.

Hindi—Surdas, the unsurpassed poet of Braj Bhasha, is the earliest known literary figure of the district. It is said that he was born in Gurgaon in 1483, though popular belief associates his birth with Runkata (or Renuka Kshetra) in tahsil Kiraoli. The famous religious preacher, Vallabhacharya, accepted him as his chela in 1523 and at his instance Surdas composed lakhs of devotional poems in praise of Krishna, which he also used to sing. Nearly twenty-five thousand such pieces have been collected into a volume called *Surasagara*, but all his poems are not traceable. He wrote *Surasaval* about 1549 and *Sahitya Lahari* in 1550. *Surasagara* which is acclaimed as a masterpiece, depicts the early life of Krishna, the incidents having been taken from the *Bhagavata Purana*.

Akbar's keen interest in and patronage of Hindi poetry gave a great stimulus to Hindi literature. Among his favourite courtiers—who were known as Navaratna (nine gems)—there were three who were well-known Hindi poets. Todar Mal (died in 1589) spent the greater part of his life in Agra in the service of Akbar. He was a learned man with a good knowledge of Persian and Hindi and some of his Hindi poems are extant. Raja Man Singh of Ambar wrote poems in Hindi and was a patron of learning. Abdur-Rahim Khan-i-Khanan (1553–1626) was the son of Bairam Khan (Akbar's guardian). He knew Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit and Hindi. He was known for his bounty and was the patron of many literary persons. He wrote couplets in Hindi which are cited as examples of guidance to right conduct. *Rahim Dohavali*, *Barvai Nayikabheda*, *Shringar Sorath*, *Madana-shtaka* and *Raspanchadhyayi* are the books credited to him. Gang was also a poet at the court of Akbar and came from Etawah to Agra where he settled down. Three books are said to have been written by him, *Gang Padavali*, *Gang Pachisi* and *Gang Ratnavali*. He flourished in the period from 1538 to 1623. Banarsi Das (born in 1586) came with his father from Jaunpur to Agra where he lived in Moti Katra. He wrote *Banarsi Vilas*, *Natak Samayasar*, *Nama-mala*, *Vedanirnaya Panchasika*, *Mokshapaidi* and *Ardha-Kathanaka*, his autobiography. Alam probably also flourished in



Surkuti (residence of Surdas near Runkata)
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

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the days of Akbar, though some scholars assign him to Aurangzeb's time. He was a Brahmana by birth, but having fallen in love with a Muslim woman, became a convert to Islam. He wrote *Madhavanal Kam Kandala*, a love poem which is said to have been written in 1582. Birbal, to whom Akbar gave the title of Kavipriya (dear to poets), was also a great wit. His poetry was written in Braj Bhasha and he was a patron of literary personalities of the day. Narhari Bandijan (1505–1610) came to Agra in his youth where he spent the rest of his life. He was given the title 'Mahapatra' by Akbar. He was a student of Persian and Sanskrit and wrote *Rukmini-mangal*, *Chhappayaniti* and *Kavitasangrah*. Karnesh Bandijan (born 1554) was an associate of Narhari and visited Akbar's court with him. He wrote three books, *Karnabhavana*, *Shrutibhushan* and *Bhup Bhushan*. Laldas flourished in the seventeenth century. He wrote *Mahabharata-Itihas-sar* and *Bali-Bavan-ki-katha*. In that century there lived Kulpati Misra the nephew of Bihari, the famous Hindi poet, and Raja Ram Singh (son of Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur) was his patron. He wrote *Dronaparva*, *Mukti-taringini*, *Sangram* and *Rasa-rahasya*. Surati Misra (born about 1683) belonged to Agra. He wrote *Rasamala*, *Alan-karmala*, *Rasagrahak-chandrika*, *Kavya-siddhanta*, *Rasaratnakar*, *Amar-chandrika* (a commentary on Bihari's *Satsai*), commentaries on *Kavipriya* and *Rasikpriya* and also translated *Baital Pancha-Vinshati* into Braj Bhasha. Ali Muhib Khan flourished in the eighteenth century and wrote a book, *Khatmalbaisi* in 1730. Buddhisena (born 1717), popularly known as Bodha (a title given to him by the raja of Panna) was a resident of Firozabad. He was a learned poet knowing Persian and Sanskrit. He wrote *Bivahavarisha* and *Ishqnama*. Rudra Datt Sharma originally belonged to district Bijnor but came to Agra where he lived in Bagh Muzaffar Khan. He edited many newspapers and translated *Sankhya Yoga Shastra* and *Vyas Bhasya* from Sanskrit into Hindi and wrote two novels, *Vir Singh Darogha* and *German Jasus*. Lallu Lal (1763–1825) is known as having been the forerunner of the Hindi prose writers who wrote in Khari Boli but he wrote in Braj Bhasha also. In his *Premasagar* (which was written at the behest of John Gilchrist, the principal of Fort William College, Calcutta) he has retold stories from the ninth canto of the *Bhagavata Purana*. The other works that are credited to him are *Lataif-i-Hindi*, *Bhasha Hitopadesh*, *Shabda Vilas*, *Madhav Vilas*, *Singhasan Battisi*, *Madhavanal* and some commentaries on *Abhijnan Shakuntalam* and *Bihari Satsai*. Lakshman Singh (1826–1896) lived in muhalla Wazirpura, Agra. He was a scholarly person knowing Sanskrit, Hindi, Arabic, Persian and English. He translated *Abhijnan Shakuntalam*, *Meghaduta* and *Raghuvansha* from Sanskrit into Hindi and helped in popularising Hindi. Kashinath Khattri (1849–1891) was born in Maithan, Agra. From his early days he was interested in writing essays on serious subjects. He also wrote three literary dramas—*Gramva-Pathshala-aur-Nikrisha-naukari*, *Tin Aitihasik Rupak* and *Balavidhava Santap Natak* and some historical dramas

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like *Sindhyadesh-ki-Rajkumariyan*, *Gurinar-k-Ram*, *Latuk Lavaji-ha-Swapna*. He also translated *Self Culture* from English into Hindi. Pannalal 'Prempun' was born in 1855. He was a scholar of Hindi, Urdu and Persian. He wrote *Swatantra*, *Vanita-Vinash*, *Mahimahila* and *Darpana*. His poems are written in both Braj Bhasha and Khari Boli. Rameshwar Nath Bhatt, a famous commentator of the *Ramayana* was born in 1859 in Gokulpura, Agra. His father, Balmukunda Bhatt, was also a Sanskrit scholar and a reputed astrologer. Rameshwar Nath translated from Sanskrit into Hindi about twenty books, the more important of which are *Manusmriti*, *Hithopadesh*, *Muhurta-Chintamani*, *Meghaduta*, *Ritusanhar*, *Ratnavali*, *Shrutibodh*, *Atmabodh*, *Tattvabodh*, *Adhyatma Ramayana* and *Laghu Parashari*. Shridhar Pathak (born 1859) was born in village Jondhri in this district. He wrote in both Khari Boli and Braj Bhasha. The books to his credit are *Aradhya Shokanjali*, *Kashmir Sushama*, *Mano-vinod*, *Dehradun*, *Gopikagita* and a translation from Sanskrit into Hindi of *Ritusanhar*. He also translated from English into Hindi verse (Khari Boli) the poems *Ujargram* (*The Deserted Village*), *Shrant Pathik* (*The Traveller*) and *Ekantvasi Yogi* (*The Hermit*). He gave up writing poetry on erotic themes and took to writing prose on subjects like industry and commerce. Hanumant Singh Raghuvanshi was born in village Chandokh and flourished in the nineteenth century. He was interested in literary activities and from his student days started a fortnightly, *Rajput*, which was published from his own press. He wrote about forty books, the more important of which are *Mahabharatasar*, *Mewar-ka-itihās*, *Sitaji-ka-Jivan-Charita*, *Jivan-sudhar*, *Ramani Ratnamala* and *Vanita-hitaishini*. Satya Narain 'Kaviratna' (1879–1918) was a resident of Dhondhupur in Agra. He began to compose poems in Braj Bhasha at a very early age and even wrote his personal letters in poetic form. He translated *Uttar-Ram-Charita* and *Malti Madhav* from Sanskrit, *Horatius* (by Macaulay) from English into Hindi and also wrote long poems like *Prem Kali* and *Bhramardut*. Ram Narayan 'Yadvendu' was born in Raja Mandi in 1909. He wrote *Rashtra Sangh Aur Vishva Shanti*, *Dampatya Jivan*, *Bhartiya Shasan Vidhan*, *Samajvad*, *Gandhivad*, *Bhartiya Sanskrit*, *Antaryashtriya Kosha* and *Adarsh Patni*. He was awarded the Radhamohan Gokul award by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag. Sudhindra was another literary figure of Agra. He was a teacher in the Vidyapeeth of Vanasthali and in the Balwant Rajput College, Agra. He wrote *Hindi Kavita Men Yugantar*, *Sahitya Samikshanjali*, *Kavyashri* (in two parts) and *Jauhar*.

Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Urdu—Agra became a centre of Persian prose and poetry and of Islamic learning from the time Sikandar Lodi made it his capital. Among prose writers the number of historians was the largest, some of the most important books on mediæval history being written here. The earliest of such writers was Babur who wrote in eastern Turkish and was the author of the *Baburnama* (his memoirs), a treatise on jurisprudence and a tract on prosody. Ghayas-ud-din, better known as

Khawand Mir, (d. 1535) was contemporary of Babur and Humayun and spent a few years in Agra. In addition to the historical and biographical works—the *Humayunnama*, *Habib-us-Siyar-fi-Akhbar-i-Afrud-ul-Bushar*, *Khulasat-ul-Akhbar-fi-Ahwal-i-Akhyar* and *Massir-ul-Muluk*, he also wrote on other subjects and is the author of *Makarim-ul-Akhlaq*, *Dastur-ul-Wozara* and *Insha-i-Ghayas*.

Most of the historians of Agra flourished in the reign of Akbar when some important historical works were written. The earliest of these writers were Gulbadan Begum (Babur's daughter) and Bayazid Bayat whose respective works were *Humayun-nama* and *Tazkira-i-Humayun-wa-Akbar*. Khwaja Nizam-ud-din (d. 1595), who held the post of *mir bakhshi* (or paymaster general), is the author of *Tabqat-i-Akbari*, another history of Akbar's reign which is said to have been written at Fatehpur Sikri. Abdul Qadir Badauni (b. 1540) who also wrote in Persian was another great historian of the age. His masterpiece is the history *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh* and as author, translator or collaborator his name is associated with *Tarjuma-i-Kitab-i-Ramayana*, *Nama-i-Khirad Afza* (a translation of *Singhasan Battisi*), *Razmnama* (a translation of *Mahabharata*), *Kitabul Ahadis*, *Najat-ur-Rashid*, *Tarjuma-i-Tarikh-i-Kashmir*, *Tarjuman-ul-Baladan* and *Bahr-ul-Amr*. The most important of the historians of those times was Abul Fazl (Akbar's friend and courtier) who is famous for his *Akbarnama* (the history of Akbar's times) and the *Ain-i-Akbari* (a statistical and administrative survey of Akbar's reign) both written in Persian. He also wrote *Ayar-i-Danish*, a Persian version of Kashifi's *Anwar-i-Sohaili* (which is a rendering in Persian of the *Kalila Damna*) and the prefaces of Badauni's recension of the *Tarikh-i-Alfi* and his Persian translation of the Sanskrit epic, the *Mahabharata*. Abul Fazl's other important works are the collections (in two volumes) of his letters, the better known being *Makatab-i-Allami* (often called *Insha-i-Abul Fazl*). Asad Beg Qizwini (d. 1620) is the author of *Halat-i-Asad Beg* (or *Ahwal-i-Asad Beg*), his own memoirs, which furnish information from the time of the murder of Abul Fazl to Jahangir's accession. He also left a *divan* of 8,000 verses. Under the orders of Akbar certain scholars (Mir Ghayas-ud-din Naqib Khan, Shah Fath Ullah Shirazi, Hakim Humam Shirazi, Hakim Ali, Haji, Ibrahim Sarhindi, Nizam-ud-din Ahmad, Abdul Qadir Badauni, Mullah Ahmad Thathwi and Jafar Beg Asad Khan) collaborated at Agra in the compilation of *Tarikh-i-Alfi*, a history of Islam during the first millennium. After Akbar's death no important historical work except *Tarikh-i-Jahangiri* (the memoirs of Jahangir) was written. Later, in the nineteenth century, some other writers of books on history were Abdul Karim who rendered, in 1824, an Urdu translation of *Siyar-ul-Mutakhirin* under the title of *Zabdat-ut-Tawarikh*; Manik Chand, who wrote in 1825–26, *Ahwal-i-Shahr-i-Akbarabad*, a history of Agra with an account of its buildings; Qamar-ud-din Khan (d. 1870) who, apart from his *Liaat-i-Qamar*, the Urdu translation of *Akhbar-ul-Akhyar* of Shaikh Abdul Haq

and a biography of prophet Muhammad, wrote *Tarikh-i-Hokama* and *Tarikh-i-Agra*: Mir Qasim who wrote, *Zafarnama-i-Akbari* and Jawahir Lal who is the author of *Makhzan-ut-Tawarikh*, an Urdu translation of *Zubdat-ut-Tawarikh* (and its abridgement *Muntkhab-ut-Tawarikh*) and *Tarikh-i-Hind*, a Persian translation of his own original book in Urdu. He also translated into Urdu *Sakuntala* (Kalidas' famous Sanskrit drama) and wrote an Urdu pamphlet on mineralogy entitled *Maadanyat*. Sayyid Waris Ali (circa 1839–1909) wrote in Urdu his *Shams-ut-Tawarikh*, *Saneha-i-Karbala*, *Jang-i-Roos-wa-Japan*, *Risala-i-Urooz* and some other works.

The earliest of the many biographies of Persian poets written at Agra is *Nafais-ul-Maasir* which was written by Alla-ud-din 'Kamī'. Taqi Auhadi (b. 1565), another important writer of the lives of the Persian poets, remodelled his *tazkira*, *Firdaus-i-Khayal-i-Auhadi*, at Agra in 1625 and gave it the title of *Arafat-i-Aashiqin*. His contemporary, Abdun Nabi Fakhr-uz-Zamani (b. 1590), the author of another important *tazkira*, *Maikhana*, also lived in the district for some time. Agra also produced Siraj-ud-din Ali Khan 'Arzu' (1689–1739) who completed, about 1751, his great *tazkira*, *Majma-un-Nafais* (which deals with the lives of about 1,500 Persian poets). He was also one of the best commentators and his commentary on 'Nizami's' *Sikandarnama* (known as *Shigufa-i-Zar*) and *Sharah* (explanatory notes) of 'Sadi's' *Gulistan* entitled *Khayaban-i-Gulistan* and also of the *qasidas* of 'Khaqani' and 'Urfi' are of great value. 'Arzu' was also a great lexicographer and besides being the author of *Zaid-ul-Fawa'id* and *Siraj-ul-Lughat* and another dictionary, *Nawadir-ul-Farz*, he also wrote *Tashih-i-Gharaib-ul-Lughat* which is a glossary of Urdu words with their equivalents in Persian, Arabic and Turkish. *Atiya-i-kubra* and *Mauhibat-i-Uzma* are his two important works on rhetorics and *Tambih-ul-Ghafilin* and *Ihqaq-ul-Haq* are his critical works on the poetry of his famous contemporary, Shaikh Ali 'Hazin'. He was also a good Persian poet and besides writing a number of *masnawis* also compiled a *divan* of about 30,000 couplets. 'Arzu's' contemporary, Shaikh Qayam-ud-din 'Hairat', also belonged to Agra. His *tazkira*, *Maqalat-ush-Shoara*, contains short notes of 150 poets who flourished from the time of Aurangzeb to that of Alamgir II. Rai Manka Rai 'Shauq' who migrated to Agra from Delhi, was another *tazkira* writer. He is the author of *Safinat-ush-Shauq*. Niyaz Ali 'Parishan' (b. 1828) also compiled his *tazkira* of Urdu poets, entitled *Sher-o-Sukhan*, at Agra. The last *tazkira* writer who flourished in this district in the nineteenth century was Qutub-ud-din 'Batin'. (1811-83). He was a pupil of 'Nazir' Akbarabadi and besides his Persian *tazkira* of Urdu poets entitled *Gulistan-i-Bekhezan* he has left behind three Urdu *divans* *Ghuncha-i-Bahar*, *Nuskha-i-Taqvīm* and *Mirat-i-Khayal* and the *Masnawi* poems *Gham-i-Dilruba* and *Ejaz Raqam*. The district in the present century has produced only one biographer of some importance, Ikram Ullah Siddiqi (d. 1916), two of whose works are *Tazkira-i-Musannifin* and *Akhbar-ul-Wasilin*.

A number of biographies of saints have also been written at Agra or by its inhabitants. The earliest of such writers was Shaikh Abdul Haq Dehlawi (1551–1642) a Muslim saint and a well-known theologian. He was associated for a long time with Abdul Qadir Badauni and Khwaja Nizam-ud-din at Fatehpur Sikri. His chief works are *Akhbar-ul-Akhyar* (a collection of short biographical notes on Sufi saints) and *Tarikh-i-Haqq* or *Zikr-ul-Muluk* (a brief general history of India from the time of Muhammad-bin-Sam to that of Akbar). Shah Jahan's daughter, Jahan Ara Begum (1614–81), wrote *Munis-ul-Arwah* and *Sahibiyah*, the former being a biography of Shaikh Muin-ud-din Chishti and the latter that of Mullah Shah, her *pir* (spiritual guide). Her contemporary, Mir Muhammad Fazil or Mazhar-ul-haq (d. 1694), wrote *Tazkira-i-Qudama* which gives an account of the lives of Muslim saints. He is also the author of *Mukhbir-ul-Wasilin*, a series of chronographic poems. Sayyid Ahmad Akbarabadi was another biographer of the same period. He wrote *Maqamat-i-Hazrat-i-Shah Naqshbandi* in 1707-08. Khadim Ali 'Akhtar' and Saeed Ahmad were also biographers of some importance. Besides being a reputed poet the former wrote a biography, *Saiyad-ul-Bashar* and some other works among which are *Namus-i-Millat*, *Dur-i-Yatim* and *Namus-i-Hiram* in Urdu and a poem *Subh-i-Mahshar* in Persian. Saeed Ahmad is the author of the Urdu works *Bostan-i-Akhyar* (a collection of the biographies of the saints of Agra), *Hayat-i-Khusru*, *Hayat-i-Saleh*, *Umara-i-Hind*, *Asar-i-Khair*, *Ghuncha-i-Muhammadiyah* and *Muraqqa-i-Akbarabad*.

A number of distinguished translators also flourished in the district, the most noted being Abdul Qadir Badauni. His contemporary, Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan (1556–1627), besides being a great patron of poets and writers and himself a poet in Persian and Hindi, made a translation from Turkish into Persian of the autobiographical memoirs of Babur. Among later writers Habib Ullah (b. 1671) did translations from Arabic into Persian of some important works like *Fatawa-i-Alamgiri*, *Qamus* and *Bahjat-ul-Asrar*. He also wrote a biographical work entitled *Zikr-i-Jami-i-Auliya-i-Delhi* and is the author of *Muzil-ul-Aghlat* and *Risala-i-Huruf-i-Sabah*, and the co-writer of a lexicographical work. Azam Ali (d. 1860) did an Urdu translation of 'Nizami's' *Sikandarnama*. He is also the author of the Urdu works *Fisana-i-Surur Afza* and a *masnawi*, *Ihsir-i-Azam*.

Agra has also been an abode of writers on philosophy, religion and Sufism, foremost amongst whom was Shaikh Mubarak Nagauri (1505–93), the father of 'Faizi' and Abul Fazl. After coming to Agra in 1543 he established his own madrasa and exercised a great influence on the minds of the younger writers and scholars many of whom were his pupils. In compliance with Akbar's orders he translated *Hayat-ul-Haiwan* from Arabic into Persian. His masterpiece is, however, his voluminous commentary on the *Quran*, *Mamba-i-Nafais-ul-Uyun* which he dictated in his

last days when he had lost his eyesight. Shaikh Abdullah Sufi Shattari (1499–1601) and his disciple Shaikh Abdun Nabi were two Sufi writers of Akbar's time. The former is the author of *Siraj-us-Salikin*, *Anis-ul-Musafirin*, *Asrar-ud-Dawaat* and a few pamphlets and the latter wrote a number of books on Sufism and theology of which some are *Fawateh-ul-Anwar*, *Rawaeh*, *Shawariq-ul-Lumaat*, *Kashaf-uj-Jawahir*, *Kunz-ul-Asrar* and *Jawemeh-ul-Kilam-i-Sufi*. Qazi Nur Ullah Shustari (1549–1610), generally known as *Shahid-i-Salis*, also came to Agra where he completed his famous work, *Ahqaq-ul-Haq* in 1605. Among his important works (which include a number of annotations on standard text books) are *Masaib-un-Nawasih*, *Hashiyah-i-Tafsir-i-Baizavi*, *Majalis-ul-Mominin* and *al Ashrat al Kamilat al Khan-i-Khananiya*. Father Jerome Xavier (1519–1617), the Portuguese Jesuit, was also in Agra in the days of Akbar and Jahangir and there he wrote a few books in Persian on Christian themes, some of which are *Ainahi-i-Haq Numa*, *Aadab-us-Salatin*, *Mirat-ul-Qudas* and *Dastan-i-Ahwal-i-Hawarian*. Among the theologians and Sufi writers who flourished during the reign of Shah Jahan, his eldest son, Dara Shikoh (1615–1659), was the foremost. He wrote a number of works (in some of which he tried to reconcile Hinduism and Islam) of which *Safinat-ul-Auliya* is the best known. His other works are *Sakinat-ul-Auliya*, *Risala-i-Haq Numa*, *Hasanat-ul-Aarifin*, *Rumuz-i-Tasawwuf*, *Majma-ul-Bahrain*, *Sirr-i-Akbar* (a translation of fifty-two or fifty-three *Upanishads*) and *Tariqat-ul-Haqiqat* (a tract in prose and verse on the *Vedanta*). A translation of the *Bhagwad Gita* is also ascribed to him. He was also a calligraphist and a poet and wrote poetry under the pen-name of 'Qadri'. Shaikh Nur-ul-Haq (d. 1662), the son of the theologian Shaikh Abdul Haq Dehlawi and an important writer on Muslim theology also stayed at Agra where he was *qazi* during the reign of Shah Jahan. His best known works are his commentaries on the works of Muslim and Bukhari. Shaikh Muhib Ullah was another theologian of note who is also the author of some books, the best known of which is *Sharah-i-Fusus-ul-Hakam*. The only writers of some note from about the middle of the seventeenth century onwards are Habib Ullah (mention of whom has already been made) and Qazi Abu Bakr who was a contemporary of Aurangzeb and who produced *Fatawa-i-Bakhtawar Khani*. In the later half of the nineteenth century Ghulam Imam 'Shaheed' also spent a considerable period of his life at Agra and wrote in Urdu his popular *Milad-i-Shahid*. He is also the author of *Insha-i-Bahar-i-Bekhezari*.

Among other miscellaneous works in prose are the *Tohfa-us-Saadat*, a Persian dictionary which was compiled by Mahmud bin Shaikh Ziya-ud-din in 1510 and *Maadan-ush-Shifa-i-Sikandar Shahi*, a standard book on medicine which was compiled by Miyan Bhua in 1512. Yusuf bin Mahmud (Humayun's *munshi* who also composed poetry under the pen-name 'Yusufi') wrote in 1533-34 his well-known work *Bada-i-ul-Hind* and Jamal

Uddin Husain Inju Shirazi completed in 1608-09 his important lexicographical work, *Farhang-i-Jahangiri*. Aurangzeb left numerous letters in Persian which are of great literary and historical value. Tek Chand 'Bahar', a pupil of 'Aarzu', was an important Persian prose writer of Agra. His reputation rests mainly on his *Bahar-i-Ajem*, a voluminous work on Persian words and their uses though he is also the author of *Jawahir-ul-Huruf*, *Nawadir-ul-Masadir*, *Abtal-i-Zunurat* and *Jawahir-ut-Tarkib*. In the middle of the nineteenth century Sayyid Imdad Ali wrote a number of books among which are *Imdad-ul-Adab*, *Imdad-us-Sarf*, *Imdad-ul-Masahat*, *Mazahir-ul-Haq* and *Imdad-ul-Muslimin*. The other Urdu writer of the district of the nineteenth century was Lallu Lal, who collaborated with Kazim Ali 'Jawan' in writing *Shakantala Natak* and *Singhasan Battisi* and with Lutf Ali 'Wila' in writing *Baital Pachchisi*. In 1810 he wrote *Lataif-i-Hind*. Mirza Nazir Beg Akbarabadi was one of the earliest Urdu dramatists whose plays are *Nal Daman*, *Mahagir*, *Savosh-i-Sukhan*, *Nairang-i-Ishaq-i-Hairat*, *Angez*, *Gulistan-i-Bebaha*, *Sitam-i-Ishq-wa-Ulfat*, *Abul Hasan* and *Gulshan-i-Padmmani*, the last being his masterpiece. Mirza Azim Beg Chughtai (d. 1911), a humorist, spent his early life in Agra and was the author of a large number of books some of which are *Khanam*, *Chini-ki-Anguthi*, *Sharir Bivi*, *Khurpa Bahadur*, *Jannat-ka-Bhut*, *Khutut-ki-Sitam Zarifi*, *Malfuzat-i-Tommy* and *Mirza Jangi*.

In the realm of poetry, the first known Persian poet of Agra is Sikandar Lodi who composed poetry under the pen-name 'Gulrukh'. Babur also composed poetry both in Persian and in Turkish. Khwaja Zain-ud-din Khawafi 'Wafai' was a reputed poet and also made a paraphrase of Babur's memoirs. Humayun's general, Bairam Khan, has left a *divan* in Persian and Turkish verses.

Because of Akbar's interest in literature and his patronage of poetry, a large number of poets who wrote in Persian (many of whom hailed from Persia itself) gathered at Agra and Fatehpur Sikri. 'Ghazali' of Meshhad (d. 1572) found his way to Agra and became the first poet laureate of the Mughal court. His works consist of a collection of seventy thousand verses and a few *masnawis*. Sayyid Najm-ud-din 'Kahi' (d. 1583), who was a pupil of the great Sufi and poet 'Jami', came to Agra from Kabul. He has left a *divan* and a *masnawi*, *Gul Afshan* (which is composed in imitation of 'Sadi's' *Bostan*) and also wrote a book in prose on music. Shah Birdi Bayat (d. 1592) who was the elder brother of Bayazid Bayat, the chronicler, wrote poetry in Persian and Turki under the pen-name 'Saqq'a' and also remained in Agra. Shaikh Abul Faiz 'Faizi' or 'Faiyazi' (1517–1595), the most important of the poets of the time, was born at Agra. He is considered to be the originator of a new style which was liked and imitated even in Persia and Turkey. After the death of 'Ghazali' he became the poet laureate of Akbar. He started composing five *masnawis* or narrative poems which are entitled *Markazi-Adwar*, *Nal-wa-Daman*,

Sulaiman-wa-Bilqis, *Haft Paikar* and *Akbarnama* but could complete only the first two. He has left a divan and is also the author of a prose commentary on the *Quran* known as *Swateh-ul-Ilham*, his other prose works being *Mawarid-ul-Kilam* and *Shariq-ul-Maarifat*, (a treatise on the Vedanta). He is also said to have translated *Lilavati*, Bhaskaracharya's work in Mathematics and to have written *Iqbalnama* or *Tarikh-i-Humayun Padshah*. Among the other distinguished Persian poets of the time were 'Urfi', 'Naziri', Husain 'Sanai', 'Qaidi', 'Qasim Arsalan', Mir Haider Moammai, 'Subuhi', 'Qarari', 'Huzni', Muhammad Saleh 'Diwana' and 'Qadri'.

In the seventeenth century only a few names of Persian poets are associated with Agra. 'Talib' of Amul (d. 1625), who became Jahangir's poet laureate in 1619, left a divan containing different forms of poetry. Mir Abdullah 'Wasfi', of Tabrez (d. 1625) who was also a famous calligraphist (and had the title of '*Mushkin Qalam*') left a divan and five *masnawis*. Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan (d. 1627), besides being a poet himself, was a patron of such poets as 'Urfi' of Shiraz and 'Naziri' of Naishapur. Muhammad Jan 'Qudsi' of Mashhad (d. 1646) and Abu Talib 'Kalim' of Hamadan (d. 1652) also visited Agra and the latter became the poet laureate of Shah Jahan. Each of them is the author of a divan and they collaborated in writing an incomplete work *Zafarnama-i-Shah Jahani*. Mir Muhammad Saleh 'Kashfi' (d. 1651), who was also a calligraphist, was the author of *Manaqib-i-Murtazavi* and *Majmua-i-Raz*. Hakim 'Haziq' (d. 1657) and Mullah 'Shaida' of Fatehpur Sikri have left behind divans of ghazals and other forms of poetry. Chandra Bhan 'Brahman' (d. 1662) is the author of a divan and also some other works among which are *Chahar Chaman*, *Guldasta*, *Tohfah-ul-Anwar*, *Nigarnama*, *Tohfah-ul-Fosaha*, *Majma-ul-Fogava* and *Munshiyat-i-Brahman*. Mirza Ahmad Ali 'Mahir' (d. 1678) compiled a voluminous divan and wrote several *masnawis*. Abdul Qadir 'Bedil' (1644–1720) was the author of a *kulliyat* consisting of several *masnawis* entitled *Muhiti-i-Azam*, *Tilism-i-Hairat*, *Turi-Maarifat* and *Gulgasht-i-Haqiqat* and of a number of ghazals, quatrains and other poems. He has also left a number of prose works some of which are *Ruqaat-i-Bedil*, *Munshiyat-i-Bedil*, *Chahar Unsur* and *Nukat*.

In the eighteenth century, except Siraj-ud-din Ali Khan 'Arzu', no poet of importance flourished in the district but there were some who wrote poetry mostly in Persian such as Shiv Ram Das 'Haya', Jamal-ud-din 'Lameh', Qayam-ud-din 'Hairat', Hafiz Ullah 'Asam', Khwaja 'Basit', Shaikh Muhammad Hayat, Abdus Salam 'Sukhan', Debi Prasad 'Shad', Mir Naseem 'Nayaz', Shaikh Abdul Haq 'Shorish', Muhammad Sami 'Zarra', Mir Baqir 'Mukhlis', Ahsan Ullah 'Bayan', Asad Yar Khan 'Insan' and Sharf-ud-din 'Payam'. That century also saw the rise in the district of a large number of Urdu poets (who also wrote in Persian at times), the more important being Najm-ud-din 'Abri', Sharf-ud-din 'Mazmun'

(d. 1745) and Mirza Jan-i-Jan or Jan-Janan 'Mazhar' (the son of Mirza Jan, the commentator of *Qasaid-i-Urfi*). 'Mazhar' was the leading Urdu poet of the time. Apart from an incomplete Urdu divan, he also left a divan in Persian of about 1,000 verses as well as an anthology of poems of Persian poets entitled *Kharita-i-Jawahir*. Baqa Ullah Khan 'Baqa' (d. 1791) and Mir Taqi 'Mir' (1724–1810) were two other famous poets of that century who belonged to Agra. 'Mir' compiled six voluminous divans in Urdu and one in Persian and also wrote his autobiography *Zikr-i-Mir* and a *tazkira* of Urdu poets, *Nukat-ush-Shoara*. He is still regarded as one of the greatest Urdu poets. Some other minor Urdu poets who flourished in the district or were associated with it were 'Sajjad' Akbarabadi, Sayyid Amjad Ali 'Asghar', Najm-ud-din 'Salam', Riza Ali Beg 'Aashufta', Abdur Rasul 'Nisar', Ahsan Ullah 'Bayan', Mir Baqir 'Hazin', 'Junun' Akbarabadi, Muhammad Mohsin 'Mohsin', Mirza Solaiman Shikoh, Dedar Baksh 'Behosh', 'Tahir' Akbarabadi, Khuda Baksh 'Mauj', Imam Bakhsh 'Muntazir', Husain Ali 'Mahv', Rahmat Ullah 'Mujrim', Muhammad Saeed 'Niyaz', Qalandar Bakhsh 'Jurat' and Hahai Bakhsh 'Shauq', the last, apart from compiling a Persian and an Urdu divan, also having written a prose work, *Qawanin-us-Saltanat*.

In the nineteenth century a number of great Urdu poets flourished in the district. Of these the most distinguished was Wali Muhammad 'Nazir' Akbarabadi whose family had settled down at Tajganj. He was a prolific writer, his verses probably exceeding two lakhs, most of which seem to have been lost. Besides ghazals he composed poems on the ordinary themes of life in simple language intelligible to the common man which earned for him the epithet, the people's poet. Nazir's son Gulzar Ali 'Asir' (1801–78) was also a famous poet of Agra. He wrote a *masnawi*, *Soz-i-Ishq*, has left two divans and is also said to have made a translation of the *Shahnama* into Urdu verse. Asad Ullah Khan 'Ghalib' (1797–1869), one of the greatest Urdu poets, was also born at Agra where he spent his early life. He wrote Urdu poetry with a style of his own and was the originator of a new and lucid style of letter-writing in Urdu prose. Besides his Urdu divan and Persian *kulliyat* he is the author of the prose works *Qata-i-Burhan*, *Dastambu*, *Mehr-i-Nim Roz*, *Subd-i-Chin*, *Tegh-i-Tez*, *Ood-i-Hindi* and *Urdu-i-Moalla*, the last two being the collection of his letters. 'Ghalib's' friend and pupil, Hatim Ali 'Mehr' (d. 1869), and Balwan Singh 'Raja' (son of Raja Chait Singh of Varanasi) also settled down in the district, the former being the author of *Shoa-i-Mehr* and *Para-i-Uruz* and the latter having compiled two divans, one *Gul-i-Riaz*, being published in 1863. The poets who flourished in the later half of the nineteenth century in Agra were Shaikh Mustaq Husain, who immortalised Bahadur Shah (the last Mughal emperor) in his poems; Qutub-ud-din 'Batin'; Sayyid Saadat Ali 'Saeed' (b. 1828), the author of *Gulzar-i-Saadat* and *Kulliyat-i-Saeed*; Nabi Bakhsh 'Haqir' (d. 1883); Madad Ali 'Tapish', the author of *Maharibat-i-Hind* and *Khazinat-ul-Qawaid*; and Asghar Ali 'Asghar' (b. 1840)

who wrote *Bad-i-Khirad* (a masnawi), *Shorish-i-Ishq*, *Nairang-i-Firang*, *Ganj-i-Beranj*, *Hudiya-i-Shaiqin* and *Zafar Paikar*. Behari Lal 'Razi' (d. 1896) translated 'Sadi's' *Bostan* into Urdu verse and Husain Waiz-i-Kashifi's *Anwar-Sohaili* into Urdu prose and also wrote *Yadgar-i-Razi*, *Arzang-i-Razi*, *Dastur-i-Tahvir* and *Tarif-i-Zaban-i-Farsi*. Two other well-known poets of the time were Mirza 'Fasih' (b. 1862), the author of a published divan entitled *Bazm-i-Sukhan* and *Taswir-i-Sukhan*, a masnawi, and Ghulam Ghaus 'Bekhabar' (1821–1905) whose Urdu prose and poetic works were published in 1891 and 1908 under the titles *Fughan-i-Bekhabar* and *Rashk-i-Lal-wa Gohar* respectively.

Among the large number of Urdu poets who flourished in the district in the present century but are no more were Sayyid Shah Muhammad Akbar 'Akbar' (d. 1916), the author of two printed divans, *Jazbat-i-Akbar* and *Tajalliat-i-Ishq*; Ashiq Husain 'Bazm' (b. 1861), two of whose divans have been published; Ahsan Ullah 'Saqib' (1862–1924), whose works are *Majmua-i-Nazm-i-Rekhata*, *Majmua-i-Nasr-i-Farsi*, *Aatish-i-Bedud* and a Persian divan and Mirza Mazhar Husain 'Mazhar' (1880–1931), whose divan, *Aaina*, has been published. One of the more important of the modern poets and writers of Agra was Ashiq Husain 'Simale' (1882–1950), a prolific writer of poetry and prose whose works are enumerated at about three hundred, the more well-known poetic works being *Kar-i-Imroz*, *Naistan*, *Kalim-i-Ajam*, *Saaz-wa-Ahand*, *Sidratul Muntaha*, and *Sarod-i-Gham*, two plays, *Hari Chand* and *Daon Pench*, and a few books on rhetorics.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

No direct reference is to be had as to the facilities available in early times to the people of Agra for the treatment of their physical ailments. The only indigenous system of medicine obtaining in the district till the eleventh or twelfth century was Ayurveda (the science of life and longevity). The early physicians, known as *vaid*s (or *bhishaks*), generally used herbal medicines, took no fees from patients and generally practised the art of healing as a religious duty. The rich and well-to-do people took special care to help these medical practitioners with funds and encouragement in the name of religion and charity. Whenever a *vaid* undertook the treatment of the rich, about one-sixth of the medicines prepared was reserved by the *vaid* for the use (free of charge) of poor patients. The art of surgery was also known and those who practised it thrived mainly on the rewards or bounties they received from persons in affluent circumstances to whom they rendered their service. The close proximity of Mathura, a religious and cultural centre, to Agra enabled the *vaid*s of the former place to settle down and practise in Agra or just to visit the place to attend local calls. The use of empirical knowledge and of magic spells and charms, the worship of the five natural elements, the invocation of deities and of supernatural powers and spirits and the observance of prayers, fasts and superstitious practices were also resorted to for obtaining cures or relief from illness or disease. Most of these practices continued to be observed in the district in some form or the other. With the coming of the Muslims in mediaeval times and particularly when the Lodhis and the Mughals were in power, Agra (which had attained the status of being the premier city of the empire) became the favourite abode of Unani physicians (hakims or *tabibs*), who flocked to it from far and near. This was specially so during the reigns of Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan. These physicians practised the Unani system (Tib) of medicine, resided mostly in urban areas and carried on their practice at their private residences. Those Hindu physicians who had become proficient in practising this system were also called hakims. The hakims became beneficiaries of the Muslim rulers and of rich persons. Another group of persons, the *jarrachs* (barber-surgeons), performed surgical operations. The Unani system of medicine was also taught to groups of students by the hakims in their *matalabs* (consulting rooms) at their residences and several useful medical texts in Persian or Urdu were compiled or translated, such as *Maadan-ush-shifa-i-Sikandar Shahi*. The establishment of *shafakhana*s (hospitals or dispensaries) and the appointment of selected

hakims in the city of Agra and the towns of Fatehpur Sikri and Firozabad for the treatment of the sick at government expense was a notable contribution of the Muslim monarchs. All this gave an impetus to the Unani system of medicine but caused a partial set-back to the Ayurvedic. One of the noted hakims who made his mark in Agra during the Mughal period was Hakim Ali Gilani who was Akbar's physician and a practitioner of high repute. He became famous at court for his astringent mixtures. It is said that every year he used to distribute to the poor medicines worth Rs 6,000 free of charge. Other hakims were Haziq (who was born at Fatehpur Sikri), Ain-ul-mulk Shirazi (who was made *bakshi* or treasurer of the subah of Agra in about 1587 A. D.) and Abul Fateh of Gilan (in Persia) in Akbar's reign and Hamam, Misri, Mohammad Hashim, Sheikh Hasan (of Panipat), Momina Shirazi and Daud Khan in the reigns of Jahangir and Shah Jahan. All these physicians resided for the most part in Agra or Fatehpur Sikri and also practised there.

In the eighteenth century both the Ayurvedic and Unani systems lost ground, resulting in the migration of a number of hakims of the district to neighbouring territories. The English brought with them the allopathic system of medicine, specially for their civil and military officers and it gained ground gradually and became popular. As time passed, dispensaries and hospitals in which treatment was administered according to the newly introduced system, were opened, not only for the officers but for the people as well.

Nevertheless, Agra continued to have eminent *vaid*s and hakims who rendered great service to the local public as well as to the people outside the district. Tajganj, Rawat Para and Gokulpura were the main localities in the city where the *vaid*s generally resided and Garhaiyya, Gudri Mansur Khan and Nai-ki-Mandi were the *muhallas* in which most of the hakims generally lived and practised.

The religion of the Hindus enjoins upon them a strict code of personal cleanliness. Ways and methods of purifying water and air, avoidance of the contamination of food, the insistence on regular baths before performing puja, the washing of hands and feet before starting a meal and the observance of certain restrictions when beset by infectious diseases, etc., all indicate an awareness of the need for personal hygiene and those who were conscientious carried out these injunctions in this district as elsewhere. There are no definite sources which throw any light on the system of public hygiene which existed in the district in early times but pavements and covered drains which were built under the Muslims are still to be found in Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Firozabad and some other places. Under Mughal rule the kotwal was responsible not only for law and order in the city but also for sanitation, public health, water-supply and lighting.

One of the lavatories of the royal palace in the Agra fort (which was built by Akbar but in which improvements were made by his successors) is so constructed that the sewage dropped into a drain below, carrying it into the Yamuna (on the banks of which the fort stands). There are also hammams in the fort and in what is said to be Akbar's palace in Fatehpur Sikri. It is said that Mughal royalty also enjoyed taking baths in scented water.

Vital Statistics

The death-rate in the district in normal years is lower than that in various other districts of the State and generally the district is considered to be healthy. The annual mortality rate per thousand during 1875-84 was 33.53 — a high figure due to too many deaths resulting from the famines of 1878 and 1879. During the next decade it showed a slight decline, being 31.51 per thousand. From 1895 to 1904, it was about 38.04. The famine of 1897 and the excessive wet season and onslaught of fever that occurred in 1894 accounted for this high death-rate. The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate in all these years except in 1897 and 1918 and 1919 due to the influenza epidemic. From 1891 to 1904 the birth-rate averaged 41.41 per thousand. From 1901 to 1905, the birth-rate was 43.75 and the death-rate 37.90 per thousand; from 1906 to 1910, the birth- and death-rates were 37.31 and 43.81 respectively, the majority of deaths having been caused by the outbreak of several epidemics. The average birth-rate and death-rate for the decade 1901-10 were 40.53 and 40.85 respectively. In 1911, the death-rate shot up to 45.85 per thousand (again due to epidemics of fever and cholera) and the birth-rate stood at 40.02. From 1912 to 1920 the average birth-rate was 43.97 per thousand and the death-rate went up to 45.55 (per thousand) due to an abnormal number of deaths from influenza in 1918-19.

The mean decennial registered birth- and death-rates and the rate of natural increase during the four decades ending 1960 for the rural and urban areas and the whole district are given below :

		Total	Rural	Urban
Mean decennial birth-rate per thousand				
1921-30	.. .. .	39.9	39.3	41.7
1931-40	.. .. .	39.9	37.5	45.7
1941-50	.. .. .	31.6	26.4	45.2
1951-60	.. .. .	23.9	..	..
Mean decennial death-rate per thousand—				
1921-30	.. .. .	26.4	25.1	29.8
1931-40	.. .. .	21.8	19.0	28.8
1941-50	.. .. .	18.6	15.6	25.2
1951-60	.. .. .	9.9	..	..

				Total	Rural	Urban
Mean decennial rate of natural decrease per thousand—						
1921-30	..	..	..	13.5	14.2	11.9
1931-40	..	..	..	18.1	18.5	16.9
1941-50	..	..	..	13.0	10.8	18.0
1951-60	..	..	..	14.0	..	..

Thus during the first three decades mentioned above the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate and both the birth-and death-rates fell appreciably during the decade 1941-50. During the decade 1951-60, the mean birth-rate per thousand declined to about 23.9 as compared with 31.6 of the preceding ten years, whereas the death-rate came down to 9.9 from 18.6 in 1941-50.

Diseases Common to Districts

The diseases common to the district which accounted for a large number of deaths during the three decades ending 1940 were fevers of all types, respiratory diseases, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera and smallpox. They held the district periodically in their grip and were endemic in the past but now show a marked decline. A district health scheme has been enforced in the district since 1936 and regular anti-epidemic measures are taken by the medical and health department, in the form of isolation, inoculation, vaccination and disinfection (of wells and houses), to combat these diseases. Moreover, the State Government has launched a number of schemes for the prevention and control of major diseases like malaria (which is being eradicated), cholera, smallpox, tuberculosis, leprosy, etc. To some extent measures for the supply of good drinking-water, better sanitation and drainage and the provision of better and greater medical facilities in both rural and urban areas have also been undertaken and the fury of the major diseases has been reduced.

Fever—Fever of various kinds, including enteric fever and malaria, is the most prevalent disease and forms an important cause of death in this district. The poor are generally the worst sufferers. 78.7 per cent of the recorded mortality was due to fever during 1877-1904. In 1878, 1879 and 1897, it had assumed an epidemic form. From 1912 to 1920 the percentage of deaths from fever ranged in the vicinity of 75 and it suddenly went up to 95.5 in 1921. During the decade ending 1930 the percentage went even higher than 95. From 1933 to 1950 the percentage of deaths from fever declined, when it claimed about 72 per cent of the total number of deaths whereas the rate of deaths per thousand ranged from 12.01 in 1941 to 16.25 in 1938 during 1933 to 1944. In 1938, malaria

alone accounted for the largest number of deaths when it raged in an epidemic form. From 1945 onwards the rate per thousand went on declining gradually from 11.63 in 1945 to 2.66 in 1957.

Respiratory Diseases—Such diseases account for a large number of deaths, the percentage of deaths being 17.2 in the whole district during 1941-50. In rural areas deaths ranged from 4.28 per thousand in 1934 to 2.74 per thousand in 1940. During the period 1952-56 the number of deaths from these diseases ranged from 1,050 in 1952 to 3,573 in 1956. The number of deaths was 1,260 in 1958 and 1,799 in 1960.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery—Formerly these diseases accounted for a large number of deaths but there has been a decline in the death-rate from them in recent years. Deaths from bowel complaints ranged from 1.39 in 1941 to 0.42 per thousand in 1950 in the rural areas. During 1941-50 the average mortality rate in the district from these diseases was 4.5. Since then till 1960 (except in 1953) there has been a regular decline in the death-rate.

Other Diseases—Among other diseases and disorders commonly found in the district are diphtheria, leprosy, tuberculosis, whooping-cough, cancer and bronchitis. The increasing incidence of these diseases in recent years is being controlled by adopting effective remedial measures. The increasing menace of tuberculosis in the district due to overcrowding and industrialisation is being combated by B. C. G. vaccinations, increasing facilities for isolation and special treatment in T. B. clinics and hospitals, etc. In the treatment of tuberculosis the shift now is from institutional to domiciliary measures. Financial assistance by the government to indigent T. B. patients, use of new anti-bacterial drugs, etc., are other helpful measures in this direction. Venereal diseases (which are on the increase) are treated in special clinics attached to the Sarojini Naidu and Lady Lyall hospitals. Arrangements also exist for the treatment of eye, skin and mental diseases in these and some other hospitals.

The following statement gives the number of persons treated in the different hospitals and dispensaries under the jurisdiction of the civil surgeon :

Diseases	No. of persons treated	
	1959	1960
Anaemia	23,382	47,985
Asthma	20,501	4,837
Beriberi	15	3
Bronchitis	30,783	44,214

Diseases	No. of persons treated	
	1959	1960
Diseases of bones and connective tissues	6,006	1,842
Diseases of skin and muscular skeletal system	1,09,760	87,032
Diseases of teeth and gums	26,345	30,263
Filariasis	34	35
Influenza	18,146	10,126
Leprosy	744	926
Measles	410	799
Pleurisy	535	1,059
Typhoid	893	2,231
Whooping-cough	2,257	2,577

Epidemics

When an epidemic breaks out in the urban areas it is the duty of the local bodies concerned to arrange for special medical aid and accommodation for the sick and to undertake such measures as may be essential for controlling the epidemic. The medical officer of health and the health and sanitary staff under him are put into action and the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (Act III of 1897) is enforced.

Prior to 1936 the control of epidemics in rural areas during outbreaks was the responsibility of the then district board (now Antaram Zila Parishad) and its district medical officer of health. He now has at his disposal a mechanised unit or vehicle fitted as an ambulance which is also used for the removal of patients to neighbouring dispensaries or hospitals. As effective control of epidemics calls for co-ordinated efforts over a wide area by various village agencies and governmental departments, the expenses involved are beyond the resources of the local bodies of the rural areas. Since 1936 the responsibility for the control of epidemics has become the concern of the State Government, the staff of the local bodies (such as vaccinators and sanitary inspectors) being placed at the disposal of the government at such times. The government also makes available the service of a certain number of vaccinators and provides disinfectants, transport and the wages of temporary squads required for this control work. In order to control epidemics adequately and promptly posts of medical officers (anti-epidemic operations), epidemic and nursing assistants and an assistant medical officer (health) have been created at the district level. Epidemic assistants and sanitary inspectors are also deputed to distribute medicines and also to take anti-epidemic measures in the affected areas. Village level workers are provided with medicine

chest containing indigenous medicines (for minor ailments) for distribution. During the outbreak of epidemics they also administer vaccinations against smallpox and carry out the disinfection of wells and houses against cholera. Medical officers of fixed dispensaries also visit villages within a three-mile radius three times a week for rendering medical aid. The medical officer (anti-epidemic operation) is for all practical purposes an additional district medical officer of health. The epidemic assistants are *vaids* and *hakims* trained in public health work. The district medical officer of health and his assistants are under the control of the district magistrate during the prevalence of an epidemic. The district magistrate informs the director of medical and health services (at Lucknow) of the outbreak of an epidemic, and the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (Act III of 1897) is enforced, the former being empowered to segregate the affected area and to take action to control the epidemic. Till 1950 it was the duty of the chowkidars and *lekhpals* (then called *patwaris*) to perform, in villages, the important work of the collection of vital statistics and they reported cases of outbreaks of and deaths from epidemics, the former to the nearest police-station and the latter to the subdivisional offices who in their turn informed the district magistrate and district medical officer of health. Since 1951 this work is being done by the village *pradhans* of the *gaon sabhas* who report the outbreak of an epidemic to the medical officer of the nearest dispensary and to the sanitary inspector of the development block concerned. The panchayat inspectors complete the reports of births and deaths for their circles and forward them to the district medical officer of health (who is also the registrar of the mortuary) for the compilation of the district returns of births and deaths. The *gaon* panchayats are also authorised to serve notices on and prosecute persons committing breaches of health by-laws.

Cholera—As elsewhere in the State, cholera epidemics appear generally in the summer and in this district become more severe during the rains. Cholera cases have been reported in the following years: 1878, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1892, 1897, 1937, 1941, 1944, 1945 and 1948 but the disease never appeared in an intense form. In the district the average annual mortality normally never exceeded 1.21 per cent of the total deaths during 1877–1905. In recent years the greatest number of deaths was reported in 1937, 1945 and 1948. In the municipal limits of Agra city the incidence of disease has been considerably less in the decade ending 1960 because of the adoption of preventive measures such as mass anti-cholera inoculations, the purification of well-water by the use of potassium permanganate, special arrangements for sanitary measures and other precautionary steps.

