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UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRICT
GAZETTEERS

RAMPUR

GAZETTEER
OF
INDIA



**GAZETTEER OF INDIA
UTTAR PRADESH**

RAMPUR DISTRICT

24040

PREFACE

This is the twenty-third volume in the series of new district gazetteers of the State of Uttar Pradesh, which are being rewritten under a scheme sponsored jointly by the Government of India and the State government.

Before merger with Uttar Pradesh in 1949, the district of Rampur was ruled by the nawabs of Rampur and a gazetteer of the Rampur state was published in 1911.

Earlier accounts pertaining to the area covered by the present district drawn upon in writing this gazetteer are E. T. Thornton's *Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company and the Native States on the Continent of India* (1854), E. T. Atkinson's *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India* (1879), F. H. Fisher's *Statistical Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India* (1883), C. O. Aitchison's *Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, relating to India and Neighbouring Countries* (1909), Syid A. H. Khan's *Brief History of the Chiefs of Rampur* (1892), *Gazetteer of the Rampur State* (1911) and its supplements and various administration reports of the erstwhile state of Rampur as well as numerous other works and sources, both official and non-official. All published works used in the preparation of this gazetteer have been mentioned in the bibliography given at the end of this volume.

I should like to thank the chairman and member of the State Advisory Board, Dr P. N. Chopra, Editor, Indian Gazetteers, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, and all those officials and non-officials who have helped in the bringing out of this gazetteer.

Suggestions, if any, would be most welcome.

LUCKNOW:
9th February, 1974

AMAR SINGH BAGHEL

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CHAPTER I**GENERAL****Origin of Name of District**

The district is named after its headquarters town Rampur which was well-known as a seat of Rohilla power before the treaty of Laldhang made between the Nawab Wazir of Awadh and the Rohillas in 1774. Tradition has it that the site of the town was originally a group of four villages which was called Rampur after one Raja Ram Singh of Katchur. The present town of Rampur is said to have been founded by Faizullah Khan in 1775. He at first called it Faizabad but, since it was represented that several towns of this name already existed, the name was changed to Mustafabad *urf* Rampur, a name which may still be seen in the old records of the district.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district occupies the central part of the northern half of the Rohilkhand Division and lies between Lat. 28° 25' N. and 29° 10' N. and Long. 78° 51' E. and 79° 28' E., the extreme length from north to south being about 81 km. and the extreme breadth from east to west about 49 km. In configuration it is almost heart-shaped and is bounded on the north by district Naini Tal, on the east by district Bareilly, on the south by district Budam and on the west by district Moradabad.

Area—According to the Central Statistical Organisation the district had an area of 2,372 sq. km. in 1971 and is the smallest in the State in this respect.

Population—According to the 1971 census the population of the district is 9,01,209 (males, 4,10,348) the rural population being 7,25,164 (males 3,28,510) and the urban 1,76,045 (males 81,838). The district stands 44th in the State in respect of population which has become 65.09 per cent higher than what it was 70 years ago.

History of District as Administrative Unit

The district of Rampur was created out of the erstwhile Rampur state on December 1, 1949, when the latter was merged in the State of Uttar Pradesh. It was then divided into six tahsils : Suar, Tanda, Bilaspur, Rampur, Milak and Shahabad. In 1951, 15 villages of tahsil and district Moradabad were transferred to tahsil Suar of this district. In the same year two villages, Gajadharpur of tahsil Bareilly and Pachtaur of tahsil Aonla of district Bareilly were transferred to tahsil

Milak and Shahabad respectively and the village of Dhanpur Bijaipur, which formed an enclave in district Naini Tal, was added to tahsil Kichha of that district. Chak Hardaspur, which had been transferred to tahsil Kashipur of district Naini Tal in 1951 was absorbed in tahsil Suar in 1952, when tahsil Tanda was also abolished and amalgamated with tahsil Suar. In 1953, four villages of tahsil Kashipur in district Naini Tal were transferred to tahsil Suar. In 1957, the village of Fazilpur of tahsil Bilaspur was transferred to district Naini Tal.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The district is divided into three revenue subdivisions : one comprises of the tahsils of Rampur and Bilaspur, another of tahsils Milak and Shahabad and the third of tahsil Suar only.

Tahsil Rampur, which lies nearly in the middle of the district, is bounded on the north by tahsil Suar, on the east by tahsils Bilaspur and Milak, on the south by tahsil Shahabad and on the west by district Moradabad. It has an area* of 445.15 sq. km. and a population of 3,27,637 persons (females 1,50,476), the rural population being 1,66,220 (females 75,577). There are in this tahsil, 243 inhabited and 4 uninhabited villages and the town of Rampur which has a population of 1,61,417 persons (females, 74,899).

Suar, the most northerly tahsil of the district, is bounded on the north and north-east by district Naini Tal, on the east by tahsil Bilaspur, on the south by tahsils Bilaspur and Rampur and on the west by district Moradabad. It has an area of 590.67 sq. km. and a population of 1,95,425 persons (females 89,469), the rural population being 1,80,797 (females 82,530). There are in the tahsil 272 inhabited and 15 uninhabited villages besides the town of Tanda which has a population of 14,628 persons (females 6,939).

Tahsil Bilaspur, comprising the north-eastern part of the district, is bounded on the north by district Naini Tal, on the east by district Bareilly, on the south by tahsil Milak and on the west by tahsils Suar and Rampur. It has an area of 486.87 sq. km. and a population of 1,00,181 persons (females 45,872), and comprises 202 inhabited and 18 uninhabited villages.

Tahsil Milak is bounded on the north by tahsil Bilaspur, on the east and south-east by district Bareilly, on the south and south-west by tahsil Shahabad and on the west by tahsil Rampur. It has a population of 1,42,659 persons (females 64,057) and an area of 406.74 sq. km. and contains 197 inhabited and 6 uninhabited villages.

Tahsil Shahabad comprises the south-western part of the district and is bounded on the north by tahsil Rampur, on the east by tahsil

* The areas of the tahsils mentioned in the chapter are based on district land records

Milak, on the south by district Budaun and on the west by district Moradabad. It has a population of 1,35,307 persons (females 60,974) and an area of 432.87 sq. km. and comprises 178 inhabited and 31 uninhabited villages.

Thanas—For purposes of police administration there are 11 thanas in the district, tahsil Rampur having four, of which three are located in the town of Rampur. There are two police-stations, each in tahsils Bilaspur, Suar and Shahabad, tahsil Milak having only one police-station.

TOPOGRAPHY

The district is almost an open plain with slight undulation, the surface being traversed by numerous river valleys. The general slope is from north to south and south-east, as is indicated by the course of the rivers and streams of the district. On the northern border of the district the elevation is about 192 metres above sea-level, which drops to 166.4 metres a few kilometres south of Rampur town. The country in the vicinity of the town of Rampur has been described by Davidson, in his "Travels in Upper India," as exceedingly rich and beautiful, "The eye wanders with delight," he writes, "over one continuous sheet of ripening corn, interspersed with groves of mango, clumps of bamboo and little villages." The district may be divided into four physical units, the northern forest belt or semi-terai tract, the central plain, the Ramganga khadar and the southern upland.

The Northern Forest Belt—This tract comprises the northern tahsils of Suar and Bilaspur. The general slope of the tract is from north to south. Owing to its proximity to the terai forests the soils, though rich in humus, are ill-drained and the climate is unhealthy. A greater part of the tract has been cleared of forest and brought under the plough and the water of nearly all the rivers and streams flowing through the tract have been diverted into canals and utilised for irrigation purpose. Still there are considerable areas covered with forests, some of which produce nothing but long grass or *pula*.

The Central Plain—This plain, comprising the tahsils of Rampur and Milak and north-eastern part of tahsil Shahabad, is a highly developed agricultural tract. As is evident from the courses of the streams flowing through the tract, it slopes gently southward. The soils here are generally *dumat* and *mailar*. The tract is covered with a network of main and subsidiary canals so that even in a year of drought there would be sufficient irrigation to ensure a fair crop and thus avert famine. Although in the past a considerable area of the tract was covered with natural vegetation, nearly all such lands have been brought under the plough now and there is practically no forest in this part.

Ramganga khadar (flood plain)—This tract comprises the central part of tahsil Shahabad and extends through the tahsil from north-west to south-east for about 26 km., with an average breadth of

6 to 8 km., but is as wide as 10 km. in the north-west. It is almost impossible to define the limits of the *khadar* which keeps on changing owing to the vagaries of the river which has a shallow bed and changes its course at will. Nearly all the villages which lie along the river are subject to inundations during the rainy season. A major part of the tract consists of sand and is covered with *jhao*. At places, where the soil is fertile, vegetables, wheat and sugar-cane are grown. The land between the rivers Ramganga and Gangan has poor soil with deficient means of irrigation. Its crops are often inundated and destroyed by the overflow of these rivers.

Southern Upland.—This tract, which lies to the west of the Ramganga *khadar*, embraces the south-western part of tahsil Shahabad. The river forms the north-eastern boundary of the upland and is utilised for purposes of irrigation. The soil in the northern part consists of rich friable loam while in the south it is sandy *bhur*.

There are a number of small lakes in the western and eastern part of the tract but very few of them remain full of water throughout the year and can be utilised for irrigation. The tract has deficient means of irrigation. The Gangan Canal is the only canal in this tract, and runs from Seifai to Shahabad and irrigates an area of about 500 hectares. The main crops produced here are jowar, *bajra*, paddy, wheat, barley and pulses.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

The Ramganga and its tributaries, the Kosi and the Gangan, are the main rivers of the district. Among the other streams the chief are the Bah, Kachhia, Bahgal, Ghuga, Bhakra, Dhuri, Sohaya, Sainjai, Pilakhar, Ilthi Chinghar and Nehal.

Ramganga.—It is a big river having its origin in the lofty heights of the Himalayas and after emerging from the hills and traversing a number of districts it enters the district near the village of Chandpur Kalan in tahsil Shahabad through which it flows for about 32 km. in a south-easterly direction as far as the village of Nabiganj Jadid, where it leaves the district to enter district Bareilly. The river flows on a tortuous route always changing its course at will. During the rains, villages on its banks frequently suffer from its encroachments. During the hot season it shrinks considerably and becomes fordable at several places. The only town of importance on it is Shahabad. Near the village of Ghanshampur it receives the Kosi on its left bank and is joined by the Gangan on its right bank near the village of Raipur.

Gangan.—This river is the chief affluent of the Ramganga in the district which it enters near the village of Chhatauni in tahsil Shahabad and runs through the tahsil in a sinuous course for about 28 km. to join

the Ramganga near Raipur. The only large village on the Gangan is Seifai. After the rains are over an earthen dam is built across the river, and the water is carried off by canals which irrigate Rawana, Jaitoli and a few other villages of tahsil Shahabad. The banks of the river are not covered by sand. The water of the stream is considered as wholesome as that of the Ganga.

Kosi.—This stream, an important tributary of the Ramganga, is also known as Kosila, Kosilla or Kansilya. It rises in district Almora and, running through district Almora and Naini Tal, first touches district Rampur near the village of Patti Kalan in tahsil Suar. It forms the boundry between Rampur and Naini Tal for about a few kilometres before it enters district Rampur. It then runs southward in an irregular course through tahsil Suar as far as the village of Siharia Lakkha, after which it enters tahsil Rampur. Running in the same direction, past Lalpur, it reaches the western border of the district which it leaves about 3 km. south-west of Rampur town, for a short distance, and then again flowing through tahsil Rampur leaves the district at Mazra Agapur. The distance from the point where it enters the district in the extreme north to that where it enters district Moradabad is about 40 km. The river re-appears in the south-western part of tahsil Rampur near the village of Bisara and running southward for about 4 km. joins the Ramganga near the village of Ghanshampur. Before joining the Ramganga, the Kosi receives the waters of the Bah on its right bank, about 3 km. west of Rampur town. The other streams which also join the Kosi in this district are the Bihar (Narai) and the Kachhia, both joining it on its right bank at Shahpura in tahsil Suar and Puranpur in tahsil Rampur respectively. The river has a masonry dam at Lalpur and most of the canals, which irrigate the major portion of the district, are dependent on its water.

Bah.—This river, also known as Bahalle, enters tahsil Suar near the village of Loharra in tahsil Suar. Running south-westward through the tahsil it leaves the district near Devipura. It again enters the district near the town of Tanda and flows along the western boundary of the district as far as the village of Bainja. It then leaves the district for a short distance and takes a south-easterly course to join the Kosi about 3 km. west of Rampur town. It flows in a tortuous course, and its bed is extremely uneven and the volume of water liable to increase and decrease at very short intervals. The river is utilised for irrigation purposes by constructing a masonry dam near Tanda.

Kachhia.—This stream has its source in a lake near Sainthakhera in tahsil Suar and runs southward in an irregular course as far as the village of Saiyidnagar in tahsil Rampur. From this point it assumes the form of a considerable stream and running through a tortuous course in the same direction joins the Kosi near Puranpur about 3 km. north-west of Rampur.

Bahgul—This river, which is also known as the Bahgul (west), has its source in the terai of district Naini Tal and enters district Rampur near Chandpur in the north-east of tahsil Bilaspur. Traversing through the eastern part of the tahsil, it runs southward in a tortuous course and leaves the district near Satura. While flowing through tahsil Baheri of district Bareilly, the river re-appears on the eastern border of this district once near Khajuria Khurd and again near Rasulpur where it finally leaves the district to meet the Bhakra in district Bareilly.

Bhakra—This river enters district Rampur from district Naini Tal at Piplia Nao in tahsil Bilaspur and after running a sinuous course as far as Gularia it takes a southerly direction, past Bilaspur, Haran Khara and Bahpur and flows south-eastward from Gangapur. Near Jaurasi it meets the combined stream of the Dhoba and Khaira, which running southward leaves tahsil Bilaspur at Isharpur Gopalpur to join the Bahgul (west) in district Bareilly. Another branch of the stream which takes off near Salehpur runs southward to Bamanpura where it leaves tahsil Bilaspur and entering tahsil Milak flows somewhat parallel to the Bareilly border as far as Bhojupura where it leaves the district.