Plague—This disease is first reported to have appeared in Agra in 1900 (the number of deaths being two). Severe outbreaks occurred in 1901, 1904, 1905, 1934, 1935 and 1947. From 1956 to 1960 the district has

been practically free from the disease. Inoculations, evacuation and the destruction of rats and their fleas were the principal preventive measures taken in this district.

Smallpox—This disease was very common in the district prior to the enforcement of the Vaccination Act of 1880 (which made primary vaccination compulsory in the city). In 1869 and 1878 it broke out in an epidemic form. From 1877 to 1884, on the average, 1,177 persons died annually from it, people being generally averse to being vaccinated or to being treated medically. From 1885 to 1904, however, with the adoption of protective measures, the average number of recorded deaths came down to 162 per year. In 1931 and 1932 seven cases were reported and the district was again adversely affected in 1935, 1945, 1953 and 1958. During the period from 1933 to 1958 the death-rate in the district ranged from 0.01 in 1938 to 1.07 in 1958. The epidemic years of 1945 and 1958 accounted for 690 and 1,778 deaths respectively. From 1958 onwards the disease has been on the decline due to the adoption of effective measures like vaccination, isolation of cases and disinfection of houses, etc.

The statement given below shows the number of deaths from certain diseases from 1951 to 1960 yearwise :

Year	Diseases					
	Cholera	Smallpox	Plague	Fevers	Diarrhoea and dysentery	Respiratory diseases
1951	..	87	82	..	8,877	721
1952	..	37	66	..	9,477	651
1953	..	19	443	..	7,355	1,020
1954	..	1	177	..	5,895	687
1955	..	1	225	..	4,278	593
1956	..	53	117	5	5,799	527
1957	..	23	268	..	4,344	357
1958	..	30	1,778	..	7,529	546
1959	..	32	69	..	7,485	712
1960	..	252	130	..	9,455	688

Medical Organisation

The medical and health departments in the State were integrated in 1948 under one head — the director of medical and health services, the three systems of medicine — the allopathic, the Ayurvedic and the Unani — also being placed under his control. In July, 1961, for the better supervision of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and their encouragement, a separate directorate was created called the directorate of Ayurveda and Unani medicines.

The civil surgeon is the administrative head of the medical organisation in the district. He is in overall charge of all the State hospitals and dispensaries and also of the dispensaries functioning under the Antarim Zila Parishad except those converted into primary health centres. The Employees State Insurance dispensaries in the district are also under his administrative control. The primary health centres and the Ayurvedic, Unani and homoeopathic dispensaries are under the district medical officer of health. The civil surgeon is also the medico-legal head of the district.

Hospitals

District Hospital, Agra—The hospital started functioning from October 1, 1959. The building in which the hospital is housed was the salt office and was taken over by the State medical department and is located in Rakabganj. The hospital is under the direct control of the civil surgeon and is staffed by two doctors, three compounders and five nurses and has twenty-five beds for men. The expenditure amounted to about Rs 33,500 in 1960.

Sarojini Naidu Hospital, Agra—The Thomason Hospital (founded by Sir James Thomason, the then lieutenant-governor) was renamed the Sarojini Naidu Hospital in 1949 in memory of the first governor of Uttar Pradesh. It was built in 1854 and it has developed into one of the biggest institutions run by the State. The Medical School (1855), Agra (now called the Sarojini Naidu Medical College), was associated with the old hospital, which originally consisted of two buildings, the medical ward and the Mukandlal ward, the entire cost of maintenance at the beginning being borne by the East India Company. The Hilson ward was opened in 1886. In 1892 the hospital building was extended and a new operation room, a European ward, a general surgical ward, etc., were added. A ward, now used as an isolation ward for patients suffering from tuberculosis, was added in 1902. A separate ophthalmic hospital and a septic ward, and X-ray room, a pathological laboratory, and maternity and gynaecological ward and a children's ward were opened in 1922. The building was electrified in 1929. In 1930 the civil surgeon became the superintendent of the hospital in place of the principal of the Medical School. The year 1941 saw the construction of a new eye ward and an out-patients' block. In 1918 a T. B. clinic was built with 20 indoor beds (ten for men and ten for women), with a staff of three doctors, four health visitors and five nurses and a heart clinic was also established. In 1957 the buildings of the old medical and Mukandlal wards and the radium institute building were dismantled and were replaced by a three-storeyed block (costing twenty lakhs of rupees) which accommodates the departments of surgery, pathology, radiology and the radium institute, the number of beds being increased by 200. The number has gone up to 608 of which 215 beds are for men and 218 for women, there being 52 for children in the maternity section and 123 which are extra. The

radium institute, with ten beds, is for the treatment of cancer. Venereal diseases are also treated in this hospital. Since 1948 anti-rabic treatment is also given here (and not at the infectious diseases hospital of the municipal corporation). Eye relief work is done here under an expert. There has been a change in the administration of the hospital since 1960 when a separate whole-time superintendent was appointed. The hospital has a board of management (which is an advisory body) under the chairmanship of the commissioner of the Division. The hospital staff comprises a superintendent, a medical officer in charge of the stores (both doctors), 82 doctors (house officers and resident officers), 33 compounders and 166 nurses (men and women), a special anaesthetist and a medical officer (woman) in charge of family planning. The hospital has on its staff specialists in medicine, paediatrics, ophthalmology, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, radiology, etc., and has outdoor sections for these special branches. The yearly expenditure on this hospital is approximately Rs 15,17,129.

Mental Hospital, Agra—This institution is situated in Billochpura on the outskirts of the city. The Agra Lunatic Asylum, the name by which the hospital was known before 1925, was opened about 1869. In 1904 it was granted provincial status on the abolition of the asylum at Lucknow, and the first whole-time superintendent was appointed. Prior to this it was under the collateral charge of the civil surgeon of Agra. It occupies an area of 300 acres and has accommodation for 718 patients but more accommodation is being provided gradually. There are five types of accommodation in the hospital, the monthly charges for four ranging from Rs 24 to 130, the fifth or general being free. There are 8 doctors on the staff which comprises a superintendent, a deputy superintendent and an additional medical officer (all of whom are mental specialists), 2 women medical officers and 3 other doctors holding sub-charge. The number of nurses is 16 (of whom 13 are men and 3 women) and that of compounders four (all men). The hospital admits only violent and dangerous non-criminal patients. Psychological and physical investigations and treatment of mental diseases are undertaken in the hospital to which patients from other States (particularly in northern India) are also admitted at times. The hospital is a government institution and is under the direct control of the director of medical and health services. This is one of the most important psychiatric institutions in the country. The line of treatment generally stresses open-air activities (occupational, recreational and social). The patients have free access to the grounds, suitable inmates being taken out for sight-seeing, etc. The hospital also has a teaching programme for the medical undergraduates of the Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow and Lady Hardinge (Delhi) medical colleges and a post-graduate training for the M. D. degree in psychiatry is also given here. The total population of patients at the end of 1959 was 1,096, a figure higher than that in either of the previous two years when it was

1,086 and 1,001 respectively. In 1960, the number of patients admitted was 593. The number of patients discharged after cure and improvement was also higher in 1959, the annual percentage of cures being from about 41 to 87. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1960, was Rs 6,62,895.

Cantonment General Hospital, Agra—This is a civil hospital for the population of the cantonment area. It has two wards having 24 beds (10 for men and 14 for women) and is served by a commissioned medical officer, 2 more doctors (one a woman), 2 compounders and 4 midwives. The annual expenditure on the hospital is about Rs 10,000.

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Agra—The hospital (in *muhalla* Shahganj) is staffed by a doctor and a compounder and accommodates thirty beds which are free of charge. It is managed by the municipal corporation. Anti-rabic treatment used to be administered here till 1948.

Leprosy Hospital, Agra—Formerly known as the Leper Asylum, the hospital is situated in Tajganj on the Agra-Fatehabad road. It is managed by the municipal corporation and has 50 beds (45 for men and 5 for women). The medical officer of the Tajganj dispensary looks after the work of the hospital in addition to his own duties for which he is given a monthly allowance. He is assisted by a compounder and a dresser. The yearly expenditure on the hospital is about Rs 7,000.

Sri Madan Mohan Garg Eye Hospital, Agra—This charitable hospital (which is named after its founder) was founded in 1911 and registered under the Societies Act of 1860. The expenses are met from the investment of the funds donated by the founder and by an annual grant of Rs 1,500, given by the municipal corporation. The hospital has ten beds and is staffed by a doctor and two compounders. The average daily attendance of patients is about 100, the annual expenditure being about Rs 5,000.

Saran Ashram Hospital, Dayalbagh (Agra)—The hospital was founded by the Radhasoami Satsang Sabha, Dayalbagh, in 1926 when a dispensary was started. The present hospital was constructed in 1931-32 and has a general ward for men and one for women (each with 12 beds), a maternity ward (with 15 beds), four isolation wards (with 4 beds in each), an out-patients' block, an operation theatre and a block for maternity cases. The hospital is served by 5 doctors (one of whom is a woman and one a part-time dental surgeon), 3 compounders, 2 midwives and 2 *dais*. The annual expenditure is about Rs 25,000.

Lady Lyall and Dufferin Hospital, Agra—This hospital was opened in the city in 1901 to replace the old Dufferin Hospital which was established in or about 1885. There are 310 beds in all (238 for women and 72 for infants) and on March 31, 1960, the staff consisted of 11 women

doctors (in charge of the different departments, one of whom being the superintendent), 3 compounders, a matron, 33 nurses and 42 probationary midwives. Previously a State-aided institution supported by the Dufferin fund, it came under State control in January, 1950. Nurses are also trained here in midwifery and refresher courses are conducted for women medical officers. There are also a family planning centre and an open-air ward attached to the hospital. The expenditure in 1960 was Rs 1,36,818.

Sri Janki Devi Bhagat Mahila Sewa Sadan, Agra—This hospital for women was founded in December, 1940, by three brothers (Baijnath Bhagat, Durga Dutt Bhagat, Premsukhdass Bhagat) in memory of their mother after whom it was named. It was started with 7 beds, the number having now increased to 37 of which 25 are in the general ward and 12 in the private wards. 10 extra beds are also provided when necessary. The hospital is served by 3 doctors, a matron, 7 nurses and a compounder and has an annual expenditure of about Rs 50,000. It is run by the managing committee elected by the board of trustees of the Sri Janki Devi Bhagat Trust.

Sarojini Naidu Memorial Hospital and T. B. Sanatorium, Firozabad—This institution was established on May 16, 1951, and is for both men and women. A separate T. B. section (sanatorium) was added in 1959. This is a State hospital though the cost of the construction of the buildings was met partly through public donations and contributions. There are 80 general beds (40 for men and 40 for women including maternity beds) and 26 more beds are meant for T. B. patients, of which 20 are free, 2 of the six that are not free as also 75 per cent of the non-paying beds being reserved for students and teachers. In the hospital and sanatorium the staff comprises a part-time specialist doctor and 7 other doctors (6 men and a woman) (the senior among them being the superintendent of the hospital), 20 staff nurses (11 men and 9 women) and the rest of the nursing and medical staff, numbering 12. The hospital has X-ray and T. B. specialists. An eye-ward and a maternity ward are under construction, the cost being met from public donations. In 1960 the expenditure on the hospital and sanatorium was Rs 2,41,511.

There are also in the district departmental hospitals belonging to the military, the police and the provincial armed constabulary and a railway hospital at Tundla.

Dispensaries

Allopathic—In the last quarter of the nineteenth century there were dispensaries at Chhatta, Tajganj, Lohamandi, Pipal Mandi (for women) and Tajganj (also for women) all of which were in the limits of and maintained by the municipal board (now corporation), Agra. Only the first three dispensaries are still in existence under the same management but the name of the third has been changed to Sardar Patel dispensary.

Three more dispensaries are maintained by the corporation which are the school dispensary at Mandi Syed Khan, the municipal mahila dispensary (with three emergency beds) at Jeoni Mandi and the Gandhi Smarak female dispensary at Yamunapar.

At that time the dispensaries which existed in the rural areas were at Firozabad, Chitra (tahsil Bah), Fatehabad and Fatehpur Sikri. The last is under the Antarim Zila Parishad, that at Fatehabad has been converted into a primary health centre of the development block, Fatehabad and the other two are not in existence any more. The State dispensary at Sarendhi was established about twenty years ago and is functioning as a rural development dispensary, there being no arrangement for indoor patients. Dispensaries with facilities for indoor patients were opened at Kagarol (in 1949) and Holipura, the former being managed by the State since the beginning and the latter since 1951 when it was provincialised. In 1950 another State dispensary (with four beds) was established at Barhan. The dispensaries under the management of the Antarim Zila Parishad are at Achnera, Bateshwar (subsidized), Chitra Hat, Etmadpur, Fatehpur Sikri and Shamshabad.

During the First and Second Plan periods dispensaries were also opened at Akola, Jagner, Pinahat, Bah, Barauli Ahir, Kheragarh and Fatehabad which were later converted into the primary health centres of their own development blocks. Each health centre functions as the nucleus for providing an integrated curative and preventive service and serving on an average a hundred villages with a total population of about 66,000. The staff of a primary health centre consists of a medical officer (in overall charge of the programme), a sanitary inspector, a health visitor, four midwives (one for the headquarters and three for three subcentres), a compounder, two hospital attendants and a women social worker for family planning work. The district medical officer of health is the administrative head of these centres.

There are five dispensaries under the Employees' State (Health) Insurance Scheme which has been operating in the district since August 1, 1955. They are located at Jeoni Mandi, Chhipi Tola (both in Agra city) and Firozabad. The first two were opened in January, 1956, and the third in March, 1961. The remaining two are mobile, one having been established in July, 1960, and the other six months later. Under the scheme free medical care and treatment are afforded to all insured industrial workers and to insured women employees for maternity purposes. The services of specialists are also requisitioned from other hospitals when necessary. The civil surgeon is the administrative head of these dispensaries. Health visitors are also employed to implement the family planning scheme and to attend to ante-natal and post-natal cases and a midwife in each dispensary is in charge of the midwifery work which is at times domiciliary as well.

Ayurvedic—In the city there are only two Ayurvedic dispensaries—those at Dhuliaganj and Yamunapar (Gandhi Smarak), both being managed by the municipal corporation. In the rural areas there are nine State Ayurvedic dispensaries, one each at Kiraoli and Jondhri (both opened in 1939); at Malpura (1941); at Saiyan (1947); at Runkata (1949); at Dura (1950); at Kachhipura (1954); and at Jaitpur and Paprinagar (1956). Each is staffed by a qualified *vaid* and a compounder. The State also maintains five subsidized dispensaries for women, one each at Bah, Firozabad, Kiraoli, Bamrauli Katara and Tundla. There are also four subsidized dispensaries, one each at Jaingara, Narki, Kotla and Khandauli, which are managed by the Antarim Zila Parishad. All the nine subsidized dispensaries and that at Paprinagar were opened during the First Plan period.

Unani—Only two Unani dispensaries are running in the district, that at Nai-ki-Mandi (in the city) is maintained by the municipal corporation and that at Mohammadabad (in the rural area) by the State.

Homoeopathic—There is only one such dispensary in Jagdishpura (in the city) in the district. It is maintained by the municipal corporation.

Besides these institutions there are many other dispensaries which are maintained by local institutions, private bodies and persons.

Maternity and Child Welfare

From 1936 to 1957 the maternity and child health centres in the rural areas were supervised only by the district medical officer of health but in 1958 a woman district health visitor was appointed to guide and supervise the activities of these centres. With the increase in the number of maternity centres, the number of health visitors has also gone up.

To meet the high rate of infant mortality due chiefly to the non-availability of proper medical aid and advice, the lack of knowledge and the dearth of sanitary conditions, efforts are being made and greater attention is being paid to infants and expectant mothers through a network of maternity and child health centres. As a result the infant mortality rate in the district has come down to 95.69 in the decade ending 1960 from 126.95 during the period 1941–50.

The trained staff of the maternity centres renders advice and aid not only at the centres but pays domiciliary visits as well, ante-natal and post-natal care being afforded till a child attains the age of five years.

In Agra city the municipal corporation runs four maternity and child welfare centres, one each at Shahganj, Raja Mandi, Tajganj and Yamunapar. These centres are under the corporation's medical officer of health. In the rural areas the oldest maternity centres are at Firozabad, Tundla and

Pinahat, the last two having started functioning some time before 1940. Under the planning department's scheme of primary health centres, maternity centres were established during the First and Second Plan periods at Akola, Kagarol, Malpura and Tehra in the primary health centre of the development block Akola; at Bah and Bateshwar in block Bah; at Barauli Ahir, Bamrauli Katara and at Itaura in block Barauli Ahir; at Jagner, Tantpur and Sarendhi in block Jagner; at Kheragarh, Ladu Khera, Nagla Kamal and Rehlai in block Kheragarh and at Fatehabad in its own block. The centres at Akola, Fatehabad, Achnera, Holipura and Shamshabad are aided by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, the last three also being opened during the First Plan period. The maternity centres are usually staffed by a midwife and a *dai*. There is also provision for a health visitor at each block headquarters having a primary health centre, whose work is to guide and supervise the maternity services and to impart training to *dais*.

There is a scheme in the district for the training of *dais* (uncertificated midwives) at some of these centres, under the supervision of the health visitors, the period of training being six months under the scheme of Government of India and nine months under that of the State Government. Sixty *dais* are trained every year under the former, the monthly stipend being Rs 17.50 per trainee. The maternity centre of the Akola development block, with its subcentres at Tehra, Kagarol and Malpura, is carrying out this scheme. The centres at the block headquarters of Barauli Ahir, Bah and Kheragarh also carry out programmes for the training of *dais*. Under the scheme of the State Government five *dais* are trained at each of the centres at Firozabad and Tundla, two are trained at Pinahat and four are trained at each of the centres at Achnera, Holipura, Akola, Fatehabad, Shamshabad, Bah, Rehlai, Bateshwar, Pura Kanera, Kheragarh, Nagla Kamal and Ladu Khera, each trainee receiving a stipend of either fifteen or twenty rupees a month. There is also a general nurses' training centre at the Sarojini Naidu Hospital, the sanctioned strength of student-nurses being 168 and the duration of the training three years, each trainee getting a stipend of about ninety-five rupees a month. The midwifery training centre at the Lady Lyall and Dufferin Hospital, Agra, imparts training to thirty student-midwives for nine months (after the completion of the general nurses' training), each trainee being paid a monthly stipend of about ninety-five rupees.

Fresh Milk Scheme—There is a regular scheme in the city for the free distribution of fresh milk (at State expense) to expectant and nursing mothers whose family income is less than a hundred rupees per month. A pound of fresh milk is given daily to each such mother for a month and a half prior to her confinement and for a similar period thereafter. Since 1954 dry skimmed milk powder (supplied under the UNICEF scheme) is also being distributed free of charge from the twenty maternity centres. The

average beneficiaries number about 225 in the corporation area. During 1958, 1959, 1960 and the year ending March 31, 1961, the total quantity of fresh milk distributed from the various centres was 1,200 maunds, 1,000 maunds, 1,143 maunds and 1,021 maunds respectively. Fresh, hot and sweetened milk is distributed at six centres.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The adoption of preventive measures for the alleviation and eradication of diseases and improvement in environmental hygiene and sanitation in the urban and rural areas in the district, have been receiving attention since 1868 with the creation of a separate State department of public health and more so since its merger with the medical department in 1948. Till 1936, the civil surgeon looked after all public health activities but in that year the district health scheme was enforced in the district and was gradually introduced in all the seven tahsils, the main objects being the controlling of epidemics, undertaking the work of vaccination, attending to environmental sanitation, collecting of vital statistics, preventing of food adulteration and making of sanitary arrangements in fairs and exhibitions. A district medical officer of health for rural areas has been appointed for this purpose who has under him some sanitary inspectors, fourteen vaccinators and an assistant superintendent of vaccination. He also supervises the work of all rural Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries, acts as an additional factory inspector and is also the *ex officio* health officer for the municipal boards of Fatehpur Sikri and Firozabad which have their own sanitary inspectors. An additional special staff of fluctuating strength, comprising medical officers and anti-epidemic assistants (qualified hakims and *vaid*s), is also appointed when necessary. Labour squads are attached to the sanitary inspectors for carrying out minor items of sanitation and taking necessary measures during epidemics.

Under the scheme of the planning department there is provision for a sanitary inspector in each development block. The sanitary inspector looks after the sanitation in the rural areas, controls epidemics, imparts health education in schools and villages, also works as a food inspector in his own circle, has the power to enforce the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and participates in the development activities of the development block with which he is concerned. He operates health schemes through the village level workers of the block who are provided with medicine chests for distributing medicines to patients. The sanitary inspectors under the Antrim Zila Parishad are responsible for the public health activities of the town areas falling under their jurisdiction. They also help in the construction of sanitary works which are carried out on a subsidised basis, such as the construction of new wells built to eliminate pollution, repairs of old wells and rendering them sanitary, installation of hand pumps, making of pakka drains, pavements, public latrines, urinals, soakage pits and compost pits, provision of smokeless *chulaks* (fireplaces

for cooking purposes) ventilators, bathing platforms, etc. During the Second Plan period 792 wells, 958 bathing platforms and 37,810 yards of pakka drains were constructed.

For the maintenance of public health and sanitation, the area under the municipal corporation has been divided into twelve wards, the staff consisting of a medical officer of health, five chief sanitary inspectors, seventeen sanitary inspectors, thirty *safai* (cleanliness) havildars, sixty-one *naik* (assistant) havildars, twelve vaccinators and an assistant superintendent of vaccination. The work is supervised by the municipal corporation's medical officer of health who also deals with cases of sanitation and public nuisance and cases of breaches of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. He is the licensing authority for concerns dealing with food and drugs and for the control, in the city, of epidemics and infectious diseases. He also supervises the work of vaccination as the superintendent of vaccination, acts as the mortuary registrar, is in charge of the work pertaining to vital statistics, inspects building plans and sites and looks after the maternity and child welfare work and health education within the limits of the corporation.

Prevention of Food and Drug Adulteration—The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, is in force in the district. The district and municipal medical officers of health are the licensing authorities for food establishments, the former acting as the food inspector for the whole district. The government public analyst analyses the samples of eatables taken by the sanitary inspectors (who work as food inspectors in their own circles). In 1957, the number of samples collected was 233, of which 32 were declared adulterated, 10 prosecutions were launched and 66 persons convicted. 248 food samples were collected in 1958 out of which 40 were declared adulterated, 98 prosecutions were launched and 74 persons were convicted.

Under the Drugs Act (1940) and Drugs Rules (1945), the corporation's medical officer of health (for the municipal area of Agra) and the district medical officer of health (for the rest of the district) and the drug inspector are in charge of taking measures against the adulteration of drugs. Their duties are to ensure that the provisions of the Drugs Act and Drugs Rules are observed and complied with by the retail and wholesale traders and manufacturing concerns and to perform regular inspections and sampling.

Anti-malarial Measures—Two malaria eradication units are functioning in this district, each under the charge of an anti-malaria officer. One such unit was established in 1958 and the other a year later. The anti-malaria officer in each of these units has under him 8 malaria inspectors, 172 field workers (of one category) and 32 field workers (of another category), a mechanic and 2 laboratory assistants. He is also provided

with four trucks and a jeep for touring purposes and transport of insecticides. The deputy assistant director (malariology), with headquarters at Bareilly, supervises the entire work. The older unit covered areas which had a higher incidence of malaria and were grouped as endemic areas and the other unit covered areas with a lower incidence and was classified as hypoendemic. In the first category are included the tahsils of Kheragarh, Kiraoli, Etmadpur and Fatehabad and also Agra city, the tahsils of Firozabad, Bah and Agra being in the second. The eradication of malaria is sought to be effected by killing all the malaria-producing species of mosquitoes by spraying with D. D. T., houses, huts and cattle sheds in all the villages and towns twice a year (between May and September). Measures to destroy larvae and the clearing up of weeds and unwanted vegetation, filling up of depressions, provision of better drains and sanitation, etc., are adopted to control this scourge, particularly in the area of the Kheria Air Force Station. Anti-malarial drugs (such as chloroquin and camoquin) are distributed to sufferers through offices and other agencies to reduce the reservoir of infection.

During the First and Second Five-year Plan periods malaria has shown a steep decline, the fall being chiefly due to the implementation of the national malaria control and eradication programme and the provision of better medical aid and facilities in rural and urban areas and, perhaps, also to natural causes. Consequently the death-rate from fever went down from 8.98 per thousand in 1950 to 2.66 in 1957.

Vaccination—Vaccination was introduced in the district about 1860 but people did not take to it readily and from about 1872 there was a noticeable improvement, people gradually becoming conscious of the benefits of vaccination as a preventive measure against smallpox. During the decade ending 1884, the average number of persons vaccinated was 15,100 annually, that for the next two decades being 24,900 and 34,300 respectively. The Vaccination Act of 1880 was enforced in the district some time about 1891 when primary vaccination was made compulsory in the municipal, notified, town and cantonment areas, every child living within these areas having to be compulsorily vaccinated within the attainment of a year of age. The corporation and the municipal boards are responsible for undertaking the work of vaccination in the urban and the Antarim Zila Parishad in the rural areas. In the rural areas vaccination is administered by vaccinators or village level workers but is still not compulsory. Since 1958 the administering of mass vaccinations has been started throughout the district, including towns and villages, so that the entire population may be covered. For the rural areas there are fifteen vaccinators, whose work is looked after by an assistant superintendent of vaccination (the district medical officer of health supervising this work). They carry out the work of vaccination in the entire district (except in the municipal area of Agra which has its own twelve vaccinators and an assistant superintendent of vaccination). The corporation's medical officer of health and an additional

medical officer of health are in charge of this work in the city. The village level workers, who are trained in the technique of vaccination operations (and are employed under the planning department), have also been entrusted with vaccination work and other anti-smallpox measures in their own circles, extra vaccinators being employed during the outbreak of epidemics. Sanitary inspectors and epidemic assistants also administer vaccinations to meet emergencies. That vaccinations are not frowned upon now is evidenced by the fact that the total number of persons vaccinated has gone up from 38,811 in 1951 to 1,71,702 in 1958. The successful result of primary vaccination in the municipal limits has been ninety per cent.

B. C. G. Scheme—In Agra mass B. C. G. vaccination to protect individuals (particularly those in the younger age groups) against tuberculosis was organized first in the city in 1949-50 when vaccinations were administered only in organized institutions like schools and factories. In rural areas this scheme was taken up in 1953-54 and only roadside villages and those within one to two miles of the roadside were included in the programme. Since 1958 two teams have started administering mass vaccinations throughout the district. The B. C. G. equipment (including vehicles) is lent free of cost by UNICEF to the government.

The T. B. seals campaign is sponsored here by the Tuberculosis Association of India each year (on October 2) for the sale of T.B. seals under the auspices of the district branch of the U.P.T.B. League. Literature is distributed to the public, posters are exhibited prominently and people are exhorted to contribute liberally to the cause so that the disease can be fought adequately.

School Health Service—Formerly part-time medical officers, recruited by the education department, used to conduct the medical examination of school boys but this work was transferred to the public health department of the State in 1931. In Agra city there is a whole-time school health officer (under the corporation's medical officer of health) for the medical examination of school boys in urban areas. He carries out the detailed inspection of pupils of certain classes in schools and attends the school health dispensary to treat sick student. Eye, throat and dental diseases, etc., are specially treated. The district medical officer of health performs the same duties with respect to school health work in rural areas. The medical officer of the primary health units are also entrusted with this work. 275 schools were so served in 1957 and 517 in 1958.

Factory Inspection—The district medical officer of health is also the additional factory inspector and he inspects factories and industrial concerns every year and offers recommendations for lessening industrial hazards to factory workers. Defects noted are reported to the chief factory inspector (at Kanpur).

Family Planning—A State Family Planning Centre was opened in Agra city under the medical superintendent of the Lady Lyall and Ducerin Hospital on May 19, 1958, with a whole-time woman doctor, a part-time doctor, a woman social worker and three servants. Four more urban family planning centres were started in September, 1958, at the Cantonment General Hospital, Sardar Patel Dispensary, Municipal Mahila Dispensary and Sarojini Naidu Medical College, the last being transferred to the government family planning centre mentioned above. The staff in each of these centres consist of health visitor and a servant. Four rural family planning centres exist at Bah, Kheragarh, Bichpuri and Akola, each with a woman social worker and a servant. The field of work of each centre consists of family planning education and training and sterilisation service in clinics by trained personnel, propaganda and publicity and free distribution of contraceptives from the clinics to those whose income is less than a hundred rupees per month and at concessional rates to others. A family planning day is also observed on December 18 of each year to give impetus to this scheme.

District Red Cross Society

A branch of the U. P. Red Cross Society is functioning here under the presidentship of the district magistrate, the municipal corporation's health officer being the honorary secretary. A Junior Red Cross wing with a sub-committee of seven members (the district inspector of schools being the president) also functions in the district, the members being school children (both boys and girls). The contributions of the members of the district Red Cross Society, together with the income derived from the annual fund-raising campaign and through the sale of paper flags on November 24, each year, are the main sources from which funds are collected. Red Cross week is observed once a year, in November, in all the educational institutions in the district, when suitable films are shown. Skimmed milk is supplied by the State branch of the Indian Red Cross Society at Lucknow, to primary schools in Agra for distribution to boys and girls. A baby show is organised by the Society every year and it also affords relief in emergencies like floods, epidemics, etc.

St John Ambulance Association

The Association started its activities in Agra in 1920 where a centre was established in 1936, since when regular training in first aid, home nursing and home hygiene is being imparted to the students of certain educational institutions and also to the members of the police force and to factory workers. During the Second World War this centre trained more than two thousand members of the civil defence organisation in first-aid and air-raid precaution courses. The local nursing and ambulance divisions rendered services to the military hospital in various ways. There are ambulance, nursing and cadet divisions which organise regular first-aid camps in local fairs and on important occasions. The district magistrate is

the president of the centre and the secretary acts as the district officer of the St John Ambulance Brigade division No. VII (U. P.) which renders first-aid in the hill area to afflicted pilgrims bound for Badrinath. Thousands of cases of different kinds of injuries and diseases have been treated so far by this brigade.

Eye Relief Society

In this district there is a district eye relief society (the president being the district magistrate and the district medical officer of health the secretary) which is a part of the zonal eye relief scheme to treat and control eye diseases. The society organises eye relief camps under the civil surgeon's control during the winter in the rural areas when eye operations are performed and treatment and other facilities offered. The eye hospital (at Sarojini Naidu Hospital) is the base of these activities. Free treatment and eye operations are performed by the medical officers of this hospital and spectacles are also given free of cost to poor patients. In 1955 eye relief camps were held at Kiraoli and Akola; in 1956 at Fatehpur Sikri, Jagner and Bah; in 1957-58 three such camps were organised each at Etmadpur, Baroda and Fatehabad when, in all, 3,636 cases were treated and 442 eye operations were performed; in 1960 at Firozabad, Bah and Tundla when 1,884 eye operations were performed at the last two places and in 1961 at Jagnar and Fatehpur Sikri when 1,525 eye operations were performed.

Blood Bank

There is a blood bank at the Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra, which was started in 1953 as a small unit in the department of pathology to meet the needs of the patients of the hospital. Although there are voluntary as well as paid donors on the panel, the major part of the demand is met by paid donors. By October, 1961, the number of paid and voluntary donors had reached 2,674 and 691 respectively.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

An office of the regional conciliation officer was established at Agra in 1947 primarily to resolve industrial disputes. In 1955 the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and of the U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947, which was the concern of the office of the labour commissioner at Kanpur, was brought under the supervision of the conciliation officer and from January 15, 1957, the office was expanded by the addition of two inspectors of factories, an assistant welfare officer also being posted at Agra in 1958. With the object of securing more effective enforcement of the labour laws and in order that greater control and co-ordination be achieved over all the labour welfare activities of the region, an assistant labour commissioner was appointed at Agra in May, 1959. The staff under him comprises two regional conciliation officers for industrial relations, two factory inspectors for the factories section, six labour inspectors for the shop and minimum wages sections, an assistant welfare officer and a woman welfare inspector for the welfare section, a housing inspector, twenty-eight clerks and twenty-three others.

All industrial disputes are first dealt with by the regional conciliation board but if they cannot be settled amicably and mutually they are referred by government for adjudication to labour courts.

The inspector of factories at Agra is concerned with the enforcement of the Indian Factories Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and the Employment of Children Act, 1938. The labour inspectors at Agra and Firozabad enforce the U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the first-mentioned Act regulating the condition of workers and the terms of their employment in shops and commercial establishments. The Minimum Wages Act fixes the minimum rates of wages (a rupee a day or twenty-six rupees a month for an adult worker).

Labour welfare centres have been classified into three categories on the basis of the facilities provided by them, there being one at Agra of the A and another of the C class. The former runs an allopathic dispensary, which is manned by a medical officer who is assisted by two compounders. It also has a women's and children's section, runs sewing and embroidery classes and provides facilities for recreation (indoor and outdoor games, educational and cultural activities, etc.). At Firozabad there are two

centres, one of the B and the other of the C class. The former affords all the facilities provided at the A class centre at Agra but the dispensary is a homoeopathic one. Each C class centre at Agra and Firozabad has a reading-room, a library, an Ayurvedic dispensary and provision for playing indoor and outdoor games. The women's and children's section is looked after by midwives who are assisted by *dais*. For housing industrial workers 1,296 quarters at Agra and 1,000 at Firozabad have been constructed and have running water, electricity and flush lavatories.

By the introduction, in 1952, of the Employees' Provident Fund Act of 1952 into this region, the employees of specified industries can avail themselves of the benefits of the Act which is administered by the regional provident fund commissioner, Kanpur, assisted by the provident fund inspectors. This scheme applies to seventy-one concerns in Agra district, the number of persons employed by some of the important ones being 4,582. The provisions of the Act and the scheme apply to seventy-one factories or concerns in the private and public sectors which employ twenty persons or more. The provident fund scheme also admits of grants of loans for defraying medical expenses, for financing life insurance policies and for the purchase of a house (or a site for a house) or for the construction of a house. In the last instance a member can be granted an advance to the extent of twelve months' basic wages or his own total contributions with interest thereon, whichever is less, provided he has completed ten years' membership of the fund and his own share of contribution with interest thereon standing to his credit in the fund is a thousand rupees or more.

There are 344 concerns, factories or mills in the district (mostly in Agra and Firozabad) employing on a daily average 17,085 workers. There are sixty-eight trade unions in the district, their aims and objects generally being the organization of their members, the protection and promotion of the trade with which they are concerned and the promotion of brotherliness and unity between the management and the employees.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, provides security for industrial workers in the form of cash payments in times of sickness and disablement (and maternity benefits to women workers) during employment and at times to their dependents. Medical care under all contingencies is also forthcoming under this scheme.

The Act applies to all factories (other than seasonal) using electric power and employing twenty or more persons. This scheme was extended to Agra and Firozabad on January 15, 1956 and March 26, 1961, respectively. All employees working in factories to which the Act is applied and whose total monthly wages do not exceed Rs 400, are insured under the scheme. An employee has to pay his share of contribution at roughly 2½ per cent of his wages and the employer at 1½ per cent of the total wage bill.

In areas where the Act has not been implemented only the employer has to pay special contribution at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the wage bill. The particulars regarding the coverage of the district are as follows :

Place	Number of factories covered	Number of employees covered
Agra	105	6,00
Firozabad	23	2,211

The State Government has three dispensaries for insured persons in the city of Agra, one each at Jeoni Mandi and Chhipi Tola and one which is a mobile dispensary. There is one more dispensary at Firozabad.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

The State Government's old-age pension scheme was introduced in the district on December 1, 1957 (which occupies the sixth position in the State so far as the number of pensioners is concerned). Under this scheme all destitute persons of sixty-five years of age or more, who are without proper support, are given a monthly pension of fifteen rupees each, payable quarterly. By the end of December, 1959, pensions were sanctioned to 200 persons (of whom 35 have died since). Of the pensioners 116 were men and 84 women. The largest number of pensioners in the district is in tahsil Agra where 59 belong to Agra city and 24 to the rural areas. The tahsilwise details of the number of pensioners, etc., up to December 31, 1959 are given below :

Tahsil	Number of pensions sanctioned	Number of deaths
Agra	83	9
Bah	11	1
Etmadpur	16	2
Fatehabad	25	6
Firozabad	8	2
Kheragarh	33	10
Kiraoli	24	3

PROHIBITION

For purposes of prohibition and social uplift, the district of Agra (where prohibition is not in force) falls under the Kanpur region and is under the charge of the prohibition and social uplift officer, Kanpur. A prohibition organizer is in charge of the Agra district and he is assisted by a *pracharak* (publicity assistant) who gets a nominal monthly honorarium. These workers hold public meetings and organize camps and stalls in the local fairs and exhibitions and distribute bills, posters and

literature to the public and exhort the people to deter from becoming victims of the drink habit. Non-official agencies are also engaged in the propagation of the importance of temperance and of the economic advantages of not indulging in drink. There are two temperance societies in the district, one at Agra and the other at Firozabad, which also work towards the same end by condemning the use of intoxicants, promoting the attitude of helpfulness in the people of the place so that they can be of service in the escorting to safe custody of those who are found drunk in the streets, encouraging people to take prohibition pledges, creating a mentality against drink among the members of the Other Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes, making arrangements (with the help of government departments) for alternative occupations for landless addicts and distillers, co-ordinating the work of official and non-official organisations, etc. Some of the ways in which the evils of alcoholism are being combated by these agencies are verbal and visual publicity at fairs, festivals and the weekly bazars held in the rural areas, the organisation of temperance meetings throughout the district to establish personal contacts with those who are addicts, the arranging of cinema shows on temperance subjects, dissuading people through social pressure from indulging in drink and intoxicants, helping the caste or *bivadari* panchayats in fighting against such anti-social habits within their own circle, etc.

During 1960-61, the number of public meetings organized for propagating prohibition was 326, personal contact with 391 addicts was made and 350 addicts took the pledge to abstain from drinking.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

In order to ameliorate the condition of the Harijans, the Other Backward Classes and the Denotified (or Ex-criminal) Tribes, the State Government provides educational facilities, economic uplift, drinking-water facilities and better housing and takes measures to remove untouchability. For these purposes a district Harijan welfare officer (working under the district planning officer), who is assisted by three Harijan welfare supervisors for field work, has been functioning in the district since 1957. Honorary Harijan welfare social workers have also been appointed in the district to organize meetings and to enlist the support of the public in general and of influential persons of different castes in particular in eradicating untouchability.

The educational facilities include the giving of scholarships (776 students having received scholarships in 1960-61 amounting to about Rs 2,03,965), the relaxation of the time limit for admission to educational institutions, the relaxation of the age limit for admission to vocational and technical institutions, grant of freeships and financial help for the purchase of books, hostel facilities and the establishment of schools and libraries for the people of these groups, seven girls' and eight boys' schools and nine libraries having been established in the district. To improve the economic

condition of these people, special grants-in-aid are given by government for establishing for them cottage industries—such as tailoring, shoe-making, pig and poultry keeping, tanning and staining leather, rearing of sheep and goats, etc., Rs 3,000 and Rs 1,000 having been given for this purpose to the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Denotified Tribes respectively in 1960-61. Reservation is made for these people in different employments, the age limit also being relaxed at taking up service. During 1958-61 a sum of Rs 1,09,550 was spent on the construction of 133 houses and Rs 31,600 on the construction of 35 wells and the repairs of 15 wells for drinking-water.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

There are, in the district, a number of trusts which are endowed for educational, religious and charitable purposes, under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, a brief account of the important ones being given below:

Educational Endowments

Gangadhar Shastri Trust—Some time during the rule of the East India Company, Gangadhar Shastri made two endowments, amounting to Rs 1,78,400 and to eleven villages respectively, for the support of a Sanskrit *pathshala* which afterwards became the Agra College, four new endowments totalling Rs 1,64,500 being added later for the same purpose.

Balwant Rajput Educational Society—This endowment was created by Raja Balwant Singh of Awagarh (district Etah) on May 31, 1909, for the maintenance of a Rajput high school (and a hostel) for the education of Rajputs, the institution later becoming the Balwant Rajput College. The endowment consists of the Balwant Rajput College buildings and its hostels (the estimated value being about Rs 3,27,250), two houses, a piece of land (a bigha in area), an agricultural farm and two separate endowments of Rs 9,30,100 and Rs 1,53,000 each.

Radhasoami Educational Institute, Commerce College Fund, Dayalbagh—This is an endowment made by the managing committee of the institute for the promotion of intellectual, moral and technical education. The total assets of the endowment for 1956 were Rs 65,952. The committee has also endowed a sum of Rs 65,731 for the women's training-college managed by it.

The Murarilal Khatri Girls' High School Trust—This trust was created in 1961 by Murarilal Kapoor for opening a Khatri Girls' high school and consisted of houses and shops in Agra valued at over three lakhs of rupees, the annual income amounting to Rs 9,000.

Waqf Hafiz Hohammad Mohsin Khan—This trust, which was named after the donor, was created on February 27, 1918, to encourage Islamic (religious) education among the Muslims and the endowment consists of 401 bighas and 10 biswas of land, the annual income being about Rs 1,528.

Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan Prize Endowment Trust, Agra—This trust was created on January 28, 1899, by the raja of Jahangirabad (district Bara Banki) for the endowment of a prize consisting of a bronze medal and a small case of instruments to be awarded to the woman student standing first in surgery in the final examination of the Agra Medical School. The amount invested was Rs 1,500 and the principal of the school was appointed the administrator of the trust.

Muttra Bai Scholarship and Endowment Trust, Agra—In 1909 two hospital assistants in Bikaner endowed Rs 1,100 for the award of a scholarship, at the Agra Medical School, to a Hindu boy or girl, the principal of the institution being appointed the administrator of the trust.

Thomson Fund, Agra—This trust was created in 1932 for the improvement of the hostels of the Agra Medical School. The sum invested amounted to Rs 7,200, the annual income being about Rs 212.

Rani Mehtabi Kunwar Charitable Trust—This trust was founded in 1908 with the object of awarding a scholarship to a woman student of the Agra Medical School. The amount invested was Rs 3,000, the annual income being about Rs 88.

B. K. De Memorial Gold Medal Endowment Trust—This trust was created in 1949 for the award of a gold medal to the best student in surgery in the final examination of the university. The total amount invested was Rs 2,400, the annual income being about Rs 71.

Religious and Charitable Endowments

There are in the district 311 *waqfs* (286 Sunni and 25 Shia), those having an annual income of Rs 1,000 or more being mentioned below.

Waqf Wazir Jan and Imdad Ali—This trust was created in 1880 for the Madarasa Sultania in Mecca, Madarasa Imdadia and other charitable purposes. The *waqf* is managed by a managing committee, its annual income being Rs 6,570.

Waqf Ghaziuddin Khan—This *waqf* was endowed in 1918 for the mosque of Ghaziuddin Khan and a grave. The *waqf* is managed by a managing committee. Its income amounts to Rs 5,161 annually.

Waqf Masjid and Dargah Fateh Ullah Shah—This trust was created in 1904 for a mosque and a *dargah* of Fateh Ullah Shah. This *waqf* is managed by a managing committee and its income is reported to be Rs 2,398.

Waqf Mohiuddin—This trust was founded in 1922 for the mosque of Kareemullah Shah and the holding of *urs*. The *waqf* is managed by a managing committee. Its annual income is about Rs 1,298.

Masjid Firozabad—This *waqf* was created in 1943 for the maintenance of a mosque. It is managed by a managing committee and its annual income is about Rs 2,165.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATION

REPRESENTATION OF THE DISTRICT IN THE LEGISLATION

Political Parties

There is no political party of purely local standing in this district, whether of an all-India character or functioning on the State level. The results of the general elections of 1952, 1957 and 1962, which are given below, show the relative positions in these years of the different political parties in the district.

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For purposes of the general elections of 1952 the district was divided into 8 constituencies which returned 10 candidates, 8 for the general seats and 2 for the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes in each of the two constituencies. Seventy-six candidates contested the elections of whom 40 were Independents, 10 belonged to the Congress, 7 to the Kisan Mazdoor Praja party, 7 to the Socialist party, 7 to the Jan Sangh, 2 to the Scheduled Castes Federation, 2 to the Communist party and 1 to the Revolutionary Socialist party. The Congress captured all the 10 seats.

For the general elections of 1957 the number of constituencies, the number of seats and their allotment remained the same as before. Thirty-six candidates contested the election. Nineteen were Independents, 10 belonged to the Congress, 4 to the Jan Sangh, 2 to the Praja Socialist party (which came into being as a result of the merger of the K. M. P. party and the Socialist party) and one belonged to the Communist party. As a result of the elections, the Congress captured 5 seats, the Praja Socialist party one, the remaining 4 going to the Independents.

The total number of electors in 1952 was 7,50,400, the number of valid votes being 4,42,618, the figures for the general elections of 1957 being 8,04,079 and 5,79,092 respectively.

In the general elections of 1962 the district was divided into 10 constituencies, each being a single-member constituency. Of the 10 seats, 2 were reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes. The Congress won 4, the Republican party 3 and the Socialist party 2 seats, the remaining seat being annexed by an Independent. The total number of electors from the district was 8,83,757, the number of valid votes polled being 4,76,172.

The following statement gives the number of valid votes polled by each party in the district at the last three general elections :

Party/Independents	Number of valid votes polled		
	1952	1957	1962
Congress	1,96,603	2,26,037	1,41,544
Socialist	29,952	..	40,624
Kisan Mazdoor Praja	24,316	..	..
Jan Sangh	36,593	35,249	51,835
Schedule Castes Federation	17,094	..	..
Communist	9,287	4,844	1,616
Revolutionary Socialist	465	..	..
Praja Socialist	..	29,115	3,17,989
Swatantra	..	..	25,308
Republican	..	..	1,21,853
Independents	1,28,308	2,83,847	75,403

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

The district is included in three constituencies, the U. P. West (Graduates), the U. P. West (Teachers) and the Agra (Local Authorities).

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

In the general elections of 1952 the district of Agra was constituted into two constituencies, Agra (west) and Agra (east), each returning a member. The voters for the two constituencies respectively numbered 3,74,135 and 3,76,225 and the number of valid votes polled was 1,77,414 and 1,56,403 respectively. Both the seats were captured by the Congress.

In the general elections of 1957, the district was divided into the two constituencies of Agra and Firozabad, the electorate for each being 3,92,127 and 4,11,952 respectively and the number of valid votes cast 2,20,877 and 2,16,457 respectively. The Agra seat went to the Congress and an Independent candidate captured the Firozabad seat.

For the general elections of 1962 the delimitation of constituencies remained the same as that in 1957 and both seats were annexed by the Congress. The number of electors from the district for returning the 2 candidates to the Lok Sabha (House of the People) was 8,83,757 and the number of valid votes polled was 4,82,817.

The number of valid votes polled by each party in the last three general elections is given below :

Party/Independents	Number of valid votes polled		
	1952	1957	1962
Congress	1,72,335	1,92,432	1,92,994
Jan Sangh	18,101	30,098	41,236
Republican	..	..	1,25,404
Socialist	..	..	49,414
Swatantra	..	..	34,262
Independents	1,43,381	2,14,804	39,537

Rajya Sabha (Council of States)

Two persons belonging to the district were elected to the Rajya Sabha. The term of one ended on April 2, 1962 and that of the other is to expire on April 2, 1964.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Garcin de Tassy (in a lecture delivered on November 29, 1853) stated that at the beginning of 1852 there were seven printing-presses in Agra from which some newspapers were published. These papers were *Matba-ul-Akhbar*, *Akhbar-ul-Haqaiq*, (a bi-weekly) and *Asad-ul-Akhbar* (a weekly). *Qutub-ul-Akhbar* was a magazine dealing mainly with Islamic history and theology. *Meyar-ush-Shoara* was a magazine which published poetry. *Akhbar-un-Nawah* started as a literary magazine but became an ordinary newspaper. According to the same source eight newspapers were in circulation in Agra in 1861: *Nur-ul-Akhbar* and *Buddhi Prakash* were reported to have been in circulation for a number of years; *Mufid-ul-Akhlaq* (edited by Shiv Narain) published articles in Urdu and Hindi; a monthly magazine, *Bhagwat-i-Hind* (edited by Munkand Lal), was also started in the same year and *Aaftab-i-Aalantab* (edited by Ganesh Lal) was another Urdu newspaper, the Hindi version of which appeared as a newspaper called *Suraj Prakash*; and *Akhbar-i-Haidari* and *Akhbar-i-Husaini* (edited by Mirza Ali Husain Haidari and Saiyad Husain Ali respectively). In 1861 the same source reported that another newspaper, *Bharat Khand Amrit*, was in circulation in Agra city. In the eighties of the nineteenth century the *Agra Akhbar*, *Nasim-i-Agra*, *Terahwin Sadi*, *Hayat-i-Jawadani* (all in Urdu), *Bharati Vilas* (in Hindi) and the *Delhi Gazette* (in English) were in existence in the district. By the beginning of the present century the last four had ceased to exist but several other papers had come into circulation of which the *People's Herald* (a weekly journal in English), *Surma-i-Razghar*, *Mufid-i-am*,

Pocket Akhbar, *Al Aziz*, *Kayasth Hitkari* (all Urdu weeklies), *Hamdard-i-Islam* (a monthly Urdu magazine, started in 1903), *Arya Mitra* (a Hindi weekly and the chief organ of the Arya Samaj, published at Agra from 1911-12 to 1940), *The Rajput* (a Hindi fortnightly journal) and *Sanadhya Upkarak* (a Hindi monthly) may be mentioned.

A number of newspapers and journals started appearing in the district from 1913 onwards but most of them were short-lived. 20 were in Hindi (5 being dailies, 6 weeklies, one a fortnightly and 8 monthlies), 3 in English (of which two were weeklies and one a monthly) and 2 in Urdu (both weeklies). Before independence there were 13 newspapers or periodicals published here, 3 dailies (all in Hindi), 3 weeklies, one a fortnightly and one a monthly. Since 1947, another 12 have been added, 2 of them being dailies, 7 weeklies and 3 monthlies.

Hindi—Five Hindi dailies are published in the district, the figures of circulation for 1962 being given for the first four: *Sainik* (started in 1925), 18,000 copies; *Ujala* (started in 1949), 4,963 copies; *Amar Ujala* (started in 1918), 14,000 copies; *Nav Prabhat* (started either in 1952 or in 1954), 1,000 copies; and *Matwala* (started in 1956).

Some of the Hindi dailies and periodicals which are published outside the district but are read by the people of the district are *Dharmyug*, *Hindustan*, *Nav Bharat Times*, *Swatantra Bharat*, *Nav Jivan* and *Bharat*.

The nine weeklies in Hindi are *Dehati* (started in 1959), which deals with rural life and interests and has a circulation of 6,000 copies; *New Vishot* (started in 1957); *Panchayatraj Gazette* (started in 1951) dealing mainly with the activities of panchayats; *Prem Pracharak* (started in 1926) dealing with the affairs of the Radhasoami sect; *Swarajya* (started in 1956) with a circulation of 7,500; *Toofan* (started in 1956); *Bhuchal* and *Nav Garjana* (both started in 1956) and *Karor Pati* (started in 1958).

The fortnightlies are *Swetambar Jain* which deals with religion and philosophy and *Agra Mahapalika Samachar* which started publication in 1960.

The following are the eight Hindi monthlies published in the district: *Chaturvedi* (started in 1913), *Nok Jhonk* (started in 1937), *Sahitya Sandesh* (started in 1937), *Paliwal Sandesh* (started in 1939), *Yuvak* (started in 1951), *Sarswati Samvad* (started in 1952), *Samalochak* (started in 1958) and *Bughel Sandesh*.

English—There are two English weeklies, the *Citizen* (started in 1950) and the *Dayal Bagh Herald* (started in 1928). The only English monthly is the *Lucknow Diocesan Chronicle* which deals with religion and philosophy.

A few of the English dailies that are published outside the district but are read by the people of the district are *The Leader*, *The Pioneer*, *National Herald*, *Northern India Patrika*, *The Hindustan Times*, *The Times of India* and the *Statesman*, the weeklies being *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, *Blitz*, the fortnightly being *Filmfare* and the monthlies being *Imprint*, *Link*, *Current* and the *Readers' Digest*.

Urdu—There are two Urdu papers, both being weeklies—*Ehsas* (started in 1952) and *Prem Pracharak* (started in 1924).

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Apart from the work of social welfare in the district which is undertaken by government, non-official agencies such as the State social welfare advisory board (which was constituted in 1954) are also doing such work. Under its auspices a committee of 9 members (6 non-official and 3 official) was formed at Agra on November 15, 1954, to conduct the activities of a welfare extension project relating to children's welfare, to give training in crafts, to arrange for adult education, to conduct maternity welfare, to organize cultural programmes, etc. Five centres to implement these schemes were established, one each at Laramda (serving the villages of Sahara, Saraya, Naripur and Anguthi), Murenda (covering villages Nagla and Bhilawati), Aimenpura (including the villages of Anandpur and Aaila), Pathakpura (serving the villages of Dawah, Shahpura and Lalakpura) and Surajnagar (which is the centre for the villages of Narainpur, Payee and Chitra). There is a staff of *gram sevika* and a *dai* at each centre and of two craft teachers and a midwife for all the five centres.

Till the year ending March 31, 1961, the Central social welfare board contributed two-thirds and the State Government one-third of the expenditure on these activities; but from April 1, 1961, the control and management of these centres has been transferred to the Bharatiya Gramin Mahila Sangh, Agra, which is an independent body and the Central social welfare board now contributes 75 per cent of the approved budget of the institution for running the activities concerned with social welfare.

The State advisory board gave Rs 2,000 in 1961-62 to the Bal Shiksha Mandir for children's welfare, training in crafts, cutting, sewing and embroidery; Rs 500 in 1957-58 to Vanita Vikas for a library, training in crafts and children's welfare; Rs 25,000 from 1956 to 1961 to Mahila Shilpa Kutir for training in crafts, cutting, embroidery, printing, fruit preservation and for adult education; and Rs 25,000 in 1958-60 to the Nagar Samaj Kalyan Samiti for a play centre and a craft centre. All these welfare centres are located in Agra city.

The Agra branch of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, which is affiliated to the International Abolitionists Federation, Geneva, was established in 1955 for the uplift and rehabilitation of fallen women. The Agra Citizen's Rights Protection Society, which was started in 1954, established contact with this branch and helps in the rehabilitation of such women. It also actively co-operates with the district authorities in the enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, (which aims at rescuing minor girls living or found in moral danger) and the U. P. Children Act, 1951. The Agra branch has started a family counselling centre for persuading husbands and wives to settle their differences themselves and to avoid litigation. Its other activities include co-operation with the district crime prevention society and the social welfare co-ordination committee.

Orphanages

A brief account of some of the other voluntary social service organizations and institutions in Agra city follows. The Dayanand Orphanage is run by the local branch of the Arya Samaj and was established in 1900 with the object of looking after orphans and blind, lame and helpless boys and girls, giving them general education and training them in tailoring, carpet-making, weaving, etc., till the age of eighteen when they have to leave the institution. At the beginning of 1962 the number of children in this institution was 122. It admits children sent to it either by recognized bodies or by governmental agencies. St Vincent's Home for foundlings and orphans is a Roman Catholic institution which was established in 1912. It looks after destitute and orphan children (boys and girls) and is the only licensed institution of its type in the district of Agra. At the beginning of 1962, there were 66 children who were receiving education in the primary school (of the institution) which receives financial aid from the municipal corporation. St Josephs' Orphanage (Convent of Jesus and Mary) was another Roman Catholic institution which was started in 1842 by some French nuns with the main object of imparting education to needy children and training them in tailoring, knitting, embroidery and *niwar* making. For this purpose it started a school of its own which was recognised by the industries department of the State from which it received a grant. The number of children in the institution in 1961 was sixty-three. This institution closed down in that year. Rishikul Brahmacharya Ashram, a licensed institution managed by a local trust committee, was started with the object of looking after and educating orphans and poor children. It maintained a Sanskrit *pathshala*, the number of students on roll being seventy-two in 1961. This institution closed down in that year.

Institutions for Community Welfare

A branch of the Bharat Sewak Samaj (which is a voluntary national organization) was established at Agra in 1953 and there are sub-branches at all the tahsil headquarters. The Samaj works on a non-political basis

and provides opportunities for useful activity to a large number of persons. In 1959 it established the Lok Karya Kshetra and Jan Jagran Kshetra for publicising the Five-year Plans of the government and enlisting public co-operation in this behalf. Its activities in the district include running a night shelter for about a hundred pavement dwellers and homeless workers, distributing milk powder (provided by the Co-operation for American Relief Everywhere), distributing homoeopathic and allopathic medicines, managing a Swadeshi Yuvak Club (a recreation centre for youths), organising camps for youths, teachers, students and adults, rendering *shramdan* (voluntary labour) to build village school buildings, roads, wells and bridges, etc.

Institutions for Women's Welfare

Mrs Emma Luckstedt's Home for destitute widows is the only institution of its kind in the district which is run with the object of providing shelter, food and clothing, etc., for destitute widows. It is managed by the Mrs Emma Luckstedt trust and is practically self-supporting though it received a grant of Rs 2,000 from the government during 1959-60. The inmates numbered twenty in 1962.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

ACHNERA (PARGANA AND TAHSIL KIRAOOLI)

Achnera is a town of considerable importance, lying in Lat. 27° 10' N. and Long. 77° 15' E., eighteen miles west of Agra and four miles north of the tahsil headquarters; it is connected with the former by a metalled road and with the latter by a provincial highway, another road also starting from it and going to Farah (in district Mathura). Achnera is an important junction of the meter gauge lines of the Western and North Eastern railways.

There are different accounts about the origin of the place and its name; according to one, it was founded by a Jat, Achmidhar, in 1250; another is that Achal Raja, son of Anangpal, the Tomar King of Delhi, founded it; and a third attributes the derivation of the name to 'achha' and 'ner', (pleasant vicinity). Achnera grew in importance during the eighteenth century and in 1738 it (with some other lands) was given by Suraj Mal to his son-in-law when the jagir was constituted into a pargana, the tahsil headquarters being located here. In 1773, Najaf Khan overthrew the Jats and held the estate till 1803 when it was occupied by the British, the town continuing to be the tahsil headquarters till 1832. In the town there are the ruins of a stone fort of mediaeval times.

Achnera became a town in 1890 and is now being administered as a town area. It has a population of 9,661, and it covers an area of 2,176 acres (1,287 acres being cultivated), the land revenue being Rs 9,895.95. Markets are held here every Wednesday. The town is a big market for grain and jaggery and exports are made mostly to Rajasthan. The place has a post and telegraph office, a public telephone call office, an allopathic dispensary, a malaria control unit and a police station. The educational institutions include an intermediate college, two junior high schools (one for boys and the other for girls) besides five primary schools. There is a railway colony here with a dispensary and an electric power-house.

Two cattle fairs are held here annually, one in Agrahayana and the other in Vaisakha. Achnera is included in the Kiraoili development block which is running in the shadow stage.

*The figures relating to the cultivated area and the land revenue pertain to the Fasli year 1366 (year ending June 1959).

Agra City

The world famous city of the Taj Mahal is the headquarters of the district as well as of a revenue division of the same name and lies in Lat. 27° 10' N. and Long. 78° 3' E., on the right bank of the Yamuna, probably because the river has a high bank on its right and a flood plain on its left, approximately at a point where, after flowing south, it turns south-east. It is at a distance of 122 miles by rail, 110 miles by air and 127 miles by road from Delhi; 835 miles by rail, 818 miles by air and 715 miles by road from Bombay; and 787 miles by rail, 930 miles by air and 802 miles by road from Calcutta. The lines of the Northern, Western and Central Railways traverse the city which has several stations. Agra Cantonment, Agra Fort, Agra City, Raja Mandi, Idgah and still another which is situated on the east bank of the Yamuna. Metalled roads converge here from all directions: the national highway comes from Delhi and Mathura and goes on to Bombay; another, the Agra-Etawah-Fatehpur road, goes to Shikohabad on the east. State highways link the city with Aligarh in the north, Fatehpur Sikri and Bharatpur in the west, Jagner in the south-west and Shamshabad in the south-east. The Yamuna is crossed by two bridges, the older one having a railway track on it and the newer combining a railway and a roadway.

The present city of Agra dates from the times of the Lodi sultans although a town and a fort are known to have existed here since before the advent of the Muslims and tradition associates it even with Ugrasen and his son Kans (the maternal uncle of Krishna).

In 1505, Sikandar Lodi made Agra the headquarters of his kingdom and under Akbar it became the capital of the Mughal empire which status it continued to enjoy for over a century after which also it was the second city of the empire till about the middle of the eighteenth century.

During the decline of the Mughal empire Agra suffered from confusion and insecurity which continued during the Jat and Maratha incursions. The British occupied the city in 1803 and laid out a cantonment two years later. Agra was made the capital of the North-Western Provinces under the lieutenant-governorship of Metcalf, during whose tenure it suffered from a severe plague epidemic.

During the first half of the nineteenth century very few buildings of note came up in the city, except the college built by Lt. Boileau, the Government house, the court and jail and the Metcalf Memorial. It was during the latter half of the century that Agra became the second largest city in the North-Western Provinces as regards population. It was constituted into a municipality in October, 1867, after which several educational institutions, banks and hospitals were established here. Although the capital was shifted to Allahabad in 1869, Agra has remained the headquarters of a commissioner's division and due to its location and

its heritage of beautiful and world-famous monuments and buildings, it has continued to draw visitors from far and near among whom have been the heads of many countries (the most recent—in 1961—being Queen Elizabeth II of England).

During the Second World War Agra became the headquarters of the Royal Indian Air Force. The Government of the United States of America made it a base of its operational command for south-east Asia and also established a base hospital here. The Government of India opened here a Central Ordnance Depot and 509 command workshops. Since 1945 Agra has been declared to be the headquarters of the Wing No. 4 of the Indian Air Force. With the end of the war, Agra was reverted to its old status as a peace-time infantry station.

Traces of the city of the Lodi sultans can be detected on the eastern bank of the Yamuna and those of the old quarters of the Mughal city in the vicinity of the fort. Agra city, which occupies an uneven plain, is made up of a number of localities which came into existence at different times. A business area started emerging in the heart of the city and commercial sub-centres began to spring up around it. The names of such localities as Kambal Katra, Gur-ki-Mandi, Halwai Gali and Johri Bazar are some which are suggestive of the various trades and cottage industries in which these localities specialised. The city with a population of 5,08,680 covers 3,169 acres.

While some of the important monuments of historical and architectural interest are situated on the east bank of the Yamuna, the city, as well as the Taj Mahal and the fort, lies on its right (or western) bank, the river flowing straight past the city from north-east to south-west as far as the northern vicinity of the bridge near the fort where the river makes a bend.

Mahatma Gandhi road (formerly called Drummond road) runs through the city from the cantonment in the south and goes to Dayalbagh in the north, the locality known as Civil Lines lying for the most part along this road. Leaving the Sadar Bazar (which is the shopping centre) in the south and proceeding north, there are the Agra club and the Tourist Information Office on the right, then the public works department inspection house on the left and a little further on Lauries Hotel (formerly known as the house of Nawab Hasan Ali Khan, who occupied a high position in the service of the nawab vizir of Avadh). The road passes the Central Bank, the State Bank of India, the Imperial Hotel and the collectorate, which is to the right (the older buildings dating from 1813). The district police office buildings are in the compound of the collectorate and occupy the place known in the time of Shah Jahan as *haveli* Lashkar Khan where the mint was located before the building was pulled down in 1821. Leaving the Central Methodist church on the

left, the road then skirts Subhash Park (formerly named Baker Bagh) to the north-west. Close to this park stands a small mosque which was built (according to an inscription on it) in 1622 by Haji Sulaiman, during the reign of Jahangir. Then turning north, the road goes practically straight as far as the Mathura road crossing with Agra College and its hostel on the right, to the north-east of which, at a short distance, are the Sarojini Naidu Hospital and the Medical College, the Lady Lyall Hospital lying at a short distance north of the Agra College. Beyond the crossing of the Mathura road to the right is St John's College and further on, also on the right, lies the large enclosure of the central jail to the east of which are the public library and the Roman Catholic church. The chapel attached to the residence of the archbishop of Agra was built in 1835. Going further north there are the civil courts near which is the Roman Catholic cemetery (the land for which was granted by a special firman of Jahangir) and which contains, among other tombs, those of Mildenhall (the English diplomat), Geronimo Verroneo (the Venetian architect) and Walter Reinhardt Sombre, the husband of Begum Sumroo of Sardhana (in district Meerut). On the Mathura road there stood the ruined building of a Presbyterian church on the site of which a nursing home has been built. Another old church is St Paul's (built in 1855) which is near the Malaviya park. To the west of the Mathura road is the Balwant Rajput College and still further west the Mental Hospital.

Roads go to Fatehpur Sikri and Sikandra from the western part of the city where also lie Shahganj and the Infectious Diseases Hospital. To the north-west of Chhanga Modi gate stands Jaipur House which was the old Government house. Near by lie Raja Mandi and the railway station of the same name, near which is the newly built tourist bungalow and the *muhallas* of Gokulpura and Alamganj, the last having got its name from the word 'Alamgir' which was one of Aurangzeb's titles. There is a mosque here which dates from 1671 (according to an inscription on it). Near the Idgah railway station there lies the Idgah colony. A little to the north are the police lines and the Sadar tahsil. To the east of Mahatma Gandhi road lies the heart of the city which is characterised by old-fashioned houses with balconies constructed mainly of small bricks and red sandstone. Just past the crossing of the Mahatma Gandhi and Bharatpur roads and to the north are St John's church and St John's College. Further east the city is densely populated as far as the Yamuna and there are busy markets in this area. A short distance north of the Fort railway station there is the municipal grain market, Motiganj (formerly called Simpsonsaganj), which was built in 1874. The town hall and municipal offices (reconstructed in 1881) occupy the site of the Haveli of Dara Shikoh. Near the Kotwali and Kinari Bazar there is the Mankameshwar temple and in Maithan there is a Sikh *gurdwara*. Kinari Bazar, at one end of which is the Jama Masjid, is a busy shopping centre and is known specially for its fine gold and silver

embroidery. The Tikonja Bazar is famous for its marble goods, its *petha* (a crystallised gourd) and *dal moth* (a savoury comestible). A carpet factory is located near the river in the north of the city and close by, in Belanganj, there are a number of banks. In the extreme north-east of the city are situated the offices of the Agra University near which is the K. D. Malaviya park (formerly called the Hewett park). Near by is the recently developed Vijainagar locality. East of this park and south of Dayalbagh the area comprises an industrial zone with the heavier industries tending to concentrate near the river, the light industries being met with in the business areas in the other parts of the city. The municipal office (which is at the south end of Chhatta road), the Agra Fort railway station (near the fort), the Government Roadways bus station, the electric power-station and the office of the executive engineer, public works department, on Cariappa road, more or less encircle the fort.

Coming from the Cantonment railway station towards the Taj Mahal will be found, in close proximity to the main road, the tourist information office, the general post-office, the general telegraph office and the office of the archaeological survey of India. The Taj road, starting from Sadar Bazar, where the U. P. Handicrafts Emporium has its show-room, passes the government gardens in the Sardar Patel park (Gwalior house being on the left and the Metcalf Memorial, a building erected in 1836, on the right) and goes on to the Taj Mahal after leaving the circuit house on its right. The wide Strand road (constructed as a measure of famine relief in 1837) runs along the river on the same side as the fort and then goes on through the Mac Donnell park and the Victoria Memorial gardens. The park covers an extensive area, the site having been occupied in old times, according to Bernier, "by a row of new houses with arcades" which were removed when the road was made.

The cantonment area lies in the south of the city and comprises the parade ground, the infantry and artillery barracks, officer's messes, the Military Hospital, the Cantonment General Hospital and the two churches of St Patrick and St George, the open grounds and wide roads being a noticeable feature of the area.

There are a number of cinema houses in the city which follow the business arteries, some of the bigger ones being the Basant on the City-Station road, the Bharat in Raja Mandi, the Mahalaxmi in Pathwari and the Nand and the Imperial in Shahzadi Mandi. Of the clubs in the city, the Agra Club and the Post and Telegraph Club are on the Mall road and the Indian Club on the Mahatma Gandhi road.

The new localities of Ashok Nagar and Vinay Nagar have developed in and near the city during the six years ending 1960.

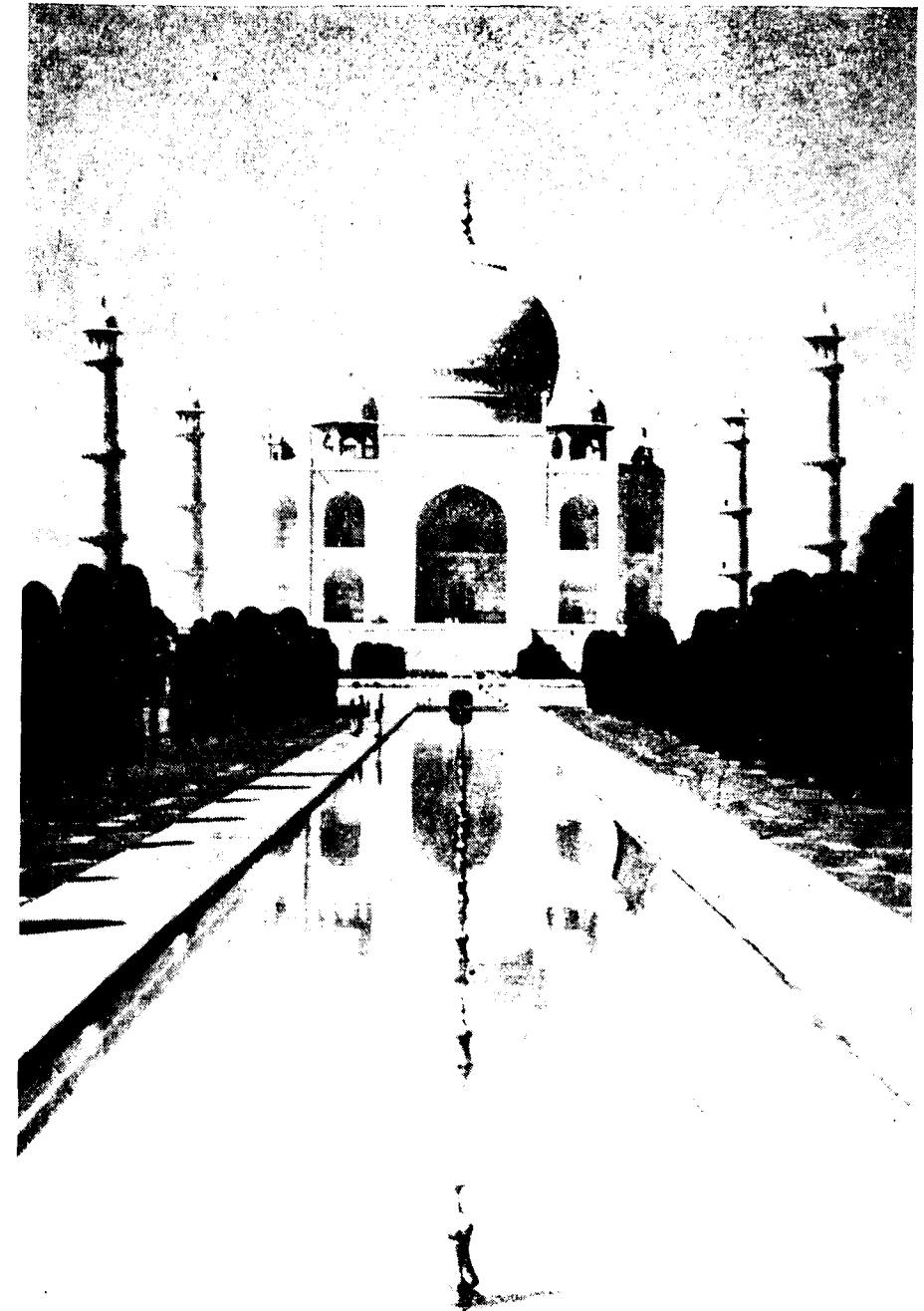
An industrial estate is situated on the other bank of the Yamuna about three miles from the city. It is bounded by the Agra-Tundla railway line on the north and the Agra-Tundla road on the south, covers about fifty

acres and has a number of industrial units producing machine and cycle parts, agricultural implements, electric, plastic and rubber goods, printing machines, etc.

In former times Agra was surrounded by a wall, probably built by Raja Jai Singh (the governor of the city) during the reign of Muhammad Shah, which was punctuated by several gates of which the Delhi and Kans are still to be seen. Pol Chhanga Modi (a gate near Lohamandi) belongs to a wall built during the period of the Suri sultans. The city's old and historic monuments attract visitors from all over the world.

Taj Mahal—The mausoleum of Mumtaz Mahal, the empress of Shah Jahan, is called the Taj Mahal and was built by Shah Jahan to enshrine her mortal remains. It is also known as Taj Bibi-ka-rauza (the mausoleum of Taj Bibi) and is often called just the Taj. Shah Jahan loved Mumtaz Mahal with devotion and never liked to be separated from her and she accompanied him even on his difficult military expeditions. It was on one of these trips that she died in 1630 in Burhanpur. Her body was conveyed to Agra after six months where it was interred in a garden of Raja Man Singh till a fitting mausoleum could be erected for it, the beauty of which the emperor desired no other edifice in the world should excel. When it was built it became the pride of Agra and has been adjudged by many to be the most beautiful building in the world. Shah Jahan, who wanted in life as in death to be near the woman he loved so well, lies buried beside her in this glorious last resting-place to which he followed her thirty-five years after her death. It was his wish "to make imperishable a tear-drop of love" and his love "is wrought in the perpetual silence of stone and has crowned formless death" with "fadeless form".¹ "Though empires crumble to dust and centuries are lost in shadows, the marble still sighs to the stars 'I remember'".

This poem in marble stands on the right bank of the Yamuna, a mile and a half east of the fort. The authorship of the design is disputed. According to a Spanish friar, Manrique, who was in Agra in 1641, the work was entrusted to a Venetian named Geronimo Verronco, who died before its completion; another tradition ascribes the decoration of the mausoleum to a French artist, Austin de Bordeaux, who was in the emperor's employ but in support of the purely oriental style and construction of the building, is the character of the monument itself, which shows in all its aspects the logical evolution of the art of architecture as practised by the Mughals, true to tradition and entirely free from any external influence.² There is no mention of any foreign architects or artists having had a hand in the execution of this building in any Indian record nor do the European travellers, Tavernier (who was here when the Taj was begun and when it was completed) and Bernier (who visited it only five



The Taj Mahal, Agra

[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

¹ Tagore, R. : *Lovers Gift*, p. 1

² Brown, P. : *Indian Architecture (The Islamic Period)*, p. 116

years after its completion) mention anything about its having been built by European architects. On the basis of a manuscript, *Dawani-Afridi*, the names of the main artisans employed possibly were Amanat Khan Shirazi (a Persian and the writer of Tughra inscriptions), Ustad Isa, a master mason and Ismail Khan Rumi (a Turk from Asia Minor and the maker of the dome) and that of the designer of the garden was Ran Mal, the Kashmiri. But a recently discovered epigraph¹ mentions Ustad Ahmad Lahori as the designer. According to a contemporary document, the *Badshahnama* of Abdul Hamid Lahori, the mausoleum and its subsidiary buildings were constructed under the superintendence of Makramat Khan and Mir Abdul Karim at a cost of about fifty lakhs of rupees (reckoned in the coin of the day) and the work took twelve years to complete. Tavernier, however, assigns a much longer duration to this period. He says, "I witnessed the commencement and accomplishment of this great work, on which twenty-two years have been spent, during which twenty thousand men worked incessantly; this is sufficient to enable one to realise that the cost of it has been enormous."² It is likely that many of those who contributed to the planning and designing of these buildings were from Iran and other Asian countries, but the actual execution seems to have been carried out by Indian artisans who were famous for their faultless workmanship.

The precious and semi-precious stones which are inlaid in the Taj were collected from many parts of the world: cornelian was brought from Baghdad, lapis lazuli from Ceylon, coral from the Atlantic ocean, *musai* (stone of Moses) from Mount Sinai, jasper from Persia, marble from Makrana (in Jaipur), red sandstone from the neighbourhood of Agra and a number of other precious stones from far-off lands. These sources being unlimited, the exquisite matching of colours could be ensured in the inlaid work, even to the minutest detail.

The entrance gateway—Rising to a height of about a hundred feet—is by itself a monumental composition resembling the famous Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri to some extent and has been called a worthy pendant to the Taj itself. Along the frame of the central alcove are inscribed Quranic texts in letters of black marble inlaid on a white marble background with such mathematical precision that the letters appear to be of the same size throughout their distance from the ground, a feature repeated above the entrance arch of the mausoleum itself. The gateway is built on a raised platform which descends to a formal garden. The long water channel leading to the mausoleum has a row of fountains in the middle and is flanked on either side by stone-flagged paths. The garden has avenues of cypress trees (a characteristic Mughal feature). Edwin Arnold has said, "The garden helps the Tomb, as the Tomb dignifies the garden."

¹ *Ancient India*, No. 6, (New Delhi, 1950), p. 91.

² Tavernier, J. B.: *Travels in India*, edited by W. Crooke, (London, 1925), Vol. I, p. 91.

The mausoleum rises from the middle of a white marble platform 313 feet square, standing twenty-two feet high over the garden level and paved with squares of black and white marble. At each corner stands a slender marble minaret tapering into an airy kiosk carried on four pillars capped with a cupola rising on eaves. The mausoleum itself is a square of 186 feet, truncated at the corners to the extent of 33 feet 9 inches and thus forming an irregular octagon. On each principal side there is an archway 66½ feet high flanking which, on either side, there are two arched windows one upon the other, the shorter faces also having a similar arrangement of windows. There are four domed cupolas surrounding the huge central dome, an arrangement which (according to Havell) is known in Hindu architecture as the *panch-ratna* (five-jewel) pattern, symbolising the five elements. The central dome is 58 feet in diameter and grows from the base with exquisite subtlety, its summit being 213½ feet above the ground, the gilt pinnacle which rises from it with its crescent being thirty feet in height. The dome has for its neck a belt of inlaid ornamentation and an inverted lotus motif, from the summit of which the elaborately gilded pinnacle rises which is reminiscent of the *kalasha* (water-pot)—an ancient traditional and auspicious symbol of the Hindus, all features typical of Hindu architecture.

The central chamber, which is below the dome, contains the cenotaphs of the royal pair, Mumtaz Mahal's being in the centre alongside which is that of Shah Jahan (who had intended to build a tomb in black marble for himself opposite the Taj, on the other side of the Yamuna). Each is inscribed with the relevant date of death and is of finest white marble exquisitely inlaid with a great variety of gems in the form of flowers. Both are enclosed by a screen of beautiful tracery in floral-arabesque design of great intricacy. The *Budshahnama* says that originally there was a gold screen, studded with jewels, surrounding the cenotaphs which for fear of theft was replaced in 1642 by the present marble one. It is said that in 1784 the Jats of Bharatpur picked out a number of precious stones and carried off the silver doors of the entrance which were set up by Shah Jahan at a cost of Rs 1,27,000. The pall of pearls which he had placed over his wife's tomb was taken away by the Barha Saiyids. The real graves are immediately below the cenotaphs in a crypt which is approachable through a subterranean passage, which has its opening on the south. The sacrophagi are plainer than those above but bear similar inscriptions. The interior of the Taj is a central octagonal hall with subsidiary chambers in the angles, all connected by radiating passages: the main hall is also in two storeys of arcades, over which there is a semi-circular vault forming the inner shell of the double dome, the other apartments being each contrived in an angle, with a second storey immediately above it. The acoustics of the central chamber is such that a remarkable echo is produced inside the chamber when the voice is raised.

The calligraphic decoration on the frames of the external arches consists of passages from the *Quran* which are inlaid in black marble, some being twenty-five feet in length. The most exquisite example of inlaid work with precious and semi-precious stones, called *pietra-dura* (which had become the characteristic of the decorative style of Mughal buildings from the time of Jahangir) is the perfectly executed ornamentation in the Taj. It is said that the *pietra-dura* work was in the charge of Chiranji Lal, a Hindu master craftsman. "All the spandrels of the Taj, all the angles and more important architectural details, are heightened by being inlaid with precious stones, such as agates, blood-stones, jaspers and the like. These are combined in wreaths, scroll and frets, as exquisite in design as beautiful in colour; and relieved by the pure white marble in which they are inlaid they form the most beautiful and precious style of ornament ever adopted in architecture—it certainly stands first among the purely decorative forms of architectural design."¹ This mode of ornamentation conveys an idea of the taste and skill of the Indian architects of that age.

The Taj is the most well-finished example of Mughal architecture and symmetry is its keynote. Structurally it is dominated by elements of Persian derivation but a few of its features are also of Indian origin. Perfect in its entirety and superb in conception, it is also most sound organically.

The chief beauty of the building is in the complete lucidity and coherence of its external architectural effect. The marble of Makrana is of such a nature that it takes on incredibly subtle variations of tint and tone, according to the changes in the light, thus picturing the passing colour of the moment. For every hour of the day and for every atmospheric condition the Taj has its own colour values, from the soft dreaminess at dawn and the dazzling whiteness at midday to its cold splendour in the moonlight, when the dome, thin of substance as the air, hangs among the stars like a great pearl, and then there are those few fleeting moments when, softly illuminated by the brief after-glow, it assumes the enchanting tint of some pale and lovely rose. On every full-moon day crowds visit it and on the Sharada Purnima in the month of Asvina a fair is held nearby when people in large numbers visit the mausoleum and stay by it late into the night to see it by the light of the full moon.

On either side of the Taj, on a lower platform, stand two identical buildings, that to the west being a mosque and the other its architectural counterpart or *jawab* (answer) but which was never intended for a mosque. Faced with red sandstone, each of these edifices consists of an arcaded hall with three marble domes and a facade having a large central apse and two flanking arches of small size. The quoins of each structure are surmounted by kiosks with marble cupolas. In the frames of the arches and spandrels the white marble has been used as facing material and has been decorated

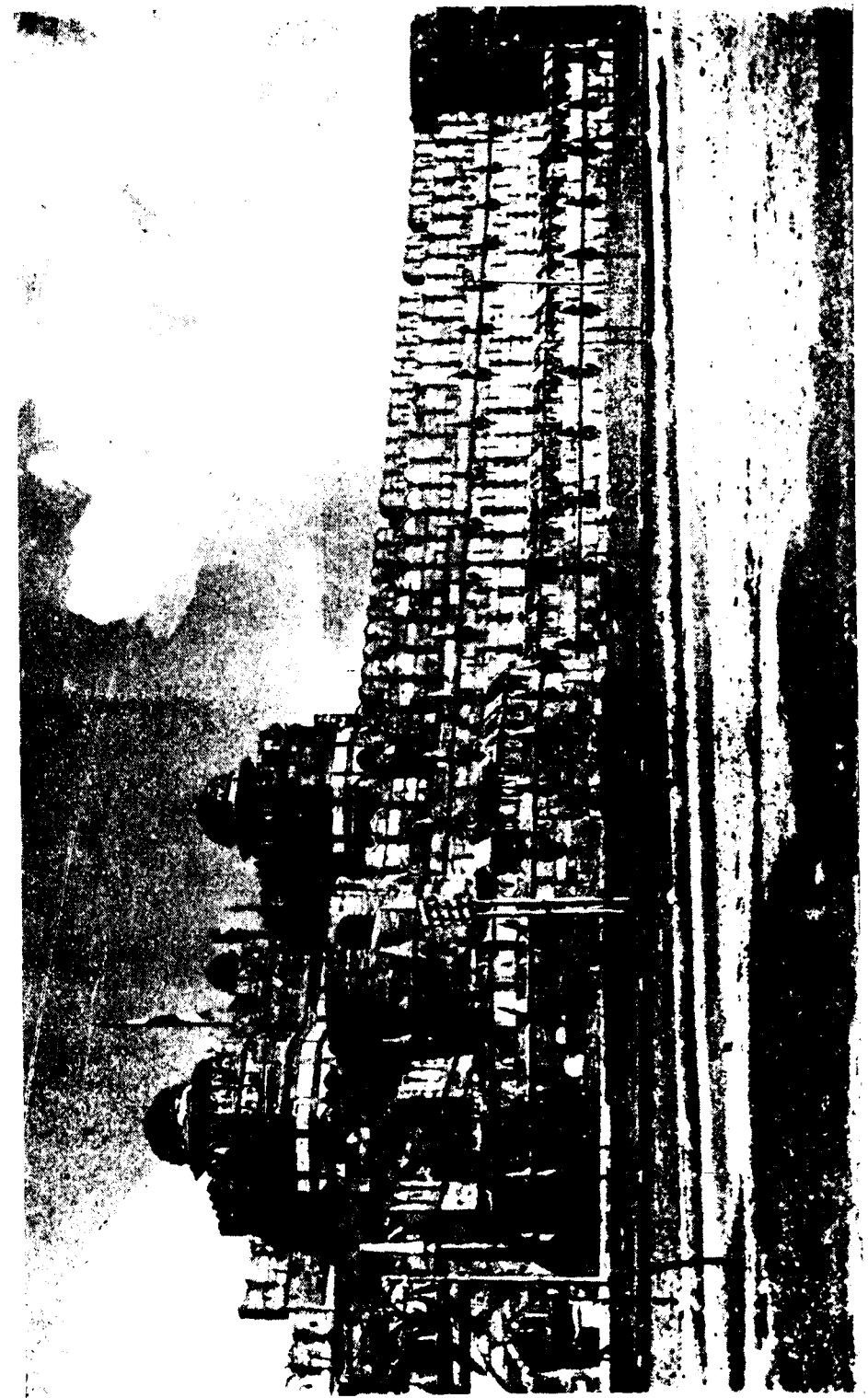
¹ Fergusson, J.: *History of Indian Architecture*, (London, 1893), pp. 598-99

with inlaid work. The interiors of these buildings are profusely painted. An enclosure to the south of the mosque is said to be the place where Mumtaz Mahal's embalmed body was deposited when the mausoleum was being erected. In front of the *jawab*, on the open terrace, is inlaid the representation in black stone of the spike crowning the Taj. From the inscriptions on the western and eastern arches it may be presumed that these two parts were completed in 1046 Hijri (1637 A. D.) and 1048 Hijri (1639 A. D.) respectively. That on the front of the entrance gateway states that it was completed in 1057 Hijri (1648 A. D.) and ends with an invitation to the pure in heart to enter the garden of paradise. Executed by Amanat Khan Shirazi, these inscriptions are in Tughra characters and have been taken from the suras of the *Quran*.

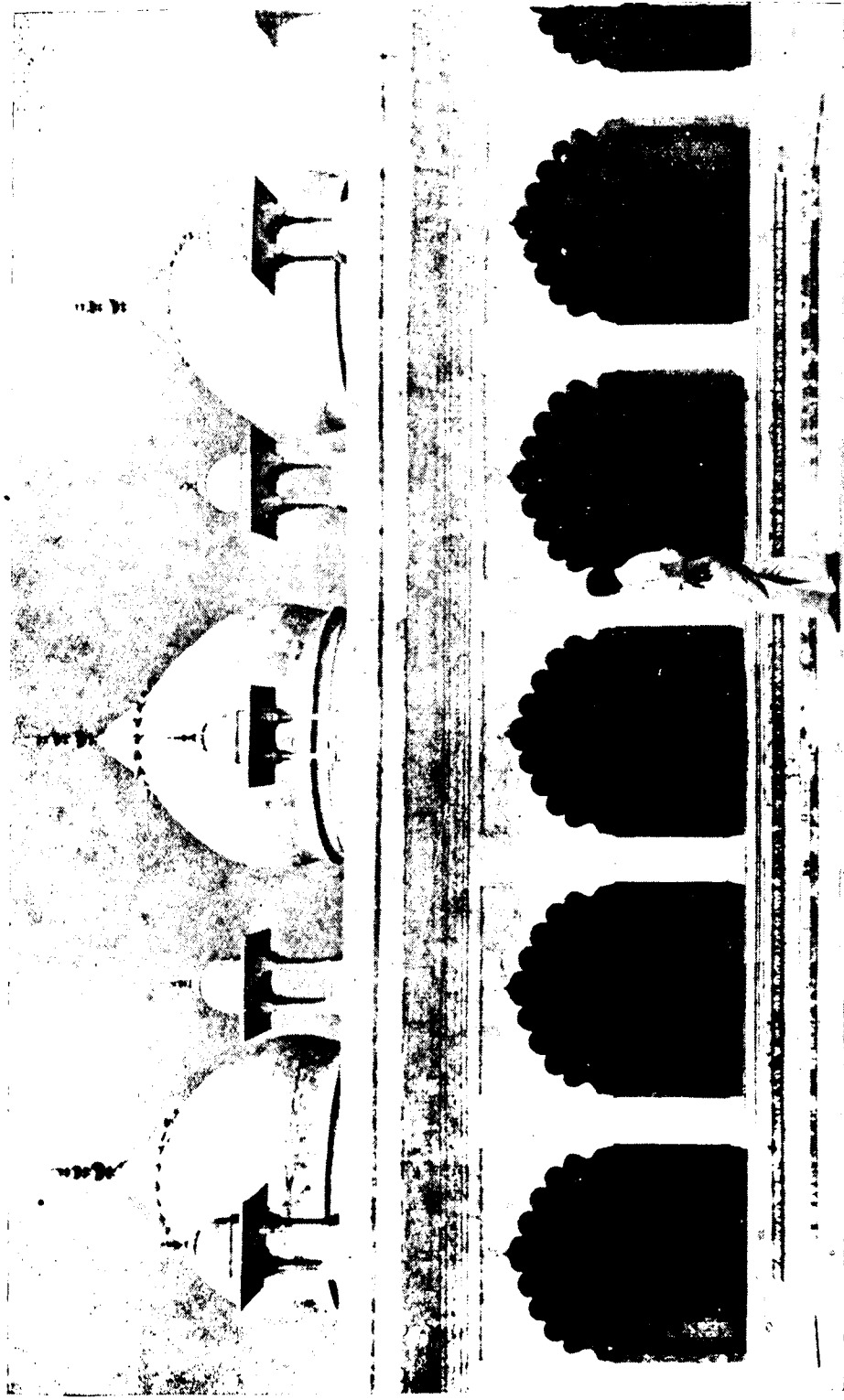
These buildings are well preserved on the whole and have been kept in repair through the centuries and are now the responsibility of the Archaeological Survey of India as are the gardens and the precincts. In view of the national importance of this edifice, extensive repairs to conserve it were carried out in 1911-12 at a cost of Rs 92,000 and again from 1947 to 1949 at a cost of Rs 1,17,577. Further repairs to the facade of the mausoleum were started in February, 1953, and were completed during 1956-57. Minor repairs are also taken up from time to time.

Fort—The site where the fort is situated is said to have been occupied by the fort of Badalgarh which was probably a Tomar or Chauhan stronghold. It was captured by the Saiyid sultans who kept a strong garrison here to repel the attacks of the Auhadis of Bayana. It continued to be the principal fort of the Lodis also and when Sikandar Lodi established his court at Agra, he strengthened the garrison. Ibrahim Lodi also held his court here and after his defeat at the battle of Panipat, Humayun besieged the fort (which was then held by Raja Bikramajit, the Tomar chief of Gwalior) which surrendered to him. The fort remained under the Mughals till 1540 when it was occupied by Sher Shah who is said to have repaired parts of it. In the reign of his son, Islam Shah, part of it was damaged due to an explosion which occurred inside the precincts. Some remains of Sher Shah's palace are still discernible in the fort. This old citadel was pulled down by Akbar when he decided to build his own fort here. A vast and massive structure, roughly semi-circular in shape—the base extending about half a mile along the river—it was begun in 1565 under the supervision of Qasim Khan, Akbar's chief engineer. It took fifteen years for about four thousand skilled masons to complete it, the cost being Rs 35,00,000. There is a tradition that the foundations of the fort were not able to withstand the encroachments of the river Yamuna until Akbar got the foundation stone laid by the Raja of Kiraoli in his capacity as a descendant of Krishna and the representative of the Yadavas.¹ Containing numerous buildings built by Akbar and his successors at different times, this great monument, the most celebrated of Akbar's forts,

¹ Cunningham, A. : *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. IV, (Calcutta, 1874), p. 114



Agra Fort
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]



Pearl Mosque, Agra Fort
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

imparts a very good idea of the development of Mughal architecture. It is enclosed by a seventy-foot-high rampart of red sandstone, which is furnished with bastions, towers and crowning battlements. The moat, thirty feet wide and paved with free stone outside the ramparts, was built by Aurangzeb. The circuit is pierced by four gateways : the **Delhi Gate** on the north-west (which is the main gate), the **Amar Singh gate** on the south, the **Water gate** on the river side and a gate (which has no name) on the **north-east**. The main gate is a huge structure of solid masonry, having a central archway flanked by two great octagonal towers bearing mosaic decorations on the exterior and domed cupolas above. Below the towering kiosks, the back of the structure is characterised by pillared and arcaded terraces. On the eastern wall of a guard-house under the gateway on the right, there is a mutilated inscription dated 1010 Hijri (1601 A. D.), recording the arrival of Akbar from Etmadpur to Sikri, a second inscription below it commemorating Jahangir's accession.

Within the fort, on the north, stands the **Moti Masjid** or the pearl mosque. On a high platform, it is supported on a series of vaulted chambers and is made entirely of white marble, except the floor which is inlaid with marble of a delicate yellow shade. The chief qualities of the building are "the felicitous proportioning of the arcades in the facade, the skilful contrasting of these with the colonnades of the cloisters and arched entrances, the delicate shape and melodic disposition of kiosks over the parapet, the subtle effect produced by raising the central dome on its drum, and above all, in the flawless nature of the material, all of which have combined to give this building an appearance of rare and moving beauty."¹ Measuring 142 feet by 56 feet, the mosque is a triple-domed structure with projecting octagonal eaves topped by small kiosks borne on slender columns. The side chambers (probably meant for women worshippers) are separated from the central prayer hall by screens of marble lattice work. The facade of the building has a long Persian inscription (inlaid in black marble letters) stating that the mosque was built by Shah Jahan at a cost of three lakhs of rupees and took seven years to build, the date of completion being 1063 A. H. (1655 A. D.). The open court, 155 feet square, with a square tank in the centre and a sun-dial on a raised pillar-like platform near the south-eastern corner, is surrounded on three sides by cloisters eleven feet deep and is divided into aisles by a triple row of Saracenic arches.

By the side of the road leading south from this mosque, there is a red sandstone building lined with open apartments known as the **Mina Bazar** which is said to date from the time of Akbar. Tradition states that the ladies of the palace used to be *en fete* here on certain occasions when they took the place of the stall holders.

Further south, to the rear of an extensive court, there is the **Diwan-i-Am** (hall of public audience) which is a large building open on three sides, the floor and roof being of red sandstone, the latter resting on three rows

¹ Brown, P. : *Indian Architecture (The Islamic Period)*, p. 116.

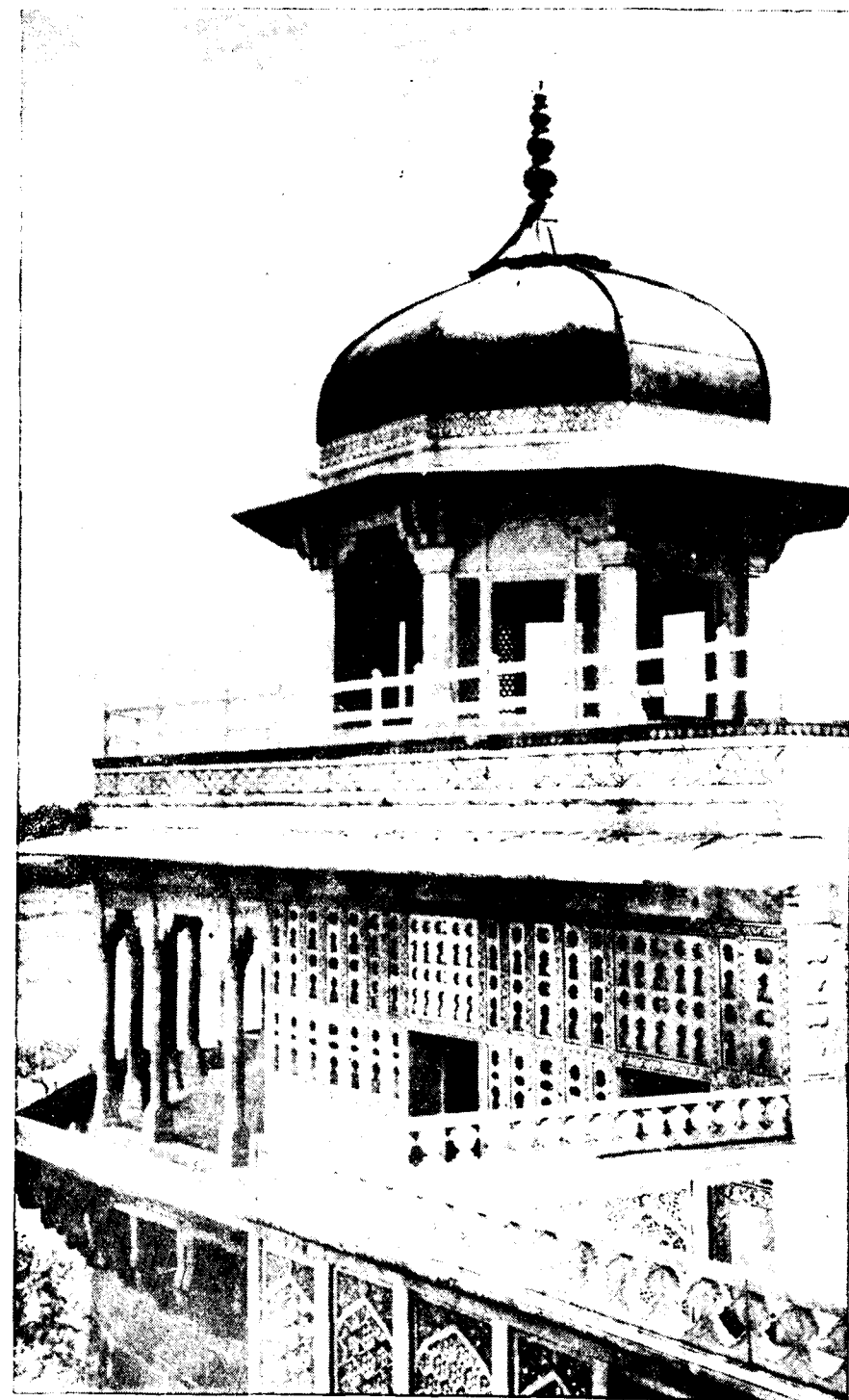
of arcades of white marble and the arches being engrailed in Shah Jahan's typical style : the outer pillars, two on each side and eight in front, are double and those at each corner are fourfold. In the centre of the back wall there is an alcove of white marble (with an inlaid pattern in *pietra-duva*) which used to hold the emperor's throne. In front of the alcove there is a low platform of white marble which is said to have been fenced off with a silver railing and was the seat of the grand vizir ; to the right and left there are windows of lattice work from which the ladies of the palace could watch the proceedings. The building is ascribed to Akbar by some and to Jahangir and Aurangzeb by others whereas still others are of the view, judging from the shape and design of the pillars and the foliated shape of the arches, that it was built by Shah Jahan in 1627, the year of his accession. The building was used by the British as an arsenal till 1870 but it was vacated and restored by Sir John Strachey in 1876. During the struggle of 1857, when the British residents of the city were besieged in the fort, Colvin, the lieutenant-governor of the North Western Provinces, died here in September, 1857, and his tomb is to be found in the open court in front of this building.

To the west of the Diwan-i-am, on an elevation, there is a two-storeyed pavilion known as Salimgarh or Salim's fort, which has some remarkable carving on its exterior. It appears that there was another hall—the *baradari* of Burhal—attached to this building of which there is no trace now. Fergusson describes the building as an exquisite piece of decorative art forming a class by itself in India.

To the north of the Diwan-i-am and on the upper storey, is a small communicating court in which there is the Nagina Masjid, a beautiful little mosque of pure white marble, consisting of three aisles divided by rows of slender pillars from which spring engrailed arches supporting the roof and three shapely domes. It appears to have been a private mosque of the palace and a screened passage leads from it to the roof of the Diwan-i-am and from there to the women's apartments. Another passage on the north-east descends to the women's bazar.

To the east of the Diwan-i-am, there is a double-storeyed building, the Machchhi Bhawan (or fish palace, so called because it had tanks in the centre for coloured fish). It opens on to a courtyard (150 feet in length and 120 feet in breadth) and is connected with the Diwan-i-am, the Diwan-i-khas and other important buildings. It is said that in the time of Shah Jahan it was used as a repository for the royal jewels.

Further to the east of the Machchhi Bhawan stands the Diwan-i-khas (hall of private audience) which is a marble building 65 feet long, 34 feet wide and 22 feet high. It is richly and exquisitely decorated with carving and *pietra-duva*. The windows of the hall are fitted with pierced marble screens of beautiful design. According to an inscription running along the architrave of the outer colonnade, it was built by Shah Jahan in 1636-37.