Dhimri—This stream enters the district from district Naini Tal at Piplia Nao and runs south-westward to join the Bhakra on the left bank at Bisharatnagar near Bilaspur. Its banks are covered with jungles of long grass which are the favourite haunts of tigers. The river has been dammed at Khenri and the water thus diverted irrigates a portion of tahsil Bilaspur.

Sohaya—This is a small stream which has its source near Khempur in the central part of tahsil Bilaspur and flows southward so far as Padpuri. It then separates tahsil Bilaspur from tahsil Milak for a few kilometres. Entering the latter tahsil near the village of Manaura the Sohaya joins the Bhakra opposite to Rustampur.

Sainjni—Rising in the swamps of Nasratnagar, a village on the northern border of the district, the Sainjni flows southward through tahsil Bilaspur where it is joined by its small affluents, the Kichha and the Dhakra, near Paharpur and Kemri. Flowing on in a south-easterly direction it forms the boundary between tahsils Bilaspur on the left and Milak on the right, entering the latter near Halunagar. Running through tahsil Milak, without changing its direction, the Sainjni joins the Bhakra near Chenchra (Chainpur). It has been dammed in its upper course and its water is diverted in the Sainjni Rapatni canal which provides irrigation facilities to a number of villages of tahsils Bilaspur and Milak.

Pilakhar—This stream, which originates from the Subhash Peak in district Naini Tal, enters the district under the name of Baur near the village of Bhagwantnagar in tahsil Suar, where it is joined by

the Bauria on the right and the Nihal on the left, both forming the northern boundary of the district for several kilometres. The Baur then runs through tahsil Suar in a southerly direction and is joined by the Ghuga on its right near Kunwarpur Nankar. Flowing on, it enters tahsil Rampur at Manullahpur and running through the tahsil for a few kilometres is joined by the Nahal on its left bank near the village of Jithania Khurd at a point where the boundaries of tahsils Suar, Rampur and Bilaspur meet. The river then runs under the name of Pilakhar and flowing south-eastward in a sinuous course roughly forms the boundary between tahsil Bilaspur on the left and tahsils Rampur and Milak on the right as far as the village of Kemri, after which it enters tahsil Milak near the village of Jiwai Jadid. Flowing tortuously through tahsil Milak in a southerly direction it leaves the district at Belata and enters Bareilly under the name of Dhakra.

Ghuga—This is a small stream which rises in the terai area of district Naini Tal and enters district Rampur near the village of Maulagarh in tahsil Suar. Running through the tahsil in a southerly direction it receives the waters of the Hathi Chinghar on its left bank near Pushwara and about 2 km. downstream is joined on its right bank opposite to Gadi Nagri, by the Naiya which also has its source in the terai of district Naini Tal. Near Miranpur Mirganj it takes a south-easterly course and comes quite close to the Baur river near amirpur. From this point it flows southward to meet the Baur (Pilakhar) on the right bank at Kunwarpur Nankar in tahsil Suar. The river has a tortuous course throughout the district and has been dammed at Miranpur Mirganj, from where its water is diverted into the Ghuga canal which irrigates the southern parts of tahsil Suar.

Hathi Chinghar—Rising in the terai of district Naini Tal, this stream enters district Rampur near the village of Nayagaon in tahsil Suar. It then flows in a southerly direction through the tahsil for about 13 km. to join the Ghuga near Pushwara. In this district it is also known as the Ramna. Its water is not used for drinking purposes.

Nahal—This stream, which has its source in the terai of district Naini Tal, enters the district near Hasanpur in tahsil Suar under the name of Naiya. It is an insignificant stream which flows southward in an irregular course through tahsil Suar and is joined by a small stream, known as the Kichha, near the village of Chhatarpur. It then flows through tahsils Rampur and Milak without changing its direction, and leaves the district at Niswi to join the Pilakhar (Dhakra) at Sindhauli in tahsil Mirganj of district Bareilly. It is joined by the Khanda near Bakneri in the north-western part of tahsil Milak. The river which has been canalised, provides irrigation facilities to a large area of the district.

Lakes—There are numerous stretches of water in the district, most of which go dry during the hot weather. The northern tahsil of Bilaspur

possesses no lake of any importance, the only lakes in Bilaspur being those which lie near Pasiapur and Manunagar. Both the lakes are nearly dried up by the end of spring. The lake at Manunagar is utilised to a certain extent for irrigation purposes. There are more than 150 small lakes in the western part of tahsil Sinar but very few are used for irrigation and most of them are dried up in the hot weather. Tahsil Milak has a still larger number of lakes, no fewer than 222. Most of these lakes contain fish and are used for irrigation on a small scale. Tahsil Rampur possesses only seven lakes; those of Panjabnagar, Kashi-pur and Daryagarh contain fish and are not dried up even during the hot weather. There are many small lakes in the western and eastern parts of tahsil Shalibail, the chief being the Moti lake and the lake at Gaur, both of which are full of fish and are also used for irrigation on a small scale.

GEOLOGY

Geologically, the district forms part of the Indo-Gangetic alluvium, which consists of sands of various grades, silt, clay and *kankar* in varying proportions. The northern part of the district lies close to the terai area of district Naini Tal and is characterised by the dominance of finer fractions over coarser material. The presence of boulders in the northern part of the district in the river beds, at a depth of three metres or less, indicates that in the not very remote past the Himalayan detritus found its way farther south than observed at present. Among minerals only *reh* (a saline effervescence), *kankar* and clay are found in the district.

Reh—This mineral is rare in the district and the quantity obtained is insignificant.

Kankar—This too is scarce and is practically absent in the northern part of the district, the deposits elsewhere being poor.

Clay—Clay, suitable for making bricks, earthen toys and utensils, is found almost everywhere in the district, especially near Rampur.

CLIMATE

The climate of this district is characterised by a hot dry summer and a bracing winter. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from about the middle of November to February is followed by the summer from March to about the middle of June. The period from mid-June to the end of September is the south-west monsoon season. October and the first half of November constitute the post-monsoon season. The cold weather lasts longer and the temperature in summer, does not reach the high levels obtained in the adjoining districts. In the winter the climate is distinctly cold and

moist because the general level of the country is low and it is in the proximity of the terai. The northern portion of this district where it adjoins the terai, shares the characteristics of that tract. This part is an expanse of low-lying marshy forests and is covered with stretches of jungle and grass of luxuriant growth.

Rainfall—Records of rainfall in the district are available sporadically for two stations for only a couple of years. The description which follows is therefore mainly based on the records of the stations in the neighbouring districts. The average annual rainfall in the district is about 110 cm. and varies from about 100 cm. in the south-west to about 130 cm. in the north-east. About 85 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon season, July and August being the rainiest months. Variation in rainfall from year to year in the district is likely to be appreciable.

On an average there are about 45 rainy days (*i.e.* days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district.

The winter rains are of great importance and generally fall in the early months of the year. They are usually beneficial to the Rabi crop, but are sometimes so heavy that they cause considerable damage, particularly in the northern tracts. Much damage is also caused by severe hail-storms which accompany the winter rains and sweep over the northern parts of the district. The violent winds that generally prevail in February and March are a source of great anxiety to the cultivators and on several occasions have done more injury than either hail or an excessive rainfall.

Temperature—There is no meteorological observatory in the district. The description which follows is mainly based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts where similar climatic conditions prevail. After February temperatures rise rapidly. May and the early part of June constitute the hottest part of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature of about 40° C. and the mean daily minimum about 25° C. On individual days during the summer the maximum temperature reaches 46° C. The dust-laden hot winds which blow often during the summer season make the weather very trying. Afternoon thunderstorms which occur on a few days during summer bring welcome relief though only temporarily. With the advance of the south-west monsoon into the district by about the middle of June, day temperatures drop appreciably but the nights continue to be as warm as during the latter part of the summer. Due to the increased moisture in the monsoon air the weather is often oppressive in between the rains. From about the latter half of September there is a slight increase in the day temperatures. With the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the end of September, night temperatures decrease rapidly. It is only after

October that there is any appreciable drop in the day temperatures. January is generally the coldest month when the mean daily maximum temperature is about 21° C. and the mean daily minimum temperature about 8° C. Cold waves affect the district during the cold season and the minimum temperature on individual days on such occasions sometimes drops to about the freezing point of water.

Humidity—The air is very humid during the south-west monsoon season and to a lesser extent in the post-monsoon season. Thereafter humidity decreases. The driest part of the year is the summer season with relative humidities as low as 25 per cent in the afternoons.

Cloudiness—The skies are mostly heavily clouded or overcast in the monsoon season. In the rest of the year the skies are generally clear or lightly clouded. However for brief spells of a day or two the skies are clouded in winters in association with passing western disturbances.

Winds—Winds are generally light. In the period October to April the winds blow mostly from the west or north-west. Easterlies and south-easterlies appear by May and these predominate during the south-west monsoon season.

Special Weather Phenomena—In the hot season the district experiences dust-storms and thunder-storms with occasional squalls. Rain during the monsoon season is often associated with thunder. Thunder-storms also occur in the cold season in association with passing western disturbances, some of which are at times associated with hail. Fog occurs occasionally during the winter season.

FLORA

The suitability of the district for the growth of forests is apparent from its vicinity to the terai forests of district Naini Tal. At the time of the Muslim invasion of India, a major part of the territory now comprising the district of Rampur was covered with forests. In 1775, when the present town of Rampur was founded, there were thick forests all around it. At the beginning of the present century, extensive forest tracts were found in tahsils Suar and Bilaspur. Besides, small tracts of forest existed near Lalpur in tahsil Suar, Patwai and Seifni in tahsil Shahabad, and at Bikrampur in tahsil Milak. With the increase of population, portions of the forests at several places were gradually cleared for agricultural purposes. These forests consisted of miscellaneous species of trees of which *semal* (*Bombaxceiba*), *ber* (*Zizyphus mauratiana*), *sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *gular* (*Ficus glomerata*) and *babul* (*Acacia arabica*) were prominent. The forests which are now confined only to the northern tahsils of Suar and Bilaspur contain large patches overgrown by long grass and cannot be cultivated, partly owing to the inferior quality

of soil and partly because it is surrounded by the wooded swamps of the terai. These grassy lands are now being gradually replaced by plantations of eucalyptus, *sissoo*, *khair* (*Acacia catechu*) and *semal*. At present the area of forest under the forest department is 6,618 hectares of which 5,021 hectares are in the Peepli forest block in tahsil Suar and 1,599 hectares in the Dandia forest block in tahsil Bilaspur. The timber trees cover an area of 2,442 hectares in tahsil Suar and 162 hectares in tahsil Bilaspur.

The chief species of trees found in the forests of the district are *amaltas* (*Cassia fistula*), *aonla* (*Emblia officinalis*), *babul* (*Acacia arabica*), *bahera* (*Terminalia bellerica*), *ber* (*Zizyphus mauratiana*), *bel* (*Aegle marmelos*), *bargad* (*Ficus bengalensis*), *pakar* (*Ficus lacor*), *bakain* (*Melia azedarach*), *dhak* (*Butea monosperma*), *gular* (*Ficus glomerata*), *haldu* (*Adina cordifolia*), *jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*), *jhingan* (*Lannea coromandelica*), *kachnar* (*Bauhinia variegata*), *kanji* (*Pongamia pinnata*), *khair*, *khajur* (*Phoenix sylvestris*), *kharik*, *nim* (*Azadirachta indica*), *sissoo*, *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *pula* (*Kydia calycina*), *rohini* (*Mallotus philippinensis*), *semal*, *tun* (*Cedrela toona*) and *vilayati babul* (*Prosopis juliflora*). Among shrubs the *arusa* (*Adhatada vasica*), *bhant* (*Clerodendrum infortunatum*), *gandhela* (*Murraya koenigii*), *gharberi* (*Zizyphus mauratiana*), *karaunds* (*Carrissa opaca*), *lantana* (*Lantana camera*), *mala* (*Vitex negundo*) and *panwar* (*Cassia tora*) are the main species found in these forests. The *dudhibel* (*Vallaris heynei*), *hins* (*Capparis zeylanica*), *makoh* (*Zizyphus oenoplia*), *akashbel* (*Cuscuta reflexa*) and *banda* (*Loranthus longiflorus*) are the chief climbers occurring in the forests, the last two being parasitic plants. The varieties of grasses which commonly grow in the district, are the *dah* (*Desmostachya bipinnata*), *dub* (*Cynodon dactylon*), *gandar* (*Vetiveria zizaniodes*), *kala lappa* (*Heteropogon contortus*), *kans* (*Saccharum spontaneum*), *munj* (*Erianthus munja*), *patara* (*Typha elephantina*) and *safed lappa* (*Aristida depressa*). There are no grass preserves in the district. The forests are closed to grazing in plantation areas of less than ten years. The old plantation and natural forests are open to grazing on payment of grazing dues.

Plantations were raised in considerable areas in the Peepli and Dandia forest blocks during the different plan periods. About 418 hectares in the Dandia forest block and 185 hectares in the Peepli forest block have been planted with eucalyptus under the scheme of plantation of fast growing species and under the scheme of plantation of economic and industrial species, trees, such as *semal*, *sissoo*, *khair* and *pula* have been raised in areas of about 469 hectares in the Dandia forest block and 1,837 hectares in the Peepli forest block. Fuel plants, mainly *babul* have been raised in an area of about 60 hectares in the Dandia forest block.

Groves—Groves are generally found in and around village sites and alongside the roads. The area under groves in the district is about

1,947 hectares of which tahsil Rampur possesses 742 hectares, tahsil Shahabad 858, tahsil Milak 341, tahsil Suar 259 and tahsil Bilaspur 247 hectares. The chief varieties of trees found in these groves are *ber*, mango and *jamun*.

Roadside Avenues—During the days of Mughal rules the activity regarding the roadside avenues was confined to the provision of shade at *serais*. Plantations of ornamental and shade trees were raised along some of the roads in the reigns of nawabs of Rampur. After the merger of the state in the State of Uttar Pradesh in 1949, the roadside avenues, which came under the management of public works department, are gradually being transferred to the forest department. Till, 1972, 124.17 km. of the roadside avenues in the district came under the control of the forest department, out of which 111.85 km. were renovated by the end of the rainy season. Roadside avenues measuring 332.45 km. remain still to be taken over by the forest department. The trees planted along the roads are mango on good soil, sissoo on sandy soil and *jamun* and *arjuna* on water-logged soil. Ornamental species like *kachnar*, *gulmohar* and *amaltas* have also been planted near towns and at kilometre or mile stones. The roadside avenues beautify roadsides, provide shades to the travellers and traffic and check soil erosion. They also provide an income of some Rs 175 per km. annually from the sale of timber, fuel and minor forest products.