Musamman Burj, Agra Fort

[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

In front of this hall, on a wide terrace overlooking the Yamuna, there are two thrones, one of white marble (on the west) and the other of black marble (on the east)—the latter being a large slab about 10 feet long, 9 feet 10 inches wide and six inches thick standing on octagonal pedestals 16 inches high, which bears an inscription in raised letters round the edge recording the accession of Jahangir in 1602 (three years before the death of Akbar), because the prince, who was a rebel and had his own court at Allahabad, probably brought this throne from there to Agra. Two other inscriptions on it ascribe to him full imperial titles. It is split on one side and the presence of some ferrous substance in the stone has given it a reddish stain in one place, giving rise to the legend that it bled when struck by the Jat chief, Jawahir Singh of Bharatpur.

Close by is the Musamman or Saman Burj, also known as the Jasmine Tower, an octagonal, white marble pavilion of great beauty. Overlooking the right bank of the Yamuna, it was built by Shah Jahan and is profusely decorated with inlaid work and he had lived here at times with Mumtaz Mahal. The years of his captivity from 1658 to 1666 (the year of his death) were spent by him in this place as from here he could always see the Taj Mahal just round the bend of the river. The Musamman Burj is a double-storeyed building, the upper storey being surmounted by a cupola, the lower one consisting of an octagonal room with a surrounding veranda and having finely pierced marble screens as well as exquisite workmanship in *pietra-dura*. To the north of the tower there is a pachisi court, the floor of which is laid in squares of black and white marble.

To the east, beyond the Musamman Burj, and at a much lower level there is a small quadrangle, the scene of elephant fights and executions, beyond which lies the Darshan Darwaza, an opening from which the emperor showed himself to his subjects every morning.

To the south of the Machchhi Bhawan there is a large courtyard (235 by 170 feet) in which there is a garden known as Anguri Bagh (garden of grapes), possibly of Akbar's times, which is geometrically laid out with patterns and paved walks radiating from a central tank which is ornamented with fountains. It is enclosed by buildings forming the Khas Mahal (built in 1636). The principal structure, the Aramgah-i-muqaddas (holy abode of rest), is on the east and consists of three pavilions standing on a raised terrace. This place is said to have been the residence of Shah Jahan and his chief ladies. The small pavilion on the north adjoins the Musamman Burj, being separated from it by a pierced marble screen; in the middle there is a large hall, seventy feet long by forty feet wide, with a colonnade or portico of the same size in front and engrailed arches rising from massive square pillars supporting a flat oblong ceiling once adorned with patterns in gold and

colour, traces of which still remain. The oblong pavilions adjacent to the central one are said to have been the residence of Shah Jahan's favourite daughter, Jahanara, and her sister, Roshanara.

In the north-eastern corner of Anguri Bagh, at a lower level, is the Shish Mahal (palace of mirrors), a bath attached to Khas Mahal. It is a unit of two chambers with arrangement at the back for baths in one. It gets its name from the small pieces of mirrors that spangle the walls and ceilings. Many of the pieces which are inserted in gilt and coloured stucco are missing and the paintings on the walls have also deteriorated. Low doors under the platform of the Khas Mahal lead to staircases communicating with a series of subterranean chambers and passages designed probably for refuge from the heat.

On the southern side of Khas Mahal is kept a pair of gates, once wrongly identified with the doors belonging to the temple of Somnath (which were taken away by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1021 when he sacked that city) but which were brought by General Nott to India in 1842 from Mahmud's tomb at Ghazni. Of Himalayan cedar wood, 12 feet high and 9 feet wide, they are elaborately carved with arabesques and geometrical designs. A mutilated Arabic inscription on them in Kufic characters refers to Mahmud of Ghazni.

To the south of Anguri Bagh stands a large building of red sandstone which was the palace of Jahangir. It is in the north-eastern wing where certain alterations were made by Shah Jahan and is known as Shahjahan Mahal. The external dimensions of the palace are 261 feet by 288 feet. The western front is flanked by two large octagonal towers (in three storeys), each surmounted by a cupola, the facade between them being decorated with panels and false windows outlined in white marble and a frieze above, adorned by a row of glazed tiles blue and light green in colour—which are let into sandstone. In the centre there is a boldly decorated and spacious archway which leads into a domed vestibule connected with the interior by a passage. In the third storey of the entrance hall there is an open, pillared alcove overlooking an open central court. Apartments with double-storeyed facades, bearing traces of the coloured and carved decoration which once embellished the building, are arranged around the court. On the northern side of the court there is a pillared hall (called Jodh Bai's dressing room) with a flat ceiling supported by four pair of stone struts having elaborate carvings of aquatic creatures and a river; to the west of the quadrangle there is a room with niches and recesses, possibly for objects of worship, traditionally known as the chapel of Jahangir's Hindu queens. The southern wing is supposed to be the reception-room and the set of rooms on the east (one of which has traces of rich interior decoration) might have been Jahangir's library. There are two handsome pavilions on the roof of this stately mansion.

The palace is said to date from the time of Akbar and tradition has it that it contained a Hindu temple which was destroyed by Aurangzeb. Closely resembling in setting and style some of Akbar's structures at Fatehpur Sikri, this building is distinguished from the other edifices within the fort by its arches, charming brackets and some conspicuously Hindu designs. The decoration consists of simple inlay, intricate carving in sandstone, stucco patterns and some painted designs (traces of which are to be found on the internal walls and ceilings). Throughout this palace arches are used sparingly and Hindu forms and constructions prevail to a large extent, bearing that impress of originality that was Akbar's peculiar contribution to his buildings and architectural works, though some scholars attribute this building to Jahangir.

In front of the Jahangiri Mahal lies a huge bowl-shaped vessel hewn out of a single block of stone, nearly five feet high, eight feet in diameter and twenty-five in circumference, known as Hauz-i-Jahangiri, the mutilated portions of an inscription on it indicating that it was made for Jahangir in 1019 A.H. (1611 A.D.).

At the southern end of the fort the moat has a drawbridge which leads to the important gateway called after the Hindu noble, Amar Singh of Jodhpur, who killed Salabat Khan, the chief treasurer, when Shah Jahan was holding court. This gateway has some fine ornamentation executed in glazed, polychromatic tiles. It is now the main entrance to the fort.

On the north of this gate and outside the wall of the fort there is a stone horse, the visible parts being the head and neck only. The story goes that after the scuffle between Amar Singh and Salabat Khan the horse jumped from the high wall of the fort and died on the spot.

Jama Masjid—Opposite the north-western angle of the fort, there is the great mosque known as Jama Masjid, erected by Shah Jahan's daughter, Jahanara. According to an inscription on the main archway it was begun in 1053 Hijri (1644 A. D.), took five years to complete and cost five lakhs of rupees. It stands on a raised platform of red sandstone, is approached by a broad flight of steps and has an arched gateway and a courtyard with an ablution tank in the middle. The prayer chamber, 130 feet long and 100 feet wide, has a large central archway, over 10 feet high, flanked by shorter archways in front. The roof is surmounted by three full-bottomed domes decorated in a very striking fashion by narrow zigzag courses of white marble alternating with broad bands of red sandstone, the same sort of decoration being applied to the minarets also, the whole having all the vigour of early Mughal architecture.

Idgah—The Idgah (mosque where Id prayers are offered twice a year) is on the northern side of the Ajmer road near *mahalla* Qutlupur. It is made of red sandstone and is 160 feet long and 10 feet wide with five arched openings in front and stands within an enclosure 570 feet in length by 530 feet in width with the main gateway on the east, a minor one on

either side and a tower surmounted by a cupola at each corner. According to an inscribed tablet set up in 1876 A.D. it was built by Shah Jahan in forty days but it is ascribed by some to Aurangzeb. It was restored by the nawab of Rampur in 1786. A part of the roof having collapsed in January, 1940, repairs were carried out at a cost of Rs 11,571.

Hammam of Ali Vardi Khan—These baths, which are situated in Chhipi Tola, were built in 1029 A.H. (1620 A.D.) according to an inscription on the doorway. A five arched gateway stands at their entrance and a large courtyard, surrounded by a range of two-storeyed chambers (apparently intended for a serai) lies close to them.

Masjid Mukhannisan—This, the eunuch's mosque, is a pale red sandstone building in Lohamandi. It has windows of stone lattice-work of great beauty and three domes of solid masonry. Tradition ascribes it to the days of Akbar who erected it in memory of a pious eunuch, Yatima, whose prayers are said to have brought rain in a season of severe drought.

Dargah and Mosque of Shah Vilayat—Both the shrine and the mosque lie in *muhalla* Darbar Shahji. The mosque, with three arched entrances on the east crowned with three domes, is said to be of the time of Babur. The story goes that when Sher Shah came to Agra he allowed his camel drivers to stable their beasts in the mosque but the building collapsed and crushed the animals, as Shah Vilayat the saint, had cursed them. The tomb of the saint (who, according to an inscription, died in 953 A.H. or A.D. 1546) is an octagonal building with a dome supported on eight pillars.

Kali or Kalan Masjid—This mosque (in Bagh Hiranman) is ascribed by some to Muzaffar Husain (Shah Jahan's first wife's father) but it is said to be of Sikandar Lodi's times. Measuring 128 feet by 34 feet and built of old bricks (which probably came from the ruins of the old fort of Badalgarh) with arches opening to the east, it is crowned by five low domes. Close by is the lofty building of an ancient hammam.

Akbari Masjid—Located near the Chauk and Kinari Bazar, this red sandstone mosque is said to have been built by Akbar but only the foundation of the original structure remains, the rest having been restored in the last century.

Mosque of Matamad Khan—Situated on the south of Kashmiri Bagh and named after Jahangir's imperial treasurer, this mosque is built of red sandstone and is decorated with carvings of good execution though somewhat florid in design.

Kala Mahal—The building known as Kala Mahal is situated in Pipal Mandi and was formerly known as the *haveli* (house) of Raja Gaj Singh (son of Raja Suraj Singh of Jodhpur) who lived during the reign of Jahangir. It is famous for having been the residence of the poet, Mirza Ghalib, whose uncle, Nasrullah Beg, was a *risaldar* of Akbarabad and had his headquarters at Kala Mahal.

Haveli of Rumi Khan—Midway between the Taj and the fort stand a few ruins of a large red sandstone palace, called the *haveli* (house) of Rumi Khan after Husain Khan of Basra who came to Agra during the reign of Jahangir and in the service of the emperor earned the title of Islam Khan Rumi.

Fatehpuri Masjid—On the southern side of the road, outside the Taj, there is a mosque of red sandstone, which was built apparently some time in the first half of the seventeenth century. It contains a central chamber supported by two rows of arches and is surmounted by a dome.

Dargah of Jalal-ud-din Bukhari—Near the river and close to the Taj there is the shrine of Jalal-ud-din Bukhari, a scholar and mystic, who died in 1617 A.D.

Chhatra of Raja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur—To the north-east of the city, on the banks of the Yamuna and in the village of Rajwara, there is a building of the reign of Aurangzeb which is named after Raja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur. It is made of red sandstone, is square in shape and has, in the Hindu style, a flat roof supported on pillars, the spaces between being occupied by stone lattice screens. A flight of steps descends to the river. The eastern wall, faced with sandstone, has decorative carving in relief.

There are several old buildings and ruins in the southern part of the city in and around the area of the cantonment: the shrine of the saint Imam Shah; Takht-i-Pahalwan (the tomb of a *pahalwan* or wrestler of Shah Jahan's time) with a stone slab set up in his memory; a beautiful tomb of Firuz Khan, a eunuch of Akbar's days; traces of a great garden known as Dahra or Zulhra Bagh, ascribed variously to Zulhra, Babur's daughter, to Dahra, Akbar's daughter and to a daughter of Shah Jahan who had the same name; Makhni Gumbaz, a shrine built in Hindu style with carved eaves and brackets; Serai Khwaja, once an open *baradari* (built by Itibar Khan); and the ruins of the tomb of Jodh Bai (Akbar's Rajput queen and the daughter of Raja Bihara Mal) located between the Malpura and the Fatehpur Sikri roads, built by Jahangir after her death in 1619 and destroyed in 1832 for building barracks, the gates, walls and towers of the enclosure having been pulled down or blown up.

The places and sites worth mentioning in other parts of the city are the garden of Begum Samru of Sardhana on the Fatehpur Sikri road; Qandhari Bagh (between the district jail and the civil court); a walled enclosure containing the tomb of Shah Jahan's first wife; the temple of Sitla Devi; and traces of a garden, Bagh Ladli Begum (named after the wife of Islam Khan, governor of Bengal during Jahangir's reign and grandson of Shaikh Salim Chishti) which is in an enclosure said to have

contained the tombs of the Begum and her brothers, Abul Faiz and Abul Fazl. On the road running from the city to Dayalbagh there is the tomb of a Shia martyr, Qazi Nur Ullah Shustari.

South of the Taj in the locality known as Tajganj (called Naumahla in the past) which in the days of the Mughal emperors used to be occupied by houses of nobles, there still exist the ruins of some old buildings. Close to the Taj on the east, near the river bank, there are the remains of a large palace and a walled garden known as Tiliar Baghicha; the Lal Diwar (ruins of the palace of Khan Dauran Khan, the grand vizir); the *dargah* of Ahmad Bukhari; and the remains of the tomb of Diwanji Begum (Mumtaz Mahal's mother). The house of the Urdu poet, Nazir, who died in 1830 and was known as the people's poet, was also located in this part of the city.

There are a number of important monuments on the left bank of the Yamuna which are described below.

Tomb of Itimad-ud-daula—Standing within an enclosed quadrangle (about 180 yards square) with a terrace overlooking the Yamuna, this is the exquisite mausoleum of Mirza Ghias-ud-din Muhammad who came from Persia and whose daughter, Mehrunnisa (Nur Jahan), married Jahangir. Ghias-ud-din held a high position under Jahangir and received from him the title of Itimad-ud-daula. He died in 1622 and Nur Jahan built this beautiful tomb for him which was completed in 1628. It is said that she had intended to build it of silver but was dissuaded from doing so because of the fear of spoliation. It has rightly been regarded as "the connecting link between the style of Akbar and that of Shah Jahan. Apart from definitely marking the stage of transition this small but elegant structure stands in a class by itself as it illustrates a fresh interpretation of the building art, an expression of the style in its most delicate and refined aspect, disregarding size but aiming at exquisite finish."¹

At the entrance to the garden in which the tomb stands there is a handsome gateway of red sandstone ornamented with white marble mosaic. The tomb itself stands on a three-foot-high red sandstone platform 150 feet square and decorated on all sides by a band of inlaid marble worked in geometrical patterns. The interior on the ground floor consists of a series of rooms and passages (which corresponds to an enclosed verandah) surrounding a central chamber containing the graves of Itimad-ud-daula and his wife; the pavilion above is a square structure (with a semi-pyramidal roof) formed of screens of the finest marble tracery, two yellow porphyry cenotaphs occupying its patterned and polished pavement. At each corner of the building stands a dwarfed tower, octagonal at the base becoming circular in its upper portion and terminating in a

handsome domed cupola supported on eight carved pillars. The outside of the walls and the turrets are inlaid in their entirety with different geometrical and floral designs in marble and precious stones. The interior is even more richly decorated, the walls being covered with paintings or with inlaid work similar to that in the Taj and in some of Shah Jahan's buildings in the fort. "Much of this ornamentation of applied stones was produced by a technical process different from that which had preceded it, so that these later Jahangiri buildings not only mark a change in the architectural style but also in the method of decoration. Hitherto the inlaid work had been of the kind known as *opus sectile*, a marble intarsia of various colours, but from now onwards the art took the form of that called *pietra dura* in which hard and rare stones such as lapis, onyx, jasper, topaz, cornelian, and the like were embedded in the marble in graceful foliations. The tomb of Itimad-ud-daula pre-figured that phase of white marble garnished with gold and precious stones which distinguishes the final and most sumptuous architectural creations of the Mughals."¹

Chini-ka-Rauza—About half a mile to the north of the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula stands the Chini-ka-Rauza—the tomb of Afzal Khan (the poet and dewan of Shah Jahan) which he built for himself during his lifetime. It is in a dilapidated condition, a portion of the building having collapsed. It is a rectangular building with a bulbous dome; its central hall, which contains the tombs of Afzal Khan and his wife, is inscribed with verses from the *Quran*. The remarkable feature of the tomb is the mosaic in encaustic tilings (from which it derives its name) of numerous small pieces of tiles of a variety of colours—blue, green, orange and red—with which the exterior of the tomb is covered, being carefully embedded in the face of the plaster covering the brick work. The interior is coloured with stucco painted with rich and bright floral designs. Most of the tiles have disappeared and the paintings have suffered the ravages of time but the remains give an idea of the exquisite work which embellished the tomb.

Zuhra Bagh—Said to derive its name from Zuhra, a daughter of Babur, this place is also known as Saiyid-ka-bagh from the tomb of a Muslim saint which stands within it. Covering an extensive area over a thousand feet square, the garden (according to tradition) was laid out by Babur, like another across the river and having a similar name. There appears to have existed some sort of garden house here, two double-storeyed towers crowned by domes still being in existence.

Ram Bagh—Further north, by the riverside, there are the remains of another garden laid out by Babur where, after his death in 1530 A.D., his body was kept before being taken to Kabul. It has been suggested that originally the name was Aram Bagh (garden of rest) which was modi-

¹ Brown, Percy : *op. cit.*, p. 109

¹ Brown, P., *op. cit.*, p. 109

fied later by the Jats to Ram Bagh. Another opinion associates it with Nur Jahan who is said to have had a house here, hence the second name, Bagh-i-Nur Afshan. In a garden there is a terrace on the riverside with octagonal towers at the corners; below there is a series of vaulted chambers opening on to a lower terrace close to the water's edge while above, on the terrace, there are two *baradaris*. The remains of some paintings were discovered some years ago when the overlaying layer of lime-wash was being removed. The colours are faint but the scenes depicted are clear.

Buland Bagh—Probably this garden belonged to Buland Khan, a eunuch of Jahangir's court. Within this area there is Sat Kuia, a great pile of masonry overhanging the river and consisting of seven platforms by means of which water was lifted from the Yamuna for the gardens nearby.

Battis Khamba—Close by, on the banks of the river, there is a five-storeyed tower crowned with a cupola and surrounded by an arched gallery known as Battis Khamba (thirty-two pillars). Though now in a dilapidated condition it still possesses some architectural merit.

There are a few more architectural remains on the eastern side of the Yamuna. Opposite the main gateway of Itimad-ud-daula's tomb there are the ruins of Moti Bagh and a mosque, built by Shah Jahan for his wife, Moti Begum. In the village known as Nimhai or Naraich (which has many mounds and traces of old buildings locally believed to have formed part of the city of Sikandar Lodi) there is a bazar known as Nawabganj, surrounded by a masonry wall pierced by large gateways and adorned with octagonal towers at each corner. This was formerly a serai and is believed to have been built by Nawab Salabat Khan, a paymaster of Shah Jahan; subsequently it was purchased by Nawal Singh who changed its name to Nawalganj. To the south of the railway bridge there stands a dilapidated mosque which was built in 1530 A. D. by Humayun according to an inscription on it. There are also the remains of two gardens laid out by Babur, Charbagh and Achanak Bagh, the latter still possessing small portions of the entrance gateway and the ruins of some old buildings. Opposite the Taj, across the river, there is Mahtab Bagh, said to have been intended by Shah Jahan as a site for his own tomb—a counterpart of the Taj and connected with it by a bridge. Besides the ghat, walls and traces of a gateway, there are the remains of the foundations of a large ovate building, probably the beginnings of this tomb.

Ákola (pargana and tahsil Agra)

Akola is a big village twelve miles to the south of Agra. On a metalled road running from Agra to Kagarol, it lies on the north bank of the river Khari. It is situated in Lat. 27° 4' N. and Long. 77° 53' E. Government Roadways buses ply on the road to Agra.

The place was said to have been founded by a Jat chieftain named Churaman. Its population is 4,691, the total land area 3,285 acres and the cultivated area 3,071. The land revenue is assessed at Rs 15,803.08.

The village has a post and telegraph office with a public call office, an intermediate college (named the Chaharwati Intermediate College), a state dispensary and a veterinary hospital with an artificial insemination centre. There is a ferry here on the river.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and a development block of the same name which was opened on October 2, 1953, and is in stage II. The block has an area of 41,768 acres, a population of 48,023 and has six *nyaya* panchayats.

Alinagar Kenjra (pargana and tahsil Firozabad)

This village lies in Lat. 27° 11' N. and Long. 78° 21' E., twenty-four miles east of Agra and four miles west of Firozabad, on the metalled road going from Agra to Firozabad. The village is also called Raja-ka-Tal, probably on account of a tank (now in ruins) which is supposed to have been built here by Raja Todar Mal.

The village has a population of 3,194 and covers an area of 786 acres of which 708 are cultivated. The land revenue is assessed at about Rs 4,136. The canals, Nagau and Jarauli minor, help to irrigate the village. Markets are held here on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The place contains a post-office, a primary school, a junior high school and a dharmsala. It is included in the development block of Firozabad (which is in the Shadow stage) and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

Bah (pargana and tahsil Bah)

Bah, the headquarters of the south-eastern tahsil of Agra district, is an important town situated in Lat. 26° 52' N. and Long. 78° 36' E., forty-three miles south-east of Agra. It is situated on the metalled road running from Agra to Etawah, on which Government Roadways buses ply. It is five miles south-east of Bateshwar and is connected with it by a metalled road.

Tradition has it that the place was founded by Raja Kalyan Singh of Bhadawar towards the close of the seventeenth century. He built a house here and laid out a garden also. The temple of Madan Gopal, built by Raja Bakht Singh in 1752, is still in existence. The Jats occupied Bah in 1768 but it was recovered by the raja in the following year and was held by him till 1781, when the Marathas seized it. It was made the headquarters of the tahsil when it came into the possession of the British. In 1811 the headquarters was shifted to Pinahat but it was transferred back to Bah in 1882.

During the struggle for freedom in 1857 the town was the scene of a skirmish. Some of the landlords of this township were at enmity with some other landlords, the latter being loyal to the government. On March 6, 1857, having joined forces with Ganga Singh, an outsider, the former attacked the town with about a thousand men and, making an entry into the tahsil buildings, put to death all the defenders, the landlord, his family and most of the police and government officers. They were later over-powered and pursued to the banks of the Chambal.¹

The whole tract has a range of ravines providing hideouts for dacoits and necessitating considerable efforts and expense by the administration in undertaking anti-dacoity operations. During the last decade more than fifty gangs of dacoits were active in this area, forty-nine gangs or so having been liquidated during 1951-60.

Bah is a town area having a population of 5,641. Of a total area of 731 acres, 568 are cultivated. The land revenue is assessed at Rs 2,409.39.

The town has a post-office (with a public call office), a police-station, an allopathic dispensary and a veterinary hospital. There are two inspection houses, one belonging to the Antaram Zila Parishad and the other to the public works department. It also has a higher secondary school, a junior high school for boys and one for girls.

The place is the headquarters of a development block which was opened on October 2, 1953, and is running in Stage II. The block has an area of 64,106 acres and includes six *nyaya* panchayats. The trade of the town has increased since the construction of a bridge (which can be used in all seasons) on the river Utangan. Cloth, shoes, brass vessels and soap are made locally.

Barauli Ahir (pargana and tahsil Agra)

Situated in Lat. 27° 7' N. and Long. 78° 4' E., the village is on the metalled road which goes from Agra to Shamshabad, six miles south of the former with which it is connected by the bus service of the Government Roadways.

The place derives its name from its inhabitants, the majority being Ahirs. The population is 1,584 and of a total area of 1,098 acres, the cultivated area is 1,023 acres. The land revenue is Rs 6,089.72. A market is held here every Friday.

The village contains a post-office, a dharmshala, a primary school and an allopathic dispensary.

Barauli Ahir is the headquarters of a development block with an area of 71,066 acres. It has twelve *nyaya* panchayats within it. The block is in the Shadow stage. It is also the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

¹ *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh* (Lucknow 1960), Vol. V, p. 169.

Barhan (pargana and tahsil Etmadpur)

A large village, lying in Lat. 27° 20' N. and Long. 78° 12' E., Barhan is situated at a distance of twenty-two miles from Agra and twelve miles from Etmadpur and is a junction station of the broad gauge lines of the Northern Railway, one going to Etah and another to Delhi. Unmetalled roads connect it with Agra, Etmadpur and Anwal Khera.

It is said to be a place of great antiquity and to have been originally held by the Bhattis, who built the old fort the ruins of which are still to be seen. They were succeeded by the Dhakara Rajputs, who held twelve villages in the vicinity, a fact from which the name Barhan is said to be derived (probably from *bara* or twelve).

The village has a population of 7,297 and an area of 4,930 acres (of which 4,087 are under the plough) and carries a revenue of Rs 35,917.57. It has about 1,200 dwellings (which are not assessed to taxation), 930 being of brick and the rest kutcha. Markets are held here twice a week. The place has a junior high school, an intermediate college, a post-office, a dispensary and a veterinary centre as well as a panchayat *ghar*. It lies within the jurisdiction of the Nagla Bel *nyaya* panchayat and the Etmadpur development block. The Phooldol fair is held here in the month of Chaitra and draws a gathering of about 4,000 people.

Bateshwar (pargana and tahsil Bah)

This is an important village in Lat. 26° 56' N. and Long. 78° 23' E. It lies forty-five miles south-east of Agra and six miles north-west of Bah. The place is connected with Agra by a metalled feeder road which joins the metalled road going from Etawah to Agra at Pharera and with Bah by another metalled road. A third road goes to Shikohabad (which is in the south-east), crossing the Yamuna by the Naurangi ferry.

The name Bateshwar is supposed to be derived from Vateshvarnath, a name of Siva. The present place seems to date from the time of Raja Badan Singh of Bhadawar who lived about the middle of the seventeenth century and who built here (in 1646) on the banks of the Yamuna the temple of Vateshvarnath which is the chief temple of Mahadeva in this place where there are a cluster of about forty shrines dedicated to this deity. The Thakur Bihar temple of Krishna was built in 1773 by the dewan of Raja Bakht Singh (a raja of Bhadawar) and another, that of Nikunja Bihari, was built by the raja himself in 1782. Though small in size these temples architecturally combine some traditional Hindu and Islamic elements and also have some mural paintings on their walls.

There are numerous ghats along the river which are ingeniously constructed. The Yamuna comes flowing in a southerly direction and at this place turns back and flows westwards. Here there are also the ruins of a

fort and a palace built by the rajas of Bhadawar. The spacious site which is surrounded by ruined masonry walls shows that the fort must have been a formidable structure. There is a memorial here which was built by Naru Shanker (a Maratha chief), after the third battle of Panipat in memory of the Marathas who lost their lives in the battle. It is in the form of a temple of Siva called Pataleshwara which has on one side a thirty foot high tapering pillar with small projections for a thousand earthen lamps which gives it the name of *sahasra deepak stambha* (pillar of a thousand lamps).

The area occupied by these temples is known as Badan Bahu and is associated with Raja Badan Singh of Bhadawar.

The interest of the place centres mainly in the annual fair and the exhibition held on the banks of the Yamuna from the sixth day of the bright half of Kartika to the fifth day of the dark half of Agrahayana which is attended by about a lakh of people who come not only from the neighbouring districts but from Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan as well. In addition to its great religious importance, the fair is famous as being the biggest cattle fair of the State, when about sixty thousand head of cattle are bought and sold.

The population of the village is 3,013 and the total area 1,907 acres of which 1,349 acres are under cultivation, the land revenue being Rs7,840.72. Tube-wells form one of the sources of irrigation. The village contains a post-office, a primary school, a junior high school and a police outpost. It also has a district board hospital and a maternity centre. An afforestation scheme has also been introduced in this area. It is situated in the development block of Bah which is in Stage II.

The archaeological and historical interest of the place lies in the ruins of the old city of Shauripur which are to be found at a distance of three furlongs to the north of the village and are spread over an area of ten acres. The site chiefly consists of two old and high mounds, Purana Khera and Aundha Khera. A cluster of Hindu temples (particularly of Parvati) which is over a hundred years old, are to be found on the top of the former and on the crown of the latter there are a group of five Jain temples and the ruins of some still older structures.

Bichpuri (pargana and tahsil Agra)

Situated in Lat. 27° 10' N. and Long. 77° 55' E., Bichpuri is six miles to the west of the district headquarters and lies on the metalled road going from Agra to Bharatpur (in Rajasthan) on which private buses ply. There is a railway station (on the Agra-Achhnera section of the metre-gauge system of the Western Railway) about half a mile away, where the road and the railway track cross, but it falls within the adjoining village of Chauhatna.

The population of the village is 1,309, the cultivated area is 364 acres and the total area 419 acres. The land revenue is Rs 2,645.59. Irrigation is carried on mostly through canals.

The place has a branch post and telegraph office with a public call office; an inspection house belonging to the irrigation department; a primary school; a dispensary, (maintained by the planning department); and a veterinary hospital including an artificial insemination centre.

Of late the village has gained considerable importance due to its development activities and is included in the itinerary of visiting foreign dignitaries. It is the headquarters of a development block which was opened on January 26, 1956. It has an area of 38,236 acres and a population of 51,891. There are eight *nyaya* panchayats within it and it is running in Stage II. A workers' training school trains village-level workers and assistant development officers and there is a rural agriculture institute here also (attached to the Balwant Rajput College, Agra) which has a big agricultural farm covering 600 acres. The president of the United States of America, accompanied by the Prime Minister of India, paid a visit to this place in 1959.

Birthala (pargana and tahsil Kheragarh)

Birthala lies in Lat. 26° 55' N. and Long. 78° 1' E., twenty-four miles south of the district headquarters *via* Saiyan beyond which the road is metalled. Another route, only twenty-two miles from Agra *via* Iradatnagar, is kutchra. Kheragarh is thirteen miles westward and is connected with Birthala *via* Saiyan. Private buses operate on the Birthala-Iradatnagar-Agra road, which is kutchra.

The place is said to be of great antiquity. There is a tank here known as Lila-bilas Kund. The legend is that after his victory over the demon Vritrasura, Indra took a bath in this tank.

It has a population of 2,322 and covers a total area of 2,397 acres, 2,150 of which are cultivated.

It has a post-office and a primary school and is within the development block of Saiyan which is in Stage I and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

Chhalesar (pargana and tahsil Etmadpur)

The village lies in Lat. 27° 13' N. and Long. 78° 6' E., at a distance of about seven miles from Agra and five miles from the tahsil headquarters. It is situated on the national highway running from Agra to Firozabad, Shikohabad and onwards on which buses run and also has a railway station on the Agra-Tundla section of the Northern Railway (broad gauge line). The Jhirna nullah passes through the village and the Yamuna flows on its southern borders.

It has a population of 3,124 and covers an area of 2,157 acres, of which 1,107 are cultivated, carrying a revenue of Rs 5,450.33. There is a primary school here, a post-office and a dak bungalow which is maintained by the forest department, the village being the headquarters of a range forest officer. A large area is overrun by the ravines of the Yamuna and a soil conservation scheme is being implemented to check erosion. The forest department is developing this area by planting trees. The area affords opportunities of shikar.

The village lies within the jurisdiction of the *nyaya* panchayat of Naraich and the development block of Khandauli.

Chandwar (pargana and tahsil Firozabad)

The village lies on an unmetalled road in Lat. $27^{\circ} 7' N.$ and Long. $78^{\circ} 23' E.$, thirty miles south-east of Agra and three miles south-west of Firozabad. The Yamuna flows past the village which is situated in the area covered by the deep ravines of the river. Chandrasena, a Chauhan raja, is said to have founded the village, which was of considerable importance during the early days of Muslim rule when the Chauhans of this place continuously resisted the invaders. Chandwar, remained the seat of government till the foundation of Firozabad in 1566 and continued to give its name to the greater part of the tahsil for some time afterwards. The ruins of a strong fort, built by Chandpal, a successor of Chandrasena (and said to be a contemporary of Mahmud Ghaznavi), are still to be seen in the village. There are ruins of several temples and mosques in the surrounding area as also, on a cliff to the north of the village, the tomb of Shah Sufi, a fakir of the time of Akbar. This building, which is entered by a beautiful gateway, is situated amidst picturesque surroundings.

A fair is held here annually in October at the tomb of Shah Sufi which is attended by 3,000 to 4,000 persons. The population of the place is 3,393. The total area is 4,269 acres of which the cultivated area is 2,488.

There is a post-office here and a primary school and this village is included in the Firozabad development block which is in the Shadow stage.

Chirta Hat (pargana and tahsil Bah)

Chirta Hat is a small village situated in Lat. $26^{\circ} 51' N.$ and Long. $70^{\circ} 46' E.$, fifty-four miles east of Agra and eleven miles east of Bah. It is linked with the district and tahsil headquarters by a metalled road on which Government Roadways buses run.

Tradition has it that the village was founded some three hundred years ago by one of the rajas of Bhadwar in memory of princess Chirta of the Bhadwar family.

It has a population of 1,871 and the total area is 1,375 acres of which the cultivated area is 908 acres. Its lands are assessed to a revenue of

Rs 4,714.32. A market is held here every Wednesday and cattle fairs are also held twice or thrice a year. The village has a dispensary, a higher secondary school, a junior high school and a primary school.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and is included in the Jaitpur Kalan development block which is in the Shadow stage.

Dayalbagh (pargana and tahsil Agra)

The small township of Dayalbagh is situated in Lat. $27^{\circ} 13' N.$ and Long. $78^{\circ} 1' E.$, about three miles north-west of Agra city and is connected with it by the Mahatma Gandhi road on which buses ply. The foundation was laid in January, 1915, by a guru of the Radhasoami sect in fulfilment of the ideals of 'better worldliness', co-operative effort, self-help and gainful employment for all. The Radhasoami Satsang Sabha was founded in 1910 and after Dayalbagh was established the Sabha became the proprietor of the township and its many institutions. The township is divided into seven *muhallas* where individual members of the society have built their own houses, which, however, do not become the private property of the owners but belong to the Sabha. Dayalbagh was constituted a town area in October, 1957. In the discharge of its municipal functions the town area committee is helped by the Shiromani Nagar Committee, another elected body of the members of the colony.

The place is electrified and is served by its own waterworks; it has a post and telegraph office with a public telephone call office, a hospital with a maternity section, several homoeopathic and Ayurvedic dispensaries and two banks—one being a co-operative bank. The educational institutions include a degree college for boys and one for girls, a post-graduate training-college for women (established in 1947), an engineering college providing instruction in electrical, mechanical and automobile engineering and a school where leather work is taught.

Modern agricultural implements and machines such as tractors, graders, threshers, etc., are used in the farms here and the production of foodgrains and garden produce is sufficient to meet the needs of the people of the place. It has also developed into a small industrial estate having a network of small-scale industries, producing textile goods, hosiery, leather goods, electrical goods, cutlery, scientific apparatus, Ayurvedic medicines, toilet goods, germicides, etc.

The town, with a population of 4,110, covers an area of 1,607 acres (including a cultivated area of 1,160 acres) and fetches a revenue of Rs 56.11, the rent from other lands being Rs 2,834.62.

Dhimsiri (pargana and tahsil Fatehpur)

Situated in Lat. $27^{\circ} 2' N.$ and Long. $78^{\circ} 12' E.$, the village of Dhimsiri lies on the unmetalled road coming from Fatehabad and going to Shamshabad (which is also the route of the Government Roadways),

seven miles west of the tahsil headquarters and sixteen miles south-east of Agra. The history of the village is obscure but the story goes that there were two brothers named Dharam Singh and Rai Singh who fought against each other to acquire it some time after the end of Mughal rule.

The village, with a population of 4,631, covers an area of 2,412 acres, of which 2,227 are cultivated and are assessed at Rs 15,817.82. The lands are irrigated by the Delhi canal which is fed by the Yamuna. The main industry of the place, which is run on a small scale, is preparing *boora* (powdered sugar) and *batasha* (a sweet). Markets are held on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. In the village there are a junior high school, a primary school, an extra-departmental post-office, a dharmshala and an inspection house maintained by the irrigation department.

The village lies within the development block of Fatehabad and the *nyaya* panchayat of Pente Khera.

Dhirpura (pargana and tahsil Etmadpur)

Situated in the south-east corner of the tahsil at a distance of nine miles from Etmadpur and twenty-four miles from Agra, Dhirpura lies in Lat. 27° 8' N. and Long. 78° 17' E., with the river Yamuna forming the southern border. Unmetalled roads connect it with Pipal Khera and Hirangau, the latter being the nearest railway station. The lands stand high and are full of ravines but are being improved under the soil conservation scheme.

Dhirpura is said to have been founded by a Chauhan, Dhir Singh, and to have subsequently passed into the hands of Maha Jit Singh of Barhan. A part of the estate belonging to Har Lal Singh was confiscated in 1858 because of his anti-British activities in the struggle for freedom where the village was subdued by the 3rd European Regiment, some of the freedom fighters being captured.

The population of the village is 6,179 and its lands (with a revenue of Rs 20,319) cover an area of 6,011 acres of which 4,756 are cultivated. The village has a primary school, a junior high school and a post-office. A wrestling fair takes place in the month of Chaitra and draws large crowds from the neighbourhood. Dhirpura is included in the development block of Tundla and the *nyaya* panchayat of Nagla Singi.

Etmadpur (pargana and tahsil Etmadpur)

The town of Etmadpur is the headquarters of the tahsil and is situated on the national highway running from Agra to Etawah. It lies in Lat. 27° 14' N. and Long. 78° 12' E. and gives its name to a station on the Agra-Tundla branch line of the Northern Railway, though the station itself lies in the village of Suchra.

The town is named after Itmad Khan, a eunuch of the court of Akbar, who was appointed by the emperor to reorganise the royal finances. Here he built a mosque, a mausoleum, and a large masonry tank, which is still to be seen about a mile to the west of the main site of the village. A two-storeyed octagonal building surmounted by a dome stands in the middle of the tank and is approached by a causeway raised on twenty-one arches leading from the north-east side. The tomb stands close to the approach. The tank is known as Burhia-ka-talao and a local legend goes that an old woman used to sit by its side in the days of the Jats and the Marathas and used to signal to her accomplices who were hidden in the ravines in order to attack any small body of travellers passing that way. Another story is that the tank is of far greater antiquity and the name is a corruption of Bodhi owing to the discovery of several small pieces of Buddhist sculpture recovered from the bottom of the tank.

In 1737 Baji Rao, who had declared war on the Mughal emperor, crossed the Yamuna and sacked the town and went on to Jalesar. Etmadpur was again the scene of a raid by Zorawar Singh of Himmatpur in 1857.

The headquarters of the tahsil was at Khandauli till 1854 when it was transferred to Etmadpur because of the latter's more convenient location on the main road and on the railway line. The town is managed by a town area committee. The population which was 1,925 in 1881 rose to 5,322 in 1901 and is now 7,188. The area of the place is 229 acres. It has a post-office with a public call office, an allopathic hospital, a veterinary hospital and an artificial insemination centre, a dak bungalow, a primary school, a junior high school and a government normal school. It is electrified and has a telephone exchange. A fair, Kans Mela, is held here annually in Chaitra. The place is known for the trade of pulses and ghee which are exported to Calcutta.

For development purposes, Etmadpur is the headquarters of a block which is in the Shadow stage and covers an area of 75,138, having a population of 51,207 and including eight *nyaya* panchayats.

Fatehabad (pargana and tahsil Fatehabad)

A small town and the headquarters of the tahsil, lying in Lat. 27° 1' N. and Long. 78° 18' E., this place is situated on the metalled road running from Agra to Bah and Etawah. An unmetalled road connects it with Shamshabad and another leads north-east to Firozabad where a ferry crosses the Yamuna. Buses are available here for Agra, Bah and Shamshabad.

The old name of the place was Zafarnagar and it is said that Aurangzeb changed it to Fatehabad to commemorate his victory over his brother, Dara Shukoh, in 1658. There is a mosque here called Jami Masjid, a walled serai, a large grove (called Shahi Bagh) with an elephant stable,

built by this emperor. The serai building now houses the tahsil offices. The grove with its boundaries is in decay. The tank that was near the Shahi Bagh has silted up now. During the times of the Jats and Marathas, the tahsil headquarters was at Fatehabad. Earlier, during the days of Akbar, the tract was included in the *mahal* of Haveli Agra and formed part of *tappa* Shamshabad which was subsequently divided into two *parganas*, one of which was named Fatehabad. After the district of Agra was ceded to the British in 1803, Fatehabad became a separate tahsil to which a part of the former Iradatnagar tahsil was added in 1878.

Fatehabad is a town area with a population of 5,943, covers an area of 1,107 acres (945 being cultivated) and fetches a land revenue of Rs 5,325.82. It has a higher secondary school, a junior high school (one each for boys and girls) and three primary schools, the Usha Shilpa Kala Kendra, two dharmshalas, a post and telegraph office, a public telephone call office, a police-station, an allopathic dispensary, a child welfare and maternity centre, a veterinary hospital (with an artificial insemination centre) and a few private dispensaries. A small market where shoes are sold is held every Monday on the Fatehabad-Firozabad road. Ghee and *moonj* string are important items of trade and these products are sent to Agra and from there to other markets. Two religious fairs, the Tori and the Kans, are held on the eleventh day of the dark fortnight of Chaitra and on the ninth day of the fortnight of Bhadra respectively.

Fatehabad is the headquarters of a development block in Stage II, which covers an area of 88,294 acres and has a population of 73,634. The building accommodating the block offices, etc., and another for the seed stores, were constructed in 1959.

Fatehpur Sikri (pargana and tahsil Kiraoli)

The celebrated town of Fatehpur Sikri lies in Lat. 27° 5' N. and Long. 77° 40' E., twenty-three miles south-west of Agra and eight miles in the same direction from the tahsil headquarters, on the State highway running from Agra and on the Agra-Bayana broad gauge line of the Western Railway. Government Roadways buses ply between Agra and Fatehpur Sikri.

The history of the place, which was once a small and insignificant village called Sikri, goes back to the fourteenth century when it was held by the Sikarwar Rajputs who came from Dholpur and, according to tradition, derived their name from the place.

It, however, came into prominence in the first quarter of the fifteenth century when it was made the headquarters in 1429 by the Saiyids of the region east of Bayana as far as the river Yamuna. It is next heard of after Babur's conquest of Hindustan in 1526, who visited it at times particularly because of a big lake then existing there. He ordered a stone platform to be built in the middle of the lake for holding parties. The

place became the abode of Shaikh Salim Chishti, the famous Sufi saint, about the middle of the sixteenth century and was visited by many Muslim nobles, such as Adil Shah, Sher Shah Suri's son.

The place owes its glory to Akbar. When he was just over twenty-seven years of age, he went to this village to seek the saints intercession in order to obtain his desire for an heir. There he erected a beautiful palace (now known as Rang Mahal) for his Rajput queen and in 1569 was born greatly longed for son who was named Salim (after the saint) and who afterwards became the emperor Jahangir. To celebrate this auspicious event and in thanks giving, Akbar founded a new city here which remained the imperial capital for some years. He renamed it Fatehpur (city of victory) after the conquest of Gujarat in 1572. There came up in this place a masonry fort, a royal palace, the residence of the nobility, numerous mansions and gardens, a mosque, a college and a religious house. In the neighbourhood on the embankment of a big tank was built a spacious courtyard, a *minar*, and a place for the game of *chaugan*, elephant fights also taking place here.¹

The importance of Fatehpur Sikri was, however, short-lived for by the end of the sixteenth century it was abandoned by royalty because of its inferior water, unhealthy climate and for certain political reasons. There are accounts of Shah Jahan and others visiting it and offering prayers in the Jama Masjid and, according to the *Siyar-ul-Mutakhhirin*, it was here that the emperor Muhammad Shah was crowned in 1720.²

Till 1850 the tahsil headquarters was located in Fatehpur Sikri (but due to the unhealthy climate it was shifted to Kiraoli). In 1853 the population of the city was 10,136. During the struggle of 1857, two or three engagements were fought in the vicinity of the palaces, the freedom fighters who occupied the buildings on the heights fighting desperately, a number of them being killed and a few on the British side being wounded.³ In 1865 the place was constituted a municipality and continued thus till 1904 when it was reduced to the status of a notified area, its population having decreased to 7,147 in 1901. It was upgraded to a municipality in 1919. The present town is located on the slope of a rocky sandstone ridge which is over a hundred feet in height and lies to the south-west of the ruins and old buildings. It covers an area of 2,032 acres and has a population of 10,579. The majority of houses are made of brick and are assessed to taxation. A rest-house of the Archaeological Survey of India accommodates tourists. The place has a post and telegraph office, a telephone call office, two primary schools (one each for boys and girls), a junior high school, a police-station, an allopathic dispensary and a veterinary hospital. It is electrified and has its own waterworks.

¹ *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abul Fazl-i-Allami, Vol. II, Calcutta, 1949, p. 191

² Kunwar Muhammad Ashraf : *A Guide to Fatehpur Sikri*, Second Edition, 1947, p. 10

³ *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Lucknow, Vol. V, p. 911

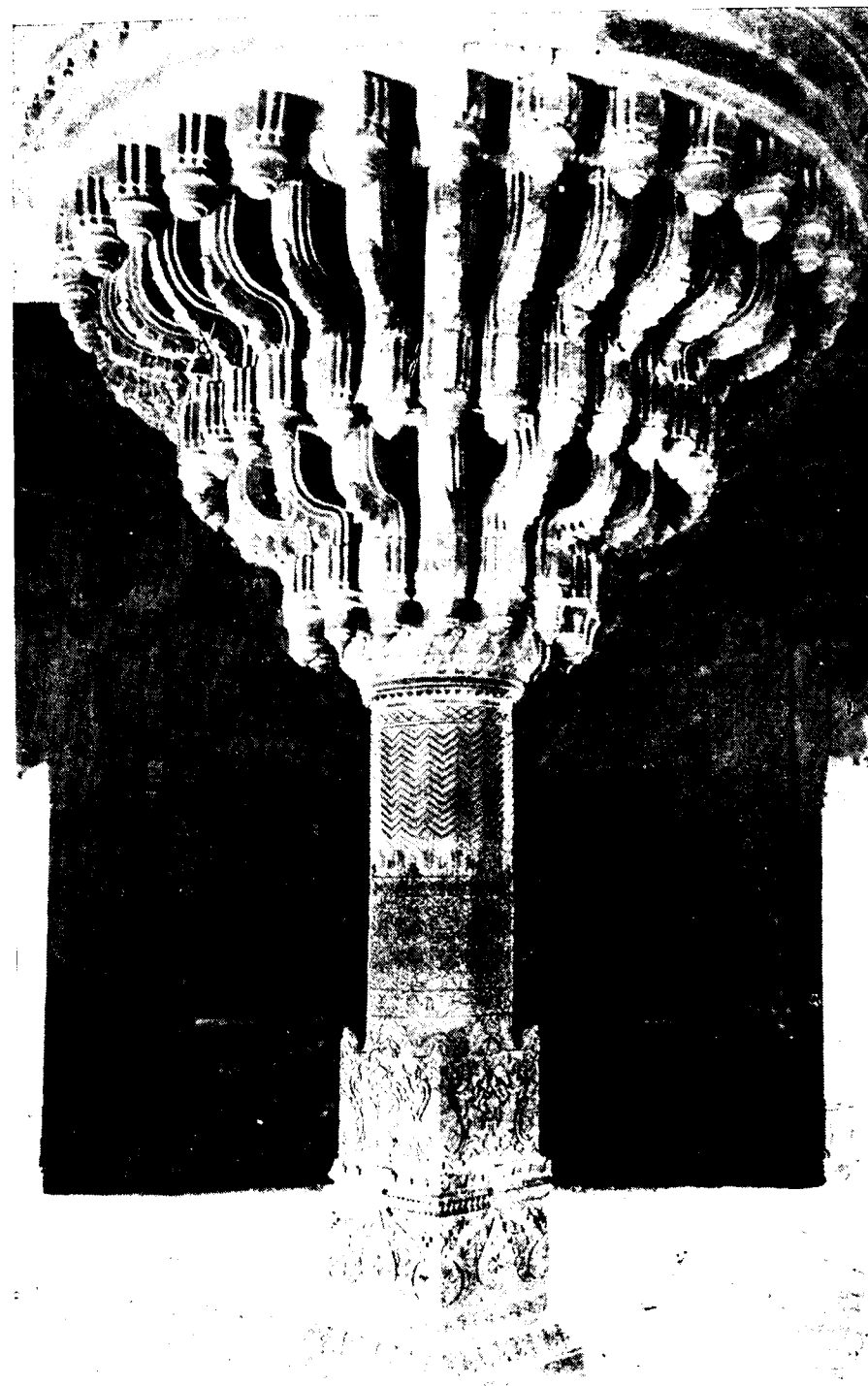
In the days of Akbar the place was famous for its handicrafts. Abul Fazl says about the cities of Agra and Fatehpur Sikri, "In these two cities under his Majesty's patronage carpets and fine stuffs are woven and numerous handicraftsmen have full occupation."¹ In the present times also durrie and carpet weaving is the principal industry. Millstone are also supplied from here to different areas. A market is held here every Saturday. Two important fairs are held here, the Kans fair (in Chaitra which draws about 5,000 persons) and the fair at the tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti where his *urs* is celebrated on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of Ramzan and *mushairas* (symposiums of Urdu poets) are arranged when thousands of people visit the *dargah* (shrine).

Fatehpur Sikri is the headquarters of a development block (in Stage I) which was opened on April 1, 1958, and covers an area of 72,875 acres (the population being 48,772) and seven *nyaya* panchayats. There is a seed store here as well as a training-centre for carpet weaving.

Historical Buildings and Monuments

With its cluster of historical buildings the town is about six miles in circumference and was surrounded by a thirty-two foot high battlemented wall (with embrasures) and nine identical gateways each flanked by massive semicircular stone bastions, that on the main road being known as the Agra gate. A fair portion of the old structures and buildings is still in existence but sections of the wall have fallen into ruins. Inside this gate, to the right, are the remains of a large court surrounded by ruined cloisters which probably formed part of the barracks for the troops or were used as a serai. Beyond this the road is flanked on either side by the ruins of a bazar. On the ridge to the right of the road there are the remains of some important buildings said to have belonged originally to Abdur Rahim, one of Akbar's prime ministers. One of these buildings a *baradari* is in a fairly good state of preservation, built of red sandstone and is surrounded by spacious verandas with sloping roofs and a central room. There are circular windows in the upper part of the roof and the whole building is ornamented with carving, the lower part of the exterior wall being covered with inlaid work in stone. Close by live a few inhabitants of the town. The road bifurcates here, the right branch going to the dak bungalow of the Archaeological Survey of India and the left, skirting the Naubat Khana gateway, leading to the heart of the ruined city.

Naubat Khana—The first building on the road coming up from the Agra gate to the modern town, about fifty yards to the east of the dak bungalow, is a triple archway called the Naubat Khana from where



Central Pillar, Diwan-i-Khas, Fatehpur Sikri
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

¹ *Ain-i-Akbari of Abul Fazl-i-Allami*, Vol. II, Calcutta, 1949, p. 191

music was played by the court musicians to announce the arrival and departure of the king on state functions. The court in front was perhaps that of the jewellers' bazar.

Taksal (Mint)—From the Naubat Khana the road leads up the hill to a large quadrangular building known as the *taksal* or mint. The court inside was surrounded by low cloisters, considerable portions of which have now disappeared.

Khazana (Treasury)—On the opposite side of the road and to the south of the mint there is a building in a dilapidated condition, known traditionally as the imperial treasury. An open court is enclosed on the eastern and southern sides by rooms, the outer walls being faced with red sandstone, the inner walls of the rooms being divided into arched recesses plastered and decorated with raised and coloured patterns.

Diwan-i-am (Hall of Public Audience)—A little further up the road there is a narrow gateway leading to the extensive hall of public audience which is enclosed by cloisters raised above the level of the quadrangle, the Diwan-i-am itself standing in the middle on the western side. It is a raised chamber, surrounded by a veranda the eastern portion of which is divided into three parts by two beautiful screens of red sandstone pierced in fine geometrical patterns; between these screens was placed the emperor's seat within sight of his subjects who were assembled in the court below. The verandas on either side were probably occupied by his nobles and courtiers.

Turkish Bath—Most of the old buildings have hammams. The water was supplied from *baolies* or wells sunk in the outskirts of the city and traces of the earthenware pipes and other heating appliances used in those days are still visible. Outside the quadrangle, against the south-western corner and adjoining the palace buildings to the east, there is a large hammam believed to have belonged to Akbar's Turkish queen. With a severe and unadorned exterior, the interior of the component sight chambers is decorated with coloured geometrical patterns.

On lower ground, to the south-east, there are some buildings in rough masonry, believed to be the residences of the hakims and royal physicians. Adjoining these buildings there is a large stone tank and another set of baths, probably belonging to the emperor himself considering the size of some of them and their elaborate designs which are in plaster.

Diwan-i-Khas (Hall of Private Audience)—A door in the western wing of the Diwan-i-am leads to another quadrangle, in the north of which stands the Diwan-i-Khas which, from the outside, appears to be double-storeyed. The roof is crowned at each corner with a cupola

resting on four slender pillars and it is surrounded by a balcony supported on carved brackets and enclosed with a low balustrade of pierced stone-work with wide overhanging eaves of red sandstone.

From the centre of the hall of audience there rises to the level of the three upper windows, a richly carved octagonal column surmounted by a large capital, the shaft of the column branching out into a series of voluted brackets carrying a circular platform from which four stone bridges with low railings of pierced stone radiate along each diagonal of the hall to meet the galleries which run along each wall.

The chamber has a carved and panelled roof and the windows are filled in with stone lattice work in beautiful geometrical patterns.

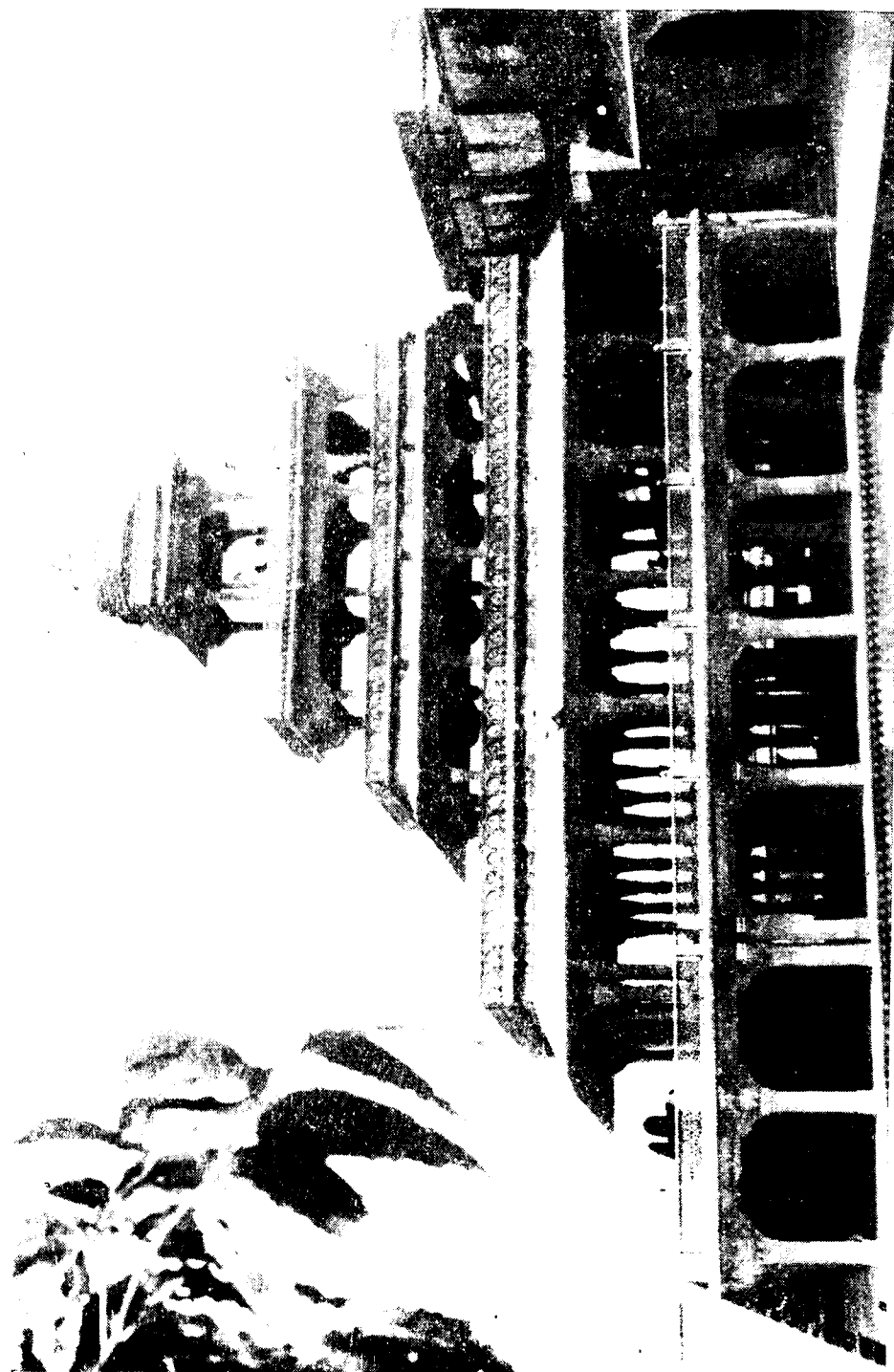
Nishatgah-i-Rammal—Near the Diwan-i-Khas, in the north-west corner of the pachisi court, there is what is known as the astrologer's seat which is said to have been meant for a Hindu astrologer. It is a raised sandstone platform about ten foot square, with a bracketed shaft at each corner, connected at the top by a stone lintel supporting a ribbed cupola. The pillars form the chief feature on account of the richly carved serpentine struts which meet below the centre of the lintel, the whole structure resembling the Jain architecture of western India of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Ankh-Michauli (Hide-and-seek)—To the west of the Diwan-i-Khas there are three rooms where Akbar is said to have played hide-and-seek with the ladies of the court. The roof is flat and carved struts resting on moulded corbels support it, its panels being ornamented by carving in high relief.

Pachisi Court—In front of the Diwan-i-Khas there is a pachisi court which is laid out in black and white squares. It has a low red sandstone seat on which the emperor is supposed to have sat when playing the game in which living persons took the place of the pieces.

Khas Mahal—Situated to the south of the pachisi court, there is a big oblong court (enclosed by spacious cloisters) which was a residential section and a school known as the girl's school. There is also a large platform here which is carried on stone columns ranged into aisles projecting to the northern and eastern sides. In the middle of the court there is a large tank (called Anup Talao or Kapur Talao) with steps leading down into the water to a stone platform crowned by a raised seat to which access is gained by four causeways. As mentioned in the *Akbarnama*, on one occasion this tank was filled with gold, silver and copper coins which, by the emperor's orders, were retrieved by any one who wanted to avail oneself of the emperor's bounty.

Turkish Sultana's House—Standing in the north-east corner of the Khas Mahal and adjoining the girl's school, there is a small single-storeyed chamber "a little architectural gem", said to be the residence of the



Panch Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

Turkish sultana. It is surrounded by a veranda and is built of red sandstone. The simplicity of its design is compensated by the richness and quality of its carved decoration as every wall is chiselled into a pattern of exquisite delicacy and refinement",¹ the panels representing jungle scenes, trees, birds and animals.

The Painted Chamber—To the south-east of the tank there is a chamber with faint traces of floral paintings on the walls—a poppy, a tulip, a rose and the flowers of the Chinese almond tree still being recognisable. Behind this chamber there is another room, traditionally known as the residence of a Hindu priest, though it is also probable that the platform projecting from its southern wall was used by the emperor for making an appearance before the people who assembled in the court below.

Khwabgah—Staircase to the south of the tank leads up to a small room which was perhaps Akbar's Khwabagh or sleeping chamber. It is surrounded by a veranda covered by a stone roof and is supported by lintels and moulded brackets, with a window in each side covered by a pierced stone screen. The stone wainscoting of the interior is divided into eight panels, each now showing only traces of painted scenes—that on the western wall depicting a flat-roofed house with people looking down from it, that on the northern wall being a boating scene. The rest of the room is decorated with inscriptions eulogising the room and its royal occupants and with frescoes, one representing "the Chinese idea of Buddha as Yamantanka condemning the enemies of Buddhism to the nether world",² another a rock cave containing an angel holding a child in its arms.

Record Chamber—To the south of Khwabgah stand office or record chamber (*dafter-khana*), a single room standing on a platform three feet above the ground and surrounded by a veranda, the roof of which is upheld by double pillars. Above the doorways there are arched windows filled in with fine tracery in red sandstone.

Hospital—The doorway on the north communicating with the pachisi court leads into a partially ruined building called the *shifakhana* or hospital. Stone partitions form twelve separate wards and the spacious veranda is covered by a flat roof (resembling that on the Turkish Sultana's house) constructed of solid slabs beautifully carved in panels on the inside and in imitation of tiling on the outside. The interior walls were once thickly plastered and coloured.

Panch Mahal—On the south of the quadrangle in which the hospital stands and overlooking the pachisi court, stands one of the most interesting

¹ Brown, P.: *Indian Architecture (The Islamic Period)*, Third Edition, p. 103

² Smith, E. V.: *The Mughal Architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri*, Part I, Allahabad, 1894, p. 7

buildings of Fatehpur Sikri—the Panch Mahal, a curiously built open-pillared pavilion of five storeys, each being smaller than the one upon which it stands and only a small kiosk, supported on four slender columns, forming the crown. The ground floor consists of a pillared hall (the roof being supported on eighty-four columns of Hindu design) which was originally divided into a series of small chambers by means of stone screens between the columns somewhat in the manner of a Buddhist *vihar* (monastery) but only a few fragments now remain of these partitions. The Panch Mahal is decorated throughout by carvings and has a door in the south-east angle leading into the Khas Mahal and a flight of steps descending to the panchisi court.

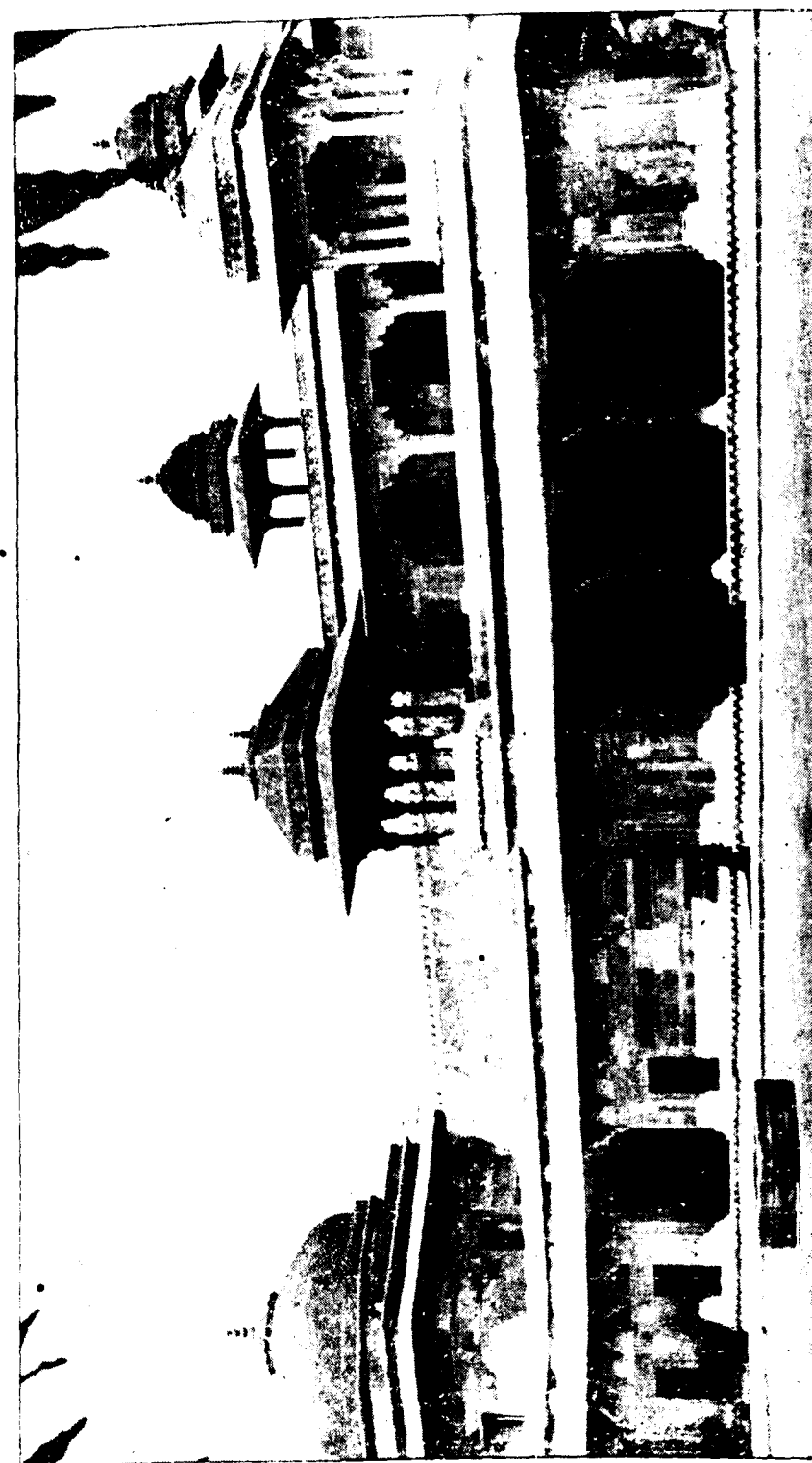
Mariam-uz-Zamani's House—To the south of Panch Mahal stands the house said to have been the residence of one of Akbar's Hindu queens (probably the daughter of the Rajput raja, Bihara Mal and Jahangir's mother), who had the title of Mariam-uz-Zamani (mother of the age). The house also known as Sunehra Makan (golden house) which stands on a platform, consists of a compact set of rooms surrounded on three sides by a veranda. "It is remarkable, however, for some of its interior embellishment, which takes the form of large mural paintings apparently of Persian subjects and executed in the manner of that country, thus representing an early phase in the development of that celebrated school of painting which flourished under the patronage of the Mughal dynasty".¹ The frescoes are said to represent some events from the *Shahnama* of Firdausi though a few of them have been considered to be of Christian origin and to depict the annunciation of the Virgin Mary and the fall of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden. Close to the house are the site of a garden, a fish-tank and a kitchen.

Jodh Bai's Palace—To the west of Khas Mahal and Mariam-uz-Zamani's house stands the palace which is said to have belonged to Jodh Bai, the daughter of Mota Raja of Jodhpur and the wife of Jahangir. Another view is that this was Akbar's own palace; still another is that it was occupied by the principal ladies of the harem.² The whole plan of the building is based on the mediaeval Hindu style of western India with marked absence of arches, free use of the lintel, features like the bell and chain ornaments, birds carved in stone and heavy serpentine brackets. There are many other interesting details in the composition of this building, such as the application of blue glazed tiles to some of the roofs and cupolas, the ceiling of an upper room being in the form of a wagon-vault with groins, a distinct departure from the almost universal constructional system of the beam and bracket.³

¹ Brown, P.: *Indian Architecture (The Islamic Period)*, p. 103

² Fuhrer, A.: *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, All. habad, 1891, p. 71

³ Brown, P.: *Indian Architecture (The Islamic Period)*, Third Edition, p. 103



Jodh Bai's Palace, Fatehpur Sikri
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

A simple but well-proportioned entrance, with a guard-house on the left, leads to a large open quadrangle on the four sides of which are suites of single-storeyed rooms with double-storeyed blocks in the centre and domed ones at the corners to break the sky-line, the roof in between forming open promenades. The rooms in the corners of the upper storey have windows with hooded balconies, the cemented domes being ornamented with large beautifully carved roselets in stucco. The building opposite to the entrance formed a private prayer room and the room in the upper storey in the north is said to have been used as a dining-room; its walls are panelled after the style then current in England. A doorway from it leads into a large apartment on the north (overlooking Mariam's garden) known as Hawa Mahal (palace of the winds) which is enclosed by open red sandstone screens.

Other appendages to the building are a viaduct leading past Mariam's garden towards the Hathipol or elephant gate of the palace, private baths (including a Turkish bath) and a stone tank in the central courtyard which is said to have contained a *tulsi* (basil) plant.

Stables—There is inside the seraglio a series of structures, seventeen bays lengthwise and three widthwise, the purpose of which is not clearly known. It appears that when the citadel was abandoned by Akbar these buildings were used as stables by the garrison though there is no evidence to show that they were used for this purpose by Akbar. To the west of Jodh Bai's palace there are the camel stables and beyond these the horse stables which are ranged round three sides of an open yard having fifty-five large compartments in which the bays were once separated by stone screens that are no longer in existence.

Birbal's House—To the north-west of Jodh Bai's palace stands the building known as the house of Birbal (Akbar's minister and the Hindi poet laureate), said to have been built about 1572 by him for his daughter. The building is double-storeyed and has four square rooms and two porches on the ground floor and two rooms with open terraces (originally enclosed by screens) on the upper floor. The architecture is a blend of the Hindu and Muslim styles; the exterior facades as well as the walls inside are minutely and lavishly carved and the rich character of the cave brackets is remarkable. It remains one of the most characteristic of Akbar's buildings in Fatehpur Sikri.

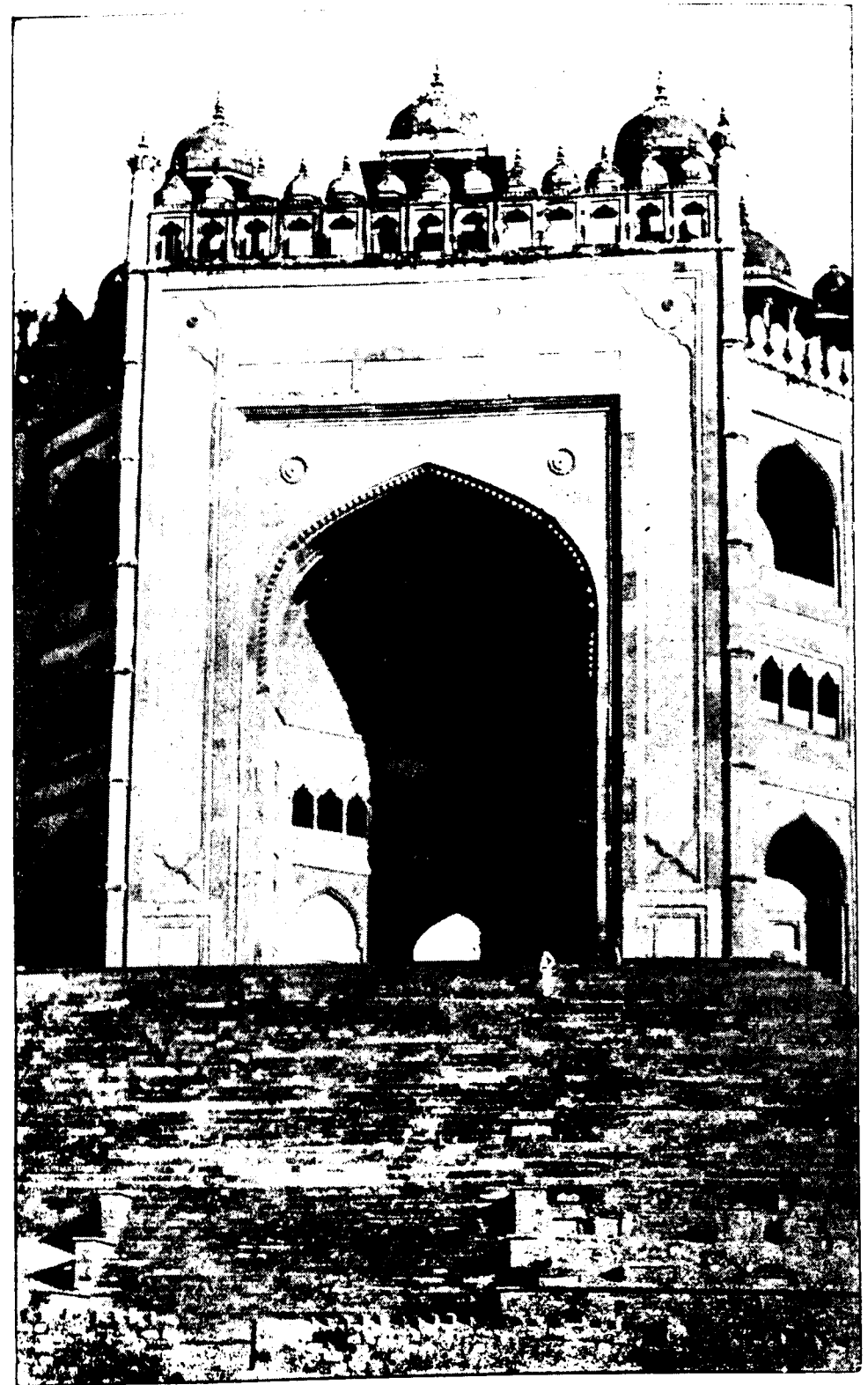
Nagina Masjid—This mosque is situated to the west of the viaduct mentioned before and was set apart for the ladies of the court. It is divided into aisles by slender sandstone pillars connected by pointed arches some of which are carved with floral ornaments.

Other interesting structures are the waterworks and a tank from which water was distributed to the different parts of the palace by means of conduits, traces of which can still be seen; Hathipol or the elephant

gate (fragments of which still remain) so called because of two colossal stone elephants flanking the gateway, their trunks interlacing over the keystone of the arch; the Kabutar-khana (pigeon-house) roofed by a dome and probably used as a magazine; the Sangin Burj, a great bastion (said to have been the commencement of the fortifications planned by Akbar but given up in deference to the wishes of Shaikh Salim Chishti) faced with wrought sandstone, its roof surrounded by battlements with hooded machicolations; the serai (now in a dilapidated condition) built of red sandstone (coated with plaster) consisting of an extensive court and chambers in addition to a two-storeyed gateway ornamented with delicate cut-plaster work; the Hiran Minar, a sixty-six feet high tower of red sandstone rising from an octagonal platform with a top crowned by a huge honeycombed capital having a perforated stone railing round it, said to be the place from where Akbar used to fire at game driven up for the purpose or to mark the spot where his favourite elephant was buried or from where the ladies of the court witnessed tournaments.

Jama Masjid—On the ridge and to the south-west of the palace, there is a large enclosure containing the shrine of Shaikh Salim Chishti and the mosque called Jama Masjid. The mosque, which overlooks a courtyard with a sanctuary in the west, has a large dome in the middle and a smaller one in each wing, with ranges of pillared and domed kiosks all along the parapets. It is divided into three main portions: a square domed chamber and a long pillared hall on either side. There are galleries for ladies at the ends, reached by staircases. Each hall is again divided into three parts with a chapel in the middle and an isle of three bays formed by rows of stately pillars on either side. A decorated archway, almost covering the central dome, towers seventy feet high. It was built in 1571 and is considered to rank amongst the largest mosques of its kind in the country. The chronogram above the main arch indicates that it deserves the same reverence that is given to the mosque at Mecca. This sanctuary is embellished with a diversity of patterns, the carved, painted and inlaid ornamentation applied to the fabric being such as if the artists had taken as their model the pages of an exquisitely illuminated manuscript and enlarged these with their jewelled geometry of line and colour to enrich the spaces on the walls.¹

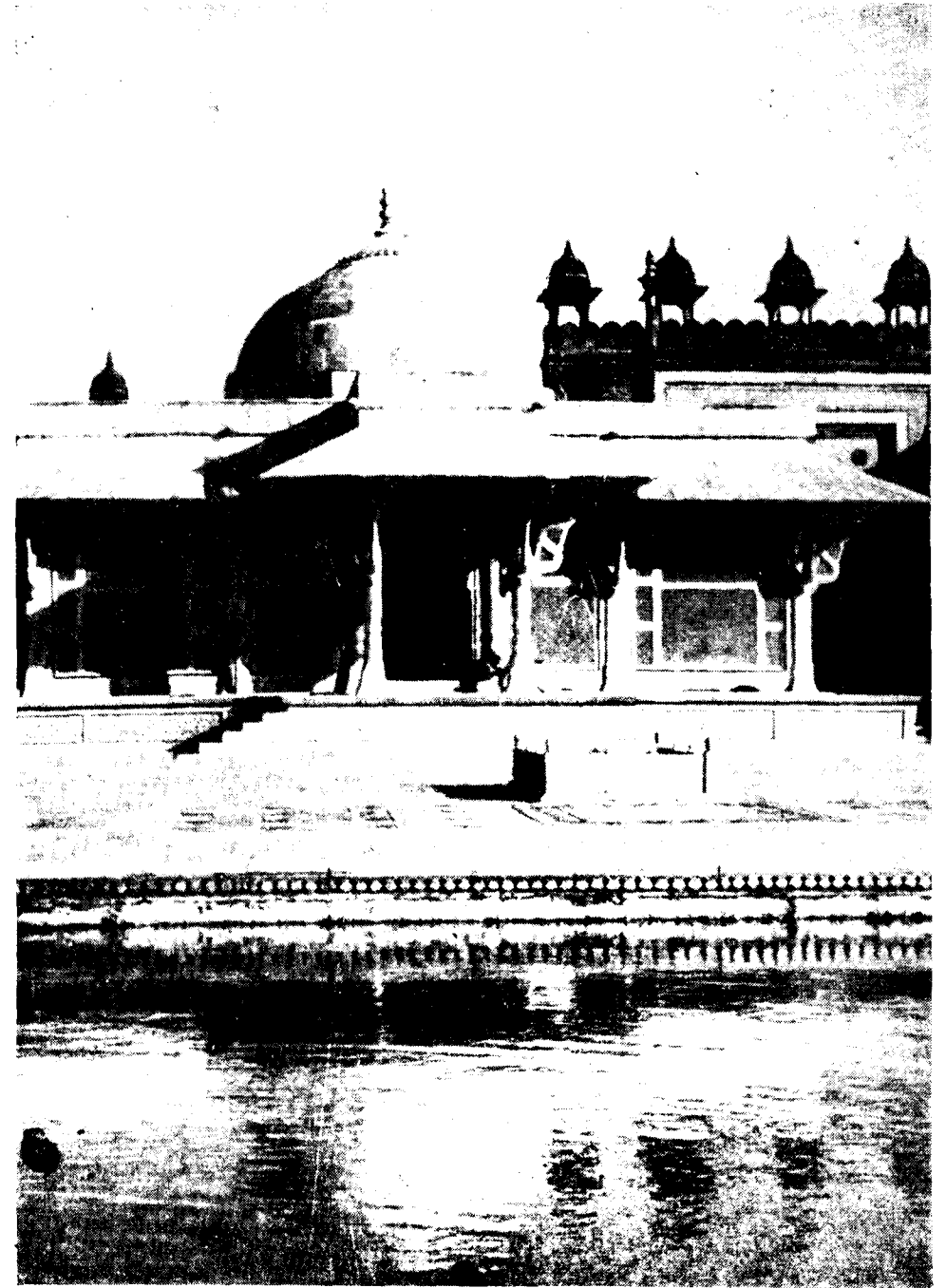
Buland Darwaza—The lofty gateway on the southern side of the great quadrangle containing the palaces and towering high over them was built by Akbar in 1601 A.D. to commemorate his conquests in the Deccan, as revealed by a long inscription in bold Arabic characters on the archway. The gateway rises from a flight of steps and a terrace forty-two feet high, the entire height from the roadway below being 176 feet. The front of the gateway is in the form of a semi-octagonal bay; behind the great central arch there is a portico (roofed by a half-dome) having three



Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri

[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

¹. Brown, P. : *Indian Architecture (The Islamic Period)*, p. 104



Shaikh Salim Chishti's Tomb, Fatehpur Sikri
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

entrances, the largest called the horse-shoe gate owing to the many horse-shoes of sick animals affixed to it in the belief that they would recover due to the intercession of Shaikh Salim Chisti. The half-dome of the recess is carried down to the ground in the form of a half-decagon and by skilful manipulation of these five surfaces "the crescendo of the great alcove above has been properly related to the diminuendo of the man-height doorway at the base. Crowning the whole of the facade is a perforated parapet behind which there is a range of kiosks."¹ The rear portion of the gateway is designed to be in full accord with the arches and colonnades of the interior of the mosque. A flight of fifty-six steps leads up to the gateway. "It is a work of great force, especially when viewed from the ground below, as then it presents an appearance of aspiring and overwhelming strength without being weighty and pretentious".² The fabric of the gateway is of red sandstone, relieved by carving and discreet inlaying of white marble. The outer facade, which is of rectangular formation, provides ample space for a continuous ornamental inscription typical of Islamic architecture and contains the following message: 'Jesus son of Mary (on whom be peace) said: The world is a bridge pass over it; but build no house upon it. Who hopes for an hour, hopes for eternity. The world is an hour. Spend it in prayer, for the rest is unseen.'³

Outside the gateway and a short distance to the west, is a huge octagonal *baoli* or well about thirty-three feet in diameter, which is approached by two flights of stone steps leading down to an archway, the floor of which is on a level with the water. Local divers are ready to demonstrate their skill for a small consideration by diving into the well from the parapet of the mosque, eighty feet above the height of the well.

King's Gate—On the eastern side of the quadrangle containing the Jama Masjid and Shaikh Salim Chishi's tomb there is a gateway known as the Badshahi or King's gate as the emperor used to pass through it daily on his way to the mosque and the tomb. It is half-hexagonal in shape and about forty-three feet high, having arched recesses with panels of raised tracery of geometrical designs surrounded above by narrow bands of inlaid ornament in red sandstone and white marble.

Shaikh Salim Chisti's Tomb—Within the quadrangle and opposite to the Buland Darwaza there stands a renowned architectural cameo—the mausoleum of the saint "the perfect example of that synthesis of Saracen and Indian architectural styles which was the life's work of this great emperor".⁴ Begun perhaps in sandstone but refashioned in marble, it is built on a square platform three feet high, with a portico on the

¹ Brown, P.: *Indian Architecture (The Islamic Period)*, p. 105

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Goswami, A. *Glimpses of Mughal Architecture*, 1959, p. V

south and is surrounded by a veranda enclosed by screens of white marble exquisitely pierced in different geometrical patterns. A sixteen-foot square chamber contains the cenotaph, the real tomb being beneath it in the crypt, the entrance to which has been blocked up. The building is surmounted by a red sandstone dome covered on the outside with marble with which the interior walls are also lined and above this they are made of red sandstone finished off in cement polished to imitate marble, the underside of the cupola being unadorned but usually covered by a suspended pall of rich colth. The cenotaph is protected by a large wooden canopy or baldachine inlaid with mother-of-pearl set in beautiful iridescent geometrical designs. The floor of the chamber is inlaid with marble mosaic of different colours and the walls are covered with floral paintings which were restored in 1836 with insufficient regard for the originals. The pillars of the porch and veranda are remarkable, having brackets or struts (supporting the beams which carry wide marble eaves), each consisting of a long shaped volute with the spaces between the curves filled in with perforated foliations, the whole having more the appearance of carved ivory than chiselled marble. Over the head of the door is a gilded Persian inscription in *naksh* characters recording the praises of the saint and his death in 979 A. H. (1572 A. D.).

The shrine is still held in great veneration by Muslims and Hindus alike and the bars of the marble screens surrounding the tomb are tied with numerous small pieces of cloth or thread, votive offerings by the childless who come here to seek the intercession of the saint.

There are several other tombs in the quadrangle which was also the *zanana rauza* or the burial place of his descendants.

Houses of Faizi and Abul Fazl—Abutting on the north-west side of the mosque are houses of Faizi, the poet laureate, and Abul Fazl (his brother) who was the historian of Akbar's court and one of his intimate friends. Tradition assigns the first on the east to Abul Fazl and the second to Faizi. Both stand within a few feet of each other inside a walled enclosure and are built of red sandstone but are devoid of any architectural interest.

To the north lie a triangular building called Samusa Mahal and the ruins of several baths and residences with traces of ornamental decoration in plaster on the walls and ceilings.

Stone-cutters' Mosque—To the ridge on the west of the Jama Masjid there is a small mosque which is said to have been built, before the foundation of Akbar's city, for Shaikh Salim Chishti by some stone-cutters. The mosque contains a cell which, according to tradition, conceals the cave in which the saint originally lived. It is jealously guarded, entry being restricted.

The Lake—At the foot of the ridge, where the stone-cutters' mosque stands, there was an artificial lake bounded by a high embankment which acted as a dam for the waters of the Utangan. The water from the lake was raised for the waterworks by means of a series of Persian wheels.

Other buildings—In and around Fatehpur Sikri the other buildings worth mentioning are the tomb of Musa (an uncle of Shaikh Salim Chishti) and another of his daughter; the mosque and tomb, with stone screens of somewhat unusual design said to be those of Baha-ud-din, the overseer of Akbar's city works; an *Idgah* and a large cemetery on the Nasirabad road; a few tombs and many houses and *baradaris*; a pillared pavilion, including the Khush-khana; Hara Mahal; and Shaikh Firuz Mahal. During 1957-58, archaeological excavations near the rest-house brought to light the stone head of a Buddha of typical mottled Mathura sandstone.¹ Around Fatehpur Sikri many fragments of mediaeval Brahmanical and Jain images and a few structural remains survive, which are objects of local worship.

Firozabad (pargana and tahsil Firozabad)

Situated in Lat. 27° 9' N. and Long. 78° 23' E., and the headquarters of a tahsil, Firozabad is a town of considerable importance, second only to Agra (in the district) from which it lies eastwards at a distance of twenty-six miles and to which it is connected both by rail and road. Metalled roads also go to Shikohabad, Mainpuri and Kotla. A private bus service runs to Kotla and Government Roadways buses ply on the first two routes. The town lies on the main Delhi-Mughalsarai line of the Northern Railway linking it to Aligarh in the north and Delhi in the north-west and Etawah, Kanpur and Allahabad in the east.

It is said that this place dates from the time of Akbar, the story being that Raja Todar Mal stopped at the village of Asafabad, south-east of this town (when he was returning from a pilgrimage in 1566) where he was insulted by the local inhabitants whereupon the emperor ordered Firoz Khwaja (a eunuch of the court) to destroy the old town and build a new one, which was named Firozabad. The founder died there and was buried in a tomb made of white marble which stands by the side of the road going to Agra. A huge tank constructed of red sandstone and a masonry (situated about three miles west of the city on the Agra road) known as Raja-ka-Tal, commemorates the visit of Raja Todar Mal. An interesting feature of the tank is an unfrequented stone temple (dedicated to several Hindu deities) which is situated in the middle of the tank and is approached by a narrow causeway. Another local tradition asserts that the town was founded by a Sufi saint of the reign of Firozshah Tughluq whose *khanqah*, known as Dargah Sufi Sahib, still exists on the banks of the

¹ *Indian Archaeology 1957-58—A Review*, (New Delhi, 1958), p. 69

Yamuna and is the sight of an annual pilgrimage by the Muslims. Most of the structure is of modern construction except for the foundations and the stairs leading to the main building which are very old. Other antiquities of the place are the Jami Masjid (situated in Bazar Sadar) which is well worth a visit. It was built about the year 1682. The upper storey has been renovated, the architectural pattern of the minarets being much the same as those of the Jama Masjid at Agra. There is also an old mosque in *muhalla* Katra which is attributed to the period of Sher Shah Suri and is known to the local people as the Shahi mosque. Among the structures raised by the Hindus is a temple dedicated to Hanuman which was built by the Marathas about 200 years ago. Another is the Mahadeo temple built by the Brahmana banker, Maha Singh Hundiwala, after whom the *muhalla* in which the temple is situated is named Hundiawala. Other temples of note are the temple of Ram Chand (built by Dadi Chand, a Brahmana) and that of Radha Mohan (built by Bansidhar Gosain). There are numerous Jain temples in the city but only one situated in Bazar Khas, which is known as the Digambar Jain temple, is of some archaeological interest. The place was the headquarters of a tahsil under the Marathas and it continued to have this status when it passed into British hands.

The population of the town has expanded from 15,849 in 1901 to 98,611 in 1961, the increase probably being due to the development of the glass-bangle industry for which this place is famous all over the country, the bangles being exported even to foreign countries.

Firozabad has a municipal board and covers an area of 1,260 acres. It has the amenities of electricity and piped water-supply, the former being managed by a private company and the latter by the municipal board. It has two degree colleges, eight intermediate colleges, three junior high schools, thirty-four primary schools, four *maktabs* and a Sanskrit *pathshala*. There are in the place an inspection house of the public works department and six dharmshalas. It also has a sub-post-office with a public call office, a police-station with five police outposts and a modern hospital including a T. B. sanatorium. Two fairs are held here every year, the Ramlila fair in Asvina and the Digambar Jain fair in Chaitra when exhibitions are also held, each attracting gatherings of about a lakh of persons.

Firozabad is the headquarters of a development block which is in the Shadow stage.

Iradatnagar (pargana and tahsil Kheragarh)

The village lies in Lat. 26° 58' N. and Long. 78° 3' E., on the banks of the river Khari, sixteen miles south of Agra with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. It is fourteen miles east of Kheragarh to which it is linked by a road which crosses the national highway at Saiyan. An unmetalled road also goes to Shamshabad six miles away in tahsil Fatehabad.

Iradatnagar was the headquarters of a tahsil when the Jats and Marathas held sway in this region as also under the British till 1878 when the tahsil was split up and divided into the tahsils of Fatehabad and Kheragarh.

The population of this village is 1,110 and the lands cover an area of 281 acres of which 201 are cultivated. The land revenue is assessed at Rs 1,315.91. The place has a police-station, a post-office, a dhamshala, two primary schools (one each for boys and girls), a junior high school and a higher secondary school. Two fairs are held here: the Gangaur fair on the third day of the bright half of Chaitra and the Kundi fair on the tenth day of the bright half of Bhadra, the gathering at each being about 8,000 persons. It is within the Saiyan development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

Jagner (pargana and tahsil Kheragarh)

Jagner is a town of some importance situated amidst picturesque surroundings, between the Kiwar Nadi (on which there is a bridge of stone slabs) and the Gwalbaba hills, in Lat. 26° 51' N. and Long. 77° 36' E. It is thirty-four miles south-west of Agra on the road to Tanpur and is fifteen miles south-west of the tahsil headquarters. Buses ply between this place and Agra and it is also connected with Richchaha.

The name of this place, formerly known as Unchwan Khera, is ascribed to a Brahmana called Jagbasi; another derivation ascribes it to a Panwar Rajput, Jagnal, of the sixteenth century, as stated in an inscription dated Samvat 1629 (1572 A. D.) in a ruined fort here. A third tradition says that Raja Jagan, a contemporary of Prithviraj Chauhan of Delhi, founded this place. The Jat rulers, Suraj Mal, built a rock-cut tank near the town. Another tank, now silted up, was built by Alivardi Khan during Akbar's times. The place was the headquarters of a tahsil during the Jat and Maratha occupations. To the north-east are a brick built market-place and a serai, both dating from about 1861. Beyond these there is, on the top of a hill, the temple of Gwalbaba (a local saint) which is approached by a flight of steps.

In 1961 the population was 1,791, the lands covering an area of 3,523 acres including 2,199 cultivated acres. The revenue is assessed at Rs 7,595.79. A weekly market is held every Thursday.

The place has a post-office with facilities for telephoning, a dak bungalow belonging to the Antarin Zila Parishad, an inspection house belonging to the irrigation department, a junior high school and a high school. It also has a State allopathic dispensary, a child welfare and maternity centre, a primary health centre, a cattle pound and an artificial insemination centre for cattle. A fair is held near the Gwalbaba temple on the full-moon day of Bhadra every year and draws a crowd of 3,000 to 4,000 persons.

It is the headquarters of a development block which was opened on October 2, 1956, and is in Stage I. The block has an area of 72,631 acres, a population of 38,554 and has five *nyaya* panchayats within it.

Jaitpur Kalan (pargana and tahsil Bah)

This village is situated in Lat. 26° 50' N. and Long. 78° 42' E., on the metalled road coming from Agra. It is fifty-one miles east of the district headquarters and about seven miles south-east of the tahsil headquarters. There is a private bus service to Agra and Bah.

Two and a half miles south-east of this place (within the confines of the river Chambal) lies the desolate village of Hatkant which was once an important place being the headquarters of the Bhadauria rulers. The ravined nature of the neighbouring area caused it to become a haunt of freebooters in the past. In 1265 Rajju Raut, a Bhadauria raja, established his rule in Hatkant after killing the Meo rebel chiefs, Kanhaiya and Hatiya. The Bhadaurias had a strong masonry fort here which is not in existence now. Sikandar Lodi went to the place himself to quell the Bhadaurias in 1505. Again in 1559, when the Bhadaurias became more turbulent, Akbar sent his foster-brother, Adham Khan, to suppress them. Hatkant was the headquarters of a pargana in the time of Akbar. In the disturbance of 1857, Ganga Singh, a dacoit attacked the police post at Hatkant and killed the official in charge. He was overpowered by an armed force of European and Sikh soldiers.¹ There is a government trigonometrical survey mark in Hatkant at an elevation of 576 feet, which is maintained by the Survey of India.

The population of Jaitpur Kalan was 1,322 in 1961. The village covers an area of 808 acres of which 678 are cultivated. The chief means of irrigation are tube-wells and masonry wells. The village lands are assessed at Rs 3,863.41 as land revenue. Biweekly markets are held on Sundays and Thursdays. The village has a homoeopathic and Unani dispensary, a junior high school, a primary school, a dharamsala and a police-station.

It is the headquarters of a block of the same name and is in the Shadow stage. The block has a population of 52,680, an area of 76,221 acres and includes seven *nyaya* panchayats.

Jajau (pargana and tahsil Kheragarh)

The village lies in Lat. 26° 55' N. and Long. 77° 55' E., close to the Agra-Bombay highway, twenty miles south-east of the district headquarters. It is ten miles from Kheragarh with which it is connected by a metalled road and by another kutchra road only seven miles in length. Jajau railway station, on the Agra-Jhansi section of the Central Railways, is a mile

¹ *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Lucknow, Volume V, p. 916

and a half from the village. A bus service is available from here to Agra but the connection for Kheragarh is made at Saiyan, two and a half miles away.

The village is said to be of considerable antiquity but it came into prominence only in 1707 when, to celebrate his victory over his brother Azam, Muazzam (Aurangzeb's son), built a big serai here with an elevated gateway of red sandstone surmounted by domes and a *chhatri* and also a mosque of sandstone with an Arabic inscription on a marble slab to the west of the serai. The population of the place was 3,030 in 1961. The total area is 2,737 acres of which 1,933 are cultivated. Sugar-cane is the most important crop that is grown here. The land revenue is Rs 9,966.57 and wells and canals are the main source of irrigation.

The place has a post-office, a dak bungalow (belonging to the Central public works department) and a primary school. Jajau is within the Saiyan development block (which is in Stage I) and the *nyaya* panchayat of the same name.

Kachaura (pargana and tahsil Bah)

Kachaura lies in Lat. 26° 51' N. and Long. 78° 49' E., and is on the right bank of the Yamuna. It is fifty-seven miles east of Bah and the metalled road which goes from Agra to Etawah runs through it and crosses the river by a ferry which is on the borders of the village and serves the traffic bound for Bateshwar, Jara and Nawagawan. The ruins of an old fort, built by a raja of Bhadawan, are to be found here.

The village had a population of 1,661 in 1961. Out of a total area of 2,788 acres, 1,372 acres are cultivated. Irrigation is done mostly from wells. The revenue is assessed at Rs 6,110.90. It has a primary school.

The village falls within the Chitra *nyaya* panchayat and is in the development block of Jaitpur Kalan which is in the Shadow stage.

Kagarol (pargana and tahsil Kheragarh)

Kagarol lies in Lat. 27° 1' N. and Long. 77° 51' E., sixteen miles south-west of Agra on the Agra-Tantpur metalled road. It is connected by an unmetalled road to Kheragarh (which is six miles away to the north) and by another to Achnera.

The village is said to be of considerable antiquity and is built on a mound where there are the remains of a ruined fort. The name of the place owes its origin to the combined names of Khangar (a raja) and his son Rol, the founder of the place. Not far away from the village there is the tomb of Sheikh Ambar which is popularly known as Barah Khamba because of its twelve pillars, which are surmounted by a dome. This fine building is of red stone, is built in the Fatchpur Sikri style and is said to have been erected on the ruins of a tank.

The population in 1961 was 5,018. The total area is 3,139 acres of which 2,903 acres are cultivated. One of the important crops is sugarcane and wells and canals are the principal means of irrigation. A market is held here every Monday.

It has a post-office, an inspection house (belonging to the irrigation department), two primary schools (one for boys and one for girls), a junior high school, a government allopathic dispensary, a child welfare and maternity centre and a cattle pound.

Kagarol is included in the Kheragarh development block which is in Stage II and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

Karahra (pargana and tahsil Kivaoli)

The village lies in Lat. 27° 6' N. and Long. 77° 51' E. and is twelve miles south-west of Agra and four miles south-east of the taluk headquarters with which it is connected by a kutchra road.

During the Jat and Maratha occupations, the place was the headquarters of a pargana which was broken up after the British conquest. In 1961 this village had a population of 2,257. The total area is 1,971 acres, the cultivated area being 1,811 acres. Sugarcane is one of the important crops of the place, the land revenue being Rs 11,185.61. Markets are held every Monday and Thursday. Karahra has a post office, a primary school and a junior high school. The Kans Mela is held on the ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra every year and is attended by about a thousand persons.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and is within the Stage II development block of Akola.

Khanda (pargana and tahsil Etmadpur)

Khanda is a large village lying in Lat. 29° 22' N. and Long. 78° 40' E. in the north of the district, close to the border of the district of Mathura. Unmetalled roads connect it with Agra, Jalesar (district Etah) and the Barhan railway station which lies about three miles to the south-east of the village. With a population of 5,626, it covers an area of 2,837 acres including 2,593 acres which are cultivated and is assessed to a revenue of Rs 18,878.69. It has a post office, a dak bungalow (maintained by the irrigation department), a primary school, a junior high school and a panchayat ghar. Markets are held here twice a week on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The village has a *nyaya* panchayat and is included in the development block of Khandauli which is in the Shadow stage.

Khandauli (pargana and tahsil Etmadpur)

Khandauli lies in Lat. 27° 19' N. and Long. 78° 21' E., close to the border of district Mathura (about ten miles north of Agra), on the state highway running from Agra to Aligarh on which Government Roadways

buses ply. Another short metalled road connects it with Semra on the north-east and an unmetalled road goes to Etmadpur which is about eleven miles to the south-east.

In the days of Akbar, Khandauli formed part of the *mahal* of Haveli Agra, being a *tappa* named Kabul Khind. The present name owes its origin to Khandel Singh who rebuilt it after its destruction by the Marathas. There are also some ruins of old Mughal buildings in the village. After the British conquest it became a tahsil and was attached to district Etah, being restored to Agra finally in 1832. The headquarters of the tahsil remained at Khandauli till 1851 when it was shifted to Etmadpur.

The village, with a population of 2,031, covers an area of 691 acres (assessed at Rs 15,971.82), 511 acres being under the plough. A small fair is held here annually in the month of Asvina. The village has a panchayat-ghar, a police station, a post office, a primary school, a junior high school and a dispensary.

Khandauli is the headquarters of a development block which is in the Shadow stage. The block covers an area of 55,212 acres, has a population of 73,168 and comprises eight *nyaya* panchayats.

Kheragarh (pargana and tahsil Kheragarh)

The headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, the village stands on the left bank of the river Yamuna, eighteen miles south-west of Agra in Lat. 26° 56' N. and Long. 77° 19' E. A kutchra road, four and a half miles long, joins the Agra-Etmadpur road at Nagla Kamal. Saiyan, seven miles to the west, is connected with this place by a pakka road. There is a regular Government Roadways bus service from here to Agra.

The place stands on a large and ancient mound which is said to be the remains of an ancient structure of bricks, hence the name Kheragarh. The early history of the place is obscure but under the Marathas and the Jats it was the headquarters of a tahsil. In early British times it was amalgamated with tahsil Sarendhi but in 1812 it again became the tahsil headquarters.

The population of the place was 2,115 in 1961 and 607 acres of its total area of 815 acres are cultivated. The land revenue is Rs 3,131.58. Canals and wells are the principal means of irrigation. A market is held here on Wednesdays and Sundays.

The place has a post office, a dak bungalow (belonging to the Amritsar Zila Parishad), two chamsalas, a primary school, two junior high schools (one for boys and the other for girls), a *maktab*, an allopathic hospital, a child welfare and maternity centre, a family planning centre and a police station.

A fair, known as 'Dauji-ka-mela', is held here on the full-moon day of Chaitra every year in honour of the deity enshrined in the local temple of Dauji.

Kheragarh is the headquarters of a development block in Stage II which was opened on October 2, 1953. The block has a population of 52,849, an area of 62,448 acres and has nine *nyaya* panchayats within it.

Kiraoli (pargana and tahsil Kiraoli)

Kiraoli, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 27° 8' N. and Long. 77° 47' E., fifteen miles west of Agra on the metalled road running from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri. Another metalled road connects the place *via* Achnera with Bharatpur in Rajasthan. A kutchha road goes as far as Kagarol. The village has a railway station on the Agra-Bayana section of the Western Railway.

The place acquired importance in 1850 when the tahsil headquarters was shifted to it from Fatehpur Sikri. The population of the place was 2,302 in 1961. It is included in the revenue village of Puramana, the area of which is 1,077 acres. Canals and wells are the main sources of irrigation. Markets are held here on Thursdays and Sundays.