FAUNA

In former days a large number and variety of wild animals, birds and reptiles were found in the district most of which was covered with forests and grass lands. Till 1775, when the town of Rampur came into existence the thick forests all around its neighbourhood were the favourite haunts of tigers, leopards and other wild animals. But the number of these animals has diminished rapidly as a result of reckless shooting. Some animals made their way to the adjoining forests of the terai and others to various small forests which lie some kilometres distant from the town. The tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and leopard (*Panthera pardus*) have now become rare and are only occasionally seen in the northern forests of the district. Other animals commonly found in the northern part of the district are the spotted deer (*Axis axis*), wild bear (*Sus scrofa*), wild cat (*Felis chaus*) and hogdeer (*Axis porcinus*). The jackal (*Canis aureus*), monkey (*Macaca mulatta*), common mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsi*), Squirrel (*Funambulus pennanti*) porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*) and hare (*Lepus nigricolis*) are found throughout the district.

Birds—Among the game birds the most common are the grey quail (*Centurus conturnix*), little brown dove (*Streptopelia Senegalensis*),

spotted dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), common green pigeon (*Cropus phoenicopterus*), red jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*), black partridge (*Francolinus francolinus*), grey partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), and red turtle dove (*Oenopopelia tranquebarica*). Quails appear in abundance during the Rabi and Kharif crops. They are usually caught by means of thread-nets prepared specially for the purpose. They are tamed for quail-fighting. The grey partridge is also tamed for partridge-fighting and after sometime becomes so attached to its master that it will follow him wherever he goes. Other birds generally found throughout the district are the bulbul (*Molpastes cafer*), black drongo (*Dicrurus macrocercus*), spotted sand-piper (*Tringa glareola*), shrike (*Lanius vittatus*), magpie robin (*Copsychus saularis*), white-backed vulture (*Pseudogyps bengalensis*), Indian parakeet (*Pittacula eupatria*), white-breasted water hen (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*), Indian moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*), pied bush chat (*Saxicola caprata*), Indian robin (*Sixicoloides fulicata*), golden-backed woodpecker (*Brachypternus benghalensis*), house crow (*Corvus splendens*), blue jay (*Coracias benghalensis*) and the black-headed oriole (*Oriolus xanthornus*). The goose (*Anser anser*), surkhhab (*Anas casarca*), teal (*Anas crecca*) and the red crested pochard duck (*Netta rufina*) visit the district during winter. The cuckoo, shama (black bird) and *khanjan* (wagtail) come down from the hills in the spring, but few of them survive to return. Several varieties of fowls, ducks and pigeons are also found in the district.

Reptiles—Snakes are found throughout the district especially in the northern part, the chief being the cobra (*Naja naja*), krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*), Russel's viper or necklace snake (*Daboia Russelli* or *viperâ russelli*), rat-snake (*Ptyas mucosus*), and the lesser viper (*Echis carinate*). Of sauria the most important is the monitor lizard which is found in the northern part of the district and the house gecko (*Hemidactylus maculatus*). The gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and *maggar* (*Crocodilus palustris*), which were formerly found in the Ramganga river, have now become extinct, partly as the result of indiscriminate shooting and partly due to the silting up of the bed of the river.

Fish—The rivers, lakes and ponds of the district abound in a large number and variety of fish. The chief species are *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *lanchi*, *kerrel*, *sanwal*, *singhi* (*Heteropneustus fossilis*), *bhur* and *bajaria*.

Game-Laws

The game-laws obtaining in the district are now governed by the Uttar Pradesh Wild Animals, Birds and Fish Protection Act, 1960. In the reserved forest blocks of Peepli and Dandia, the Forest Act of 1927 was also made applicable. These Acts have now been replaced by the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 which has made game-laws more stringent with a view to conserving wild life and preventing the extinction of certain species. The punishment of infringements of the law has now been made deterrent.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

The Rampur district of the Bareilly (Rohilkhand) Division of Uttar Pradesh was created only in 1949, after the merger of the princely state of Rampur, founded about the beginning of the last quarter of the eighteenth century, forming the north-central part of the region known as Rohilkhand since the middle of the second quarter of that century. In very early times the region was known as Uttara Panchala or simply Panchala and, since about the tenth century A.D., it was called by the name Katehr. The past history of the district, therefore, has been intimately connected with that of Panchala, Katehr, Rohilkhand and the Rampur state.

People like the Ahar, Ahir, Barwar, Beriya, Bhuinbar, Chauhan (non-Rajput), Dalera, Gujar, Kanjar, Nat and Pasi, appear to be indigenous to the area and probably represent the remnants or descendants of the aborigines who inhabited these parts in primitive times when the bulk of the area, barring a few clearing here and there which served as human habitations was covered with jungle.

No archaeological survey, exploration or excavation has so far been carried out in the district, and ancient monuments and antiquities, if any, were almost entirely wiped out during the Rohilla domination of two hundred years or so. Still, there are certain villages, like Ainjankhera, Berkhera, Isakhera, Karkhera, Khandikhera, Khera, Lakhankhera, Lamba Khera, Mahankhera, Matkhera, Narkhera, Sainthakhera, Sunarkhera and Turkhera, with names ending in the term 'khera' which implies that they are considerably old sites. They are spread all over the district. Villages Bhamraua, Bhitargaon and Seifai, again, are locally claimed to be as old as the Mahabharata age¹, but there is no archaeological or literary evidence as yet available in support. These and certain other villages, like Sainthakhera and Keorar, are said to possess some very old Hindu temples, but they are all small, ordinary or inconspicuous structures. There are several sati tombs and old masonry wells in certain villages, an old tank with masonry embankments at Sainthakhera, and ruins or traces of old *garhis* (forts), mostly built of mud, at Ainjankhera, Ajitpur, Akbarabad, Bhitargaon, Bilaspur, Jamalpur, Kaliaupur Patti, Kemri, Khundalpur, Lohapatti Bhagirath, Madhkar (Madkhar), Pawan, Piplinai, Rampur, Seifai, Sainthakhera and Sindhbad all of which belong to the pre-Rohilla times, but none appearing to be earlier than the tenth or eleventh century A.D.² There are

¹ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, (Allahabad, 1911), pp. 127, 128, 148-149

² Fisher, F.H. (Ed.): *Statistical, Descriptive, And Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. IX, Part III-Rampur, compiled by General Anjum-din Khan, (Allahabad, 1888), pp. 48-52; *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, *op. cit.*, pp. 125-155

some other old mounds, too, which might be containing entombed in them the ruins of old buildings, habitations and other interesting relics of the past, but they await the spade of the explorer.

Lying as it did in between Hastinapur (in Meerut district) and Ahichchhatra (in Bareilly district), the capitals of the ancient Kurus and Panchalas respectively, Rampur district is included in the tract where the Vedic Aryans established their early settlements. That tract was usually known as Brahmarshidesa, that part of Aryavarta in the Madhyadesa which continued to be a strong hold of Vedic religion and culture for a long time.³

The Krivis, who find a mention in the *Rigveda* and originally lived on the banks of the Indus and the Chenab,⁴ seem to have been the earliest of the Aryans to migrate to and settle down in these parts.⁵ It is suggested that in course of time, they came to be known as the Panchalas,⁶ because they were a composite people made up of five (*pancha*) Rigvedic tribes, or because they represented a confederation of five such tribes.⁷ They gave this region the name Panchala and entered into a lasting friendly alliance with their neighbours, the Kurus of Hastinapur. The Kuru-Panchalas together were noted for their orthodoxy and regarded as pre-eminent among the peoples living in the Madhyadesa, at least in the *Brahmanas*.⁸

According to the ancient Indian historical (Puranic) traditions, Bharata, the great Puruvamshi monarch of the lunar race of ancient Kshatriyas, with his capital at Hastinapur, held sway over the whole of northern India,⁹ including what is now the district of Rampur. Sixth in descent from him was Ajamidha who had three sons. Riksha, the eldest, ruled at Hastinapur, and Nila and Brihadvasu, the second and third respectively, founded what later came to be known as the North Panchala and South Panchala dynasties.¹⁰ The capital of the latter was located at Kampilya in Farrukhabad district, and that of the former at Ahichchhatra in the Aonla tahsil of Bareilly district, quite close to the south-eastern border of the present Rampur district.¹¹ The

³ Rapson, E.J. (Ed.): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, pp. 45, 49; Macdonell, A.A. and Keith, A.E.: *Vedic Index of Names and Subjects*, Vol. II, (Varanasi, 1958), pp. 125-126

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 468-469

⁵ Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D. (Ed.): *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, (Bombay, 1951), p. 246

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 246, 247, 253

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 253; Macdonell and Keith, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 198, 466-469; Rapson, *op. cit.*, pp. 105, 282

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 45, 49, 106; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, pp. 252, 258, 257, 305

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 296

¹⁰ *Ibid.*; Pargiter, F.E.: *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, (Delhi, 1962), pp. 111-112, 274

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 113; Rapson, *op. cit.*, p. 282

Panchalas are also said to have been so named after the five sons of Bhrimyaśva, fifth in descent from Nila, who were nicknamed 'the five capable ones,' and their territory, Panchala, represented the kingdom 'for the maintenance of which five capable persons were enough (*pancha alam*).'¹ After the death of Bhrimyaśva, the kingdom is stated to have been divided among his five sons.² Mudgal, the eldest, represented the main branch and ruled from Ahichchhatra, while one of the others may have founded his principality in what is now the Rampur district, with capital probably at the site of Seifni near Shahabad.

Mudgal's great-grandson, Divodasa, extended the kingdom considerably and appears to have united again the five divisions.³ Under Sudasa, a descendant of Divodasa, the North Panchala power rose to unprecedented eminence through his victory in the famous 'battle of ten kings.'⁴ His successors were, however, weak, and almost lost the kingdom, and it was Prishata, in the sixth or seventh generation from Sudasa, who succeeded in restoring the fortunes of the dynasty, with the help of the kings of Hastinapur, and became ruler of the whole of Panchala.⁵ The Brahmana rishi Bharadvaja was a friend of Prishata, and his son, Drona, was a playmate and fellow-student of Prishata's son, Drupada. The latter had assured Drona of royal help and favour when he would become king, but when it so happened and Drona came to Prishata, he was disappointed. The dejected Drona went over to Hastinapur and was readily appointed there to impart military training to the royal princes.⁶ On completion of their training, Drona demanded of them as his fees (*guru-dakshina*) the defeat and capture of Drupada. Consequently, the Panchala realm was invaded, and Drupada was defeated, captured and brought as prisoner to Drona who, however, made peace with his old friend, returning to him the South Panchala portion, to the south of the Ganga, and retaining for himself North Panchala,⁷ including this district.

In the Mahabharata War, Drupada sided with the Pandavas and Drona was one of the foremost commanders of the Kaurava army. Local traditions speak of Seifni in Shahabad tahsil, some 14 km. from Shahabad and 22 km. from Rampur, as being the site of a very big fort, called Sahastraphani (said to be later corrupted into Seifni), on account

¹ Pargiter, *op. cit.*, p. 275; Law, B.C. : *Panchalas and their Capital Ahichchhatra*, pp. 1-3

² Pargiter, *op. cit.*, p. 117

³ *Ibid.*, p. 275

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 117, 120, 280-281

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 117, 166; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, 294-295

⁶ *Mahabharata*, Adi-parva, chs 67, 129, 130

⁷ *Ibid.*, Adi-parva, ch. 137

of its one thousand gates. Its master is said to have been one Bhurishrava who was killed in the Mahabharata War. Bhurishrava's daughter, Lakshmana, is stated to have come to the place to console with his widow, encamped at what is now Bhilgaon, close to Shahabad, and founded the town of Lakmaur, the old name of Shahabad. Bhurishrava is also believed to have possessed a famous war elephant and the unique diamond later known as the Kohi-noor.¹ The *Mahabharata* does mention a Bhurishrava, who belonged to the Kuru lineage, was a son of Somadatta and brother of Shala and Bauri, attended the Rajasuya of Yudhishtira, took part in the war with his two brothers and a big contingent of his warriors, but on the side of Duryodhana, the Kaurava leader, who appointed Bhurishrava as one of the chief seven commanders of his forces.

Bhurishrava fought valiently and was ultimately killed in the battle.² The epic does not throw any light on his kingdom nor does it speak of any elephant or special diamond owned and possessed by him. Neither is any mention of a Lakshmana as being the daughter of Duryodhana, nor of a daughter of his going to console with the widow of Bhurishrava is available. Hence, if there is any truth in the local legend, Bhurishrava who probably belonged to an earlier and lesser branch of the Kurus of Hastinapur, or of the Panchalas who were also originally derived from the Kurus, may have been the ruler of these parts and may have had his capital at what is now Seifni.