The place has a sub-post-office with a public call office, an intermediate college, two Basic primary schools (one each for boys and girls) and a government Ayurvedic dispensary. There is a dak bungalow in the village of Puramana, a mile from here. Two fairs are held here every year, the Kars Mela on the ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra and Phuldol on the second day of the dark half of Chaitra, each attracting a gathering of about 4,500 persons.

Kiraoli is the headquarters of a development block (which is in the Shadow stage) and that of a *nyaya* panchayat of the name of Puramana.

Kotla (pargana and tahsil Firozabad)

Kotla is situated in Lat. 27° 17' N. and Long. 78° 28' E., thirty miles from Agra and ten miles from the tahsil headquarters on the pakka road coming from Firozabad, on which private buses operate.

The village was founded by Kotal Khan in 1500 and was later taken over by Shital Shah, whose son was given the title of raja by Aurangzeb.

With a population of 1,372 in 1961 it has a total area of 120 acres, the cultivated area being 333 acres and the land revenue Rs 2,245.21. Markets are held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays and also three annual fairs, the Ramfala fair in Asvina, a Jain fair in Chaitra and the Jakhaia fair in Magha, the attendance at the first two fairs being 8,000 and 4,000 respectively and 1,000 at the third. The place has a post-office, a girls' school, two dharmshalas and a dispensary which is run by the Antarim Zila Parishad.

Kotla is the headquarters of *nyaya* panchayat and of a development block (running in the Shadow stage) which covers an area of 75,502 acres and has a population of 61,135 and nine *nyaya* panchayats.

Ladu Khara (pargana and tahsil Kheragarh)

This is a fairly large village in Lat. 26° 55' N. and Long. 77° 59' E., twenty-two miles south of Agra and is approachable *via* Saiyan by a kutchha road four miles long, half of which is metalled. Kheragarh is eleven miles from this place *via* Saiyan.

The population of the village was 3,464 in 1961. Out of a total area of 2,373 acres 2,153 acres are cultivated. The land revenue is Rs 12,434.24. Canals and wells are the principal source of irrigation. A market is held here every Wednesday.

The village contains a post-office, a primary school, a junior high school, a dharmshala and a child welfare and maternity centre. It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and is included within the Saiyan development block which is in Stage I.

Laramada (pargana and tahsil Agra)

The village of Laramada is situated in Lat. 27° 10' N. and Long. 78° 3' E., about six miles to the west of Agra city and about four furlongs off the Agra-Fatehpur Sikri provincial highway with which it is connected by a kutchha road. The village, with a population of 888, covers an area of 1,048 acres, including a cultivated area of 947 acres, and is assessed at Rs 6,420.95. The main sources of irrigation are canals and wells. The cultivators have constructed four masonry wells and have installed thirteen Persian wheels bringing nineteen more acres of land under irrigation. 71 per cent of the families are members of the village co-operative which also has a co-operative marketing society. The adoption of improved practices of production has increased the agricultural produce per acre from eight to twelve maunds in the case of wheat and from ten to twelve maunds in that of *bajra*. Most of the lanes in the village are paved with bricks. Sanitary wells for drinking-water, smokeless fireplaces for cooking purposes, properly ventilated houses, pakka drains, soakage pits, etc., are features of improved living in the village.

There are in the village a *gaon sabha*, a *gaon* panchayat, a youth club, a community centre (where recreation programmes are organised twice a month), a community radio and a library. Adult literacy classes are also held regularly. There is a women's welfare centre where instruction is given in knitting, weaving, embroidery and tailoring and which also runs a Bal Wadi or children's class.

The village is included in the Bichpuri development block and the *nyaya* panchayat of Hasanpur.

Malpura (pargana and tahsil Agra)

Seven miles south-west of Agra on the metalled road to Kheragarh, Malpura is situated in Lat. 27° 7' N. and Long. 77° 56' E. Buses are available to and from the district headquarters.

Malpura was the headquarters of a pargana under Jat rule. It has an old *chhatra* and the ruins of a fort.

The place had a population of 3,203 in 1961. The total area is 1,294 acres and the cultivated area is 1,090 acres. Canals are the principal means of irrigation and the revenue is assessed at Rs 4,810.67.

This village has a police-station, a post-office, two primary schools (one for boys and one for girls), a junior high school and an Ayurvedic dispensary.

It is included in the Akola development block which is in Stage II and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

Midhakur (pargana and tahsil Agra)

Situated in Lat. 27° 9' N. and Long. 77° 52' E., this place is ten miles south-west of Agra on the metalled road going to Fatchpur Sikri and has a railway station on the Agra-Bayana section of the Western Railway. Buses to and from the district headquarters are available.

It has been the scene of two battles – one fought in 1515 between Islam Shah and his brother, Adil Shah, and the other between Hemu and Ibrahim Shah Suri in 1555 A. D. To the south-west of this place there are the ruins of a small fortress. The village, which was the headquarters of a *tappa*, became a pargana under the Jats.

In 1961 the population was 4,591. The area is 1,929 acres, of which 1,677 acres are cultivated. Canals are the chief means of irrigation. The village is assessed to a revenue of Rs 12,232.41.

In addition to a small bazar, the place has a post-office, a primary and a junior high school. It is within the Akola development block which is in Stage II and has its *nyaya* panchayat at Barara.

Naugawan (pargana and tahsil Bah)

The place lies in Lat. 26° 53' N. and Long. 78° 46' E., on the ravined banks of the Yamuna. It is fifty-five miles east of Agra and fourteen miles east of Bah with which it is connected by an unmetalled road as far as Chitra, which joins the road from Agra to Bah. There is a ferry on the river about a mile to the north of the village.

This village is said to have been one of the first nine possessions of the raja of Bhadawar, which he made his capital, a privilege it continued to enjoy till the abolition of zamindari in 1952.

In 1961 the population of the village was 2,109. The total area of the village is 3,598 acres, that under cultivation being 1,672 acres. The chief means of irrigation are masonry wells. The assessed land revenue of the village is Rs 8,463.27.

The village has a primary school and a Unani dispensary. Two fairs are held annually in this village – one, a cattle fair, in the dark fortnight of Chaitra and the other in Jyaishta, also in the dark half of the month, each attracting a gathering of about two lakhs.

It is included in the Jaitpur Kalan development block (which is in the Shadow stage) and in the *nyaya* panchayat of Chitra.

Varkhi (pargana and tahsil Firozabad)

The place is situated in Lat. 27° 18' N. and Long. 78° 25' E., twenty-five miles north-east of Agra and ten miles north of Firozabad. It is connected with the district headquarters *via* Nangla Rich by the metalled road going from Fath to Tundla and by another road running to Kotla and Firozabad.

The village was famous for its wild life during Mughal rule, specially for lions, hence the name Naharki or Narkhi (from *nahar* meaning lion). It is said to have been founded by Manraj Pal Rajput.

The village includes two hamlets, Narkhi Dhonkal and Narkhi Taluqa. Its population was 5,550 in 1961. Its area is 6,307 acres, 4,119 acres being cultivated. The land revenue is Rs 31,716.88. Wells and canals are the main source of irrigation.

Markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays and a fair on the occasion of Holi in Chaitra, the estimated attendance being 5,000.

The place contains a post-office, a primary school, a junior high school, a girls' school and a dispensary run by the Antaram Zila parishad.

It is within the Shadow block of Kotla and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

Pinahat (pargana and tahsil Bah)

This is a small town thirty-three miles south-east of Agra and fourteen miles from Bah in Lat. 26° 53' N. and Long. 78° 23' E., and is connected with the tahsil and district headquarters by a road which, at Bhadrauli, joins the road coming from Agra and going to Bah. Another road from here goes to Raja Khera in Madhya Pradesh. According to tradition the name Pinahat is derived from '*pand hat*' (market of the Pandavas). The place came into prominence in the time of Raja Gopal Singh of Bhadawar, in whose regime a fort was built on a site above the ravines of the Chambal. The raja also built a masonry tank and a market-place here as well as a boundary wall around the town. All these are now in ruins.

The place is a town area and in 1961 had a population of 5,910. The area is 4,061 acres of which 2,865 acres are cultivated. The chief means of irrigation are masonry and tube-wells and the land revenue is Rs 14,361.64.

The town has a junior high school, a primary school, a police-station and a post-office. It is the headquarters of a development block which was opened on October 2, 1956, has an area of 76,519 acres, a population of 47,819 and has five *nyaya* panchayats within its jurisdiction.

Poiya (pargana and tahsil Etmadpur)

Situated in Lat. 27° 15' N. and Long. 78° 2' E., in the north-west of the tahsil at a distance of four miles from Agra, Poiya is approached by a road running from Agra, which terminates at a ferry on the Yamuna. It is connected by a branch road leading to the State highway which goes to Aligarh.

According to tradition, the old name of the village was Lohagarh, after the fort built by a certain Rana Katera who, however, is unknown to history. Some traces of a fort are still to be seen and 'painted grey ware' was found when this site was explored. The name of the village was changed to Poiya by Bholi, a Rajput.

The village, with a population of 4,097 in 1961, covers an area of 3,157 acres, the cultivated portion being 2,432 acres. The land revenue was Rs 11,342.83 in 1968 *Fasli* (1960-61). It is included in the Khandauli development block and the Hasanpur *nyaya* panchayat. It has a primary school, a dharmasala and a panchayat *ghar*.

Raibha (pargana and tahsil Kiraoli)

This is a considerable village in Lat. 27° 10' N. and Long. 77° 49' E., thirteen miles west of Agra and three miles to the north of the tahsil headquarters. The village is situated on the metalled road which goes from Agra to Achnera, a kutchra road going from here to Kiraoli. There is a railway station of this name which lies to the north-east of the village on the metre gauge section of the Agra-Achnera branch of the Western Railway.

The population of the place was 4,808 in 1961. Its area is 4,010 acres of which 3,116 acres are cultivated. The land revenue is Rs 19,193.86. The place has a post office, two basic primary schools (one each for boys and girls) and a small dharmasala. A market is held here every Monday.

The village is included in the Shadow block of Kiraoli and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.



Temple of Renuka, Runkata
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

Runkata (pargana and tahsil Kiraoli)

The village, ten miles west of Agra and ten miles north of Kiraoli, lies in Lat. 27° 14' N. and Long. 77° 53' E. It is on the Agra-Delhi national highway, a kutchia road joining it with Achnera and Kiraoli. It has a railway station on the Agra-Mathura branch of the Central Railway, a mile and a half east of the village. The Yamuna flows in the northern part of the village.

Originally the name of the village was 'Rund' Kata' meaning slaughtered torso. Legend has it that it is the birthplace of the sage Parashurama who, at the behest of his father, put to death his mother and brothers, setting an example in filial obedience. There is, in the village, a temple of Renuka, Parashurama's mother, which is also said to be associated with Surdas, the renowned blind poet, and is believed by some to be his birthplace where he composed his early poetry. There is a small room at Gaughat, close to the village (about a mile and a half from the national highway with which it is connected by a kutchia road) which is supposed to mark the place where Surdas lived, a garden having been developed near it by the horticulture department.

Near this village, at a distance of about twelve miles from Agra and close to the national highway, there is a lake (the Keetham). It is six miles in circumference and a kutchia road runs all round it. The spot is known for its scenic beauty and there is a picnic shed here as well as a dak bungalow of the horticulture department. 'Painted grey ware' was found in the village when some excavations were in progress. It had a population of 3,257 in 1961. The total area is 4,014 acres of which the cultivated area is 2,083 acres. The land revenue is Rs 9,929.24. Markets are held here every Sunday.

The place contains a branch post-office, a junior high school, two primary schools (one each for boys and girls) and an Ayurvedic dispensary. The place around the Renuka temple has been developed into a picturesque site. A bathing fair is held here on the eighth day of the dark half of Bhadra.

Runkata is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat within the Kiraoli Shadow development block.

Şaiyan (pargana and tahsil Kheragarh)

Situated in Lat. 26° 56' N. and Long. 77° 56' E., seventeen miles south of the district headquarters and seven miles from the tahsil headquarters, this village lies at the crossing of several roads, one going to Kheragarh, another to Madatnagar and Fatchabad, a metalled road (built by voluntary labour) to Ladu Khela and the national highway to Bombay. The buses of the Government Roadways run from Agra to Gwalior and

Kheragarh *via* this village. The broad gauge railway line of the Central Railway passes through it also at a distance of about a mile, the railway station being Jajau, which is connected with it by a metalled road.

During the Jat rule, the village gave its name to one of the *tappas* into which the pargana of Agra was divided. It had a population of 1,081 in 1961 and covers an area of 3,491 acres out of which 2,842 acres are cultivated, one of the sources of irrigation being the Fatehpur Sikri canal. A market is held here on Fridays. A small fair, called the 'Gudri' fair, is held here on the tenth day of the dark fortnight of Bhadra. The village has a primary school, a higher secondary school, an Ayurvedic dispensary, a post-office, a police-station, a dharmshala, a panchayat ghar, a seed store and a cattle pound.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and a development block (in Stage II) the population of which is 55,189, the area 3,712 acres and which includes nine *nyaya* panchayats. It has its own building near the railway station.

Sarendha (pargana and tahsil Kheragarh)

Lying in Lat. 26° 58' N. and Long. 77° 45' E., near the western border of the tahsil, Sarendha (a large village of twelve hamlets) is twenty-four miles south-west of the district headquarters on the Agra-Fantpur road and five miles north-west of Kheragarh with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. A bus service is available for Agra.

It is said that a certain man named Vijai Singh came from Sikri in 1088 A. D. and turned the Bania proprietors out of this place since when it has been the home of the Sikarwar Rajputs.

The population of the place was 4,382 in 1961. The total area is 5,244 acres and the cultivated area is 3,913 acres. The land revenue is Rs 18,056.39. A market is held here on Thursdays.

The place has a post-office, four dharmshalas, an intermediate college, two primary schools and a child welfare and maternity centre.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat within the Kheragarh development block which is running in Stage II.

Sarendhi (pargana and tahsil Kheragarh)

Sarendhi is twenty-four miles south-west of Agra in Lat. 26° 56' N. and Long. 77° 11' E. and is a mile and a half away from the Agra-Fantpur metalled road, which it joins by means of a kutchra road. It is twelve miles west of the tahsil headquarters and Government Roadways buses ply on the metalled road which goes to Agra.

The village was the headquarters of a tahsil under the Marathas and the Jats and also during the early days of British rule. It was abandoned as a tahsil headquarters in 1812. During the Anglo-Maratha tussle for power, a treaty was signed here in December, 1803, between Ambaji Rao Inglia and Lord Lake.

The population of this place was 3,838 in 1961. The total area is 1,181 acres and the cultivated area is 3,606 acres, the land revenue being Rs 17,596.48.

Sarendhi has a post-office, a dharmshala, a primary and a junior high school, a government allopathic dispensary and a maternity centre. It lies within the Noni *nyaya* panchayat and the Jagner development block.

Semra (pargana and tahsil Etmadpur)

Semra lies in Lat. 27° 20' N. and Long. 77° 4' E., about two miles east of the State highway (which runs from Agra to Aligarh) at a distance of about fourteen miles from Agra and about ten miles from the tahsil headquarters. The village formed part of the estate held by the Chauhans but later passed into the hands of money-lenders who rose to affluence during the first part of the last century. The village, with a population of 7,603 in 1961, covers an area of 1,753 acres and is assessed at Rs 26,871. The lands, of which 4,183 acres are under the plough, are irrigated by the Hathras branch of the Ganga canal. The Rambila fair is celebrated in Asvina and a small Devi fair takes place in Bhadra and one in Agrayayana. The place has a post-office, a primary school, a junior high school and a panchayat ghar.

The village lies within the development block of Khandauli and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

Shamshabad (pargana and tahsil Fatehabad)

Lying in Lat. 27° 1' N. and Long. 78° 8' E., Shamshabad, a town area, is situated at the junction of the road coming from Agra and going to Raja Khara (in Rajasthan) and that coming from Fatehabad and going to Kheragarh. It is fourteen miles south-east of Agra and eleven miles west of Fatehabad, the tahsil headquarters.

It is said that the founder of the town was a fakir, Shamsheer Shah, from whom it got its name. In Akbar's time there was a *tappa* known as Shamshabad which formed part of the pargana of Haveli Agra. The Jats created the separate pargana of Shamshabad and during the Jat and Maratha rules, a tahsil was located here. Jawahin Singh of Bharatpur built a fort here which is now in ruins.

The town, with a population of 6,715 in 1961, covers an area of 419 acres (of which 298 acres are cultivated) and fetches a land revenue of Rs 2,551.42. There are 752 houses of which 500 are built of brick. A

market is held here on Tuesdays and is famous for the sale of cattle, though food-grains, agricultural produce and other commodities are also sold in it. The fairs held here are the Kans-lila and the Jal Yatra. The town has two higher secondary schools (one having intermediate classes), three junior high schools and a primary school. It also has a police-station, a cattle pound, a post and telegraph office with a public telephone call office, a veterinary hospital, a child welfare and maternity centre, a dispensary managed by the Antarim Zila Parishad and four private dispensaries.

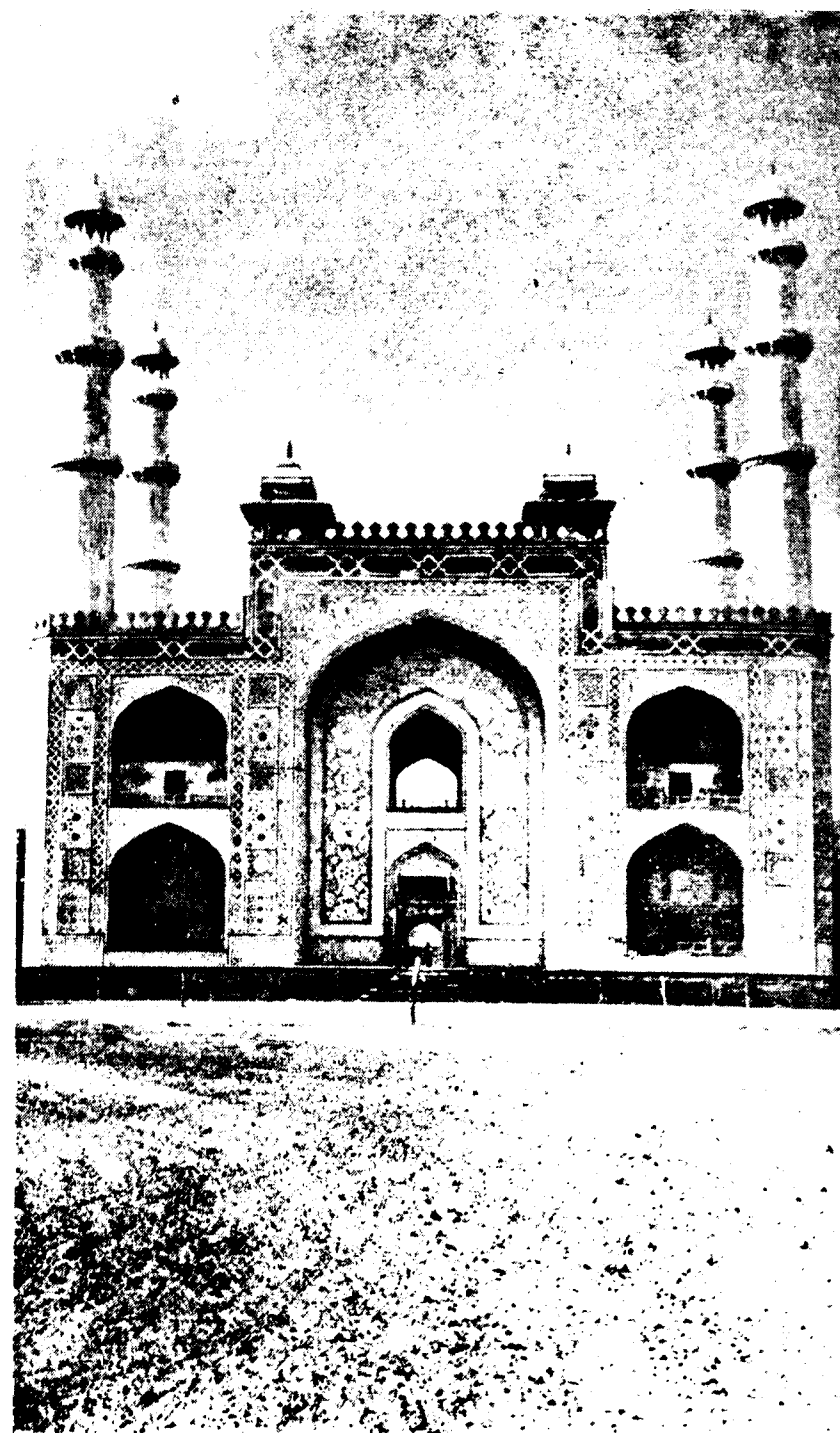
Shamshabad is the headquarters of a development block in Stage I which comprises eight *nyaya* panchayats. It covers an area of 66,247 acres and has a block building which was constructed in 1960.

Sikandra (pargana and tahsil Agra)

This village lies in Lat. 27° 13' N. and Long. 77° 57' E., on the main road coming from Agra and going to Mathura, five miles north-west of the former. Another road coming from the Agra cantonment leads to Sikandra.

The village is named after Sikandar Lodi, the first Muslim sultan of Delhi to make Agra his capital, and the innumerable ruins adjacent to the village might lend evidence to the supposition that it was meant to mark the site of the capital city (Agra) of the Lodi dynasty which might have extended between Sikandra and Lodi-khan-ka-tila, a locality in Agra city. The only remarkable building of those times now left is the Baradari of Sikandar Lodi which was built in 1495 and later became the burial place of Akbar's queen, Mariam-uz-Zamani, and is known as Mariam's tomb. In 1857 the mausoleum was made over by the government to the Church Missionary Society in whose possession it remained till it was taken over by the Archaeological Survey of India in December, 1920. It is a square building of red sandstone, each side measuring 112 feet, with two storeys and a vault below, the ground floor containing forty chambers each corner of the building being surmounted by a short, ornamental, octagonal tower, the upper storey having a white marble cenotaph. The tomb itself is in the vault where the queen was buried in 1623 by her son, Jahangir. Her title, Mariam-uz-Zamani, has led to the belief that the tomb belonged to the Christian wife of Akbar but it is possible that she was Raja Behari Mal's daughter whom Akbar married at Sambhar.

Sikandra is more famous for the mausoleum of Akbar, "a worthy monument of one of the greatest of Indian rulers". It probably already stood in beautiful and extensive gardens (covering about 150 acres) which led to its being known as Sikandara the abode of paradise (*bahishtabady*). Thomas Herbert, who visited Agra during the reign of Jahangir, states that only the foundations of his tomb were laid by Akbar and that the build-



Gateway to Akbar's Tomb, Sikandra

[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

ing was completed gradually. The larger portion of this structure was constructed under Jahangir's authority, only the situation and the plan (with some idea of its general appearance) having been decided upon before Akbar died.

To the north of the main road coming from Agra, the mausoleum stands surrounded by gardens and enclosed by a lofty wall with octagonal towers at the angles and four red sandstone gateways on each side. The main entrance is close to the road on the southern side and has a central arch (about seventy feet high) profusely adorned with inlaid marble which is one of the earliest examples of the characteristic feature of the Mughal style of architectural ornamentation. At each corner of the gateway there is an inscription giving the date of completion, 1021 A.H. (1612 A. D.), as well as a tall white marble minaret of considerable architectural merit which has been mentioned specially by Jahangir in his records where he gives an account of the building of his father's mausoleum.

From the gateway a broad flagged causeway leads to the tomb which has a stepped pyramidal form, is truncated at the top and is like the Panch Mahal in Fatehpur Sikri. Standing on a massive terrace it has an orderly arrangement of red sandstone pavilions in three tiers with decorated arches and is crowned at each corner by a group of kiosks with white marble domes forming the middle portion.

A doorway in the alcove on the southern side of the first storey gives access to the tomb which is in a dark cell-like chamber thirty-eight feet square which is decorated with dark blue plaster and gold leaf. The tomb itself is plain and bears no inscription. It is said that for many years the books, raiment and armour of the emperor lay by the side of his tomb till they were pillaged by the Jats of Bharatpur.

The top floor is surrounded by a parapet of intricate marble trellis-work and arcaded cloisters with the exquisitely carved white marble cenotaph in the middle which is covered with arabesque tracery and has, in Persian characters, inscribed in bold relief the words "Allah-ho-Akbar" at the head and "Jalle-Jalalahu" at the foot. On the sides of the cenotaph ninety-nine names of God are inscribed in raised Arabic letters. A short distance from the head there is a carved pedestal on which, according to tradition, rested the celebrated diamond, the Koh-i-noor. The court being open to the sky, the tomb was covered by a canopy of gold and silver brocade which is believed to have been carried away by Jawahir Singh, the Jat ruler. The monument is said by some to be unique and has no parallel among Persian or other Saracenic monuments.

The mausoleum and the gardens are under the care of the Archaeological Survey of India which also undertakes the work of cleaning and preserving the painting in the tomb. A short distance to the east of the main entrance to the tomb there stands, within a walled garden, a good

specimen of early seventeenth century domestic architecture known as Kanch Mahal on account of the encaustic tiling ornamenting its north facade, a remarkable feature being the half-hexagonal bay windows in the upper rooms in the north-east and north-west angles, which are filled in with pierced stone screens. The whole building is profusely and elaborately decorated with carving and is rivalled only by the houses of Birbal and the Turkish sultana in Fatehpur Sikri. The building was probably built by Jahangir for his wife and is sometimes called Jodha Bai's Mahal but by others it is associated with Birbal.

A short distance away, on the other side of the road to Agra, there is Suraj Bhan-ka-bagh which dates from Mughal times. It is built of red sandstone with very minute carving. Further east, on the same side of the road, there is a remarkable life-size statue of a horse, carved out of solid sandstone but with no reliable account of its history. Opposite this, to the north of the road, there stands a lofty arched gateway of a *serai* (said to be that of Itibar Khan, one of Jahangir's eunuchs) and a tank in ruins, locally called Guru-ka-tal. To the east of the tank there is a tomb (said to be that of Itibar Khan although it is attributed by some to Sikandar Lodi). Across the fields (in the direction of Agra) there are two more tombs—one, that of Sadiq Khan (one of Akbar's *pirs* or spiritual guides), a lofty octagonal building on a raised platform surmounted by a dome and the other (to the west), said to be the tomb of Salabat Khan (Shah Jahan's chief treasurer) who was killed by Amar Singh Rathor in the fort of Agra, a building of red sandstone with a ceiling beautifully adorned with floral paintings on polished stucco.

The village had a population of 130 in 1961 and covers an area of 952 acres of which 643 are cultivated. The land revenue of the village is Rs 4,096. It has a junior high school, a dak bungalow (of the archaeological survey department), a post-office, a police-station, a hospital and a panchayat *ghar*. It has a *nyaya* panchayat and is included in the development block of Bichpuri.

About two and a half miles to the north of Sikandra and on the right bank of the Yamuna is the temple of Kailash (in the village of Swami). Legend has it that it stands on the spot where Siva once expounded religious precepts to the rishis, who in gratitude named it Kailash. It is said that many temples have been erected and destroyed since then, the present one being a little over a hundred years old, though the image now installed in it was dug out when the temple was being built and perhaps goes back to a much earlier time. Kailash is one of the four temples of Siva which are situated in different parts of the city. While devotees gather here every Monday, the fourth Monday of Shravana—when a big fair is held which draws thousands of people—is considered to be especially sacred to Siva.

Swamibagh (pargana and tahsil Agra)

Situated in Lat. 27° 13' N. and Long. 78° 1' E., about three miles north-west of Agra city and on the Mahatma Gandhi road past the Dayalbagh colony, Swamibagh is connected with the city by a bus service. It was founded in 1876 by the founder of the Radhasoami sect, whose *samadhi* (shrine) is situated here but the main progress was made during the time of the fifth guru. A big building in white marble with elaborate ornamentation has been in the process of construction over the *samadhi* since 1904 but so far only the ground floor has been completed.

The Swamibagh colony, which was constituted a town area in 1957, lies within the jurisdiction of the Hariparbat police-station. It has the amenities of irrigation by tube-wells, a waterworks of its own, a post-office, an allopathic dispensary and a junior high school. The main market of the colony is on the Poiya Ghat road. The population is 1,210 and the area about three miles.

Tehu (pargana and tahsil Etmadpur)

Tehu lies in Lat. 27° 23' N. and Long. 78° 14' E., about two miles south-east of the Agra-Jalesar road at a distance of twenty-five miles from Agra and twelve miles from the tahsil headquarters. There is a railway station here named Tehoo Shivalaya which is on the Barhan-Etah line of the Northern Railway. Not much is known about the history of this place but many damaged statues of the Gurjar Pratihara period have been discovered here as well as some old coins. It is said that there were a hundred temples of Vishnu here which were subsequently destroyed; also that a river, the Harnad, flowed here but of which there is no trace now. The village has a population of 3,608 and covers an area of 2,234 acres assessed at Rs 2,904, including 1,840 acres of cultivated land. There are a post-office, a primary school and a junior high school in the village which lies in the development block of Etmadpur and the *nyaya* panchayat of Chamraula. Markets are held on Mondays and Fridays.

Tundla (pargana and tahsil Etmadpur)

Tundla lies in Lat. 27° 13' N. and Long. 78° 14' E., fifteen miles east of Agra and three miles south-west of Etmadpur and is an important railway junction station on the Northern Railway. The Tundla feeder road runs north from the railway line running from Agra to Etawah.

Tundla is a town area which had a population of 11,963 in 1961. It covers an area of 115 acres (assessed at Rs 904) including a cultivated area of 125 acres. Because of its importance as a railway junction on the Northern Railway, a large railway colony has developed here and the colony town itself covers an area of 364 acres and has a population of over five thousand.

The town is electrified and has a post-office, a primary school, a junior high school, an intermediate college, a railway hospital and a dispensary with a child and maternity centre besides many railway and other offices. The Ramlila fair is held here annually.

Tundli (pargana and tahsil Etmadpur)

Adjacent to the town of Tundla lies the village of Tundli in Lat. 27° 13' N. and Long. 78° 14' E., Tundla junction lies about a mile to the south and the Tundla railway feeder passes through the village, connecting it with the national highway running from Agra to Etawah. A bus station of the Government Roadways is also located in this village. It had a population of 2,686 in 1961 and covers an area of 876 acres (assessed at Rs 3,082) including a cultivated area of 638 acres. The place is developing into an important trade centre (with a considerable traffic in food-grains which are collected here and then exported) due to the facilities of the means of communication, the junction of the Tundla-Awarah road, the presence of the national highway and the proximity of a railway junction.

The village has an intermediate college, a veterinary centre and a panchayat *ghar*. It is the headquarters of *nyaya* panchayat and of a development block which includes ten other *nyaya* panchayats.

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TABLE I—Area and Population

District and tahsil	Area (insquaremiles)		Population							
	1961	1951	1961				1951			
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
District total ..	..	1,965	18,62,142	10,12,056	8,50,086	15,01,391	8,14,289	6,87,102	12,88,478	
Rural total ..	..	..	11,94,158	6,45,163	5,48,995	10,03,529	5,39,842	4,63,687	9,11,846	
Urban total ..	..	..	6,67,984	3,66,893	3,01,091	4,97,862	2,74,447	2,23,415	3,76,632	
Agra—										
Total ..	..	..	6,63,280	3,63,075	3,00,205	5,11,609	2,79,280	2,32,329	4,20,816	
Rural ..	..	..	1,54,600	84,122	70,478	1,35,944	72,821	63,123	1,36,667	
Urban ..	..	..	5,08,680	2,78,953	2,29,727	3,75,665	2,06,459	1,69,206	2,84,149	
Bah—										
Total ..	..	..	1,75,729	93,460	82,269	1,51,863	81,413	70,450	1,35,809	
Rural ..	..	..	1,70,088	90,428	79,660	1,43,398	76,746	66,652	1,26,690	
Urban ..	..	..	5,641	3,032	2,609	8,465	4,667	3,798	9,119	
Etmadpur—										
Total ..	..	..	2,45,401	1,32,299	1,13,102	2,05,156	1,10,596	94,560	1,81,017	
Rural ..	..	..	2,23,250	1,20,057	1,03,193	1,88,158	1,01,145	87,013	1,68,316	
Urban ..	..	..	22,151	12,242	9,909	16,998	9,451	7,547	12,701	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Fatehabad—									
Total		241	1,65,552	89,808	75,744	1,39,566	75,364	64,202	1,28,101
Rural		239	1,52,658	82,955	69,939	1,28,639	69,586	59,053	1,17,923
Urban		2	12,894	6,853	5,805	10,927	5,778	5,149	10,178
Parosabid—									
Total		203	2,64,069	1,44,536	1,19,563	1,99,211	1,09,195	90,046	1,56,159
Rural		201	1,58,488	89,422	76,066	1,33,773	72,050	61,723	1,15,587
Urban			105,581	55,114	43,497	65,438	37,145	28,293	40,572
Kheragarh—									
Total		308	1,98,805	92,305	76,500	1,44,677	78,292	66,385	1,33,692
Rural		303	1,98,805	92,305	76,500	1,40,776	76,173	64,603	1,30,044
Urban		5				3,901	2,119	1,782	3,648
Kirad—									
Total		273	1,79,276	96,573	82,703	1,49,309	80,149	69,160	1,32,884
Rural		266	1,59,033	85,374	73,159	1,32,841	71,321	61,520	1,16,619
Urban		7	20,243	10,699	9,544	16,468	8,828	7,640	16,265

TABLE II—Population according to Languages, 1961

Languages						Persons
1						2
Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	16,89,456
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	1,18,862
Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	25,726
Sindhi	..	..	..	..	..	18,629
Bengali	..	..	..	..	..	2,667
Tamil	..	..	..	..	..	1,294
Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	1,236
Gujarati	..	..	..	..	..	1,123
English	..	..	..	..	..	1,090
Nepali	..	..	..	..	..	713
Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	677
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	253
Garhwali	..	..	..	..	..	208
Marwari	..	..	..	..	..	102
Kannad	..	..	..	..	..	47
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	26
Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..	22
Multanj	..	..	..	..	..	10
Oriya	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total, population						18,62,142

TABLE IV (i)—Rainfall
(Based on data available up to 1957)

Religion/Scheduled Castes	District total	Rural total	Urban total
1	2	3	4
Hindu	16,58,356	11,42,601	5,15,755
Muslim	1,67,776	46,532	1,21,244
Jain	17,710	4,184	13,526
Sikh	10,699	264	10,435
Christian	5,291	529	4,762
Buddhist	2,306	44	2,262
Indefinite beliefs	4	4	..
Scheduled Castes (included above under different religions)	4,20,090	2,99,787	1,20,302
Total, population ..	18,62,142	11,94,158	6,67,984

Station	No. of years of data	Normal (in mm)												Extreme (in mm)				
														Lowest annual (as percent- age of nor- mal) mil and year	Highest annual (as percent- age of nor- mal) mil and year	Date		
		Jan- uary	Feb- ruary	March	April	May	June	July	Aug- ust	Sept- ember	Octo- ber	Nov- ember	Dec- ember				Annual average	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Agua	50(a)	13.2	13.5	8.4	6.6	9.1	51.8	195.6	218.2	133.9	19.6	3.3	5.8	679.0	109 (1917)	41 (1913)	286.0	September 16, 1939
Bah	50	12	12	9.8	0.7	1.0	3.1	10.4	11.0	6.1	0.8	0.3	0.9	37.2	191 (1933)	39 (1913)	229.1	July 15 1908
Ensenada	50(a)	13.7	10.7	8.6	6.6	8.9	60.7	236.2	225.3	131.6	20.6	4.3	6.6	733.8	191 (1933)	39 (1913)	229.1	July 15 1908
Ensenada	50	14	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.8	11.2	11.2	6.8	1.0	0.3	0.7	39.6	191	39	229.1	July 15 1908
Ensenada	50(a)	13.7	13.2	7.4	4.6	9.9	83.3	191.8	204.2	128.0	19.1	3.3	5.6	681.1	180 (1916)	41 (1905)	236.2	September 21, 1921
Ensenada	50	13	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.9	3.1	9.9	10.9	5.9	0.9	0.2	0.7	36.1	191	39	229.1	July 15 1908
Ensenada	50(a)	13.5	11.4	7.9	5.1	5.1	46.0	183.1	202.8	123.4	19.1	3.6	5.8	633.8	163 (1916)	31 (1913)	207.0	September 7, 1912
Ensenada	50	14	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	3.2	10.1	10.7	6.0	0.9	0.3	0.7	36.5	191	39	229.1	July 15 1908
Ensenada	50(a)	12.5	11.4	5.8	4.3	6.3	47.2	179.06	193.5	130.6	10.3	3.6	5.3	618.4	175	27	217.2	August 10, 1919
Ensenada	50	13	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	3.0	9.8	10.1	6.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	34.9	191 (1926)	39 (1918)	217.2	August 10, 1919

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Firozabad	50.9	14.7	11.7	6.9	4.3	6.9	58.4	203.7	204.2	124.7	21.1	2.8	6.1	665.5	184 (1936)	34 (1918)	274.6	July 22, 1949
	(5)	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	3.1	9.9	10.4	5.9	0.9	0.2	0.6	35.1	..	..	..	..
Kheragarh	50.4	11.4	11.2	6.3	4.5	4.5	45.0	193.0	207.5	126.5	19.1	3.6	638.9	6.1	175 (1933)	35 (1918)	320.0	August 12, 1873
	(5)	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	3.0	10.0	10.1	5.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	34.3	..	..	..	..
Bhikpur	50.2	9.4	7.4	8.1	3.8	3.3	44.2	180.9	206.8	127.5	14.5	3.3	4.6	615.8	178 (1919)	28 (1918)	233.7	September 7, 1912
	(5)	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.5	8.8	9.6	5.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	30.4	..	..	..	..
Agra District	50.2	12.8	11.3	7.4	5.0	6.8	50.8	195.5	208.9	127.9	18.9	3.5	5.7	654.5	158 (1949)	38 (1918)	..	..
	(5)	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.1	10.0	10.5	6.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	35.5	..	..	..	..

(a) Normal rainfall

(b) Average number of rainy days/days with rain of 2.5 mm or more

TABLE IV (ii)—Temperature and Relative Humidity
(Based on available data up to 1957)

Month	Mean daily maximum temperature		Mean daily minimum temperature		Highest maximum ever recorded		Lowest minimum ever recorded		Relative humidity	
	°C		°C		°C		°C		%	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	22.5	7.0	31.1	January 24, 1946	-2.2	January 16, 1935	70	39	..	..
February	25.3	9.2	35.1	February 25, 1897	-1.7	February 1, 1929	65	30	..	..
March	31.7	14.8	42.8	March 27, 1892	5.6	March 7, 1945	45	20	..	..
April	37.8	21.1	45.0	April 29, 1941	11.7	April 5, 1940	31	16	..	..
May	41.4	26.0	47.0	May 24, 1943	16.7	May 12, 1926	29	17	..	..
June	40.1	28.8	48.3	June 2, 1889	19.4	June 3, 1922	46	34	..	..
July	34.4	26.9	45.6	July 1, 1919	21.1	July 27, 1951	74	63	..	..
August	32.9	26.1	43.2	August 14, 1943	20.8	August 13, 1957	79	70	..	..
September	33.7	24.6	40.6	September 30, 1920	17.2	September 30, 1935	77	68	..	..
October	33.7	18.9	41.1	October 1, 1920	9.4	October 31, 1939	57	32	..	..
November	29.2	11.2	36.1	November 1, 1909	2.8	November 19, 1926	56	29	..	..
December	24.0	7.9	32.0	December 1, 1954	-0.6	December 28, 1926	65	33	..	..
Annual	32.2	18.5	..	..	..	..	58	37	..	..

•Hours—Indian Standard Time

TABLE V (i)—Cultivated Area (in Acres), 1366 Fasli (1958-59)

Tahsil and district	Total area (in acres)	Cultivated area under different harvests												Net cultivated area	Double cropped area
		Rabi			Kharif			Zaid			Gross cultivated area				
		Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Agra	1,30,872	61,381	2,236	63,617	10,228	7,994	57,222	1,690	189	1,849	1,12,299	10,449	1,22,748	1,00,516	22,232
Bah	2,19,410	68,960	9,001	77,961	68,111	1,321	69,439	113	34	147	1,31,261	7,956	1,39,217	1,32,049	7,168
Etawah	1,78,880	75,820	7,523	83,343	67,118	7,667	75,122	501	88	589	1,46,466	15,598	1,62,064	1,41,793	20,271
Etawah	1,54,841	63,904	6,871	70,775	51,113	5,874	63,489	418	148	566	1,22,237	12,273	1,34,510	1,20,905	13,605
Etawah	1,26,623	84,821	4,113	88,934	47,241	4,810	52,051	381	77	436	1,02,471	9,100	1,11,571	96,438	15,133
Kheri	1,07,194	63,016	5,137	68,153	60,178	15,808	82,073	184	96	250	1,59,415	24,131	1,83,546	1,42,051	41,495
Kheri	1,74,774	1,13,766	3,087	1,16,853	46,672	27,012	69,734	800	32	838	1,63,044	24,181	1,87,225	1,41,478	45,747
District total	12,08,739	8,37,788	38,378	8,76,166	4,01,884	14,908	4,03,280	3,321	634	4,455	9,37,193	1,03,708	10,40,901	8,75,230	1,65,671

TABLE V (ii)—Culturable Area (in Acres), 1366 Fasli (1958-59)

Taluk and district	Orchards and groves	Forests			Pastures and grazing grounds			Land under ch- ing grasses and bamboos	Other culturable waste land	Current fallow			Other fallow		Total culturable area
		Land under Forest Act department	Timber forests	Bushes and miscellaneous trees	Land under grazing grounds	Bamboo trees	Area prepared for sugar-cane			Nursery beds lying fallow	Old fallow	New fallow			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Agra	925	3,135	..	..	3	224	..	3,115	8	..	519	2,847	10,776		
Bah	307	22,412	..	3	17	12	..	6,342	1	..	370	4,831	31,295		
Etawah	425	4,156	..	..	772	..	12	7,560	..	..	503	9,902	22,430		
Etawah	512	3,936	..	6	..	..	..	4,431	3	..	286	5,238	14,412		
Etawah	608	..	..	11	56	14	2	4,173	5	..	841	7,043	12,848		
Kheri	347	1,024	..	2	303	7	38	21,170	103	2	742	8,585	32,320		
Kheri	398	2,465	..	..	..	26	..	8,738	108	..	643	8,387	20,732		
District total	3,612	37,128	21,578	22	1,151	283	49	85,529	225	2	3,909	48,903	1,47,814		

TABLE V (iii)—Unculturable Area (in Acres), 1366 Fasli (1958-59)

Tahsil and district	Land put to non-agricultural uses			Land under water	Bonjar and land unfit for cultivation due to other causes	Total unculturable area
	Land occupied by <i>abadi</i> buildings, railways, etc.	Burial grounds	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agra	10,555	202	10,757	4,452	4,371	19,580
Bah	4,754	5	4,759	8,078	36,929	49,766
Etmadpur	6,021	54	6,075	2,753	5,499	14,327
Fatehabad	4,050	46	4,096	3,285	11,843	19,224
Ferozabad	3,275	40	4,018	2,165	14,454	20,637
Kheragarh	5,041	84	5,125	3,082	14,816	23,023
Kirari	5,906	122	6,028	3,937	2,599	12,564
District total	40,305	553	40,858	27,752	90,511	1,59,121

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TABLE V (iv)—Irrigated Area (in Acres) 1366 Fasli (1958-59)

Tahsil and district	Area irrigated by					Total irrigated area	Net irrigated area	Area irrigated more than once
	Canals	Tube-wells	Other wells	Tanks, lakes and ponds	Other sources			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agra	20,122	134	14,187	24	163	34,630	..	..
Bah	..	2,891	2,188	103	21	5,203	..	..
Etmadpur	30,566	21	14,546	143	44	45,320	..	..
Fatehabad	11,391	..	18,458	26	1	29,876	..	..
Ferozabad	12,350	161	15,586	205	451	28,753	..	..
Kheragarh	27,581	..	8,927	119	97	36,724	..	..
Kirari	36,674	42	5,269	50	1	42,036	..	..
District total	1,38,684	3,249	79,161	670	778	2,22,542	2,22,542	11,902

TABLE V (V)—Cultivated Area (in Acres), 1342 to 1366 Fasli

Fasli Year	Agra	Bah	Etmalpur	Fatehabad	Firozabad	Kheragarh	Kiraoli	District total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1342	91,393	1,17,137	1,27,029	1,05,183	88,042	1,18,137	1,12,422	7,58,943
1343	92,961	1,19,451	1,28,905	1,05,953	85,581	1,20,732	1,21,979	7,75,562
1344	94,452	1,19,638	1,31,230	1,06,942	89,989	1,20,277	1,22,948	7,85,476
1345	92,440	1,20,529	1,30,652	1,05,983	89,142	1,08,957	1,05,868	7,53,571
1346	93,937	1,21,053	1,31,604	1,08,146	89,698	1,16,113	1,08,110	7,68,661
1347	98,141	1,22,803	1,34,983	1,09,489	91,566	1,25,273	1,28,742	8,10,997
1348	93,165	1,23,127	1,34,841	1,09,968	91,396	1,28,564	1,30,151	8,17,212
1349	86,061	1,22,503	1,19,585	99,913	88,570	1,13,106	1,14,683	7,44,451
1350	99,172	1,24,133	1,36,008	1,11,402	92,051	1,28,526	1,34,972	8,16,264
1351	97,542	1,23,956	1,35,009	1,08,734	51,439	1,29,466	1,33,683	7,79,939
1352	98,173	1,24,353	1,34,868	1,09,673	92,196	1,29,180	1,34,213	8,22,983
1353	98,839	1,25,150	1,37,317	1,11,028	92,079	1,31,333	1,36,484	8,32,270
1354	98,060	1,25,342	1,35,436	1,10,743	92,691	1,28,812	1,35,859	8,26,943
1355	96,726	1,25,549	1,38,208	1,12,142	93,808	1,29,473	1,38,591	8,36,897
1356	1,00,417	1,25,531	1,39,176	1,13,284	94,453	1,33,457	1,39,377	8,45,695
1357	99,967	1,25,506	1,40,402	1,15,938	96,543	1,36,019	1,40,373	8,54,748
1358	1,00,543	1,27,607	1,42,198	1,17,171	97,311	1,36,694	1,41,614	8,66,138

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1359	1,00,759	1,20,700	1,42,919	1,18,051	97,176	1,33,403	1,43,620	8,57,119
1360	98,663	1,26,558	1,36,302	1,14,382	97,873	1,32,145	1,30,620	8,31,543
1361	99,777	1,30,279	1,42,341	1,19,111	95,567	1,40,514	1,44,813	8,73,422
1362	1,01,798	1,31,174	1,43,739	1,20,394	98,552	1,40,937	1,45,577	8,82,158
1363	1,01,814	1,31,271	1,44,763	1,20,905	98,058	1,35,436	1,44,408	8,76,665
1364	1,00,597	1,31,444	1,44,383	1,21,217	97,821	1,40,255	1,44,406	8,80,123
1365	1,00,515	1,32,049	1,41,753	1,20,995	97,438	1,42,051	1,41,478	8,75,230

*1342 / A.D. = 1934-35 A.D.

TABLE VI (i)—Area (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Agra

Fasli year	Rabi					Kharif								
	Total of all rabi crops	Wheat	Gram	Barley and gram	Wheat and barley	Other crops	Total of all crops	Sugar cane	Maize	Urdu and moong	Other crops			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1341	50,494	16,546	10,941	17,203	1,807	3,997	55,991	23,569	20,540	777	493	117	10,405	
1342	44,832	13,296	17,597	6,550	1,415	5,974	54,419	17,316	25,235	930	465	300	10,173	
1343	48,375	11,771	17,750	11,541	1,597	5,718	54,717	14,671	27,305	1,484	924	268	10,065	
1344	48,425	14,586	14,295	13,219	1,874	4,451	55,295	18,742	23,891	1,403	726	158	10,375	
1345	51,497	18,391	14,238	10,626	2,326	5,916	51,207	16,903	22,479	1,387	380	142	9,916	
1346	43,584	18,203	9,986	8,187	1,953	5,255	56,686	17,161	27,061	472	334	179	11,479	
1347	52,948	18,991	12,133	14,481	2,371	4,972	56,800	16,614	28,137	483	196	214	11,156	
1348	50,082	20,131	13,044	9,208	2,284	5,395	57,573	14,287	31,632	967	177	103	10,407	
1349	37,493	15,613	5,804	7,483	1,950	6,643	56,717	12,995	33,285	744	69	38	9,585	
1350	45,326	14,986	11,360	11,040	1,960	5,980	64,835	17,380	37,444	554	111	245	9,101	
1351	47,999	15,768	13,741	10,424	2,291	5,270	57,498	14,014	33,347	933	201	519	4,484	
1352	45,544	14,702	13,529	9,088	2,666	5,559	55,244	12,176	36,751	1,217	266	209	7,625	
1353	49,839	16,420	12,862	12,376	2,331	5,850	58,934	15,364	33,959	895	248	206	8,262	
1354	51,524	17,828	16,370	9,117	2,739	5,470	56,784	14,573	31,939	1,093	337	138	8,704	
1355	53,683	17,060	11,841	15,728	2,763	6,261	58,215	15,718	32,144	1,522	321	82	8,931	

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1356	55,007	16,385	16,787	12,781	3,470	5,554	57,725	13,952	33,037	2,103	254	109	8,270	
1357	57,350	17,591	11,900	18,229	4,166	5,554	55,615	13,758	31,870	1,517	269	21	8,180	
1358	55,180	19,158	10,256	14,606	4,259	6,901	57,621	14,685	32,371	1,848	240	120	8,357	
1359	58,305	18,765	14,202	12,407	4,434	8,498	54,618	12,113	31,318	3,057	191	76	7,833	
1360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1361	50,531	21,035	11,145	6,778	4,246	7,327	54,618	10,683	36,428	1,001	178	131	6,197	
1362	58,494	21,571	12,277	13,344	6,287	5,015	56,416	9,491	37,038	1,201	275	339	8,072	
1363	64,097	23,124	11,298	16,072	7,105	6,492	56,205	4,659	36,407	1,606	246	189	8,717	
1364	63,754	23,744	11,416	14,220	7,253	7,141	57,112	7,269	38,200	2,128	284	268	8,963	
1365	60,190	20,356	12,875	10,323	6,777	9,859	55,617	7,269	38,209	2,659	284	268	6,937	
1366	63,577	18,539	11,997	13,222	9,378	10,150	57,222	7,552	36,596	2,437	75	114	10,448	
1367	61,533	18,876	11,838	12,339	9,195	9,255	57,225	7,398	37,828	2,775	38	99	9,087	
1368	62,678	11,403	11,403	11,633	386	12,693	56,818	5,795	8,301	2,767	151	..	39,804	

* 1341/42 to 1933/34 A.D.

TABLE VI(ii)—Area (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Bah

Fasli Year	Rabi					Kharif							
	Total of all rabi crops	Wheat	Gram	Barley and gram	Wheat and barley	Other crops	Total of all kharif crops	Bajra	Sugarcane	Maize	Juar and arhar	Other crops	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1341	58,169	3,474	17,034	32,121	216	5,324	71,201	46,399	72	89	17,189	7,452	
1342	59,594	2,512	34,687	18,547	130	3,718	61,330	45,630	43	127	9,547	5,883	
1343	63,342	2,440	19,055	30,942	183	10,752	65,725	30,051	204	61	10,494	4,915	
1344	62,451	2,277	23,930	30,838	130	5,279	63,724	46,252	266	58	11,415	5,733	
1345	58,570	3,072	17,611	32,201	222	5,464	65,361	45,902	257	42	14,085	5,075	
1346	55,492	2,666	25,347	23,199	188	4,092	57,515	49,454	174	154	11,775	5,958	
1347	55,808	3,235	15,908	30,726	254	5,685	70,874	54,466	156	100	10,546	5,606	
1348	63,261	2,821	31,701	22,758	194	5,790	63,213	52,225	316	28	6,557	4,090	
1349	53,350	1,959	35,494	10,904	149	4,844	70,625	57,640	147	11	9,751	3,087	
1350	52,127	3,413	25,664	17,993	186	4,871	75,930	61,417	165	225	10,786	4,287	
1351	53,330	2,852	34,967	15,141	141	4,119	63,016	55,234	356	151	10,128	3,147	
1352	55,670	3,184	34,291	18,175	217	5,803	68,311	54,999	291	101	9,344	3,576	
1353	56,196	3,292	27,341	20,401	293	4,959	73,157	58,164	176	151	10,949	3,777	
1354	60,299	3,411	16,158	34,113	266	6,371	69,162	52,478	148	139	12,202	4,195	
1355	65,481	3,353	20,010	35,019	272	6,836	64,941	52,280	244	37	8,581	3,799	
1356	67,792	2,958	28,671	30,774	222	5,117	63,749	51,026	439	61	9,062	3,161	

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1357	64,529	3,273	22,035	32,436	251	6,534	65,560	52,945	247	9	9,755	2,694
1358	60,173	3,416	21,293	27,553	255	7,655	69,882	53,982	232	39	12,464	3,105
1359	63,810	2,755	33,825	19,232	212	7,785	67,000	54,392	657	19	8,879	3,053
1360												
1361	62,360	2,512	36,973	17,619	130	5,126	66,851	54,851	228	60	9,264	2,448
1362	66,614	3,021	17,670	36,872	183	8,868	67,723	54,017	440	51	10,502	2,413
1363	72,016	3,386	13,058	43,312	264	11,996	65,999	54,141	569	66	9,271	1,952
1364	74,266	3,292	8,282	49,220	270	13,202	65,254	54,802	545	129	7,679	2,099
1365	70,055	2,055	32,778	22,972	97	12,153	66,964	55,209	435	77	8,520	1,823
1366	72,591	3,228	16,147	40,639	160	12,417	66,479	57,513	487	76	6,700	1,703
1367	71,493	4,554	32,572	25,138	140	9,089	66,169	54,224	1,270	38	8,831	1,806

•1341 Fasli—1933-34 A.D.

TABLE VI (iii)—Area (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Etmadpur

Fasli Year	Rabi					Kharif							
	Total of all rabi crops	Wheat	Gram	Barley and gram	Wheat and gram	Other crops	Total of all kharif crops	Juar and arhar	Bajra	Sugarcane	Maize	Other crops	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1341*	66,080	14,832	6,381	32,321	6,559	5,987	77,314	21,679	33,699	261	2,065	19,610	
1342	62,553	10,681	13,765	24,983	5,616	7,508	73,501	15,509	37,823	274	3,449	16,455	
1343	68,412	10,772	13,828	29,493	6,681	7,638	74,140	7,138	50,380	566	2,229	13,827	
1344	69,131	13,194	9,399	33,129	6,927	6,482	74,634	14,171	42,289	628	1,599	15,947	
1345	73,514	16,294	11,986	28,406	9,006	7,822	70,603	13,613	41,324	881	1,445	13,340	
1346	69,131	16,774	11,918	24,798	7,910	7,731	74,944	10,456	45,891	371	1,403	16,823	
1347	72,564	17,469	10,831	29,821	7,568	6,875	77,057	8,290	53,938	252	1,470	13,107	
1348	71,638	15,857	14,753	24,391	7,957	8,680	75,336	3,938	58,374	505	884	11,635	
1349	55,264	11,942	11,965	17,184	5,553	8,620	75,172	3,045	60,008	519	456	11,144	
1350	63,241	13,964	8,813	25,812	6,171	8,481	87,393	8,596	64,729	545	3,270	10,253	
1351	67,181	13,703	10,150	28,765	7,731	6,832	80,520	5,293	58,288	992	5,908	10,039	
1352	68,630	12,040	13,895	25,083	8,599	9,013	78,514	2,564	63,101	1,308	2,610	8,931	
1353	69,225	14,255	10,428	28,917	7,823	7,802	83,521	5,617	63,254	839	3,560	10,251	
1354	66,844	13,005	14,946	23,525	6,925	8,443	81,846	6,372	59,840	894	3,179	11,561	
1355	73,749	13,809	9,695	34,036	7,603	8,606	79,419	7,652	57,916	1,056	2,143	10,652	
1356	76,441	14,014	12,494	35,208	8,241	6,484	79,036	4,547	61,449	1,452	1,211	10,377	

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1357	80,962	15,634	10,508	37,975	8,927	7,918	75,290	3,680	59,952	1,107	421	10,132
1358	77,180	16,161	10,542	31,102	9,208	10,167	80,130	5,579	61,534	1,018	1,026	10,973
1359	83,579	14,221	15,972	28,682	10,637	14,037	76,312	4,748	59,357	1,293	726	10,188
1360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	71,385	14,858	12,867	24,637	7,129	11,894	73,718	3,758	59,945	448	2,142	7,425
1362	80,806	17,709	10,260	34,207	8,368	10,262	80,904	2,239	66,824	472	2,910	8,459
1363	83,944	19,991	9,885	35,876	8,392	9,800	79,950	2,381	65,295	823	2,198	9,293
1364	97,047	21,964	12,234	27,448	15,812	7,589	79,825	1,626	64,616	1,294	3,233	9,056
1365	85,318	17,584	15,491	24,483	14,143	13,617	78,478	1,490	64,375	1,694	1,700	9,219
1366	86,343	17,130	11,688	33,173	11,344	13,008	75,132	1,900	60,852	1,276	1,576	8,548
1367	81,196	16,540	13,231	30,344	11,848	9,233	77,452	1,706	63,273	1,422	2,170	8,881

* 1341 Fasli=1933-34 A.D.

TABLE VI (iv)—Area (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Fatehabad

Fasli Year	Rabi						Kharif								
	Total of all rabi crops	Wheat	Gram	Barley and gram	Wheat and barley	Other crops	Total of all kharif crops	Rice	Arhar	Bajra	Sugar- cane	Maize	Juar and arhar	Other crops	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1341*	..	57,162	13,133	10,801	27,977	2,237	3,014	59,861	..	..	37,935	720	285	12,696	8,225
1342	..	54,899	10,918	21,403	17,418	1,631	3,529	57,403	1	..	39,849	973	658	8,869	7,054
1343	..	55,371	9,452	16,974	22,348	2,596	4,001	58,739	..	1	43,381	2,312	395	5,183	7,467
1344	..	55,798	11,599	13,664	24,684	2,593	3,258	58,465	..	..	41,187	1,783	292	8,151	7,052
1345	..	57,121	14,643	13,925	21,530	2,945	4,078	56,928	..	..	40,285	1,946	285	7,877	6,535
1346	..	54,550	15,133	11,344	22,151	2,722	3,200	60,359	..	..	44,806	687	356	6,864	7,646
1347	..	57,018	16,709	9,115	24,272	2,880	4,042	60,083	..	1	46,066	682	337	5,837	7,160
1348	..	57,977	15,631	12,322	22,890	3,072	4,062	58,228	..	..	45,828	1,474	151	4,428	6,347
1349	..	45,847	11,975	14,062	13,193	2,029	4,588	59,911	..	..	50,474	840	99	2,490	6,008
1350	..	49,069	12,204	12,863	17,637	2,000	4,365	69,219	..	1	55,306	839	671	5,410	6,992
1351	..	51,939	12,123	14,503	18,529	2,703	4,081	63,169	..	3	50,503	1,618	980	4,064	6,001
1352	..	52,394	11,962	15,945	17,430	2,778	4,279	62,804	..	..	51,500	1,779	546	2,494	6,485
1353	..	56,445	13,156	13,427	22,018	2,836	5,008	64,499	..	1	51,255	1,073	683	4,452	7,035
1354	..	55,553	13,445	11,827	22,285	2,814	5,182	62,900	..	..	48,735	1,291	374	5,579	6,920
1355	..	58,991	11,748	11,624	27,462	2,777	5,380	61,390	..	..	46,647	2,000	323	5,381	7,039
1356	..	62,468	11,421	16,657	26,571	3,697	4,122	60,799	..	..	46,734	2,708	268	4,367	6,722

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1357	..	66,051	14,305	11,349	30,305	4,790	5,302	57,024	..	1	45,954	1,701	55	3,618	5,695
1358	..	60,435	15,297	9,692	24,304	4,442	6,700	64,418	2	..	49,777	1,804	186	5,596	7,053
1359	..	64,429	14,167	16,140	20,983	5,313	7,826	61,213	1	..	45,704	3,414	246	5,417	6,431
1360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	..	60,657	16,301	14,945	19,817	3,767	5,827	61,201	9	1	49,777	1,227	470	3,410	6,307
1362	..	65,513	16,270	11,330	25,534	5,302	7,077	64,609	..	4	53,453	1,751	515	2,881	6,005
1363	..	70,662	16,603	11,702	28,462	5,742	8,153	64,006	..	..	52,114	2,204	362	3,086	6,240
1364	..	69,943	16,022	10,146	27,890	6,014	9,871	65,779	6	..	53,697	2,357	686	2,341	6,692
1365	..	70,725	14,904	18,529	21,623	6,330	9,339	63,382	14	1	52,154	2,291	266	2,244	6,412
1366	..	70,475	16,163	11,180	25,901	7,641	9,590	63,489	34	3	52,188	1,469	214	2,356	7,225
1367	..	66,661	14,634	13,645	24,595	6,892	6,895	63,505	434	1	53,175	1,809	94	1,547	6,445
1368	..	69,879	16,443	9,104	26,884	319	17,129	65,018	258	1	4,332	2,244	94	17	58,072

*1341 Fasli=1933-34 A.D.

TABLE VI (v)—Area (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Firozabad

Fasil Year	Rabi						Kharif						
	Total of all rabi crops	Wheat	Gram	Barley and gram	Wheat and barley	Other crops	Total of all kharif crops	Bajra	Sugarcane	Maize	Juar and arhar	Other crops	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1341*	..	45,117	9,005	3,315	24,138	5,205	53,347	27,981	193	2,209	12,082	10,882	
1342	..	45,212	7,635	9,345	20,101	4,938	50,442	29,363	183	3,664	2,257	8,975	
1343	..	46,742	7,295	9,078	19,890	5,716	51,495	37,000	431	2,575	4,130	7,359	
1344	..	47,960	8,609	5,512	23,762	6,568	50,875	32,443	518	3,884	7,326	6,704	
1345	..	47,648	10,263	6,288	19,406	8,372	49,919	31,669	751	2,030	7,913	7,556	
1346	..	47,303	10,420	5,908	20,378	7,751	51,068	33,163	465	2,088	6,895	8,457	
1347	..	47,356	10,908	4,899	20,501	7,327	53,288	38,239	287	1,969	5,135	7,658	
1348	..	48,791	9,827	6,573	20,467	8,192	51,030	38,030	464	1,325	4,150	7,061	
1349	..	44,303	8,006	9,993	16,573	6,125	51,262	42,226	314	295	1,939	6,488	
1350	..	44,027	8,639	5,704	19,591	6,036	58,160	43,642	294	2,536	4,390	7,298	
1351	..	47,861	8,868	6,546	21,183	7,197	53,798	39,763	506	3,764	3,226	6,539	
1352	..	46,649	7,669	7,851	19,266	8,207	54,220	42,790	455	2,414	2,222	6,339	
1353	..	48,223	9,188	6,061	21,632	7,514	55,460	41,988	206	2,702	3,850	6,714	
1354	..	45,592	8,156	4,328	22,285	7,181	56,077	41,977	186	2,002	4,658	7,254	
1355	..	50,916	8,463	4,132	26,637	7,160	52,678	38,364	218	1,880	5,216	7,000	
1356	..	52,035	8,999	5,654	26,170	7,719	53,320	40,947	454	1,567	3,576	6,776	

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Fasil Year	Total of all rabi crops	Wheat	Gram	Barley and gram	Wheat and barley	Other crops	Total of all kharif crops	Bajra	Sugarcane	Maize	Juar and arhar	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1357	..	54,638	9,876	4,755	26,611	8,519	51,383	41,979	392	559	2,307	6,146
1358	..	51,186	9,999	4,620	22,324	8,551	55,336	42,543	403	1,028	4,117	7,245
1359	..	54,213	9,266	5,128	22,847	9,298	51,403	39,600	723	1,043	3,644	6,393
1360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	..	50,616	9,260	6,584	22,063	7,634	51,222	41,096	249	1,632	4,007	4,238
1362	..	53,533	10,894	4,072	24,472	8,394	53,368	43,128	323	1,820	2,423	5,674
1363	..	57,122	12,823	3,691	26,783	7,005	53,791	42,579	455	1,704	2,908	6,145
1364	..	57,313	14,414	4,064	24,036	8,411	54,469	42,845	548	1,458	1,576	8,042
1365	..	59,599	11,765	7,253	22,292	8,574	53,152	41,626	696	1,912	2,303	6,615
1366	..	58,984	10,655	6,028	23,843	10,203	52,151	41,075	517	1,847	2,285	6,427
1367	..	53,849	9,675	6,728	21,443	10,148	52,657	41,139	775	1,388	1,748	7,607
1368	..	59,934	13,140	4,002	23,914	11,878	52,470	42,044	1,239	1,392	1,476	8,519

*1341 Fasil=1933-34 A.D.

TABLE VI (vi) —Area (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Kheragarh

Fasli Year	Rabi			Kharif							Other crops
	Total of all rabi crops	Wheat	Gram	Other crops	Total of all kharif crops	Bajra	Sugarcane	Maize	Juar and arhar		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1341*	73,668	14,456	38,656	20,556	90,337	42,035	902	243	19,241	27,916	
1342	53,958	11,901	24,314	17,743	83,332	48,876	1,269	270	9,756	23,161	
1343	74,946	11,972	40,711	22,263	75,056	42,156	2,520	217	8,212	21,951	
1344	60,828	13,696	31,637	15,495	82,208	42,457	2,597	101	11,925	25,128	
1345	50,199	15,128	17,529	17,542	78,027	42,367	2,287	154	8,945	24,274	
1346	41,671	15,356	12,766	13,549	87,216	47,258	892	194	12,076	26,796	
1347	64,237	16,134	30,452	17,651	93,263	56,695	764	266	10,742	24,796	
1348	57,724	16,399	24,629	16,696	94,320	57,962	1,383	220	10,884	23,871	
1349	38,538	12,203	9,877	16,458	88,487	54,643	1,018	67	11,141	21,618	
1350	63,989	14,337	29,093	20,559	97,459	64,342	846	306	11,527	20,438	
1351	52,401	15,249	22,547	14,605	94,892	62,583	1,833	547	10,504	19,425	
1352	53,279	13,880	24,607	14,792	91,787	56,907	2,390	448	7,262	24,780	
1353	70,294	16,538	35,557	18,199	92,413	58,938	1,878	457	9,834	21,306	
1354	68,301	16,617	33,426	18,258	84,478	52,946	2,368	332	7,353	21,479	
1355	71,966	14,296	36,442	21,228	89,460	52,887	3,278	158	10,229	22,908	
1356	83,603	15,566	42,623	25,414	85,623	50,733	4,150	182	7,767	22,791	

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1357	33,005	19,082	35,073	28,850	82,161	49,380	3,378	55	7,696	21,652	
1358	73,053	20,433	29,124	23,496	87,458	48,407	4,275	90	10,238	24,448	
1359	75,684	18,518	31,785	25,381	80,553	42,961	5,928	170	8,726	22,768	
1360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1361	65,448	19,668	25,009	20,771	84,525	51,340	2,088	326	8,306	22,465	
1362	89,153	21,698	41,212	26,243	92,435	57,193	2,543	785	88,826	23,088	
1363	93,947	23,826	39,029	31,092	88,584	51,927	3,824	531	8,583	23,719	
1367	93,967	26,053	34,519	33,395	77,820	46,852	4,112	414	6,178	20,264	

*1341 Fasli=1933-34 A. D.

TABLE VI (vii)—Area (in Acres)

Fasli Year	Rabi							
	Total of all rabi crops	Wheat	Gram	Barley and gram	Wheat and barley	Barley	Pea	Other crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1341*	74,922	17,655	26,978	12,483	1,211	3,897	686	12,012
1342	57,921	15,775	19,555	2,240	1,598	4,111	1,248	13,394
1343	81,213	13,143	34,389	10,507	1,219	3,650	1,239	17,066
1344	74,891	16,740	30,086	9,432	1,303	3,822	1,052	12,456
1345	56,302	21,043	15,543	3,206	2,569	6,377	1,165	6,399
1346	44,308	20,681	7,449	1,469	2,664	6,194	943	4,908
1347	78,145	21,591	25,369	13,318	2,313	5,933	1,620	9,001
1348	66,422	23,779	20,694	5,649	2,295	5,862	1,894	6,249
1349	52,222	19,703	9,048	1,470	3,314	9,121	2,116	7,450
1350	81,845	20,029	25,854	12,404	1,942	5,260	2,765	13,591
1351	71,157	21,860	22,803	9,416	1,834	4,428	1,993	8,823
1352	68,649	20,969	22,729	8,583	1,751	4,518	2,306	7,937
1353	81,655	22,381	26,381	12,638	2,109	5,200	3,018	9,928
1354	85,349	24,325	31,427	10,746	2,628	5,820	2,100	8,303
1355	87,964	19,401	29,297	17,021	1,864	5,063	2,816	12,499
1356	1,02,115	19,565	34,475	19,848	1,949	4,353	3,145	18,780
1357	99,807	21,846	28,375	21,201	1,766	4,423	2,752	19,444
1358	98,063	23,918	29,283	15,194	1,632	4,136	2,542	21,358
1359	1,03,299	24,989	33,195	12,721	1,556	4,939	3,553	22,346
1360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	75,072	30,496	14,617	5,615	2,196	6,091	4,480	11,577
1362	1,01,285	31,424	27,629	14,053	1,540	4,392	3,785	18,462
1363	1,12,087	32,695	23,644	15,939	1,426	3,465	4,464	30,454
1364	1,15,097	33,610	21,681	15,206	1,564	4,080	5,938	33,018
1365	1,13,496	24,741	23,268	10,998	985	2,422	15,081	36,001
1366	1,16,873	23,258	22,251	14,075	948	3,012	17,266	36,063
1367	1,03,713	29,089	20,837	12,614	915	2,697	10,270	27,291
1368	1,13,880	31,632	22,202	13,445	1,039	2,635	11,185	31,742

*1341 Fasli=1933-34 A. D.

under Principal Crops, Tahsil Kiraoli

Fasli Year	Kharif								
	Total of all kharif crops	Rice	Bajra	Maize	Sugar-cane	Juar and arhar	Cotton	Bajra and arhar	Other crops
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1341*	76,219	..	15,815	182	1,478	18,033	14,039	1,911	24,761
1342	70,316	..	20,109	167	2,201	12,874	11,022	2,798	21,145
1343	66,042	1	20,111	148	3,490	6,568	7,103	963	27,658
1344	70,268	..	17,193	94	3,975	13,695	7,545	2,926	24,840
1345	66,443	..	17,190	111	3,599	10,002	8,176	1,433	25,932
1346	73,934	..	19,786	102	1,341	11,866	10,716	2,049	28,074
1347	80,343	1	26,028	132	958	12,388	10,593	3,330	26,913
1348	80,252	..	23,971	96	1,769	16,208	9,755	6,094	22,359
1349	77,418	..	21,019	71	1,472	13,583	9,662	3,970	27,641
1350	86,944	..	33,504	243	1,333	12,223	8,618	4,373	26,650
1351	77,002	2	23,955	410	2,377	14,833	8,636	8,344	18,445
1352	79,029	..	20,522	272	3,607	15,002	4,539	12,593	22,494
1353	80,310	1	24,097	293	2,955	14,684	2,931	9,889	25,460
1354	76,781	..	25,105	234	3,714	10,436	1,753	5,886	29,683
1355	80,051	1	23,338	94	4,498	14,653	1,427	8,063	28,007
1356	73,452	1	21,538	121	5,627	11,970	3,338	8,199	24,658
1357	70,415	2	19,383	42	4,587	12,986	2,046	7,360	24,009
1358	72,716	49	17,938	83	6,050	13,625	11,032	7,447	16,495
1359	71,648	43	15,785	91	9,003	14,032	2,369	6,367	23,958
1360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	70,881	98	16,925	278	3,192	12,360	1,555	9,781	26,622
1362	76,578	11	18,752	666	3,876	11,327	2,445	9,350	30,151
1363	74,415	37	16,432	381	5,048	11,714	2,066	9,305	29,462
1364	77,448	23	19,175	431	6,651	11,170	923	10,444	28,626
1365	68,156	58	10,974	215	6,889	10,944	3,833	10,821	24,422
1366	69,774	74	12,675	156	5,780	10,597	3,366	10,808	26,318
1367	66,718	277	10,893	145	6,544	11,589	1,716	12,631	22,917
1368	73,036	93	10,970	221	7,958	10,424	1,749	15,247	26,374

TABLE VII—Land Revenue Demand (in Rupees)

Pargana and tahsil	Years of settlement										
	1803	1804	1805	1808	1816	1840	1879	1929	1951	1961	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Agra ..	90,490	1,07,129	1,24,515	1,52,209	1,75,069	1,83,494	2,27,630	2,73,288	2,32,801.00	5,75,027.80	
Bah ..	82,787	1,35,830	1,46,139	1,51,771	2,01,651	1,77,010	2,47,450	2,42,654	2,22,943.00	5,38,129.27	
Etmadpur ..	98,086	1,08,272	1,35,600	1,54,545	1,90,694	1,86,279	3,10,500*	3,63,502	3,28,704.34	8,63,914.01	
Farah**	95,770	96,620	1,01,558	1,29,246	1,69,671	1,52,330	..	..	..	..	
Fatehabad ..	1,26,507	1,12,116	1,38,564	1,64,591	1,82,169	1,79,260	2,51,200	2,69,045	2,92,426.00	6,31,352.00	
Firozabad ..	1,10,887	1,05,264	1,28,050	1,56,716	2,10,651	2,02,435	2,24,460	2,51,450	2,33,094.50	5,82,053.00	
Iradatnagar†	1,24,361	1,24,393	1,57,927	1,76,217	1,83,160	1,84,920	..	..	..	..	
Kheragarh ..	90,502	1,02,321	1,16,717	1,47,652	1,65,752	1,71,936	2,91,770	2,73,334	2,84,891.75	7,03,123.37	
Kiraoli ..	1,04,205	1,09,906	1,15,938	1,47,377	1,75,736	1,84,578	2,97,406	2,64,336	2,37,955.94	6,93,644.77	

* Including demand on 46 villages transferred from Etah in 1879

** The Agra portion of Farah was united with Kiraoli in 1878

† Divided between Fatehabad and Kheragarh in 1878

TABLE VIII (i)—Receipts and Expenditure, Antarim Zila Parishad

Yaer	Receipts (in rupees)					
	Education	Medical and public health	Pounds	Ferries	Other sources	Total receipts
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1933-34 ..	13,689	4,567	17,273	17,573	2,342	55,444
1934-35 ..	13,216	4,505	16,572	25,466	379	60,138
1935-36 ..	11,628	5,087	17,007	24,946	1,112	59,780
1936-37 ..	13,760	2,033	16,375	21,325	791	54,284
1937-38 ..	14,535	2,653	17,594	26,404	1,937	63,123
1938-39 ..	14,371	6,696	16,056	23,664	2,809	63,596
1939-40 ..	15,095	3,697	14,213	23,386	11,179	67,570
1940-41 ..	16,384	10,120	17,354	23,453	4,918	72,229
1941-42 ..	16,806	10,271	1,795	17,026	5,390	66,888
1942-43 ..	15,516	7,377	12,336	22,981	4,844	63,054
1943-44 ..	14,980	7,472	23,050	32,206	17,318	95,026
1944-45 ..	22,725	8,284	26,506	33,329	10,185	1,01,029
1945-46 ..	36,003	1,861	24,763	35,485	4,178	1,02,290
1946-47 ..	43,691	9,567	27,271	8,691	2,299	91,519
1947-48 ..	53,314	7,220	31,340	65,789	12,112	1,69,775
1948-49 ..	52,604	5,208	40,393	77,168	11,220	1,86,593
1949-50 ..	85,145	12,010	39,311	62,399	8,858	2,07,723
1950-51 ..	86,364	2,942	53,550	32,049	14,736	1,89,641
1951-52 ..	1,39,672	12,346	56,394	6,475	9,026	2,23,913
1952-53 ..	1,20,121	2,159	43,163	30,336	24,811	2,20,590
1953-54 ..	1,65,749	1,373	40,570	75,665	18,314	3,01,671
1954-55 ..	1,47,349	12,594	39,074	69,302	22,467	2,90,786
1955-56 ..	2,05,368	3,453	34,415	1,13,477	12,444	3,69,157
1956-57 ..	2,78,519	1,673	40,062	23,344	17,551	3,61,149
1957-58 ..	1,30,027	1,277	44,988	1,10,310	24,500	3,11,102
1958-59 ..	1,11,425	888	48,791	73,690	18,340	2,53,134
1959-60 ..	1,49,124	716	46,221	27,949	23,029	2,47,039
1960-61 ..	2,21,813	565	35,234	..	2,07,131	4,64,743

Year	Expenditure (in rupees)							
	Education	Medical and public health	Public works	Pounds	General administration and collection charges	Other sources	Total expenditure	
	1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1933-34	..	2,49,461	46,311	78,450	14,613	14,268	2,086	4,05,189
1934-35	..	2,44,139	50,920	59,138	14,126	15,305	5,875	3,89,503
1935-36	..	2,51,748	52,288	99,502	14,217	17,323	6,499	4,41,577
1936-37	..	2,45,888	59,931	77,906	14,344	19,214	2,179	4,19,462
1937-38	..	2,50,182	60,093	94,827	14,720	20,882	2,318	4,43,022
1938-39	..	2,53,255	58,177	88,506	13,263	19,812	1,770	4,34,783
1939-40	..	2,53,945	4,80,147	86,974	13,702	19,707	2,775	8,57,250
1940-41	..	2,56,581	67,398	97,194	11,969	21,646	2,837	4,57,625
1941-42	..	2,60,957	66,793	84,901	12,286	22,067	3,274	4,50,278
1942-43	..	2,52,014	63,654	72,906	11,739	21,705	5,491	4,27,509
1943-44	..	2,54,957	61,068	76,271	12,545	22,938	5,976	4,33,755
1944-45	..	3,01,326	65,593	88,785	15,364	24,523	6,261	5,01,852
1945-46	..	3,34,609	74,713	1,20,223	17,253	28,842	6,611	5,82,251
1946-47	..	4,71,222	82,678	99,295	20,966	30,674	10,918	7,15,753
1947-48	..	4,80,749	82,336	55,598	27,710	36,346	25,079	7,07,818
1948-49	..	5,44,694	90,852	97,096	34,858	43,003	22,251	8,32,754
1949-50	..	6,24,481	1,18,846	1,17,711	44,993	49,952	83,225	10,39,208
1950-51	..	9,35,597	1,27,496	2,25,186	57,388	54,779	26,087	14,26,533
1951-52	..	10,85,109	1,28,593	1,90,070	62,635	57,105	19,035	15,42,547
1952-53	..	11,62,942	1,12,203	1,44,500	59,495	65,676	13,504	15,58,320
1953-54	..	10,71,844	1,26,881	70,166	58,302	53,775	36,599	14,17,567
1954-55	..	11,12,638	1,09,461	62,967	63,384	57,796	21,423	14,27,669
1955-56	..	11,39,950	1,03,753	61,977	64,005	57,512	30,633	14,57,830
1956-57	..	12,54,389	1,29,471	72,293	61,722	78,630	24,632	16,21,137
1957-58	..	14,10,575	1,34,167	1,65,809	78,900	92,207	21,871	19,03,529
1958-59	..	14,41,676	1,31,844	1,43,913	80,152	59,743	16,787	18,74,115
1959-60	..	16,96,676	1,44,172	1,50,258	82,557	52,778	31,740	21,68,181
1960-61	..	19,29,148	1,40,069	2,87,806	85,535	64,576	1,16,246	26,23,380

TABLE VIII (ii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Nagar Mahapalika, Agra

Year	Government grants	Education including industrial and technical	Medical and public health	Agriculture and arboriculture	Taxes and fees	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1930-31	42,759	..	14,295	..	5,98,423	10,843	3,01,048	9,67,368
1931-32	49,341	..	13,655	..	6,12,262	10,283	3,08,059	9,93,600
1932-33	42,834	..	14,284	..	6,44,162	13,078	3,33,082	10,47,440
1933-34	44,018	..	10,992	..	6,47,474	15,752	2,99,589	10,17,825
1934-35	43,707	..	12,546	..	6,55,026	9,951	2,07,394	9,28,624
1935-36	45,106	..	14,419	..	6,63,502	9,628	2,36,457	9,69,112
1936-37	49,870	..	14,053	..	6,89,109	19,319	2,55,596	10,27,947
1937-38	49,960	..	12,870	..	6,41,416	13,892	2,23,011	9,41,149
1938-39	50,289	..	12,887	..	7,08,163	539	2,60,955	10,32,833
1939-40	50,774	485	15,130	..	7,82,371	9,676	2,21,868	10,80,304
1940-41	50,705	1,833	12,369	..	8,42,967	19,491	2,81,201	12,08,566
1941-42	52,390	2,294	12,658	..	9,13,188	8,333	2,41,005	12,29,868
1942-43	85,127	2,545	13,444	..	9,20,181	..	2,23,958	12,45,164
1943-44	62,095	3,810	16,269	..	9,85,966	41,509	3,79,719	14,89,368
1944-45	2,28,532	..	14,971	..	12,45,763	..	3,64,578	18,53,844
1945-46	2,43,403	4,174	22,187	..	13,38,631	28,958	6,65,954	23,03,307
1946-47	5,25,368	9,447	21,901	..	17,77,473	32,202	8,37,111	32,03,502
1947-48	16,66,763	10,661	26,434	..	18,23,388	34,448	14,30,347	49,92,041
1948-49	11,59,349	9,482	38,327	..	20,70,625	53,244	20,06,343	53,37,370
1949-50	10,88,358	17,312	39,711	..	20,79,962	32,585	30,69,371	63,27,299
1950-51	9,70,021	28,814	57,442	..	22,16,943	87,851	18,52,319	52,13,390
1951-52	6,33,170	43,483	66,995	..	23,93,037	49,459	14,81,981	46,68,125
1952-53	6,12,172	47,004	61,794	..	25,11,520	19,662	5,50,585	38,02,737
1953-54	6,10,017	57,789	78,103	..	26,52,988	23,590	12,86,294	47,08,781
1954-55	6,11,152	58,729	60,068	..	28,99,629	52,310	19,63,663	56,45,551
1955-56	6,85,764	61,867	55,942	..	31,20,639	43,951	28,27,981	67,96,144
1956-57	7,34,937	69,524	76,681	..	30,97,855	81,571	14,58,759	55,19,327
1957-58	8,51,838	55,001	67,168	..	34,92,829	12,133	22,76,846	67,55,815
1958-59	10,25,547	53,406	73,509	..	35,15,039	24,143	12,03,670	58,95,314
1959-60	11,04,969	52,363	96,032	..	41,05,935	..	29,09,163	82,68,462
1960-61	..	4,29,652	17,17,169	..	40,09,541	..	55,13,605*	1,16,69,967

*Including government grants

TABLE VIII (ii-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Nagar Mahapalika, Agra

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		General administra- tion and collection charges	Education including industrial and technical	Medical and public health	Agriculture and arboricul- ture	Public works	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total expenditure
1930-31	..	86,391	1,14,645	4,24,606	10,977	49,699	39,744	2,99,590	10,25,652
1931-32	..	91,666	1,12,237	4,22,590	11,633	55,668	35,562	3,09,827	10,39,183
1932-33	..	77,566	1,06,424	3,84,744	9,889	49,890	29,419	2,80,829	9,38,761
1933-34	..	76,599	1,09,957	3,85,669	10,054	59,680	31,622	2,25,200	8,98,781
1934-35	..	86,089	1,18,461	3,93,607	10,487	53,669	31,795	2,12,095	9,06,203
1935-36	..	1,13,678	1,24,770	4,33,080	2,208	1,17,565	33,873	2,22,301	10,47,475
1936-37	..	95,822	1,26,070	4,14,569	2,284	75,695	32,096	2,01,211	9,47,747
1937-38	..	96,760	1,23,627	4,36,484	2,514	78,196	33,634	3,19,766	10,90,981
1938-39	..	95,099	1,26,286	4,91,382	3,104	49,381	33,560	1,54,315	9,53,127
1939-40	..	1,06,684	1,28,306	4,53,723	2,588	1,00,243	36,276	4,30,521	12,58,341
1940-41	..	1,11,039	1,32,342	4,73,117	2,944	1,10,417	37,900	2,17,924	10,85,683
1941-42	..	98,646	1,33,452	5,64,445	3,082	47,923	43,200	1,79,185	10,69,933
1942-43	..	1,14,024	1,48,981	6,74,575	3,673	60,966	45,169	3,70,906	14,18,294
1943-44	..	1,48,960	1,55,912	7,33,666	4,304	81,421	46,278	1,74,368	13,44,909
1944-45	..	1,91,407	1,66,308	12,82,351	..	..	45,403	1,27,690	18,13,159
1945-46	..	1,93,559	1,95,933	12,77,382	6,138	2,54,481	60,427	2,80,356	22,74,256

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1946-47	..	2,27,305	2,44,796	15,02,824	11,443	3,91,318	80,403	3,20,535	27,78,624
1947-48	..	2,73,839	3,34,178	21,61,312	11,594	4,58,211	1,07,822	3,79,721	37,26,677
1948-49	..	3,25,805	3,88,170	26,25,239	9,274	6,34,001	1,09,552	15,07,144	55,99,185
1949-50	..	3,55,519	5,89,892	27,35,014	10,842	11,48,620	1,32,928	16,37,012	66,09,827
1950-51	..	3,74,818	5,42,836	29,32,847	13,406	4,33,231	1,03,698	13,15,693	57,16,529
1951-52	..	3,62,546	5,79,365	23,68,027	12,541	2,71,955	1,01,677	10,48,753	47,44,864
1952-53	..	3,6,8101	6,20,474	17,50,028	12,626	3,38,956	86,994	6,58,023	38,35,202
1953-54	..	4,23,424	5,98,563	23,64,031	10,472	3,29,939	1,35,335	5,92,785	4,454,549
1954-55	..	4,29,971	6,31,400	18,73,895	10,345	4,69,788	1,24,781	6,87,238	42,27,418
1955-56	..	4,35,773	7,21,138	43,28,214	17,606	8,44,189	1,37,722	12,84,711	77,69,353
1956-57	..	4,16,768	7,46,775	37,49,684	13,683	5,34,172	1,62,569	10,38,497	66,62,148
1957-58	..	4,82,344	7,16,910	21,33,435	13,601	5,27,975	1,58,263	12,25,192	52,57,720
1958-59	..	5,55,686	8,05,483	39,98,289	11,258	6,16,716	1,71,914	11,46,514	73,05,860
1959-60	..	5,10,314	8,18,272	34,25,557	15,410	6,04,631	1,50,933	18,23,838	73,48,955
1960-61	..	6,18,103	8,50,771	34,67,055	13,388	7,56,459	..	63,56,521	1,20,62,297

TABLE VIII (iii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Municipal Board, Fatehpur Sikri

Year	Receipts (in rupees)						Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Taxes on houses and lands	Other taxes	Rents	Contributions	Other sources	Total receipt	Administration and collection charges	Drainage	Conservancy and lighting	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1933-34	..	1,312	421	1,000	10,279	13,012	4,999	..	3,127	325	4,711	13,162
1934-35	..	2,475	424	1,000	12,053	15,952	5,676	..	3,028	417	6,559	15,680
1935-36	..	2,288	..	1,000	12,295	16,070	5,540	..	3,081	870	6,792	16,283
1936-37	..	2,226	..	1,000	13,768	17,470	5,416	..	3,141	446	8,880	17,883
1937-38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1938-39	..	2,234	526	1,000	11,269	15,029	5,352	..	3,352	258	6,539	15,501
1939-40	..	2,683	9,854	650	2,667	16,854	4,971	..	3,096	459	6,720	15,246
1940-41	..	3,580	14,308	614	1,994	21,496	5,947	..	3,928	410	13,378	23,663
1941-42	..	3,109	11,432	709	2,176	18,426	5,685	..	3,207	422	9,800	19,114
1942-43	..	2,602	9,912	606	4,217	18,337	3,662	..	3,096	50	10,831	17,639
1943-44	..	3,201	26,935	705	4,741	36,582	4,662	..	4,599	150	17,939	27,350
1944-45	..	3,324	24,131	450	3,736	32,641	4,865	..	6,210	1,200	16,167	28,442
1945-46	..	4,900	25,842	1,052	5,656	38,450	5,115	..	8,123	2,825	18,124	34,187
1946-47	..	4,431	25,792	1,266	4,334	39,535	6,513	..	9,409	995	31,041	47,958
1947-48	..	4,225	25,128	1,452	11,370	43,175	8,087	..	11,981	135	26,671	46,874
1948-49	..	3,871	35,805	2,438	4,191	52,180	7,909	..	13,371	2,715	18,991	42,986

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1949-50	..	4,740	47,448	2,478	4,714	8,929	68,309	10,761	..	16,146	878	38,190	65,975
1950-51	..	187	37,827	1,535	5,133	10,022	54,704	13,205	1,318	10,519	8,200	34,599	67,841
1951-52	..	17,583	44,744	1,556	38,780	5,432	1,08,095	16,495	4,078	11,931	1,485	46,748	80,737
1952-53	..	17,396	39,989	1,857	5,237	12,745	77,224	15,172	2,205	13,181	16,457	45,410	92,425
1953-54	..	7,363	48,143	1,683	35,191	18,764	1,11,144	14,678	1,850	12,466	9,207	50,618	88,819
1954-55	..	12,497	39,866	2,365	14,042	48,828	1,17,998	14,017	1,823	12,706	19,333	45,917	93,796
1955-56	..	15,518	45,577	1,124	15,658	85,472	1,63,349	15,211	2,055	12,231	16,534	97,182	1,43,213
1956-57	..	13,735	48,274	2,153	11,341	18,386	93,889	14,284	1,414	11,402	8,019	1,30,825	1,65,944
1957-58	..	14,469	76,052	1,922	38,985	3,17,159	4,48,587	16,240	1,557	11,829	7,060	1,06,625	1,43,311
1958-59	..	12,871	74,402	1,269	18,444	17,382	1,24,368	20,363	1,572	13,344	3,073	3,73,848	4,12,200
1959-60	..	13,699	1,04,464	1,799	18,251	13,121	1,51,334	16,868	1,623	16,313	9,622	81,250	1,25,676
1960-61	..	14,295	1,05,887	1,077	24,420	19,800	1,65,479	17,130	1,827	26,034	29,566	85,728	1,60,215

TABLE VIII (iv-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Firozabad

Year	Octroi	Tax on houses and lands	Other taxes	Rents	Loans	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1933-34	.. 39,980	..	1,315	985	..	16,744	59,024
1934-35	.. 39,036	..	1,802	1,095	..	13,881	55,814
1935-36	.. 39,950	..	1,947	735	..	25,323	67,955
1936-37	.. 39,261	..	1,738	3,305	..	12,213	56,517
1937-38	.. 42,184	..	1,639	3,443	..	15,388	62,654
1938-39	.. 45,568	..	3,370	3,307	..	15,904	68,149
1939-40	.. 49,900	..	3,365	3,865	..	12,671	69,801
1940-41	.. 65,510	..	4,518	4,300	..	15,647	89,975
1941-42	.. 75,225	..	5,968	4,115	..	14,861	1,00,169
1942-43	.. 75,282	..	4,210	4,303	..	23,541	1,07,536
1943-44	.. 1,09,455	..	4,242	5,308	..	16,331	1,35,336
1944-45	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945-46	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946-47	.. 3,40,141	..	8,066	11,337	..	46,155	4,05,699
1947-48	.. 2,46,871	..	8,941	12,931	..	54,177	3,22,920
1948-49	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1949-50	.. 4,13,983	..	14,289	17,423	..	1,37,379	5,83,074
1950-51	.. 3,59,715	..	16,887	17,285	..	1,29,382	5,23,269
1951-52	.. 4,24,908	..	16,795	15,269	..	1,38,569	5,95,541
1952-53	.. 3,97,522	..	24,894	18,501	1,00,000	1,88,624	7,29,541
1953-54	.. 3,66,513	..	21,285	16,842	1,50,000	1,70,743	7,25,383
1954-55	.. 4,15,654	8	19,471	16,211	3,84,000	1,95,683	10,31,027
1955-56	.. 4,35,454	1,891	17,343	17,139	8,60,028	2,43,024	15,74,879
1956-57	.. 4,53,759	..	20,630	16,441	..	2,12,292	7,03,122
1957-58	.. 4,68,416	497	46,444	18,358	..	3,00,552	8,34,267
1958-59	.. 4,67,966	3,570	71,913	18,564	..	3,59,465	9,21,478
1959-60	.. 5,94,703	10,720	99,161	18,271	..	4,24,385	11,47,240
1960-61	.. 5,69,028	4,088	1,01,300	16,927	..	6,39,151	13,30,494

TABLE VIII (iv-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Firozabad

[illegible]

TABLE VIII (iv-b) Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Firozabad—(concl'd.)

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Adminis- tration and collection charges	Public safety	Water supply and drainage	Conser- vancy	Hospitals and dispensaries	Public works	Education	Other sources	Total expenditure
1949-50	..	44,787	16,636	54,134	1,37,049	5,153	1,44,542	90,684	66,159	5,59,144
1950-51	..	46,030	21,353	62,369	1,40,538	2,236	1,08,999	1,01,182	65,906	5,48,613
1951-52	..	47,126	18,563	76,570	1,51,998	2,097	1,14,962	1,04,590	78,566	5,84,481
1952-53	..	48,610	23,216	80,353	1,32,946	..	93,665	1,06,001	61,356	5,46,147
1953-54	..	53,757	20,448	5,63,871	1,28,926	..	74,218	1,06,836	76,050	8,24,106
1954-55	..	58,336	19,230	4,08,089	1,31,399	10,306	96,816	1,17,276	1,32,313	9,73,765
1955-56	..	54,974	23,240	8,74,244	1,44,593	1,386	1,11,672	1,15,795	1,09,233	14,35,137
1956-57	..	61,666	25,775	69,693	1,31,703	8,598	1,99,195	1,25,117	2,84,408	9,06,155
1957-58	..	59,192	31,484	2,04,799	1,41,889	2,041	1,84,083	12,957	2,66,358	9,02,803
1958-59	..	69,852	32,780	1,91,121	1,65,327	1,944	2,19,963	1,48,279	1,35,101	9,64,367
1959-60	..	74,519	43,246	1,74,289	1,73,789	5,008	1,55,173	1,71,603	1,30,160	9,27,787
1960-61	..	75,420	36,912	2,59,530	2,10,099	30,608	1,83,741	1,76,799	76,872	10,50,381

TABLE VIII (v-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Cantonment Board, Agra

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Octroi	Tax on houses and lands	Other taxes	Rents	Other sources	Total receipts
1949-50	..	1,32,928	84,981	86,906	4,814	2,09,283	5,18,912
1950-51	..	1,03,698	91,016	97,596	3,801	1,96,991	4,93,102
1951-52	..	1,01,677	97,129	1,01,381	5,306	1,51,759	4,57,252
1952-53	..	86,994	1,15,874	1,29,057	29,278	1,91,854	5,53,057
1953-54	..	1,35,335	1,15,049	1,26,448	18,749	2,12,016	6,07,597
1954-55	..	1,24,781	1,30,909	1,30,963	19,257	1,89,571	5,95,481
1955-56	..	1,27,722	1,32,906	1,45,541	17,210	3,69,551	7,92,930
1956-57	..	1,62,569	1,25,574	1,26,145	18,097	3,17,727	7,50,112
1957-58	..	1,46,266	1,26,254	1,26,138	14,984	2,81,290	6,94,932
1958-59	..	1,75,500	84,757	92,785	3,579	3,58,017	7,14,638
1959-60	..	1,47,433	83,395	92,144	2,154	4,47,035	7,72,161
1960-61	..	1,71,023	94,461	1,05,597	3,524	4,81,922	8,56,527

TABLE VIII (v-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Cantonment Board, Agra

Year	Adminis- tration and collection charges	Public safety	Water supply and drainage	Conser- vancy	Hospitals and dispensaries	Public works	Education	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1949-50	..	42,437	72,452	2,00,709	18,886	51,199	35,690	34,314	4,86,427
1950-51	..	46,512	77,631	2,11,368	23,004	77,762	30,045	40,427	5,41,504
1951-52	..	42,211	78,206	1,89,901	29,084	29,644	37,745	26,891	4,72,993
1952-53	..	47,133	84,784	2,18,005	27,069	29,921	33,767	41,234	5,14,839
1953-54	..	47,444	93,883	2,46,509	32,309	71,476	42,886	36,323	6,07,946
1954-55	..	47,710	1,10,316	1,71,972	34,346	71,833	41,219	42,852	5,72,665
1955-56	..	50,362	1,08,457	1,93,710	29,909	1,48,862	40,115	1,34,866	7,52,810
1956-57	..	50,983	1,10,907	1,93,795	32,633	1,72,812	49,087	68,837	7,28,269
1957-58	..	54,116	1,03,845	2,24,137	31,927	1,78,168	49,978	37,010	7,27,624
1958-59	..	49,409	69,535	1,21,775	27,842	2,44,390	37,287	1,39,910	7,38,903
1959-60	..	51,070	65,062	1,35,482	34,197	2,29,937	36,974	1,41,885	7,67,805
1960-61	..	2,37,484	7,723	1,85,549	21,998	1,68,678	15,491	1,64,700	8,47,031

TABLE VIII (vi)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Achnera

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)						
	Octroi	Tax on houses and lands	Contributions	Other sources	Total receipts	Administration and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1943-44	..	4,232	261	1,036	5,529	848	3,544	..	1,099	5,491	
1944-45	..	5,146	..	411	5,557	761	2,817	50	1,885	5,513	
1945-46	..	5,614	248	958	6,820	769	3,792	140	1,519	6,220	
1946-47	..	4,119	..	1,926	6,045	794	3,804	..	1,594	6,192	
1947-48	..	6,414	..	1,924	8,338	407	4,701	200	1,598	6,906	
1948-49	..	6,425	..	9,510	15,935	3,171	5,391	2,973	2,938	14,473	
1949-50	..	7,161	1,468	1,152	9,781	1,622	6,830	..	1,085	9,537	
1950-51	..	4,759	1,591	2,137	8,487	1,777	6,323	..	1,090	9,190	
1951-52	..	6,315	1,460	2,271	10,046	1,694	6,083	..	2,132	9,909	
1952-53	..	12,517	1,639	10,239	24,395	1,980	7,533	2,500	5,229	17,242	
1953-54	..	13,043	1,616	1,944	16,603	2,255	8,012	10,378	2,787	23,432	
1954-55	..	9,356	1,658	3,114	14,128	2,311	7,949	2,236	2,003	14,499	
1955-56	643	7,630	1,392	2,351	12,016	2,062	6,552	657	2,714	11,985	
1956-57	1,684	8,628	1,476	1,819	13,607	2,684	8,230	..	2,839	13,753	
1957-58	53,840	5,292	6,576	2,093	67,801	10,510	15,476	19,632	4,805	50,423	
1958-59	38,673	10,118	8,424	2,553	59,768	15,097	13,128	15,402	5,335	48,962	
1959-60	41,457	4,671	8,977	1,916	57,021	15,993	15,480	9,182	6,298	46,953	
1960-61	39,708	4,755	17,536	2,410	64,409	19,188	19,544	14,073	8,518	61,323	

TABLE VIII (vii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Bah

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Taxes	Contributions	Other sources	Total receipts	Administration and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1951-52	..	7,414	82	1,165	8,661	1,384	4,352	..	534	6,276
1952-53	..	6,381	1,140	1,465	8,986	1,660	5,475	2,510	1,342	10,987
1953-54	..	6,830	4,724	2,193	13,747	1,697	5,331	2,571	1,742	11,341
1954-55	..	5,774	987	2,038	8,799	1,477	6,133	479	1,541	9,630
1955-56	..	3,194	2,599	2,777	8,570	1,336	6,066	5,296	574	13,272
1956-57	..	4,493	1,027	1,425	6,945	1,516	5,007	1,173	566	8,262
1957-58	..	6,738	4,513	1,594	12,845	1,834	8,282	1,807	1,625	10,548
1958-59	..	5,959	4,068	1,382	11,409	2,722	5,639	946	526	9,833
1959-60	..	4,908	2,403	2,014	9,325	1,686	8,223	..	1,179	11,088
1960-61	..	6,755	4,154	2,345	13,254	2,716	8,601	200	1,018	12,535
1961-62	..	7,192	7,873	1,410	16,475	2,231	10,329	2,863	3,203	18,626

TABLE VIII (viii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Dayalbagh

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)						
	Taxes	Contributions	Other sources	Total receipts	Administration and collection of taxes	Drainage	Conservancy and lighting	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1957-58	..	..	..	5,024	3,323	..	..	3,483	..	241	4,075
1958-59	..	..	..	10,867	5,418	905	17,190	1,679	..	11,902	15,423
1959-60	..	..	..	10,753	6,536	3,374	20,663	2,705	..	11,725	17,359
1960-61	..	..	..	12,263	9,275	1,638	23,176	2,748	..	14,935	22,797