After the acquisition of North Panchala, including this district, Drona became its master, but does not appear to have ruled it directly, as he and his son, Ashwatthama, lived all the time at Hastinapur. Drona was killed in the war and Ashwatthama disappeared from history shortly afterwards. According to local traditions Adi, an Ahir and servant of Drona, governed the kingdom as his master's deputy in the latter's life-time, after which he became independent and built the great fort at Ahichchhatra.³

In the post-Mahabharata period, nothing is heard of North Panchala, and the common name Panchala was used for the entire region of which Kampilya was the chief city. The Panchala kingdom figures as the third in the list of kingdoms which flourished in northern India after the Mahabharata War till the time of the Nandas, but except the number (25 or 27) of the Panchala kings who ruled in this period, nothing else is known.⁴ The Ahir rajas, Adi's descendants, may have ruled from Ahichchhatra, over this district as well, for some time, probably as feudatories of the Panchala kings of Kampilya. In the eighth-ninth

¹ Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 50, 51; *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, 11. 128, 146-149 150-151

² *Mahabharata*, Adi-parva, chs 185, 199; Sabha-parva, ch. 34; Udyog-parva, chs 19, 165; Bhishma-parva, chs 45, 63, 74, 84, 110, 111; Drona-parva, chs 142, 143

³ Bujpai, K.D. : *Ahichchhatra*, p. 1, (Lucknow, 1966); Cunningham, A. : *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. I, (Simla, 1871), pp. 255, 258

⁴ Ripson, *op. cit.*, p. 281; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I., pp. 619, 625

century B.C., a Naga dynasty seems to have superseded the Ahirs, when Ahichchhatra came to be associated with the life of the Jain *tirthankar* Parshwanatha.¹

In the list of the sixteen *mahajanapadas* (premier states) of the time of the Buddha (6th century B.C.), Panchala figures as the tenth,² and it seems to have comprised of at least the districts of Farrukhabad, Bareilly, Rampur, Budaun and Moradabad. About the middle of the fourth century B.C., however, the entire Panchala region, including this district, was annexed to the empire of the Nandas of Magadha,³ and after their overthrow, about twenty-five years later, the district became part of the powerful Maurya empire. From Kautilya's *Arthashastra* it appears that in this period the Panchala territory had its own republican form of government, with the title 'raja' for its head,⁴ presumably as a dependency of the Maurya empire.

With the downfall of the Mauryas, about the close of the third or the beginning of the second century B.C., an almost independent dynasty appears to have established itself at Ahichchhatra and ruled over the North Panchala region including this district.⁵

Some time later, this dynasty was superseded by another, about ten kings belonging to both being believed to have ruled during the second century B.C.⁶ It has been suggested, on the basis of the *Yuga Purana* (a section of the *Gargi Samhita*) that the country of Panchala was overrun by the Yavanas (Indo-Greeks) about the middle of that century.⁷ Some fourteen rulers of the dynasty of the so-called Mitra kings of Ahichchhatra ruled successively over this region from about the beginning of the first century B.C. to that of the third century A.D.⁸ They struck their own coins, and ruled almost independently till they were subjugated by the Kushana emperor Kanishka (c. 78-102 A.D.)⁹ For the next hundred years or so, the Mitras appear to have ruled over their territory, including this district, as feudatories of the Kushanas.¹⁰

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 320; Bajpai, *op. cit.*, pp. 2-3, 6; Jain, J.P.: *Bharatiya Itihasa-Ek-Drishti*, (Varanasi, 1962), pp. 45-46

² Rapson, *op. cit.*, p. 153; Mookerji, R.K.: *Ancient India*, (Allahabad, 1956), p. 97

³ *Ibid.*, p. 107; Sastri, K.A.N. (Ed.): *Age of the Nandas and Mauryas*, (Madras, 1957), p. 17

⁴ Shamasastri, R. (Ed. and Tr.): *Kautilya's Arthashastra*, (Mysore, 1961), pp. 178, 407

⁵ Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 8

⁶ *Ibid.*; Rapson, *op. cit.*, p. 473

⁷ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 106

⁸ Rapson, *op. cit.*, pp. 469, 473-474; Sastri, K.A.N. (Ed.): *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, pp. 104-107, 132, 134-135

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 839-840, 796, 800

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 107; Bajpai, *op. cit.*, pp. 9-10

About the second quarter of the third century A.D., the power of the Kushanas saw a rapid extinction, and almost simultaneously the Mitra dynasty of Panchala came to an end and was superseded probably by a Naga dynasty.¹ Achyuta Naga, the last king of this line, was overthrown by Samudragupta, the Gupta emperor, about the middle of the fourth century A.D.² For the next two hundred years or so, the district formed part of the Gupta empire and lay in its Ahichchhatra *bhukti* (province) which was governed by a Kumaramatyia (title, signifying governor).³ Since a *bhukti* was divided into several *vishayas* (districts), the area represented by the Rampur district may have formed a separate *vishaya* or lain wholly or partly in the Ahichchhatra and Sambhalaka (Sambhal in Moradabad district) *vishayas*. In the *Gilgit Manuscripts*, North Panchala, which included this district, has been described as a 'very prosperous, rich in wealth and agricultural produce and densely populated *janapada*' (country).⁴

With the rapid decline in the power of the Guptas in the sixth century, the Maukhari kings of Kannauj became independent and appear to have held sway over the region north of the Ganga, as well.⁵ They were superseded by the emperor Harsha (606-647 A.D.) and the Ahichchhatra *bhukti*, in which this district lay, continued to be a province of his empire also.⁶

About 635 A.D., during Harsha's reign, Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim, visited Govishana, which has been identified with what is now Kashipur in the Naini Tal district, and not far away from the north-western border of the Rampur district. From there, travelling south-east (for about 130 km.) he reached Ahichchhatra.⁷ He must have, therefore, traversed the district of Rampur almost diagonally, entering it at its north-west corner near what is now Ahmednagar, travelling down along the right bank of the Kosi *via* Darhial, Lamba Khera and Sainthakhera, all in tahsil Suar, and passing on into the tahsil of Rampur. He may have crossed Kosi by the ferry at Darhial or at some other place further south. The entire length of the Rampur tahsil, from north-west to south-east, must thus have been traversed, the route probably passing by the site of the present city of Rampur. Leaving the Rampur tahsil, Hiuen Tsang seems to have entered the Milak tahsil near what is now Dhamora, and taking, perhaps, the route now represented by

¹ Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 255

² *Ibid.*, p. 257; Mookerji, *op. cit.*, pp. 256, 261; *Ancient India*, (Bulletin of the ASI), No. 9, p. 140

³ Mookerji, *op. cit.*, p. 272; Bajpai, *op. cit.*, p. 11

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 18 (*Gilgit Manuscripts*, Vol. III, Part I, pp. 128-124)

⁵ Tripathi, R.S.: *History of Kanauj*, (Delhi, 1959), pp. 35, 55

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 89, 117, 143

⁷ Watters, T.: *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, Vol. I, (Delhi, 1911), pp. 331-332; Vol. II, pp. 335, 338

the Mandla district to the Bilaspur line, to have left this district, entering the Aulundi hills of district Biscilly, where Abhechhatra was situated. This distance of about 130 km. approximately fits in with the route roughly described above, and was in all probability taken by the soldiers. He, however, does not mention any place which could be identified with the present districts, probably because none would be of great importance or possessed any significance from the Buddhist point of view. The circumference of the Abhechhatra country, as reflected by Hsien Tsang, was about a thousand kilometres,¹ which is about four times that of the present Biscilly district, leading to the presumption that the figure represented the circuit of the entire *bhukti* which must have covered several adjoining districts, obviously including what is now the Rampur district.

For more than half a century after the death of Harsha, in 647 A.D., almost the whole of northern India suffered from anarchy and confusion.² On the basis of an old tradition recorded in Chand Bardai's *Prithviraja Raso*, it is said that about 744 A.D., Rama Parmara, the paramount sovereign of the country and lord of Ujjain (probably Kashiapur in the district Naini Tal, which was once so-called), made gifts of land to the members of the thirty-six Rajput clans and that to one Kedar he gave Katchr, the tract which denoted the region now known as Rohilkhand and included the Rampur district.³ If there is any truth in the tradition, this would be the earliest use of the name Katchr for the region known in early times as North Panchala and at present as Rohilkhand.

Towards the close of the first quarter of the eighth century, this entire country came under the domination of the emperor Yashovarman (*circa* 725-752 A.D.) of Kannauj, and appears to have remained under the control of his successors,⁴ the Ayudhya kings, till they were ousted, about the close of that century, by the Gurjara Pratihara kings. The latter also made Kannauj the capital of their growing empire of which the Rampur district formed a part.⁵ The Gurjara Pratiharas continued to rule till about the middle of the eleventh century, although their power and influence had begun to decline in the latter half of the tenth century.

During his thirteenth expedition into Hindustan, which was led against the king of Kannauj about 1021 A.D., Mahmud of Ghazni is said to have crossed the Rahab, which has been identified with the Ramganga. It is, therefore, likely that he came to the Rampur district as well.⁶

¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 331

² Mookerji, *op. cit.*, pp. 368-369; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 188

³ Atkinson, E.T. (Ed.): *Statistical, Descriptive, and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. V, Rohilkhand Division, Part I, (Allahabad 1879), p. 645

⁴ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 192, 212-215

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 230-233

⁶ Elliot, H.H. and Dowson, J.: *History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. II, (Allahabad), pp. 40-51, 462-463

This Ghaznavid invasion gave a death blow to the power of the Gurjara Pratiharas, their empire was broken up and their feudatory chiefs became independent. Among these were the Rashtrakutas of Vodamayuta (Budaun), just in the south of this district. They appear to have started as vassals of Gurjara Pratiharas some time in the latter half of the tenth century. Taking advantage of the downfall of their erstwhile overlords, they became independent and considerably powerful by subjugating petty local chiefs of the neighbouring regions, including the Rampur district.¹ Bhuvanapala, (also known as Lakhanapala)² the third ruler of the line, is said to have occupied Kannauj itself.³ Gopaladeva, his successor, was even more powerful, but he had finally to submit to the rising star of Chandradeva Gahadavala (*circa* 1089-1100 A.D.) who established his own dynasty at Kannauj and succeeded in extending his sway over the bulk of the Panchala region.⁴ Madanapala, the next Rashtrakuta chief of Budaun, was probably a powerful feudatory of the Gahadavala kings. Madanadeva (*circa* 1100-1114) and Govindachandra (*circa* 1114-1155).⁵ In an inscription dated 1119 A.D., this Rashtrakuta is stated to have kept at bay the Turk invaders who, on account of his presence there, dared not come 'to the banks of the river of gods' (the Ganga).⁶ He thus successfully guarded the western frontier of the Gahadavala dominions, and in all probability had under his direct control the area covered by the Rampur district. Lakhanapala (*circa* 1150 A.D.), the tenth in succession, was the last important chief of this Rashtrakuta line.⁷ He is said, by local tradition, to have founded the town of Lakhanaur on the site where now Shahabad in this district stands, and to have built a fort there. After this chief, the power of the Rashtrakutas began to decline and, in the last quarter of the twelfth century, they appear to have shifted their allegiance from the Gahadavalas of Kannauj to the Chauhans of Delhi, as Prithviraja (Rai Pithaura), the last Chauhan king of that place, is said to have built a fort at Anjni Khara in tahsil Milak of this district.⁸ Ajayapala, the Rashtrakuta chief, lived about 1175 A.D., and Dharmapala appears to have been the last in the line.⁹ Prithviraja Chauhan was worsted and slain in battle by Shihab-ud-din Ghuri in 1193 and the next year Jaichandra Gahadavala met a similar fate. Consequently, about 1196 A.D., Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the general of the Ghuri sultan, attacked Budaun, killed Dharmapala and captured his territory.¹⁰

¹ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 283, 289, 290, 298-301

² Niyogi, R.: *History of Gahadavala*, (Calcutta, 1959), p. 16

³ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 298-299

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 301; Niyogi, R.: *History of the Gahadavala Dynasty*, pp. 3, 49, 261

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 23-24; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 290, 309

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 309; *Enigrafiya Indica*, Vol. I, pp. 61-64

⁷ Nevill, H.R.: *Budaun: A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1906), pp. 131-132

⁸ Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 43

⁹ Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 131-132

¹⁰ *Ibid.*; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 90; Majumdar and Pal, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 121

Local traditions assign the foundation of certain places in the district to the twelfth century, such as Ajitpur (in tehsil Rampur) by Ajit Singh, an Ahir raja; Bilasaur, of which the original name was Rajpura, by Bilasi Singh, a Thakur; Dhauli and Tanda by the Banjaras in the times of a raja named Pratap Singh; Lakhnour (Bhitargaon near Shahabad) by Lakhanpala Rashtrakuta; and Anjni Khara by Rai Pithaura¹.

It was also during this century that the so-called Katchriya Rajputs settled down here and there in the district, their early strongholds probably being Lakhnour (Bhitargaon), Rajdwara (Rampur), Seifai, Bilaspur and Madhkar. They appear to have begun their career in these parts as vassals of the Rashtrakutas of Budaun, and occupied the land by driving out the Ahirs, Ahars, Bhimbars and others. The traditional date of their entry into this area is given as Samvat 1281 (1174 A.D.).² Opinions differ as regards the place of origin of this clan and the derivation of its name—Kathiwar in Gujarat, Katihar in Bihar, Katcher in the Varanasi district, Katyur in the Kumaon hills, and the Katchr tract in what is now Rohilkhand, being the various assumptions. The last-mentioned, however, appears to be the most plausible.³ The particular type of soil, described by Francklin as “in general a rich black mould, intermixed in many parts with sand and red earth; it is uncommonly fertile, and capable of the highest cultivation, abounding in all sorts of grain, sugar-cane and tobacco,”⁴ which is characteristic to this area, especially the tract lying between the Ganga and the Ramganga, is called *katchr* and hence the region also came to be called Katchr. The same authority further elaborates, “Rohilkhand, called in Sanscrit *Cuttair*, comprehends that tract lying east of the Ganges, between the 28th and 30th degrees of north latitude, and from 76 to 80 longitude. Commencing in the vicinity of Loll Dong, at the foot of the Kummow Hills, it extends eastward to the town of Pillibet... Few countries have, in truth, more natural advantages than this; it is well supplied with several large rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. Among the first are the Ramganga, and Dewah the smaller streams are the Cossillah, Nahul, Byglul, Dakra, Bukrah, Beesrah and Yarwufadar; these likewise contribute highly to the cultivation of the country, and by means of reservoirs, sluices, canals and aqueducts, disperse their waters throughout the corn fields in every direction, but more particularly so in the jagheer of the late Fyzoolah Khan,”⁵ that is, the Rampur district. It was this Katchr land which

¹ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, pp. 125, 128, 131, 133, 154; Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 43, 51

² Cunningham, *op. cit.*, p. 356

³ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 44-45, 148, 577, 645; Fisher, *op. cit.*, Vol. IX, Part II, p. 142; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 74; Bingley, A.H. : *Rajputs*, p. 90; Crooke, W. : *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Vol. III, p. 176