TABLE VIII (x) —Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Jagner

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Taxes	Contributions	Other sources	Total receipts	Administra- tion and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Other sources	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1958-59	..	3,643	3,449	1,785	8,877	544	4,891	16,059	21,494
1959-60	..	5,679	1,000	145	6,824	704	5,536	1,367	7,607
1960-61	..	2,840	2,976	1,353	7,169	682	5,161	3,883	9,726

TABLE VIII (xi)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Pindhat

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				Total expenditure
	Taxes	Contributions	Other sources	Total receipts	Administration and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Other sources		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1942-43	..	1,200	..	88	1,288	103	608	537	1,248
1943-44	..	1,181	..	282	1,463	702	564	150	1,416
1944-45	..	3,049	..	647	3,696	577	2,063	197	2,837
1945-46	..	1,421	..	795	2,216	372	992	441	1,805
1946-47	..	1,221	..	598	1,819	525	1,332	230	2,087
1947-48	..	1,149	..	1,034	2,183	492	1,431	293	2,216
1948-49	..	1,733	..	861	2,594	636	1,440	901	2,977
1949-50	..	3,555	600	589	4,744	1,052	1,466	538	3,056
1950-51	..	1,323	637	1,347	3,307	749	1,674	1,133	3,556
1951-52	..	2,344	468	445	3,257	1,278	1,965	949	4,192
1952-53	..	4,834	710	641	6,185	1,181	1,688	4,331	7,200
1953-54	..	8,345	..	157	8,502	1,281	2,323	6,267	9,871
1954-55	..	5,431	743	675	6,849	536	271	3,483	4,290
1955-56	..	1,032	93	3,063	4,188	549	3,338	1,609	5,496
1956-57	..	4,363	813	658	5,834	492	1,197	150	1,839
1957-58	..	3,37	..	1,556	4,863	1,613	3,378	2,793	7,784
1958-59	..	5,058	350	3,740	9,148	1,024	4,374	1,008	6,406
1959-60	..	3,356	1,652	988	5,996	1,778	5,050	1,292	8,120

AGRA DISTRICT

TABLE VIII (xii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Shanshabad

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)					Total expenditure
	Tax on houses and lands	Octroi	Contributions	Other sources	Total receipts	Administration and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Public works	Other sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1945-46	..	2,778	..	959	3,737	651	1,870	..	855	3,376
1946-47	..	3,100	..	1,834	4,934	577	2,926	..	1,022	4,525
1947-48	..	2,801	..	1,516	4,317	788	3,858	230	659	5,535
1948-49	..	4,357	..	2,368	6,725	1,034	4,623	240	1,109	7,006
1949-50	..	4,879	..	1,154	7,067	1,437	4,576	45	842	6,900
1950-51	..	4,163	..	1,150	6,291	825	4,693	..	1,089	6,634
1951-52	..	8,288	..	1,178	10,452	1,881	5,820	..	896	8,597
1952-53	..	7,875	..	8,478	17,209	1,559	5,399	2,158	1,470	10,586
1953-54	..	8,117	..	1,192	10,373	1,950	6,942	3,324	2,521	14,737
1954-55	..	9,261	..	1,060	11,903	1,682	7,527	710	1,926	11,845
1955-56	..	9,240	..	1,179	11,684	2,149	7,474	1,583	1,906	13,112
1956-57	..	8,763	..	1,117	11,381	2,132	7,447	1,757	2,059	13,395
1957-58	..	10,073	..	4,051	16,846	2,392	8,025	2,840	1,916	15,173
1958-59	..	6,088	..	4,571	12,499	1,632	8,033	1,588	342	11,595
1959-60	..	6,469	3,325	2,737	17,673	1,904	8,139	4,846	3,074	17,963
1960-61	..	1,063	44,361	9,897	56,919	16,733	14,342	3,470	10,172	44,717

TABLE VIII (xiii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Soanibagh

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Taxes	Contributions	Other sources	Total receipts	Administration and collection of taxes	Conservancy and lighting	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1957-58	..	2,060	..	3,362	..	665	..	59	724
1958-59	..	2,877	13	6,297	648	2,873	..	448	3,969
1959-60	..	3,218	1,826	11,729	1,032	3,677	4,406	1,594	10,709
1960-61	..	4,952	2,149	12,209	1,838	5,238	2,491	1,696	11,263
1961-62	..	5,469	5,476	15,242	2,413	7,077	2,743	3,990	16,223

TABLE VIII (xiv)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Tundla

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Taxes	Talibazari	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration	Miscellaneous	Sanitation and electricity	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1947-48	..	2,453	40	11,256	1,647	55	9,323	1,038	11,613
1948-49	..	2,508	31	11,910	1,088	215	10,497	771	12,571
1949-50	..	5,585	1,805	18,113	3,472	148	11,927	1,366	16,913
1950-51	..	6,421	2,163	13,082	2,217	17	9,673	1,397	13,934
1951-52	..	7,403	5,896	23,782	3,486	37	12,312	2,011	17,846
1952-53	..	5,772	1,709	12,841	2,159	49	10,332	6,140	18,680
1953-54	..	6,656	7,036	28,819	2,669	51	14,132	5,815	22,667
1954-55	..	6,937	2,247	19,927	2,186	226	14,653	3,766	20,831
1955-56	..	7,554	2,280	19,062	3,234	242	13,083	3,989	20,548
1956-57	..	1,893	10,467	23,825	2,688	228	15,434	4,810	23,160
1957-58	..	10,393	5,169	19,334	1,927	125	15,664	2,258	19,974
1958-59	..	12,848	5,230	27,651	1,647	98	19,782	1,882	23,369
1959-60	..	17,397	3,798	27,012	1,931	330	16,268	15,738	34,267
1960-61	..	2,637	11,917	34,181	1,754	124	21,289	14,139	37,306
1961-62	..	10,440	10,314	24,816	1,834	51	16,983	5,200	24,068

TABLE IX (i)—Literacy and General Education

Year	Junior Basic education				Senior Basic education				Higher secondary education			
	Schools		Students		Schools		Students		Schools		Students	
	For boys	For girls	Boys	Girls	For boys	For girls	Boys	Girls	For boys	For girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1947-48 ..	640	59	51,827	1,285	31	30	5,301	2,354	28	5	12,705	1,850
1948-49 ..	651	60	60,574	5,821	36	30	5,656	4,044	29	6	12,781	2,562
1949-50 ..	651	50	60,574	5,821	36	30	5,656	4,044	29	6	12,781	2,562
1950-51 ..	685	60	61,405	12,020	58	26	5,157	6,370	33	8	14,822	3,521
1951-52 ..	726	82	69,458	13,158	58	26	6,508	6,684	34	9	16,226	4,059
1952-53 ..	796	56	70,089	12,850	62	22	7,524	6,705	35	10	16,495	5,212
1953-54 ..	680	64	63,898	13,884	76	26	10,946	8,355	38	10	18,090	6,153
1954-55 ..	675	64	69,607	14,610	80	26	12,715	9,410	39	11	18,377	6,720
1955-56 ..	712	66	65,522	10,771	84	25	9,120	9,550	39	12	19,210	7,119
1956-57 ..	719	76	73,692	15,532	86	28	9,687	7,080	41	12	20,021	7,919
1957-58 ..	758	77	82,211	17,145	88	29	10,955	7,904	41	13	21,427	8,560
1958-59 ..	771	77	96,053	9,976	94	29	14,709	7,805	41	13	22,725	9,387
1959-60 ..	778	84	86,175	23,298	104	29	15,932	9,273	41	13	23,188	9,830
1960-61* ..	780	84	1,01,015	24,102	107	29	16,833	9,565	42	14	23,709	9,985

*Number of literates in 1961—Total 3,17,229 (men 2,38,875 ; women 78,350)

TABLE IX (ii-a)—Higher Education (Bachelor's Degree)

Number of Colleges and students in the faculties of																												
Year	Arts		Science		Commerce		Agriculture		Law		Education		Engineering		Medicine		*Total											
	Colleges	Men	Colleges	Men	Colleges	Men	Colleges	Men	Colleges	Men	Colleges	Men	Colleges	Men	Colleges	Men												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
1950-51	..	3	600	39	3	597	6	3	202	..	1	225	..	1	217	..	1	..	15	1	58	..	1	265	77	7	2,164	137
1951-52	..	4	806	91	3	641	13	3	263	..	1	302	..	1	296	..	2	26	24	1	109	..	1	260	90	7	2,703	218
1952-53	..	4	1,049	68	3	715	24	3	280	..	1	116	..	2	333	2	2	49	39	1	147	..	1	269	104	7	2,948	237
1953-54	..	4	887	62	4	577	31	3	260	..	1	108	..	2	329	1	2	83	57	1	199	..	1	268	99	7	2,711	250
1954-55	..	4	735	93	4	616	20	3	266	..	1	116	..	2	337	1	2	89	82	1	191	..	1	269	91	7	2,619	287
1955-56	..	4	911	116	4	890	38	3	347	..	1	108	..	2	288	1	2	92	90	1	190	..	1	286	94	7	3,112	339
1956-57	..	5	1,029	159	4	865	53	3	389	..	1	133	..	2	206	..	2	93	93	1	176	..	1	300	95	8	3,211	400
1957-58	..	5	1,064	175	4	872	59	3	362	..	1	120	..	2	271	2	2	89	94	1	213	..	1	314	84	8	3,305	414
1958-59	..	5	989	179	5	892	57	3	359	..	1	133	..	1	294	4	2	92	96	1	230	..	1	325	83	9	3,314	419
1959-60	..	6	963	225	5	874	57	4	454	..	1	134	..	1	242	4	2	81	130	1	230	..	1	323	97	9	3,301	413
1960-61	..	6	976	324	5	981	76	4	428	..	1	189	..	1	253	3	2	87	112	1	203	..	1	856	87	9	3,473	503
• Agra College, Agra																												
St Johns College, Agra																												
B. R. College, Agra																												
R. E. Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra																												
Women's Training College, Dayalbagh, Agra																												
K. M. Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics, Agra																												
C. L. Jain Degree College, Firozabad																												
S. R. K. Degree College, Firozabad																												
Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra																												
S. N. Medical College, Agra																												
B. A., B.Sc., LL.B.																												
B. A., B.Sc., B.Com.																												
B. A., B.Sc., B.Com., B.Sc. Ag.																												
B.Com., B.Sc. (started in 1953), LL.B. (from 1952-53 to 1957-58), B.T. (started in 1951)																												
B.T., B.A. (started in 1951)																												
B.A. (from 1956-57 to 1958-59)																												
B.Sc. (started in 1958)																												
B.A. (started in 1959), B.Com. (started in 1959)																												
B.E.																												
M.B. B. S.																												

*Agra College, Agra

St Johns College, Agra

B. R. College, Agra

R. E. Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra

Women's Training College, Dayalbagh, Agra

K. M. Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics, Agra

C. L. Jain Degree College, Firozabad

S. R. K. Degree College, Firozabad

Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra

S. N. Medical College, Agra

B.A., B.Sc., LL.B.

B.A., B.Sc., B.Com.

B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., B.Sc. Ag.

B.Com., B.Sc. (started in 1953), LL.B. (from 1952-53 to 1957-58), B.T. (started in 1951)

B.T., B.A. (started in 1951)

B.A. (from 1956-57 to 1958-59)

B.Sc. (started in 1958)

B.A. (started in 1959), B.Com. (started in 1959)

B.E.

M.B. B. S.

TABLE IX (ii-b)—Higher Education (Master's Degree)

Year	Number of colleges and students in the faculties of																					*Total			
	Arts				Science				Commerce				Agriculture				Law				Medicine				
	Men		Colleges	Women	Men		Colleges	Women	Men		Colleges	Women	Men		Colleges	Women	Men		Colleges	Women					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22		
1950-51	..	3	248	27	3	240	3	2	77	..	1	109	..	..	..	..	1	16	1	4	690	31			
1951-52	..	3	307	33	3	248	7	2	74	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	29	1	4	758	41			
1952-53	..	3	401	34	3	271	3	2	96	..	1	70	..	..	..	..	1	33	4	4	871	41			
1953-54	..	3	365	34	3	181	7	2	102	..	1	48	..	..	..	..	1	37	6	4	733	47			
1954-55	..	3	355	44	3	215	3	2	92	..	1	67	..	..	..	..	1	40	5	4	769	52			
1955-56	..	3	542	57	3	293	7	2	73	..	1	64	..	..	..	..	1	38	7	4	1,010	74			
1956-57	..	4	526	77	3	275	9	2	61	..	1	72	..	..	..	..	1	36	5	5	970	91			
1957-58	..	5	677	112	3	307	22	2	93	..	1	62	..	..	..	..	1	38	6	6	1,177	140			
1958-59	..	5	931	129	4	311	31	2	144	..	1	90	..	1	7	..	1	36	4	6	1,519	164			
1959-60	..	5	934	132	4	335	35	2	147	..	1	103	..	1	4	..	1	37	8	6	1,560	175			
1960-61	..	5	841	154	4	385	36	2	162	..	1	125	..	1	3	..	1	37	5	6	1,553	195			

* Agra College, Agra

St. Johns College, Agra

B. R. College, Agra

S. N. Medical College, Agra

K. M. Institute of Hindi Studies and Linguistics, Agra
Institute of Social Sciences, Agra

M.A., M.Sc., LL.M.

M.A., M.Sc., M.Com.

M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., M.Sc.Ag.

M.D.

M.A. (started in 1956)

M.A. (started in 1957), M.Sc. (started in 1958)

TABLE X—Livelihood Pattern, 1961

Workers and non-workers	District total	Rural total	Urban total (including Agra 'town group')	Total of Agra 'town group'
1	2	3	4	5
Workers :				
As cultivator	2,53,917	2,50,601	3,316	1,430
As agricultural labourer	28,501	27,695	806	479
In mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting and in activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied spheres	3,835	2,627	1,208	951
In household industry	35,066	22,496	12,570	10,375
In manufacturing other than household industry	73,056	19,995	53,061	32,836
In construction	9,731	3,896	5,835	4,612
In trade and commerce	50,022	13,152	36,870	27,444
In transport, storage and communications	25,465	7,321	18,144	13,194
In other services	90,676	36,024	54,652	47,184
Total workers	5,70,269	3,83,807	1,86,462	1,38,505
Non-workers	12,91,873	8,10,351	4,81,522	3,70,175
Total, Population	18,62,142	11,94,158	6,67,984	5,08,680

TABLE XI—Fairs

Place	Fair associated with	Period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
TAHSIL AND PARGANA AGRA			
Balehra	.. Dangal	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 15	.. 2,000
Bamrauli Katara	.. Jal Yatra	.. Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 11	.. 1,500
Belanganj	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 6	.. 25,000
Bhogipura	.. Mata Devi	.. (i) Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 13, 14, 15	.. 1,500
		.. (ii) Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 13, 14, 15	.. 1,500
		.. (iii) Sravana, third Monday	.. 2,000
Chak III	.. Kamal Khan	.. (i) Third Thursday of Asvina and of Jyaistha	.. 15,000
		.. (ii) Jyaistha, first Friday	.. 15,000
Deori	.. Jal Yatra	.. Jyaistha, <i>krishna</i> 15	.. 2,500
Gangraua	.. Jal Yatra	.. Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 11	.. 1,000
Ghatwasan	.. Balkeshwar	.. Sravana, third Monday	.. 4,000
Ghatwasan	.. Dargah Alibaba	.. Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15 to Agrahayana, <i>krishna</i> 15	.. 2,000
Gokulpura (Agra)	Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 9	.. 25,000
Itaura	.. Jat Deviji	.. (i) Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8 and 9	.. 20,000
		.. (ii) Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 8 and 9	.. 20,000
Jogipura	.. Barai	.. (i) Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 5,000
		.. (ii) Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 5,000
Kachehri Ghat	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 25,000
Kakuba	.. Holi	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 3	.. 2,000
Kundol	.. Jal Yatra	.. Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 11	.. 2,000
Lohamandi (Agra)	Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 10	.. 25,000
ahua Khera	.. Jat Deviji	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 5	.. 4,000
Maithan (Agra)	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 2	.. 25,000
Mankenda	.. Salootio	.. Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 11	.. 1,500
Mau	.. Shitala	.. Asadha, every Monday	.. 10,000
Midhakhar	.. Jat Palia	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9	.. 2,000
Midhakhar	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 6	.. 1,500
Namner (Agra)	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 2	.. 25,000

TABLE XI—Fairs—(contd.)

Place	Fair associated with	Period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Naya Bans (Agra)	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 1	.. 25,000
Phulatti (Agra)	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 1	.. 25,000
Ramlila Ground (Agra)	.. Ramlila	.. Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 15 to Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 50,000
Shiamo	.. Mata	.. Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 11, 12	.. 3,000
Swami	.. Kailash	.. Sravana, every Monday	.. 25,000
Yamuna Bridge (Agra)	.. Teraki	.. Bhadra, last Thursday	.. 2,000
TAHSIL AND PARGANA BAH			
Bah	.. Cattle fair	.. Asadha, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 15	.. 100
Bah	.. Ramlila	.. Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 1 to 12	.. 200
Bah	.. Rathyatra (Jain)	.. Magha, <i>krishna</i> 5	.. 200
Bah	.. Deviji	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 5	.. 200
Balai	.. Mata ki jat	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 12	.. 300
Bamrauli	.. Naga Govind Dass	.. Agrahayana, <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 550
Bateshwar	.. Bateshwar	.. Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 4 to Agrahayana, <i>krishna</i> 4	.. 20,000
Bateshwar	.. Monday	.. Sravana, every Monday	.. 10,000
Bateshwar	.. Dasahara	.. Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 3,000
Bateshwar	.. Makar Sankrant	.. Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13, 14	.. 750
Bateshwar	.. Somati Amavasya	.. Somati Amavasya	.. 10,000
Bateshwar	.. Ramlila	.. Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 11	.. 150
Bateshwar	.. Utsav Soripur	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 5, 6	.. 125
Bhadrauli	.. Jat Devi	.. (i) Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 7	.. 2,000
		.. (ii) Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 7	.. 2,000
Bijauli	.. Holi	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 2	.. 200
Bijauli	.. Deo Chhat	.. Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 6	.. 200
Chandrapur	.. Deviji	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 8	.. 200
Deopura	.. Deo Chhat	.. Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 6	.. 1,200
Derak	.. Deviji	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 200
Gopalpura	.. Mata ki jat	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9	.. 200

TABLE XI—Fairs—(contd.)

Place	Fair associated with	Period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Jarar	Cattle fair ..	(i) Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 15 .. (ii) Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 5 to Asadha, <i>krishna</i> 5 ..	2,000 2,000
Kachhpura	Deviji ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 9 ..	200
Naipura	Cattle fair ..	Magha, <i>krishna</i> 5 to <i>sukla</i> 5 ..	500
Nagawan	Cattle fair ..	(i) Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 2 to <i>sukla</i> 2 .. (ii) Jyaistha, <i>krishna</i> 2 to <i>sukla</i> 2 ..	1,200 1,200
Pharera	Mata ki jat ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 14, 15 ..	250
Pinahat	Ramlila ..	Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 11 to <i>sukla</i> 12 ..	400
Pinahat (fort) ..	Cattle fair ..	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 2 to <i>sukla</i> 2 ..	1,000
Pinahat (temple) ..	Deviji ..	(i) Agrahayana, <i>sukla</i> 6 to Pausa, <i>krishna</i> 6 .. (ii) Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 6 to Jyaistha, <i>krishna</i> 6 ..	200 200
Rampur Chandraseri ..	Mata ki jat ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 10 ..	200
TAHSIL AND PARGANA ETMADPUR			
Barhan	Phool Dol ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 2 ..	600
Benai	Phool Dol ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 1, 3, 4 ..	600
Chawli	Dangal ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 5 ..	2,000
Chawli	Phool Dol ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 1, 2 ..	1,000
Chawli	Jal Bihar ..	Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 11 ..	500
Chawli	Dasahara ..	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	600
Chhalesar	Jakhaiya ..	Magha, every Sunday ..	2,000
Etmadpur	Kans ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 10, 11 ..	2,500
Etmadpur	Raksha Bandhan ..	Sravana, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	1,000
Etmadpur	Rathayatra(Jain) ..	Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 3 ..	260
Etmadpur	Ramlila ..	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 2 to 10 ..	500
Etmadpur	Jal Bihar ..	Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 11 ..	500
Himmatpur	Jat Durgaji ..	(i) Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 7, 8 .. (ii) Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 7, 8 .. (iii) Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 7, 8 ..	700 200 350

TABLE XI—Fairs—(contd.)

Place	Fair associated with	Period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Himmatpur (Toola) Shitala ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 8 ..	..	350
Jarkhi	Ram Navami ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	400
Khanda	Rama Navami ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	1,500
Nagla Sarup	Jat ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 3 ..	250
Panwari	Shiva Teras ..	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13 ..	250
Ramnagar Khan-dauli ..	Phool Dol ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 5, 6 ..	750
Rasulabad	Soyar ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 8 ..	850
Semra	Ramlila ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 2 to Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 2 ..	300
Sonrai	Kans ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 11 ..	1,500
Surehra	Dasahara ..	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10 ..	1,200
Tehu	Janmastami ..	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 8 ..	1,000
Tundla	Ramlila ..	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 2 to 10 ..	500
Tundla	Rathayatra(Jain) ..	Kartika, <i>krishna</i> 5 ..	200
TAHSIL AND PARGANA FATEHABAD			
Bazidpur	Dangal ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 10 ..	500
Bazidpur	Deviji ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 11 ..	300
Begampur	Kans Devta ..	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 4 ..	1,000
Bhanpur	Jat ..	Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 7 ..	300
Bhikhanpur	Hanumanji ..	Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 15 ..	200
Bilpura	Kalikaji ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	200
Bilpura	Jat ..	Every Monday of Asadha and Vaisakha ..	100
Chitaura	Mahadeoji ..	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 14 ..	50
Dauki	Dauji ..	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	2,000
Dhanaula Kalan ..	Kalika Devi ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 7 and 8 ..	10,000
Dhimsiri	Jal Yatra ..	Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 11 ..	2,000
Dhimsiri	Devi ..	Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 9 ..	4,000
Fatehabad	Tori ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 12, 13 ..	1,500

TABLE XI—Fairs—(contd.)

Place	Fair associated with	Period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Fatehabad ..	Ganga Sahai ki jat	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 14 ..	200
Fatehabad ..	Kans ..	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 9 ..	5,000
Garhi Udairaj ..	Hanumanji ..	Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 9 ..	200
Garhi Udairaj ..	Chama ..	Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 15 ..	100
Garhi Udairaj ..	Jat Devi ..	Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 15 ..	150
Garhi Udairaj ..	Maneta ..	Asadha, full month ..	1,000
Hirner Newada Khera ..	Holi ..	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 4 ..	1,000
Inayatpur ..	Deviji ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	300
Jagrajpur ..	Hanumanji ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 13 ..	400
Jawaharpur ..	Dangal ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 5 ..	800
Kalyanpur ..	Devi ki jat ..	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 4 ..	250
Karondhana ..	Deviji ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	300
Kaulara Kalan ..	Devi ki jat ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 7 ..	200
Kaulara Khurd ..	Deviji ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 7 ..	1,000
Kurra Chhattarpur ..	Dangal ..	Agrahayana, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	2,000
Kurra Chhattarpur ..	Holi ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 7 ..	2,000
Lahra ..	Deviji ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 10 ..	2,000
Mahrampur ..	Devi ..	(i) Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 7 ..	1,000
		(ii) Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 7 ..	1,000
Matsena ..	Hanumanji ki jat ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	200
Meoli Kalan ..	Dasahara ..	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10 ..	1,000
Meoli Khurd ..	Jat Mata ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 5 ..	100
Mithpur ..	Mata ki jat ..	Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 15 ..	200
Mutawai ..	Devi ki jat ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	200
Nicha Khera ..	Kalika ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 12 ..	200
Palia ..	Hanumanji ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 12 ..	150
Paroli Sikarwar ..	Barahi ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	2,000
Partapura ..	Mata ki jat ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	200

TABLE XI—Fairs—(contd.)

Place	Fair associated with	Period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Penti Khera ..	Jat Deviji ..	(i) Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 9 ..	1,500
		(ii) Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 9 ..	1,500
Penti Khera ..	Jal Yatra ..	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 9 ..	400
Penti Khera ..	Sati ..	(i) Agrahayana, <i>krishna</i> 5 ..	300
		(ii) Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 5 ..	300
Phulpur ..	Uncha ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 7 ..	2,000
Qutubpur Gola ..	Deviji ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	400
Rasulpur ..	Mata ki jat ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	200
Ruppur ..	Kans Dewata ..	Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 5 ..	1,000
Salempur ..	Jal Yatra ..	Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 10 ..	450
Salempur Ghankar ..	Thakurji ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8 ..	200
Salempur Ghankar ..	Dangal ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 2 ..	800
Shamshabad ..	Kans Tila ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 3 ..	1,000
Shamshabad ..	Dauji ..	(i) Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 6 ..	4,000
		(ii) Agrahayana, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	4,000
Siktara ..	Sri Ram Chandraji ..	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 14 ..	125
Surhrai ..	Maneta ..	Asadha, <i>krishna</i> 15 to <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	100
TAHSIL AND PARGANA FIROZABAD			
Akrabad ..	Phool Dol ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 3 ..	1,000
Akrabad ..	Solono ..	Sravana, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	1,000
Alinagar Kanjra ..	Phool Dol ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 2 ..	500
Bilahana ..	Nagar Sen ki jat ..	Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 7,8 ..	6,000
Chandwar ..	Dasahara ..	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10 ..	6,000
Datanji ..	Kans ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 1 ..	5,000
Firozabad ..	Phool Dol ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 2,7 ..	5,000
Firozabad ..	Ram Navami ..	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 9 ..	2,000
Firozabad ..	Solono ..	Sravana, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	8,000
Firozabad ..	Holi ..	Phalguna, <i>sukla</i> 14 ..	4,000
Firozabad ..	Muharram ..	Muharram 1 to 10 ..	2,000

TABLE XI—Fairs—(contd.)

Place	Fair associated with	Period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Gangni	.. Jain ..	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 2 ..	.. 2,000
Jalalpur	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 2 ..	.. 300
Jalalpur	.. Kans ..	.. Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 9 ..	.. 400
Jatau	.. Kans ..	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 1 ..	.. 500
Kaitha	.. Rama Navami	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	.. 500
Kolomai	.. Radha Mohan	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 8,9 ..	.. 4,000
Kothla	.. Gangaur	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 3 ..	.. 3,000
Kothla	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 3 ..	.. 800
Kothla	.. Dasahara	.. Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10 ..	.. 700
Kothla	.. Jakhaiya	.. Magha, every Tuesday	.. 700
Kothla	.. Muharram	.. Muharram 10 ..	.. 700
Lalpur	.. Shitala	.. (i) Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 8 ..	.. 500
		.. (ii) Asadha, <i>krishna</i> 8 ..	.. 500
Nagla Sikender	Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 1 ..	.. 500
Narkhi	.. Janmastami	.. Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 8 ..	.. 400
Narkhi Dhonkol	Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 1,7 ..	.. 500
Narkhi Tallaka	Dangal	.. Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 9 ..	.. 1,000
Pachawan	.. Barahi	.. <i>Sukla</i> 14 of Chaitra, Vaisakha and Asvina	.. 600
Pampur Raipura	Parmeshwar Mahadeva	Last Monday of Sravana and Magha	.. 7,000
Pampur Raipura	Urs Peer Patanga	.. Rabi-al-awwal 20 to 22 ..	.. 800
Pampur Raipura	Urs Mian Narer Khan	.. Shawal 21, 22 ..	.. 400
Raipura	.. Urs Alauddin Shah	.. Rabi-al-awwal 19, 20 ..	.. 400
Rasulpur	.. Solono	.. Sravana, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	.. 1,000
Rasulpur	.. Urs Kamang Beg	.. Shawal 17, 18 ..	.. 200
Rasulpur	.. Sri Ramlila	.. Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 9 to <i>sukla</i> 12 ..	.. 50,000
Rudau Paharpur	Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 2 ..	.. 600
Sengai	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 1 ..	.. 200
Sengai	.. Hanumanji	.. Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 7 ..	.. 400

TABLE XI—Fairs—(contd.)

Place	Fair associated with	Period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Shankarpur	.. Dani ..	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 2 ..	.. 500
Sufipur	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 2,7 ..	.. 5,000
Sufipur	.. Dasahara	.. Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10 ..	.. 6,000
Sufipur	.. Urs Sufi Shah	.. Rabi-al-awwal 22 to 25 ..	.. 2,000
Sukhmalpur Nizamabad	Jain ..	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 12 to 15 ..	.. 50,000
Sukhmalpur Nizamabad	Jain ..	.. Chaitra, every third year ..	.. 70,000
Sukhmalpur Nizamabad	Kailash	.. Sravana, second Monday ..	.. 800
Sukhmalpur Nizamabad	Shitala	.. (i) Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 8 ..	.. 1,000
		.. (ii) Asadha, <i>krishna</i> 8 ..	.. 1,000
Sunawai	.. Shivji ..	.. Magha, <i>krishna</i> 14 ..	.. 500
Wazirpur Anandipur	Nazir Baba	.. Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 3 ..	.. 500
TAHSIL AND PARGANA KHERAGARH			
Aela	.. Jat Deviji	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 7 to 9 ..	.. 500
Barwar	.. Jat Deviji	.. Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 7 ..	.. 600
Barwar	.. Hanumanji	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 15 ..	.. 400
Beri Chahar (Garh Mukha)	Dangal	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 10 ..	.. 1,000
Beri Chahar (Gashi Kalia)	Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 15 ..	.. 800
Bhaison	.. Siddh Baba	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 15 ..	.. 500
Bhirawli	.. Kund ..	.. Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 9 ..	.. 150
Bishera	.. Jat Deviji	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 1 ..	.. 300
Chhitapura Motipura	Lali ka kund	.. Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 13 ..	.. 500
Chit	.. Jat Deviji	.. (i) Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 13 ..	.. 500
		.. (ii) Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 13 ..	.. 500
Digrauta	.. Dauji ..	.. (i) Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	.. 700
		.. (ii) Agrahayana, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	.. 700
Gajawand	.. Hanumanji	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	.. 400

TABLE XI—Fairs—(contd.)

Place	Fair associated with	Period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Iradatnagar	.. Kundi	.. Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 10 ..	.. 500
Iradatnagar	.. Gangaur	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 3 ..	.. 800
Jajau	.. Jat Deviji	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	.. 400
Jajau	.. Sharad Purnima	.. Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	.. 500
Khanpur	.. Samadh	.. Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 6 ..	.. 500
Kheragarh	.. Dauji ..	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	.. 500
Kukawar	.. Ishwar Baba	.. Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 15 ..	.. 1,000
Ladu Khera	.. Jal Ekadasi	.. Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 11, 12 ..	.. 1,000
Ladu Khera	.. Baba ki pauchen	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 15 ..	.. 1,000
Lahchora	.. Jat Deviji	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 13 ..	.. 200
Mahav Khera	.. Din Dayal	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	.. 2,000
Saiyan	.. Gudri	.. Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 10 ..	.. 500
Sarenda (Nagla Kamal)	.. Siddh Baba	.. Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 15 ..	.. 500
Sarendhi	.. Gudri	.. Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 6,7 ..	.. 2,000
Sarendhi	.. Kans ..	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9, 10 ..	.. 8,000
Taharpur	.. Mahadeo	.. Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 14 ..	.. 200
Tantpur	.. Jat Nakti	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 15 ..	.. 400
Ubtgir	.. Jat Deviji	.. Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 7 ..	.. 700
TAHSIL AND PARGANA KIRAOLI			
Abhuapura	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	.. 500
Achnera	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8 ..	.. 2,500
Achnera	.. Kans ..	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 13 ..	.. 3,500
Achnera	.. Cattle fair	.. Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 3 to 15 ..	.. 5,000
Achnera	.. Jat Devi	.. Jyaistha, <i>krishna</i> 8 ..	.. 1,500
Achnera	.. Cattle fair	.. Agrahayana, <i>krishna</i> 15 to <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	.. 5,000
Akhwai	.. Jat Devi	.. Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 3 ..	.. 500
Arehra	.. Arehra	.. Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 5 ..	.. 500

TABLE XI—Fairs—(contd.)

Place	Fair associated with	Period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Atoos	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 7 ..	.. 800
Babraud	.. Jat Devi	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8 ..	.. 500
Baharawati khas	.. Jat Devi	.. Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 2 ..	.. 750
Basehri Chahar	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 4 ..	.. 500
Beman	.. Jat Devi	.. Jyaistha, <i>krishna</i> 5 ..	.. 800
Bhilauti	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 13 ..	.. 800
Biara	.. Jat Devi	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 12 ..	.. 2,500
Dauli	.. Jat Devi	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 2 ..	.. 500
Dura	.. Chauth	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 4 ..	.. 2,000
Fatehpur Sikri	.. Kans ..	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 15 ..	.. 3,500
Fatehpur Sikri	.. Thakurji	.. Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 1 ..	.. 2,000
Fatehpur Sikri	.. Urs ..	.. Ramadan 28, 29 ..	.. 3,000
Gaharra Khurd	.. Devi ..	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 10 ..	.. 500
Gaharra Khurd	.. Devi ..	.. Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 10 ..	.. 1,000
Gurki Mandi	.. Jat Kuawala	.. Asadha, every Monday ..	.. 500
Jaingara	.. Dauji ..	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 7 ..	.. 2,500
Jaingara	.. Dauji ..	.. Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 6 ..	.. 2,500
Jaingara	.. Dauji ..	.. Agrahayana, <i>sukla</i> 15 ..	.. 2,500
Jharauti	.. Jat Devi	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 13 ..	.. 800
Karahra	.. Kans ..	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	.. 800
Kathwari	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 7 ..	.. 700
Kheria	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 2 ..	.. 600
Kheria	.. Kans ..	.. Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 5 ..	.. 700
Kiraoli	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 10 ..	.. 3,000
Kiraoli	.. Kans ..	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	.. 3,000
Nagar	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 3 ..	.. 700
Nagla Baharawati	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 3 ..	.. 760
Nahchani	.. Nahchani	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 9 ..	.. 500

TABLE XI—Fairs—(concl'd.)

Place	Fair associated with	Period	Approximate daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Panwari	.. Phool Dol	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 5	1,000
Raibha	.. Jat Devi	.. Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 3, 4	1,500
Raibha	.. Jat Devi	.. Agrahayana, <i>krishna</i> 3, 4	1,500
Runkata	.. Jamunaji	.. Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 8	1,000
Runkata	.. Dasahara	.. Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10 ..	1,000
Runkata	.. Somati Amavasya	.. Monday, <i>krishna</i> 15	1,000
Samra	.. Jat Devi	.. Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 15	500
Sikrauda	.. Jat Devi	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	500
Sikrauda	.. Jat Devi	.. Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 9 ..	500
Sirauli	.. Jat Devi	.. Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 4 ..	500
Sugnapur	.. Jat Nauchandi	.. Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 3	500

TABLE XII—Live-stock Population 1956

TABLE XII—Live-stock Population 1956

District and tahsil	Total Live-stock	Cattle		Buffaloes		Sheep and goats	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and keys	Donkeys	Cattle	Pigs	Fowls	Ducks	Poultry	
		Male	Female	Male	Female										Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
District total	7,77,604	1,69,408	1,03,196	68,684	2,39,144	40,446	1,19,698	10,952	1,840	9,166	4,221	10,849	16,533	606	68	17,207
Tahsil Agra	90,679	18,709	14,798	12,273	31,436	3,242	7,884	899	553	433	51	401	3,813	107	..	3,920
Tahsil Bah	1,26,941	31,025	19,059	6,248	31,402	5,234	28,804	1,792	14	1,136	1,125	1,102	802	19	..	821
Tahsil Etmadpur	1,21,084	26,873	10,215	7,772	44,122	6,466	18,613	1,709	432	1,851	1,028	2,003	2,237	68	11	2,316
Tahsil Fatehabad	1,04,398	20,820	12,965	8,600	32,139	6,818	16,791	2,108	170	1,537	982	1,468	2,130	66	17	2,213
Tahsil Firozabad	93,823	21,162	6,737	6,332	34,212	3,895	16,425	1,382	254	1,179	588	1,657	2,406	97	9	2,512
Tahsil Kheragarh	1,26,008	26,310	18,985	12,525	34,548	9,363	18,484	1,810	158	1,464	293	2,068	2,328	216	4	2,548
Tahsil Kiraoli	1,14,671	24,509	20,437	14,934	31,285	5,428	12,697	1,252	259	1,566	154	2,150	2,817	33	27	2,877

APPENDIX

TABLE XIII—*Inspection Houses, Dak Bungalows, etc.*

Tahsil	Pargana/Town	Name of inspection house, etc.	Management
1	2	3	4
Agra	Agra	Circuit House	Public Works Department
"	"	Inspection House	" "
"	"	Inspection House	Canal Department
"	"	Bad Inspection House	" "
"	"	Bichpuri Inspection House	" "
"	"	Pachgaiphera Inspection House	" "
"	"	Sikandra Inspection House	Archaeological Department
Bah	Bah	P. W. D. Inspection House	Public Works Department
"	"	Inspection House	Antarim Parishad Zila
Etmadpur	Etmadpur	Chulhauri Inspection House	Canal Department
"	"	Etmadpur Inspection House	" "
"	"	Khandra Inspection House	" "
"	"	Kheri Inspection House	" "
Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Bhikapur Inspection House	" "
"	"	Dhimsiri Inspection House	" "
Firozabad	Firozabad	Firozabad Inspection House	Public Works Department
"	"	Kaitha Inspection House	Canal Department
"	"	Kakarau Inspection House	" "
"	"	Rudau Inspection House	" "
Kheragarh	Kheragarh	Jagner Inspection House	" "
"	"	Inspection House	Antarim Parishad Zila
"	"	Jajau Inspection House	Public Works Department
"	"	Kagarol Inspection House	Canal Department
"	"	Kheragarh Inspection House	Antrim Parishad Zila
"	"	Nadim Inspection House	Canal Department
Kiraoli	Kiraoli	Byara Inspection House	" "
"	"	Fatehpur Sikri Dak Bungalow	Archaeological Department
"	"	Gopau Inspection House	Canal Department
"	"	Gur-ki-mandi Inspection House	" "
"	"	Murenda Inspection House	" "
"	"	Puramana Dak Bungalow	Antarim Parishad Zila

TABLE XIV—*Post-offices*

Name/Place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Agra	Head Office	Savings bank
Achnera	Sub-office	Telephone; telegraph; savings bank
Agra Barracks	Town sub-office	"
Agra City	"	"
Agra University	"	"
Bag Muzaffar Khan	"	"
Bah	Sub-office	"
Barhan	"	"
Belanganj	Town sub-office	"
Boileanganj	"	Savings bank
B. P. Oil Mills	"	Telephone; savings bank
C. O. D., Agra	"	Savings bank
Charsoo Darwaza	"	"
Chauk	"	"
Chhipioli	"	Telephone; telegraph; savings bank
Chiman Lal Road	"	Savings bank
Civil Courts	"	Telephone; savings bank
Collectorate	"	Telephone; telegraph; savings bank
Dayalbagh	"	"
Etmadpur	Sub-office	"
Fatehabad	"	"
Fatehpur Sikri	"	"
Firozabad	"	"
Labour Colony, Firozabad	"	Savings bank
G. G. Industries	Town Sub-office	Telephone; telegraph; savings bank
G. L. Emporium	"	Telephone; savings bank
G. M. Khan	"	Savings bank
Hospital Road	"	"
I. A. F. Agra	"	Telephone; savings bank
Jamuna Bridge	"	Savings bank
John's Mills	"	Telephone; savings bank
Lohamandi	Town Sub-office	Savings bank
Medical College	"	"
Moti Katra	"	"
Naj-ki-Mandi	"	"
Phulatti Bazar	"	Telephone; telegraph; savings bank
Railway Road, Firozabad	Sub-office	Savings bank
Tajganj	"	"
S. N. Hospital Road, Firozabad	"	"

TABLE XIV—Post-offices—(contd.)

Name/place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
509 Command Workshop	Sub-office	.. Savings bank
Rajamandi ..	Town sub-office	.. Telephone ; telegraph ; savings bank
S. A. C. Works	" "	.. Telegraph ; savings bank
Sadar Bazar ..	" "	.. Savings bank
Sadar Bhatti ..	" "	.. "
Shahganj ..	" "	.. Telephone ; telegraph ; savings bank
Shamsabad ..	Sub-office	.. "
Shoe Market ..	Town sub-office	.. "
Tundla ..	Sub-office	.. Telephone ; telegraph ; savings bank
Holipura ..	Extra departmental sub-office	.. Savings bank
Pinahat ..	" "	.. Telephone ; telegraph ; savings bank
Khairagarh ..	" "	.. Savings bank
Kiraoli ..	" "	.. Telephone ; telegraph ; savings bank
Sultanpura ..	Extra departmental town sub-office	.. Savings bank
Billochpura ..	" "	.. "
Firozabad Bazar	Extra departmental sub-office	.. "
Labour Colony, Agra	Extra departmental town sub-office	.. "
Akola ..	Extra departmental branch office	.. Telephone ; telegraph
Ayela ..	" "	.. Savings bank
Aharan ..	" "	.. "
Anwalkhera ..	" "	.. "
Arnota ..	" "	.. "
Aulenda ..	" "	.. "
Alingar Khijra	" "	.. "
Asah ..	" "	.. "
Bamrauli Katra	" "	.. Savings bank
Beharaoti ..	Extra departmental branch office	.. Telephone ; telegraph
Beman ..	" "	.. "
Barara ..	" "	.. "
Barwar ..	" "	.. "
Baroli Ahir ..	" "	.. "
Berichahar ..	" "	.. Savings bank
Bhadrauli ..	" "	.. Telephone ; telegraph ; Savings bank
Bichpuri ..	" "	.. "
Bhara ..	" "	.. "
Birhera ..	" "	.. "
Birhala ..	" "	.. "
Bodla ..	" "	.. "
Bamrauli ..	" "	.. "
Bateshwar ..	" "	.. "

TABLE XIV—Post-offices—(contd.)

Name / place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Barendha ..	Extra departmental branch office	..
Bholokhara ..	" "	..
Boprauli ..	" "	..
Beharampur ..	" "	..
Bachhgaon ..	" "	..
Bharkol ..	" "	..
Bertara ..	" "	..
Baghai ..	" "	..
Chamraula ..	" "	..
Chaoli ..	" "	.. Savings bank
Chandwar ..	" "	..
Chhalesar ..	" "	..
Chulhawali ..	" "	..
Daoli ..	" "	..
Dauki ..	" "	..
Dahatora ..	" "	..
Dhanauli ..	" "	..
Dhanaula Kalan	" "	..
Dhandhupura ..	" "	..
Dhimari ..	" "	..
Digrotu ..	" "	..
Deokhera ..	" "	..
Doorra ..	" "	..
Dokeli ..	" "	..
Dholoura ..	" "	..
Dodsa Mohammadpur	" "	..
Dhirpura ..	" "	..
Dhaura ..	" "	..
Gonch ..	" "	..
Gudaun ..	" "	..
Gagni-ka-purwa	" "	..
Gondai ..	" "	..
Hinner Nawada Khera	" "	..
Hasanpur ..	" "	..
Hasela ..	" "	..
Himmatpur ..	" "	.. Savings bank
Hirangau ..	" "	..
Isadatnagar ..	" "	.. Telephone ; telegraph ; savings bank
Jagnair ..	" "	..
Jaganpur ..	" "	..
Jaingara ..	" "	.. Savings bank
Jujau ..	" "	..
Jarua Katra ..	" "	.. Savings bank

TABLE XIV—Post-offices—(contd.)

Name/place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Jajar ..	.. Extra departmental branch office ..	..
Jarari ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Jakhai ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Jalalpur ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Jarauli Kalan ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Jatau ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Jarkhi ..	.. " " " " ..	Savings bank
Jondhari ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Kagarol ..	.. " " " " ..	Savings bank
Kakuba ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Kalal Kheria ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Karhara ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Kathwari ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Kolara Kalan ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Kailash ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Kheria ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Kheria Iradatnagar ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Kundol ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Kurra Chhatarpur ..	.. " " " " ..	Savings bank
Kamtari ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Khanda ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Karkauli ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Kotla ..	.. " " " " ..	Savings bank
Korai ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Khandauli ..	.. " " " " ..	Savings bank
Kurri Kuppa ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Kotki ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Kachaura ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Ladukhera ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Lahera ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Mahob ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Malpura ..	.. " " " " ..	Savings bank
Mandakur ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Mankeda ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Mihawa ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Mitaoli ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Mukhawar ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Mohammadi ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Mohamdabad ..	.. " " " " ..	Savings bank
Murthar Alipur ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Nagla Patan ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Nagla Sabla ..	.. " " " " ..	..

TABLE XIV—Post-offices—(contd.)

Name/place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Nori ..	.. Extra departmental branch office ..	..
Nibhora ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Naipai ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Narkhi ..	.. " " " " ..	Savings bank
Naraich ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Nahchani ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Okharra ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Potholi ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Penti Khera ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Pent Khera ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Panwari ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Pharera ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Pura Kanera ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Pachwan ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Pachokhra ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Raibha ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Rasulpur ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Rahalai ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Richhoba ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Rithori Katra ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Rohta ..	.. " " " " ..	Savings bank
Runkuta ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Rudmuli ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Ratoti ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Reha ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Rasulabad ..	.. " " " " ..	Savings bank
Saiyan ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Shahpur Toola ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Salemabad ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Shymo ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Sarendha ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Sarendhi ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Singaich ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Sikandra ..	.. " " " " ..	Savings bank
Sandhan ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Siktara ..	.. " " " " ..	Telephone
Sawain ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Sanmora ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Sikranda ..	.. " " " " ..	Savings bank
Semra ..	.. " " " " ..	Telephone
Tajmahal ..	.. " " " " ..	..
Tanora Noorpur ..	.. " " " " ..	..

TABLE XIV—*Post-offices—(concl'd.)*

Name/place	Class				Facilities
1	2				3
Tehra	Extra departmental branch office				..
Tantpur	"	"	"	"	..
Thana Shankar Dwari ..	"	"	"	"	..
Tehu	"	"	"	"	..
Tiwaha	"	"	"	"	..
Tarrakpur	"	"	"	"	..
Usaini	"	"	"	"	..
Kandhari	"	"	"	"	..
Malauni	"	"	"	"	..
Salempur	"	"	"	"	..

CONVERSION FACTORS.

Money

1 pie = 0.52 naye paise

1 pice = 1.56 naye paise

Linear Measure

1 inch = 2.54 centimetres

1 foot = 30.48 centimetres

1 yard = 91.44 centimetres

1 mile = 1.61 kilometres

Square Measure

• 1 square foot = 0.093 square metre

1 square yard = 0.836 square metre

• 1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometres

1 acre = 0.405 hectares

Cubic Measure

1 cubic foot = 0.028 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity

1 gallon (Imperial) = 4.55 litres

1 seer* (80 tolas) = 0.937 litre

Measure of Weight

1 tola = 11.66 grams

1 chhatak = 58.32 grams

1 seer* = 933.10 grams

1 maund* = 37.32 kilograms

1 ounce (Avoirdupois) = 28.35 grams

1 pound (Avoirdupois) = 453.59 grams

1 hundredweight = 50.80 kilograms

1 ton = 1016.05 kilograms = 1.016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales

1° Fahrenheit = 9/5° Centigrade + 32

*As defined in Indian Standards Weight Act, 1939

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

- Amaldari*—Rule or government
- Amin*—Petty official attached to court of justice and entrusted with work of realizing government dues
- Aqta*—Administrative unit under sultans of Delhi ; assignment of land for maintaining a fixed number of troops
- Ashrama*—Hermitage
- Bakhshi*—Paymaster
- Ban*—Twine made of *moonj*
- Baradari*—Building open on all sides, generally with twelve doors ; structure with twelve open doorways
- Bejhar*—Mixture of gram, barley, etc.
- Bhakti*—Devotion ; devotional cult in Hinduism
- Biradari*—Caste brotherhood
- Chakbandi*—Consolidation of holdings
- Chandu*—Preparation of opium smoked as an intoxicant
- Chura*—Flattened rice
- Dai*—Midwife (not diplomaed)
- Dargah*—Shrine of Muslim saint
- Darogha*—Superintendent
- Dastur-ul-amal*—Code of conduct
- Daulbandi*—Making of boundaries of fields
- Dhalta*—Charges for wastage
- Fasli*—Agricultural year beginning from July 1
- Fatiha*—Verses of *Quran* recited for peace of the dead
- Faujdar*—Subordinate military officer under Mughals
- Gaon*—Village
- Gosadan*—Place for keeping unproductive cattle, particularly cows
- Gotra*—Eponymous group descended from a common ancestor in the male line of descent
- Gurukul*—Residential educational institution at guru's own place
- Imambara*—Building for performance of religious ceremonies, etc., in memory of Imam Hasan and Husain and their followers
- Kabaddi*—Indian game

Kankar—Irregular concretions of impure calcareous matter used for making lime.

Khandsari—Indigenous white sugar

Khani—Turkish coin of 17th century

Khariif—Early winter harvest

Khata—Register

Kror—Crore, or one hundred lakhs

Kulliyat—Collection of works of a Persian or Urdu poet

Kurthi—Kind of fodder

Laiya—Parched rice, millet or maize

Madak—Preparation of opium, smoked as an intoxicant

Mahal—Unit of land under separate engagement for payment of revenue

Maida—Fine wheat-flour

Maktab—Islamic school

Mandi—Big market or bazar

Mansabdari—System of military ranks under Mughals

Masnawi—Type of Persian poem

Mauza—Village

Moonj—Kind of long reed of which ropes, etc., are made

Muhalla—Residential locality

Muqta—Holder of *aqta* ; provincial governor under sultans of Delhi

Naib—Deputy ; assistant

Nall—Heavy stone ring used in weight-lifting exercise

Nauroz—New Year's day, according to Persian calendar

Niwar—Thick, wide, cotton tape

Paipuja—Form of marriage ceremony

Partal—Enquiry ; checking

Pathshala—School

Peshi—Hearing of a lawsuit

Prasad—That which is distributed to worshippers out of offerings made to deity

Qazi—Functionary who solemnises Muslim marriages ; a judge under Muslim rulers

Raag—Combination of different notes contained in an octave and basis of melody in Indian music

Rabi—Winter crop or spring harvest

- Samadhi*—Shrine built where a person is cremated or his ashes are buried
- Sapinda*—Literally having the same *pinda* or funeral cake ; an agnate within seven generations
- Shikhara*—Dome or tower (of temple, etc.)
- Sutli*—Twine made of hemp
- Takhat*—Armless wooden couch
- Tanka*—Silver or gold coin under Mughals
- Tappa*—Unit of land administration ; subdivision of a *mahal*
- Taqavi*—Loan (with or without interest) given by government to cultivator for agricultural purposes
- Tari*—Fermented or unfermented juice of palmyra palm or date-palm
- Tazia*—Imitation of tomb of Hasan or Husain, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo
- Tazkira*—Collection of short biographies, generally of poets or saints
- Tirthankara*—In Jainism, deified hero and saint and expounder of religion
- Urs*—Commemoration of death anniversary of Muslim saint at his tomb
- Vaid*—Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine
- Wain*—Chambered well
- Waqf*—Endowment

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