⁴ Francklin, W. : *History of the Emperor Shah-Aulum*, (London, 1798), p. 56

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 55-57

gave the name Katchriya to the nondescript Rajput clan that settled down in it in the 12th century A.D.¹ The *Prithviraja Raso* (p. 20) records the boast of a Banaphar hero of Prithviraja's times that his forefathers had planted their standard on the plains of Katchr.² According to another tradition, a Surajbansi Rajput named Bhimsen was forced by his enemies to take refuge in Katchr. His son is said to have gone to Delhi where he was killed by Prithviraja's uncle, on which the deceased's son, Kesri, transferred his allegiance to the Gahadavalas. Bhimsen himself is said to have ejected the Ahirs and extended his rule over this tract as far as Aonla. His descendants were called the Katchriyas.³ They seem to have originally settled down in the tract west of the Ramganga, from where they spread east across that river into the rest of the Rampur district and the districts of Budaun and Bareilly.⁴

Of the other Rajput clans of the district, the Chauhan appear to have infiltrated into the district during the ascendancy of the Chauhan kings of Delhi, and the Rathors and Bhattis during that of the Gahadavalas of Kannauj. The several other Rajput clans represented in the district, such as the Sombansi, Chandrabansi, Bargujar, Bais, Kachhwaha, Gautam, Sikarwar and Tomar, seem to have migrated to these parts in smaller numbers at different times later. None of them, however, appears to have acquired any noticeable influence or authority, and it was only the Katchriyas who set-up small chieftainships here and there and collectively dominated almost the entire Katchr country. It was, again they who for a long time, even after the Turkish conquest, continued to put up a stubborn and united resistance against Muslim aggression and to defy the authority of the sultans of Delhi.⁵

The first Muslim invasion of Katchr appears to have taken place in 1194, when Shihab-ud-din Ghuri, soon after the battle of Chandwar (near Etawah), crossed the Ganga and entered this tract.⁶ It was, however, his favourite slave and general, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who finally conquered Budaun, and made it the seat of an *iqta* (fief), gave it in the

¹ Beames, J. : *Memoirs on the History, Folklore, and Distribution of Races of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. I, (London, 1894), pp. 313-314; Bingley, *op. cit.*, p. 90

² Beames, *op. cit.*, p. 73

³ Crooke, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 176; Bingley, *op. cit.*, p. 90; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 577-578

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 577-578, 648

⁵ Haig, Sir Wolseley (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, (Delhi, 1956), pp. 514-515; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 648; Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 142; Beames, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 6

⁶ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, Part I, p. 648 (cf. Badauni's *Muntakhab-ut-tawarikh*, Vol. I, p. 51) : *Imperial Gazetteer-United Provinces-Bareilly Division*, (Allahabad, 1905), p. 4

charge of one *Izz-ud-din Iltutmish*, who had been a slave and favourite general of *Gluri* and incorporated in it, at least nominally and formally, the whole Katchah territory, including this district.¹ After *Gluri's* death, *Qutb-ud-din Ailak*, who had till then acted as viceroy over *Gluri's* Indian possessions, founded the slave dynasty and became sultan of Delhi in 1206. He died in 1210, and the short reign of his son, *Arām Shah*, followed, who was, however, replaced by *Iltutmish* (circa 1212-1236).²

Soon after *Iltutmish* had left Budaun, the Katchhriyas, who had never absolutely submitted, recovered Katchh under their chief, *Rai Man*, who seems to have had his headquarters somewhere in the south of this district, probably at *Lakhnaur*. *Iltutmish*, had, therefore, to reconquer the country and he appointed his own son, *Ruku-ud-din*, as governor of Budaun in 1223 A.D.³ Nevertheless, the hold of the Muslims seems to have been confined to a very few towns, like Budaun and Sambhal (in *Moradabad* district), which did nothing but aggravate the anarchy prevailing in the rest of the region and given an opportunity to local chiefs, particularly the Katchhriyas, to set-up independent small principalities here and there and resist for centuries to come the authority of the Delhi sultanate in these parts.

In 1236, when *Raziya* had succeeded *Iltutmish* at Delhi, *Izz-ud-din Muhammad Salari* was governor of Budaun,⁴ but after *Raziya's* defeat, about 1240 A.D., he was replaced by *Badr-ud-din Sankar Rumi*. The latter was killed four months later, and, in 1241, *Alauddin Masud*, the then sultan, appointed *Malik Taj-ud-din Sanjar Katlak* as governor of this region.⁵ In 1246, *Nasiruddin Mahmud* ascended the throne of Delhi, who in 1251, made *Izz-ud-din Balban* alias *Kishlu Khan* the governor of Budaun,⁶ while *Malik Jalal-ud-din* had been holding charge of Sambhal since 1248. These officers, however, could not exercise effective control owing to the superior strength, unity and turbulence of local chiefs, which forced even the governor of Sambhal to abandon his post. In 1252, the *mugta* (governor) of Budaun sent an expedition under *Izz-ud-din Daramshi* against the Katchhriyas, and a sanguinary battle took place at *Tankala-Bali*, in which *Daramshi* was killed.⁷ In 1253-54, the sultan, therefore, having resolved to inflict

¹ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V—*The Struggle for Empire*, p. 121; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 297; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 90-91, 648

² *Ibid.*, pp. 91-92; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 301, 323

³ *Ibid.*, p. 330 (cf. Minhaj-i-Siraj's *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, p. 179); Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, p. 137

⁴ Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 331, 333

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 339, 342

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 351, 369

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 352-358 (cf. *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, p. 218)

a stinging revenge ordered an attack to be made on Katchh 'such that the inhabitants might not forget for the rest of their lives.'¹ The sultan himself proceeded to Budaun, and advanced into the district as far as the Rahab (Ramganga). The whole country was laid waste, but the Katchhriyas were far from effectively crushed and continued their belligerent activities.

After his accession to the throne of Delhi, in 1266, one of *Balban's* first acts was, therefore, the suppression of the rebellion in Katchh, which had, lately assumed serious proportions; *Balban* marched from Delhi in such haste that he left his tents behind, and reached the scene of revolt in three days. "Sending forward a force of 5,000 archers, he gave them orders to burn Katchh and destroy it, to slay every man and to spare none but women and children not even boys who had reached the age of eight or nine years. The blood of the rioters ran in streams, heaps of slain were to be seen near every village and jungle, and the stench of the dead reached as far as the Ganges. This severity spread dismay among the rebels, and many submitted. The whole district was ravaged, and plundered."² There is no doubt that the Rampur region, which was one of the centres and chief strongholds of the Katchhriyas fully shared the brunt of these ruthless massacres and devastations. *Balban* again visited this area in 1279.³

The Katchhriyas had been crushed for the time, but not extirpated. In 1290, *Jalal-ud-din Khalji*, the first Khalji sultan of Delhi, soon after his accession had to make an expedition to chastise them. He halted at Budaun, and sent his son, *Arkali Khan*, forward to punish the rebellious nephew, *Malik Chhajju*, who seems to have taken shelter with the Katchhriyas, probably in this district. *Arkali Khan* proceeded to the banks of the Rahab (Ramganga) and found the enemy encamped on the opposite bank. *Malik Chhajju* had wisely seized all the vessels on the river. But, "the royal army crossed the river like the wind, on a few boats called *zauraks* and spread confusion through the camp of the enemy." After dyeing the earth everywhere with rebel blood, the victors returned to Budaun, where the sultan forgave *Malik Chhajju*.⁴ A little later, the sultan made another raid on Katchh, about which the poet *Amir Khusru* says, "He went on hopeful as *Darius* and his faithful soldiers accompanied him as far as *Kabar*"⁵ (in *Bareilly* district), evidently passing through Rampur district. It is said that in the struggles that ensued, the Muslims made their swords rusty with the blood of the Hindus.

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 858

² *Ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 105, 160; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 649 (cf. *Barani's Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi*)

³ *Ibid.*, p. 94; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 121

⁴ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 649-650; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 586-589

⁵ *Ibid.*, (cf. *Amir Khusru's Ghurra-ut-Kamal*)

Every live Hindu who fell into the sultan's hands 'was crushed flat by the feet of elephants.' Country-born Muslims who had joined in the insurrection were spared, but distributed as slaves amongst royal officers. The sultan bestowed the country on his friends, cut down woods of the Tarai region that intercepted his progress, cleared the road of the robbers who infested it, and hung them on boughs, 'which thereupon looked like trees in the island of Wakwak.'¹ The sultan left his nephew, Alauddin, in charge of Budaun and returned to Delhi. A little later, Alauddin was replaced in the fief by Malik Chhajju. In 1296, when after killing the sultan at Karra (near Allahabad) and declaring himself sultan, Alauddin Khalji was on his way to Delhi he visited Budaun and appointed Amir Umr its governor. The latter, however, revolted, in 1299, with his brother Mangu Khan, *mugta* of Avadh, but they were both suppressed, blinded and killed.²

In 1304, during the reign of Alauddin Khalji, one Ali Beg Gurgan, who is said to have been a descendant of the famous Mongol leader Chingiz Khan, invaded Katchr with an army of 30,000 men. He is stated to have 'pitched his camp in the vicinity of Avadh and Budaun (that is, in Katchr), expecting to make an easy conquest of that country.' The sultan at once sent a strong force against the Mongols who were utterly routed and 'the battle-field was covered with heaps of slain like shocks of corn.' Their leaders were taken prisoner and conducted to the presence of the sultan who had them trampled by elephants.³ Parts of Katchr appear to have temporarily gone out of the sultan's hands as he is stated to have reconquered them in 1313.⁴ Katchr was also one of the territories which were affected by the settlement operations launched by Alauddin Khalji's revenue minister, Sharaf Qai.⁵

During the reigns of the first two and greater part of that of the third Tughluq sultans of Delhi, the region seems to have remained comparatively quiet and the Katchriyas of this and the adjoining districts seem to have gained in strength. Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325-51) is said to have appointed the son of a dancing-master as governor of Budaun, and his successor, Firuz Shah Tughluq, gave its charge to one Saiyid Muhammad.⁶ In 1379, however, Khargu or Kharak Singh, the Katchriya raja of these parts, is said to have invited the governor and his brother, Saiyid Alauddin to a feast and got them murdered treacherously. The next year, the sultan, therefore, led in person an expedition into Katchr, directed an indiscriminate massacre of the Hindus and laid

¹ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 650

² *Ibid.*, pp. 95-96; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 175

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 47, 48, 105, 196; Haig, *op. cit.*, p. 11

⁴ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 650

⁵ *Khalji Kalin Bharat*, Trans. S.A.A. Rizvi, (Aligarh, 1955), pp. 68-69

⁶ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 96-97

waste the country. Malik Kabul Khan was posted to the *iqta* of Budaun, where a memorial of the new governor still exists in the ward known as Kabulpura,¹ and Malik Khitab Afghan (Daud) to that of Sambhal, with orders 'to devastate Katchr annually with fire and sword.' In addition, Saiyid Knizr Khan, a nephew of the murdered governor, was deputed to punish the rebels, and he signalled his appointment by slaying Lakhuku, another Katchriya, who is supposed to have been the actual murderer. Hotly pursued by the sultan's forces, Kharak Singh, the prime cause of the mischief, fled across this district to the Kumaon hills and could not be captured. From this time on, for the next five years, the sultan led hunting expeditions into Katchr every year. The death of the Saiyids was avenged on 'countless thousands of Hindus.' It is said that the territory between Budaun and Aonla, that is the greater part of what is now the Rampur district, was laid waste and converted into a jungle. "For six years not an inhabitant was to be seen in that district nor was a single *jarib* of the land cultivated."² It is also stated, "The chase of deer, nilgai, etc., was carried on principally in the neighbourhood of Budaun and Anwala (Aonla), where these animals were found in great numbers. This district was waste, but well furnished with water and grass. No other waste of such a size was to be found near Delhi. Orders were issued for retaining it in the same form in order to be used for hunting purposes, otherwise it could quickly have become peopled and cultivated, under the fostering government of Firuz."³ Probably in order to keep an effective control over the activities of the Katchriyas who, despite such atrocities, could not be extirpated or completely subdued, the sultan ordered a fort to be built at Beoli (Bisauli), on the northern border of the Budaun district, which was named Akhirinpur,⁴ perhaps because it was the last military outpost of the sultanate in this area, and also implying that the Rampur district under its Katchriya chiefs was almost independent of the sultan's control. In fact, the sultan named the new fort Firozpur after his own name, but, it is said, the common people, 'jocose amid all oppression they had suffered, called it Akhirinpur (the last town); and in truth it happened as they predicted, for the grace of God did not suffer him to construct any more forts, or to lay the foundations of new cities and towns, and consequently the fortress continued to be called Akhirinpur."⁵

¹ Atkinson, E.T. : *Statistical, Descriptive, and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. V, Rohilkhand Division, Part I, p. 98

² *Ibid.*, pp. 97, 650; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 97, 353; Vol. IV, p. 14; Vol. VI, p. 229; Haig, *op. cit.*, pp. 182-183; Majumdar, R.C. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI. *The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 96

³ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 97; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 353; Vol. IV, p. 14 (cf. Afl's *Tarikhi-i-Firuzshahi*, pp. 321-322)

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. VI, p. 229; Haig, *op. cit.*, p. 188

⁵ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 97

After the death of this sultan, and taking advantage of the weakness of his successors and the confusion that prevailed, particularly as a result of Timur's invasion in 1398, the Katehriyas reoccupied most of their territory, including the new forest where they began to build villages. They also stopped paying any tribute to Delhi.¹ Kesari Singh, the raja of Lakhnaur, appears to have been pre-eminent among the Katehriyas of the time and to have extended his sway over the Aonla tahsil of Bareilly district, which adjoined his territory. The Muslim nobles of the region also became independent and appropriated the royal wealth and revenues. In 1399, Iqbal Khan, brother of the then sultan, marched into Katehr and brought into submission Har Singh, the brother and successor of Kharak Singh. Though they did not stop extending their possessions, the Katehriyas seem to have remained humbled for a time, since in 1410 and again in 1412, they tamely allowed Mahmud Shah Tughluq to come for a hunt in Katehr.² In 1413, Daulat Khan Lodi made a similar expedition, and was met and humbly received by Har Singh.³ The latter was, however, again in full rebellion in 1414 when Saiyid Khizr Khan had ascended the throne of Delhi. This sultan's past experience in raids on Katehr enabled him to attain success in his expedition. He despatched his general, Taj-ul-Mulk, with a large army, which entered Katehr after crossing the Ganga and with the assistance of Muhabat Khan, governor of Budaun, and 'chastised and plundered the infidels of that country'. Har Singh (full name Rai Har Singh Deo) escaped to the hills of Kumaon, evidently through this district, but returned and tendered his submission in 1416, and on promising to pay tribute was pardoned and reinstated in his possessions.⁴ That submission is said to have been due rather to the approach of a large force under Taj-ul-Mulk than to any exhaustion on the part of the Raja, for two years later, in 1418, he again raised the standard of revolt, and Taj-ul-Mulk was sent a second time against him. As the royal army crossed the Ganga, Har Singh retreated eastwards, devastating the country around him. Standing at bay amid the forests of Aonla, he was again defeated and forced once more to take refuge in the hills of Kumaon, and Taj-ul-Mulk retired towards Delhi.⁵ In 1420, he again visited Katehr, and levied tribute from 'Rae Singh, the possessor of that country', evidently meaning Har Singh who, in the meantime, seems to have returned from the hills.⁶ Four years later, Saiyid Mubarak, the then sultan of Delhi, marched in a menacing manner towards Katehr, but was met on the banks of the Ganga by Har Singh who was weary of fighting and submitted. As his tribute was in arrears for three years,

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 651

² *Ibid.*; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 37, 44

³ *Ibid.*, p. 44

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 47, 48; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 98

⁵ *Ibid.*; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 50

⁶ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 98, 651

he was confined for a few days until his accounts were settled. The royal army then crossed the Ganga and chastised the recusants dwelling between this river and Kumaon, covering the entire region of Rampur. No more is heard of Har Singh, and, for the next seventy years or so, of his clan, the Katehriyas, as well.¹

In 1426, Ibrahim Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur marched upon Budaun, but was forced, probably before he reached the place, to retire and was ultimately defeated by the side of 'the river of Katehr,' meaning in all probability the Ramganga.² Alauddin, the last Saiyid sultan of Delhi, retired to Budaun about 1447 A.D., where he passed the last years of his reign (1445-50) in pleasure, finally abdicating the throne of Delhi in favour of Bahlul Lodi (1451-88).³ He was, however, allowed to retain the *iqta* of Budaun, which he governed till his death in 1478, when Khan-i-Jahan Lodi was appointed to hold this charge.⁴ The Katehriyas do not appear to have paid the yearly tribute to Alauddin. Khan-i-Jahan Lodi was an old and trusted officer and a prince of the royal blood. Stories of his generosity, told in the characteristic oriental style, were current, and show how revenues wrung from the many were in those days squandered on unproductive consumption of the few, one of the persons so benefited being a lazy and impudent faqir whose gratitude might be defined as 'a lively sense of future favours.'⁵ On the death of Khan-i-Jahan, the government of Budaun was granted to Mian Zainuddin, but revenues of the fief appear to have been divided between him and his brother, Mian Zabarruddin, who lived at Delhi.⁶

About 1493-94, Sikandar Lodi, the next sultan had to pay a visit to Katehr, in order to quell a fresh rebellion. Nearly all the local chiefs had united and concentrated in large numbers, and offered a well-organised resistance, but they were at last routed, 'and the army of Islam captured a great quantity of booty'. 'From this time on, for many a long year, the Katehriyas remained quiet. All their gallant efforts at maintaining their independence had failed, and they seem to have been resigned to their fate, after carrying on a brave and almost unrelenting struggle against their Muhammedan conquerors for 800 years. Occasionally, henceforward, we hear of isolated outbreaks, but these were mere attempts to avoid payment of the revenue due, and not combined efforts to throw off the Muhammedan yoke. For years the country enjoyed comparative peace. The jungles were gradually cleared, population increased and tillage extended'⁷

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 652

² *Ibid.*, p. 99; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 63, 64

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, pp. 87, 88; Vol. V, pp. 75, 78

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 90; Majumdar, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 141; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 100

⁵ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 101-102; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 538-539

⁶ *Ibid.*, 539, 540

⁷ *Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 98; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 652

⁸ *Ibid.*

In this period, Lakhnaur, already quite an old town, also often known as Bhitargaon, which now forms part of revenue village (*mauza*) Bijpuri-Shukl in tahsil Shahabad and lies at a distance of less than two kilometres from the town of Shahabad itself, appears to have been the chief stronghold of the Katehriyas in this district.¹ The headquarters of their other chiefships here were probably Rajdwara, Madhkar, Seifni and Sainthakhera.² Village Anua, originally named Anklapuri, is said to have been founded about this time by Ankla Kumari, daughter of Madar Shah the raja of Bhitargaon—she displeased her father, left home and took shelter in the jungles where the Bhuinhars received her with honour and acknowledged her as their ruler.³ Village Kup, on the left bank of the Ramganga, was founded by Kirat Singh, another Katehriya raja of Bhitargaon.⁴ The foundation of Kemri, originally Khemri, in tahsil Bilaspur, is ascribed to one Khem Singh⁵, and Dhamora in tahsil Milak to Thakur Dharam Singh,⁶ Patwai in tahsil Shahabad and Panjabnagar in tahsil Rampur are other villages dating from these times.⁷ Village Akbarabad in tahsil Suar is also stated to mark the site of the seat of a Hindu raja the ruins of whose fort and buildings are still seen lying there.⁸ Ram Singh, the Katehriya raja of Rajdwara, now a locality of Rampur city, is said to have extended his capital over a group of four villages, lying round about, to which he gave the name Rampur.⁹ It appears that a majority of the local Katehriya chiefs were concentrated on either side of the Ramganga in tahsil Shahabad which adjoins the Moradabad, Budaun and Bareilly districts on its west, south and east respectively.

During the brief reign of Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526), son and successor of Sikandar Lodi, the sultanate was dismembered by internal revolts, and Budaun probably became part of the eastern kingdom set-up by Darya Khan Lohani. The general anarchy that prevailed in the country was put an end to by Babur's victory at the battle of Panipat in 1526, in which Ibrahim Lodi was defeated and killed.¹⁰ The Afghan governors, who still continued to be independent in these parts had, however, to be put down. Hindu Beg, a Mughal general, was sent to bring into subjection Qasim Sambhali, the Afghan governor of

¹ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 128

² *Ibid.*, pp. 92, 139, 149, 150

³ *Ibid.*, p. 126

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 139

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 136

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 133

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 144, 145

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 125, 126

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 92; Fisher, *op. cit.*, Vol. IX, Part III, Rampur p. 40

¹⁰ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 102

Sambhal. The latter was defeated and the *iqta* was assigned to Humayun, the crown prince.¹ On Humayun's accession to the throne of Delhi in 1530, Sambhal was assigned to his younger brother, Mirza Askari.² Humayun, however, had no peace. The power of the Afghans, who had united under the capable leadership of Sher Shah Sur, was growing alarmingly and ultimately led to the defeat of Humayun, his consequent expulsion from India, and the foundation of the Sur dynasty in Delhi in 1540.³ Many of Humayun's Mughal nobles fled for their life to Katehr, and Bairam Khan, his chief confidant and prominent general, is stated to have taken refuge, for a time, with Mitra Sen, the Katehriya raja of Lakhnaur, in this district.⁴ Mitra Sen appears to have been the most prominent leader among the Katehriyas at this time, and was probably the head of the Katehriya confederacy. An army sent by the sultan, under Haibat Khan Niazi, captured and plundered Sambhal and made slaves of the inhabitants. Nasir Khan was appointed governor of the place, but his tyranny soon led to his removal.⁵ Despite prolonged repression and continuous inroads of the armies of the sultans, the freedom-loving Katehriyas could not be dislodged from Katehr, their stronghold. Regarding its administration, Sher Shah is reported to have said, "We must select some person endowed both with valour and justice whom to send to Sambhal, for in that sirkar are many lawless and rebellious persons."⁶ The centre of Muslim gravity in these parts seems to have shifted, by this time from Budaun to Sambhal. The choice fell on Isa Khan who was appointed governor of Sambhal. He brought peace to the area, particularly by maintaining friendly relations with Mitra Sen. Isa Khan so humbled the zamindars that "they did not rebel even when he ordered them to cut down their jungles which they had cherished like children, with their own hands, though drawing deep sighs of affliction; and they reformed and repented for their thieving and highway robberies, and they paid in at the city their revenue according to the measurements."⁷

In the time of Islam Shah Sur (1545-1554), Taj Khan Kirani held the charge of Sambhal. He was directed to capture Khawas Khan, the rebel general who had taken shelter with the raja of Kumaon. Taj Khan succeeded in inviting him by false promises of pardon and favours, decapitated him while at prayers, and sent his head to the sultan at Delhi.⁸ In the meantime, Mitra Sen, the Katehriya chief, appears to have

¹ *Mughal Kalin Bharat, Babur*, p. 208; Ahmad Yadgar: *Tarikh-i-Shahi*, ed. by M. Hidayat Husain, (Calcutta, 1939), p. 128

² *Ibid.*, p. 133

³ Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 338-337

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 334-335

⁵ *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, pp. 333-334

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 333

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 415-416

⁸ *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, pp. 530-532

earned favour in the eyes of the sultan, for about 1552, he was appointed to hold charge of the important government of Sambhal.¹ The short reign of Islam Shah Sur's successor, Muhammad Adil Shah Sur, was disturbed by constant revolt. His kinsman, Ibrahim Shah, with the support of Yahya Khan, the then governor of Sambhal, defeated the royal force sent to quell the insurrection at Budaun and seized Delhi. He was, however, defeated near Agra by Sikandar Shah Sur, another claimant to the throne. But, in 1555, Humayun staged a come back, established his authority and restored some order.² In this state of confusion, one Kambar Divana (Kambar 'the mad') had raised a force at Sambhal and attacked and seized Budaun. 'A man of low birth and singular habits, but brave and of popular talents,' he acknowledged the authority of the restored Mughal emperor, Humayun, who in return recognised him as governor of Budaun. A high estimate of the favour in which he stood at the court excited Kambar's ambition, and to extend his authority over the neighbouring government of Sambhal, he made a military demonstration there. But Ali Quli Khan, governor of Sambhal, was not to be intimidated by one whom he despised as an upstart; Kambar had to return to Budaun. Now Ali Quli Khan asked him to recognise his own authority, and on his refusal besieged Budaun. Notwithstanding his dangerous position, Kambar now "indulged in more than his usual excesses, injuring himself by gluttony and others by his cruelty—his motto was 'Eat, wealth is God's and life is God's, and Kambar Divana is superintendent of God's kitchen.' He estranged some by extracting their money and others by the dishonour of their daughters." Though barely sane, he carefully defended the fort. At last some inhabitants helped the besiegers to enter the fort, and Ali Quli Khan set fire to the city. Muffled in a blanket Kambar attempted to escape next morning, but was captured. He still refused to recognise the authority of Ali Quli Khan, and was, therefore, beheaded. Humayun, the emperor, did nothing.³

About this time, the Katehriyas also appear to have revolted, and, perhaps, this was their last rebellion. Akbar had in the meantime ascended the throne, and his general, Almas Ali Khan, successfully suppressed the rising, slaying their leader, Basdeo, and capturing his fort of Bareilly of which the importance dates from this time.⁴ In 1560, when Akbar dismissed Bairam Khan, the latter's followers, sons of Sikandar Khan Uzbek and Ghazi Khan Taimur, came to this region, and, in collusion with Mitra Sen, the Katehriya raja of Lakhnaur, started seditious activities, which were put down by Muhammad Sadiq Khan, an imperial officer.⁵ About 1566, certain Mirza relations

¹ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 653

² *Ibid.*, p. 102

³ *Ibid.*, p. 108; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 239

⁴ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 654

⁵ Abul Fazl: *The Akbarnama*, trans. into Eng. by H. Beveridge, (Calcutta, 1942), Vol. II, p. 157

of the emperor, who held jagirs in pargana Azampur of sirkar Sambhal, revolted and plundered the country, but were speedily put down¹, and in 1568, Ibrahim Quli Khan was given the joint charge of Sambhal and Bareilly². In 1571, Husain Khan Tukajya appears to have been given the supreme charge of Katehr. Well known for his iconoclastic zeal, this officer carried on an incessant and ruthless war against the chiefs of this region, and when, in 1572-73, the Mirzas again staged a rising, he drove them out of this area³. During the reign of Akbar some of the other important governors of Katehr (Budaun, Sambhal and Bareilly) were Mir Muhammad, Hakim Ahsan-Mulk, Said Khan Chaghatai, Quli Khan Ajaon, Mirza Muzaffar Husai, Shaikh Qutbuddin Alias Khuba Fatehpuri and Mirza Ali Beg.

The area covered by the present district of Rampur formed part of the subah of Delhi of Akbar's empire, and was included in sirkars Sambhal and Budaun of that subah. The greater portion of the district lay in the *mahals* of Bihari, Bihara, Dudilahi, Rajpur, Kharkan, Lakhnaur and Liswah of sirkar Sambhal. That sirkar, a very big one, contained some 47 *mahals* of which twenty corresponded roughly to the area occupied by the present Moradabad district, the remaining covering part or whole of the adjoining districts of Bijnor on the west and Rampur, Bareilly and Shahjahanpur on the east. It is also possible that besides the seven *mahals* of sirkar Sambhal mentioned above as covering parts of the Rampur district, some of the unidentified *mahals* of that sirkar may also have extended into this district. Of the Budaun sirkar, the district area included the western portions of the *mahals* of Ajaon and Barsir. Some northern parts of the district seem to have been included in the southern portions of parganas Gadarpur and Rudrapur of tehsil Kichha, Naiital district. The former represented the *mahal* of Bastavah or Guzarapur and the latter those of Bhukasi and Bhukia (the Bhukser tract), all belonging to the sirkar of Kumaon. No attempt has been made to identify the boundaries of the old *mahals* with those of the present tehsils or parganas of the Rampur district, as the material for such an identification are wanting⁴.

According to the *Ain-i-Akbari*, of the two *mahals* of the Budaun sirkar, Ajaon was held by the Chauhans who contributed a contingent of 500 horse and 3,000 foot, and Barsir was held by the Kavasths with an assignment of 50 horse and 500 foot soldiers⁵. Seats of both these *mahals* are now situated in district Bareilly. Of the Sambhal *mahals*,

¹ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 347, 654

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 104, 347, 654; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 503-510

⁴ Fisher, *op. cit.*, Vol. IX, Part III, pp. 3-4; *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, pp. 78-79

⁵ Abul Fazl: *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, trans. into Eng. by H.S. Jarrett, (second ed., Calcutta, 1949), p. 293

Birori was held by the Kohis (perhaps, Katchhriyas) who supplied a cavalry force of 25 and an infantry force of 100; Bishni in possession of the Khurias who supplied an equivalent force; Dudhah owned by the Kohis supplied 20 horse and 100 foot; Rajpur held by Rajputs (probably Katchhriyas) had to supply 50 horse and 400 foot soldiers; owners of Kharak (Kharak) and Liwaha retained their force, but the contingent assigned to each consisted of 10 horse and 100 foot; the *mahal* of Fakhar (Fakhar) was a very big one and is said to have been held by the Gaur, though, perhaps, its proprietors were the Katchhriyas, and it supplied a cavalry force of 1,000 and an infantry force of 5,000¹. The proprietors of the *mahals* of the Kumaon sarkar and the contingents supplied by them are not separately mentioned². It is curious that the Katchhriyas, who were the principal and virtual owners of the bulk of the district, have nowhere been specifically mentioned, probably because they were not recognised by the government and were considered as being in an authorised possession.

During the reign of Jangir (1605-1627), Sultan Ali Khan, Ali Quli Khan and Nawab Farid Khan appear to have held charge of this region³, and in Shah Jahan's reign (1627-1658), Rustam Khan was the most prominent among its governors⁴. In this period the Katchhriyas again caused disturbances. Though no longer daring to resist the imperial governors, they had still sufficient vigour to annoy their neighbours, and between 1625 and 1638 they steadily encroached on the Terai, then held by the raja of Kumaon. They were, however, pushed back within their former frontiers by Rustam Khan, founder and governor of Moradabad⁵. It is also stated to have attacked the Katchhriya stronghold of Shifai in this district, but could not take it for two years, and was ultimately compelled to blow up the fort. Rustam Khan killed the raja and other nobles such as Raja Gadunbar, Raja Kisarpur, Raja Jagesar and the rajas of Bhitarpton and Lakhanur⁶. He also founded village Chamaruna (in tahsil Rampur), and renamed Lakhanur as Shahabad after the name of his emperor⁷. Towards the close of this reign, the headquarters of the province were transferred to Bareilly, the towns of Budama, Samhal or Moradabad consequently losing importance. Abdullah Khan, Manik Chand Khattari and the latter's son, Mekrand Rai, were important governors of Bareilly⁸.

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 295

² *Ibid.*, p. 294

³ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 104, 654

⁴ Fisher, *op. cit.*, Vol. IX, Part II, pp. 143-146

⁵ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 654-655

⁶ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 149

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 182

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 150

⁹ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 105, 655

In the time of Aurangzeb (1658-1707), a fresh territorial change was effected, and the governorships of Budama and Samhal corresponding with modern Riddhi and, were united under the old Hindu name, Katchhriya. Manik Rai was appointed governor of the new province, with headquarters at Bareilly, which charge he continued to hold till his death, about 1679¹. After him Faizullah Khan, Afrashab Khan and Munad Khan were the successive *faujdar*s of Moradabad, and Fida Khan Muhammad Saleh was *faujdar* of Bareilly.

Through out the medieval period, during the rule of the Turkish and Pathan sultans of Delhi and the great Mughals, the principal proprietary owners of the district had been the Katchhriyas, and the revenue settlements appear to have remained much the same at least from the time of Akbar to the end of Aurangzeb's reign in 1707.

Soon after the death of Aurangzeb, the decline and dismemberment of the great Mughal empire started, and confusion and anarchy prevailed in different parts of the country. At this time, the bulk of the Rampur district seems to have been included in the jagir of the imperial vizir, Qamaruddin Khan². But, the Katchhriya and other Hindu chiefs of these parts again found themselves almost independent, and the authority of imperial governors was completely flouted. While withholding tribute due to the imperial treasury, local chiefs began indulging in interecine feuds; 'every man's hand was against his neighbour'³. Another writer says, "The country swarmed with multitudes of vagrants, chiefly in search of employment, who were ready to enlist under any standard that might be raised or to fight in any cause that might offer. Comparatively few of these received any regular pay, the horse and accoutrements of every trooper were his own property, and he often engaged with no other view than plunder"⁴. Such foreign mercenaries, mostly Afghans, had already begun infiltrating into Katchhriya during the reign of Aurangzeb, and after his death they became more numerous than ever. "It was a favourable time for any determined adventurer with a few followers to rise rapidly to power, by taking advantage of the general confusion and the jealousies and dissensions of Hindu chiefs"⁵.

Such a person soon rose to the surface in the person of Ali Muhammad, the founder of Rohilla rule with which the history of the Rampur district is hence forth intimately connected.

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 105, 655-656

² Irvine, W.; *Latter Mughals*, Vol. II, (Calcutta, 1921), pp. 117-119

³ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 656

⁴ Hamilton, Capt. Charles: *An Historical Relation of the Origin, Progress and Final Dissolution of the Government of the Rohilla Afghans in the Northern Provinces of Hindostan*, (1787), p. 38

⁵ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 656

Rohillas or Rulo-las were Pathans, that is to say, one of Afghan or Bakuch extraction. Their appearance is said to have been transmontane dark, tall men, mountaineers or highlanders. Why the name Rohilkhand should be particularly connected with Pathans rather than with other adventurers of similar origin, it is difficult to say¹. One reason for their being so called is, however, that Daud Khan the adoptive father of Ali Muhammad, is said to have originally hailed from the mountain of Roil in Afghanistan². These nomadic and brave highlanders had preferred the comparatively wealth of India to the discomfort of their own cool mountain, and the beginning of the 18th century was their numerously settled in the belt between the Ganga, the foothills of the Himalayas and Aunla, that is the Kumaon country.

They were a hardy war-like race, equally capable of arms and husbandry. Their feudal system of government was more than that of Europe in former days, but in proportion with more of the cold and ferocity at the same time. They were more ready to impose hardships, and attached to their chiefs by ties of the fiercest traditional affection. But withal, the nature which bore Afghan rule was crafty, treacherous and revengeful. Their enemies were not only killed, but aided by the impetuous sallies of a ferocious and uncivilized and, indeed, difficult the government of this race. Hence, from its revolutions, civil broils at home, and wars abroad, have essentially marked the Rohilla government under the British rulers. Yet has it been observed in more instances than one, that by kind and proper treatment even this generally considered ferocious race may be rendered tractable and when their peculiarities and prejudices are attended to by a wise and liberal government, they will prove not only good subjects, but even steady and faithful allies³. Mahmud Khan, surnamed Sheikh Moti, was an Afghan of Qandahar, of Badakshan, of the Baidar race.

The family had long been renowned for sanctity, and traced descent, like all Afghans, to their progenitor, the Afghan, the grandson of Saul, and through Saul to the Biblical hero, Jacob⁴. Mahmud Khan had two sons, Shah Alam Khan and Husain Khan, who having forsaken their native mountains migrated to India about 1673 A.D., and settled down in Katchi where they procured some small employment under officers of the Mughal government⁵. But the brothers do not seem to have adopted the country as a permanent residence and, perhaps, went back after a few years, as nothing else is heard of them⁶. Husain Khan

¹ *Ibid*

² Srivastava, A.L.: *First Two Nawabs of Oudh*, (Hindi version, Agra, 1957) p. 110

³ Frazer, W.: *History of Shah-Aalam*, p. 69

⁴ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 657

⁵ Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 32

⁶ *Ibid*; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 657

left three sons, Daud Khan, Niamat Khan and Salabat Khan, while the only son of Shah Alam Khan was Rahmat Khan. It is said that Shah Alam Khan had a slave named Daud Khan, who with his master's permission had wandered off to seek a fortune in India, and first took service, some time before 1707 A.D. under the petty chief of Madlika¹. Some writers identify this chief as Mudar Shah of Madlika², and it is quite possible that the place was identical with village Mackhar of tahsil Shahabad in Rampur district, and Mudar Shah was its Baidariya raja the place is known to have been the seat of a line of Rajput rajas who were at one time considered to be the leading nobility in this part of the country and possess the ruins of an old fort³. At the head of 200 similar warriors, Daud Khan is stated to have assisted his master against neighbouring landlords, and in a raid on village Bakauli (in pargana Kabur, tahsil Bareilly, District Bareilly) to have obtained among other prisoners a young boy of the Jat caste. Taking a fancy to the lad, he is said to have adopted him, made him a Muslim and named him Ali Muhammad⁴. But, says Atkinson, "It is account of Ali's origin is, no doubt, extremely distasteful to the Pathans themselves. That their hero should have been born of a by no means exalted Hindu caste that he should have been a captive taken in petty war, and the adopted son of a slave, grates on their feelings. They prefer to consider him the son of Daud, and Daud the son of Shah Alam⁵. Later they appear to have revised their opinion and assert that this boy of six (or eight) years of age was of Saiyid origin and belonged to a family connected with the famous Saiyids of Barha (in Muzaffargarh district), from whence they had migrated and settled in Bakauli (Bakauli)⁶. Atkinson, however, disagrees and says, "But that he was what we have here described him, is shown by the best contemporary authority, as well as by a common saying of the Hindus themselves: *aise se aise dekho parbhu ke hat, Aonla ka raja bhayo Bakauli ka jat* (see from God's will what might, changes spring, Bakauli's Jat became great Aonla's king)".

As the fame of Daud Khan's bravery and skill spread abroad, he was joined by a more numerous Afghan following, and was employed by more important masters. For services rendered against the Marathas, the emperor Farrukhsiyar gave him grants of land in the Bareilly and Budaun district probably covering parts of the Rampur district. His former master, Shah Alam Khan, is also said to have joined him about

¹ *Ibid*

² Srivastava, *op. cit.*, p. 110

³ Fisher, *op. cit.*, Vol. IX, Part III, p. 47

⁴ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 657

⁵ *Ibid*; cf. *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 81, and Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 33; Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp 32-33 has also here for once consented to their views

⁶ *Gazetteer of Rampur State*, p. 81

⁷ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 657; Srivastava, *op. cit.*, pp. 110-11; Burn, R. (Ed.): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, (Delhi, 1957), 369; Strachey, J.: *Hastings and the Rohilla War*, (Oxford, 1892), pp. 10-11

this time, but as his claims for a share in the fruits of that success were inconvenient, Daud Khan got him murdered in his bed. According to another local version, however, he had been given a body of soldiers as escort by Daud Khan but was killed/murdered in a decoy near Budann while on his way to Aharistan, and on receiving news of the incident, Daud Khan personally went and conducted an investigation but could not trace out the culprit¹. Daud Khan also changed sides and entered into the service of the Raja of Kumaon, probably Dabhi Chand (circa 1720-1726), and fought against imperial officers. But, dissatisfied with what seems to have been only a half-hearted service, that mountain potentate invited Daud Khan to a friendly meeting, cut off his feet, and killed him by extracting the sinews from the stumps. Thus, at the age of about 14 years, Ali Muhammad found himself again an orphan². The date of this event is traditionally fixed in 1152 Hijri (1720 A.D.)³.

Ali Muhammad was a born ruler and a man of precocious ability. His adoptive father's ear full sons in intrigue and soldiery had found a ready pupil in him. He at once took possession of Daud Khan's estates and placed himself in command of Daud Khan's forces, now only a meagre 300 men. Malik Shadi Khan, a grandson of Shaikh Moti, also seems to have assisted in this measure. In his search for powerful patrons, Ali Muhammad fixed on Azam-ullah Khan, governor of Moradabad, and his son, Muinuddin Khan, governor of Bareilly, about 1721-1722⁴. He is also said to have become a jamaadar in the personal force of Azam-ullah Khan⁵. Having gained the confidence of his patrons by completing a successful campaign against the raja of Kumaon, Ali Muhammad turned his attention towards increasing his own domains. With the connivance of Azam-ullah Khan he made a surprise attack on Muhammad Saleh, who held in farm the village of Manana on behalf of its owner, the paymaster-general of imperial forces, killed the farmer and took possession of the lands. The next object of his ambition was Aonla, which he later made his capital. Fearing to attack openly its Kachhriya chief Duja (Durjan Singh), Ali Muhammad caused the latter to be assassinated and in the confusion that ensued seized the town and paya a of Aonla⁶. Complaints of these transactions reached the court, but Ali Muhammad bribed the prime minister, and was consequently confirmed in the possession of the seized lands. Thus in the times when might was right, this unscrupulous young adventurer, by fair means or foul, added considerably to his inherited estates, making Aonla his

¹ Khan, N.G.: *Athbar-ul-Sanadid*, Tarikh-i-Riyasat Rampur No. 45 of Raja Library, Rampur

² Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 105, 658; Hamilton *op. cit.*, pp. 33-36; Irvine, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 119-120; Ikram Alam, Maulvi Muhammad; *Haqueyat-i-Rampur* (Buccann, 1940), pp. 18-19

³ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 82; Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 88

⁴ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 658

⁵ *Ibid*; Sarkar, J.N.: *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. I (Calcutta, 1932), p. 48

⁶ Srivastava, *op. cit.*, p. 11; Atkinson *op. cit.*, p. 658

headquarters and chief stronghold¹. The bulk of the Rampur district appears to have come under his sway about this time. Success attracted hosts to his standard, and his position was assured and recognised when, in 1737, for services rendered by him in subduing the Barah Saiyids of Jansath, the emperor Muhammad Shah granted him the title of nawab, a *mansab* of 5,000 and the privilege of *naubat*, confirmed him in the possession of all the lands he had earned or seized and reduced the assessment of his domains².

Ali Muhammad now felt the need of an associate whose ancestry might, in the eyes of the Rohillas, atone for his own want of that conventional one. So when Rahmat Khan, son of Daud Khan's master Shah Alam Khan, who had been left an orphan at the age of four and began life as a small trader between Lahore and Delhi, being in need of money came to join Ali Muhammad, the latter received him cordially. By the nature of things Rahmat Khan should have been expected to have a blood-feud with the adopted son of Daud Khan, his father's murderer. But, when they met, Ali Muhammad laid his sword at the feet of Rahmat Khan and asked him to take vengeance if he so wished. The meeting thus theatrically begun, however, ended theatrically with an embrace. Rahmat Khan, accepted him as his leader and received from him 12 villages³. Nadir Shah Durrani's invasion (1739) proved a boon for Ali Muhammad. The invader did not penetrate into these parts, but the event resulted in the advent of a crowd of Afghan refugees who, frightened from Delhi by his atrocities, flocked to Ali Muhammad for employment. The latter took full advantage of the situation, and equipped with fresh reinforcements recommended annexation of his neighbours' domains, and considerably extended his territories⁴.

His belligerent activities were soon reported to the imperial vizir, Qamaruddin Khan, who, in 1741, ordered Raja Harnand Khattri, *faujdar* (governor) of Moradabad, to drive out the ambitious and aggressive Rohilla chief from the imperial territories he had encroached upon and to make him pay the revenue due to the government⁵. Raja Harnand Khattri, joined by Abdul Nabi Khan, *amil* (revenue collector) of Bareilly and Shahabad (Rampur district), marched with 50,000 soldiers to village Asalatpur Jarkri on the Aril (in district Moradabad), where he waited for the astrologers to determine and declare a favourable time for attack. Ali Muhammad came with his 12,000 Rohillas, sacking and plundering every place in the way, encamped at Fatehpur Dai, about 3 km. south-east of Asalatpur Jarari, fell upon the imperial

¹ *Ibid*

² *Ibid.*, pp. 106, 658; Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 47; Sarkar, *op. cit.*, p. 49; Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 88

³ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 106, 658-659

⁴ *Ibid*

⁵ *Ibid*; Sarkar, *op. cit.*, p. 49; Hamilton *op. cit.*, pp. 47-49

army from the right, and completely routed it, killing its two leaders. He now seized Gaebbal, Meerabad and Anrola, and became a virtual master of almost the entire Kotehr country which henceforth came to be called Rohilkhand,¹ and included this district. He now sent his officers to administer Rampur, Shahjahanpur and Meerabad.² An other expedition was sent against him by the vizier under Mir Mammu, his own son, but Ali Muhammad won over Mir Mammu by giving to him his daughter in marriage. The result was that Ali Muhammad was recognised by the Delhi court as the lawful governor of Kotehr, which was named 'the land of Rohillas'.³

Soon after he acquired Pilibhit by capturing the Banjara chief, Despot, and in 1742 he despatched a strong force of 10,000 men under his tried general, Rahmat Khan, Pandit Khan and Bakshi Sardar Khan to invade Kumaon, in order to avenge the brutal murder of his foster-father, Daud Khan, which he does not seem to have forgotten even after the lapse of such a long time. Kalyan Chaud, the raja of Kumaon, was badly defeated and his capital, Almora, was occupied by the Rohillas. They, however, refused to the plaint on receiving a sum of three lakhs of rupees from the raja of Garhwal on behalf of the raja of Kumaon.⁴

Thus, Ali Muhammad had neglected no means in his power of strengthening his interests and enlarging his connections, and the circumstances of the time afforded him ample scope for accomplishing these views by methods the most easy and obvious. The court of Delhi, being at the time torn to pieces by the struggles of the contending nobles, had lost much of its power and influence, so that Ali Muhammad, conscious of his strength, showed little attention to the imperial mandates, and delayed or avoided on various pretexts any payment of revenue into the royal treasury, employing the income of his lands in raising troops, purchasing artillery and military stores, and, above all, insinuating the friendship of many of the principal personages in the province, by a judicious and well-timed liberality. Nor was he remiss in cultivating the attachment of the lower orders by the same practices which had led him to succeed with their superiors, and he now waited for the opportunity to throw off the mask and openly assert his independence as against of the governors in the more distant provinces had already done.⁵

This rapid rise in Ali Muhammad's power and the successive victories which had attended his arms, however, served to increase

jealousy amongst dangerous rivals, particularly Safdar Jang, the nawab of Avadh, who also held the post of Mir-i-Atish (grandmaster of artillery) in the imperial army. Moreover, the Rohilla's territorial expansion eastward presented a potent threat to Safdar Jang's dominions, who, therefore, persuaded the emperor Muhammad Shah, in 1744, to lead an expedition in order to crush Ali Muhammad whom he regarded as a 'serpent in his path to Delhi'.¹ The imperial army, with the emperor and Safdar Jang at its head, advanced towards the Ganga, crossed the river at Ramghat into pargana Gunnaur and arrived in the vicinity of Bangarh in district Budann. In this thirsty march, the emperor gave to the muddy rivulet Sot, the name Yar-i-wafadar (faithful friend). Ali Muhammad, leaving his headquarters at Aonla, had already retired to the fort of Bangarh or Yusufnagar, which he himself had erected and which was thinly surrounded by forest. On May 14, 1745, the imperial forces commenced the siege of the fort. On May 20, the Rohillas attempted a night attack, but were repulsed with heavy losses. The intrigues of Safdar Jang, or the prestige of royalty, had induced most of Ali Muhammad's followers to desert him, and shortly afterwards he was compelled to surrender almost unconditionally. Intercession of his friend, the prime minister Qamaruddin Khan, saved Ali Muhammad's life, and he was taken to Delhi, leaving his family and effects at Budaun. A few days later, he presented himself before the emperor and, again, probably through the good offices of the vizir, he was pardoned. He agreed to surrender the territories he had recently captured and to dismantle the fortifications of Bangarh. A *mansab* of 4,000 was conferred on him and he was appointed governor of Sirhind (in Panjab), so that his power and influence in Rohilkhand might not endanger the imperial administration in that region. Two of his sons, Abdullah Khan and Faizullah Khan, were also retained at Delhi as hostages for his good behaviour. Badr Islam Khan and Fariduddin Khan, sons of Ali Muhammad's patron Azmat-ullah Khan, were made governors of Kotehr (Rohilkhand) in his place.²

In Sirhind, Ali Muhammad showed great gallantry in subduing certain Sikh chiefs who had entrenched themselves in their fortresses, and succeeded in establishing peace in that turbulent area.³ In 1748, Ahmad Shah Abdali led an expedition into India, and this invasion proved as profitable to Ali Muhammad as Nadir Shah Durrani's had been before. The Abdali king appears to have been friendly towards Ali Muhammad, and sent the latter's sons, who had been kept as hostages at Delhi, in safety to Qandahar. Ali Muhammad, on his part, marched at once to Rohilkhand, entering it by the Bhaishghat Nagal ferry in district Bijnor. On his reappearance in the country, a host of his former followers flocked to his standard, rejoicing that their chief should

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 49-50; Bhanduri Syed Ali Husain Khan : *Brief History of the Chiefs of Rampur*, (Calcutta 1892), p. 7; Sirdar Ghulam Hosse in Khan : *The Sair Mutaghherin*, Vol. III, (Calcutta), pp. 234-236; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 659

² *Ibid.*

³ Sarkar *op. cit.*, p. 50

⁴ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 83; Pandey, B. D. : *Kumaon Ka Itihas* (Almora 1937), pp. 324-328; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 659

⁵ Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 40; *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, pp. 81-82

¹ Sarkar, *op. cit.*, p. 57; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 106

² *Ibid.*, pp. 106-107, 659-660; Sarkar, *op. cit.*, pp. 61-62; Srivastava, *op. cit.*, pp. 113-117

³ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 83

'enjoy his own again,' and, as no imperial troops could be spared to oppose him, he had little difficulty in annexing the province over which his sway was easily restored. He also distributed jagirs to some of his lieutenants like Dunde Khan and Najib Khan in different parts of his territory¹. In the meantime, the emperor Muhammad Shah had died and was succeeded by Ahmad Shah on the throne of Delhi. Safdar Jang was a candidate for the prime-ministership of the empire and Ali Muhammad, who had now joined heartily in the intrigues, stood for him, although he was an old enemy. He sent Rahmat Khan with 1,000 horse to Delhi in support of Safdar Jang who, consequently obtained the coveted post, and in return Ali Muhammad obtained not only an accession of territory but an imperial confirmation of his title to the country (Rohilkhand) he already held. He now devoted all his efforts to make his authority permanent, removing all old officials and landholders and supplanting them by his trusted lieutenants. The forest country at the foot of the hills, including the northern portion of Rampur district, was a nest of robbers, and he took considerable trouble to destroy their fastnesses.² A hard life and a complication of disorders, including dropsy and cancer in the back, however, hurried Ali Muhammad to the grave. His two eldest sons, Abdullah Khan and Faizullah Khan were still captives in Afghanistan and the remaining four were too young to take part in the administration. Warned of his approaching end, he summoned all his chiefs around him and made a last disposition of his worldly affairs, and, by a will duly executed, distributed his possessions equally among his six sons. The third son, Sadullah Khan, a minor, was to be his successor to the realm, until and if the elder ones returned. Hafiz Rahmat Khan was made protector or regent. Dunde Khan was appointed commander-in-chief, and his brothers, Niamat Khan and Sahabat Khan, were to be associated in general administration. Fatch Khan became steward (Khansaman), with the special care of the four younger princes, and Sardar Khan the paymaster of the troops (Bakshi). These chiefs were enjoined to consult together when common danger required concerted action. Each was to bring his quota of troops to meet a common foe and pay his allotted share of common expenses, and all were sworn on the *Quran* to be faithful to the interests of Ali Muhammad's children. Other sirdars present on the occasion were Abdus Sattar Khan, Raja Kunwar Sen, Saiyid Ahmad Shah, Saiyid Muhammad Masum, Sheikh Muhammad Kabir, and Ballu Khan. The arrangements show that Ali Muhammad put great reliance and trust in the fidelity of his sirdars. He also paid off arrears due to his troops and advanced to them twenty-five lakhs of rupees, exacting from each soldier a written promise of loyalty to his sons. He was then carried to the court, held a last levee, and once more entreated the assembled officers to protect his children. On the 3rd of Shaiwal, 1162 Hijri (September, 1748), this one of the greatest

¹ *Ibid.*; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 107, 348, 660

² *Ibid.*; Sarkar, *op. cit.*, p. 66

though least scrupulous of selfmade men of the 18th century and the virtual founder of the Rohilla power and Rohilkhand, breathed his last. He was buried at Aonla, his capital, in a handsome tomb which still remains in fair preservation.¹

Safdar Jang, who had long cherished a desire to add Rohilkhand, to Avadh and make the Ganga the south-western boundary of his realm, saw in the death of Ali Muhammad and the dissensions that followed it among the Rohilla chiefs, a favourable opportunity for renewed aggression. He persuaded the emperor to appoint Qutbuddin Khan, an imprudent fellow and grandson of Azmat-ullah Khan, to the government of Moradabad. But, Hafiz Rahmat Khan rose equal to the occasion and at once sent Dunde Khan who intercepted the intruder near Dhampur (in Bijnor district), defeated and killed him.² Next, Safdar Jang got Qaim Khan, the Bangash nawab of Farrukhabad, appointed to the post, directing him to take possession of Rohilkhand. Qaim Khan invaded the Rohilla territory with about 60,000 men. The Rohillas under Rahmat Khan and Dunde Khan marched from Aonla with less than half that force, met the enemy between villages Dauri and Rasulpur (in pargana Budaun), and in the fierce battle that ensued, in 1750, eventually routed the Bangash forces, Qaim Khan himself being killed in the action.³

Safdar Jang who, it seems, was waiting for the debacle, consoled himself by at once annexing the Bangash territory of Farrukhabad. But, Ahmad Khan Bangash, Qaim Khan's son and successor, managed to gain the support of Sadullah Khan, the Rohilla nawab and Ali Muhammad's successor, who sent an army of 10,000 men to his aid. The combined force enabled the Bangash chief to regain his heritage, by inflicting two severe defeats, first on Safdar Jang's deputy⁴ and then on Safdar Jang himself,⁵ and to invade Avadh. Thus hard-pressed, Safdar Jang called in the aid of the Marathas, and reinforced by the horsemen of Sindhia and Holkar and the Jats of Surajmal, advanced on Farrukhabad. Ahmad Khan Bangash crossed over into Rohilkhand and there enlisted support of Sadullah Khan and Fatch Khan (Khansaman). Hafiz Rahmat Khan and other Rohilla chiefs foolishly held aloof. The victorious Safdar Jang crossed the Ganga at Ramghat over to Asadpur, from where he wrote to the Rohilla chiefs demanding, in the name of the emperor, tribute for the past three years. Receiving no answer

¹ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 107-108, 660-661; Fisher, *op. cit.*, Vol. IX, Part II p. 149; Part III, p. 38; *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, pp. 23-24, Srivastava, *op. cit.*, p. 117; Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 93

² *Ibid.*, p. 94; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 108, 349, 661

³ *Ibid.*; Sarkar, *op. cit.*, pp. 213-215; Burn, *op. cit.*, pp. 429-430; Strachey, *op. cit.*, pp. 16-17

⁴ Srivastava, *op. cit.*, pp. 157-161

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 163-169

he attacked the Rohilla and Bangash forces at Islamnagar and inflicted on them a crushing defeat, in 1751.¹ The Rohillas retired to Aonla which they were soon forced to abandon and fled northwards to the foot of the hills. Safdar Jang occupied Aonla, and his Maratha allies overran and ransacked the whole countryside, carrying off every thing they could lay their hands upon, in the shape of money or property. When at last, Safdar Jang came up with the Rohillas at Laldhang, to the north of Bijnor, he found them entrenched in a position too strong to take by storm. Pending, therefore, the arrival of his siege-train he resolved to employ blockading methods. Weeks passed, and still no famine seemed to threaten the besieged who had, in fact, managed to get supplies from the hills in their rear. The dense woods and bad roads hampered the arrival of Safdar Jang's heavy artillery, which even on arrival made little impression on the Rohilla works. Moreover, the Rohillas made frequent sallies, and the Marathas and Jats of the besieging army began to weary of so much fighting with no hope of adequate plunder as reward. Just then the news of Ahmad Shah Abdali's second invasion reached Safdar Jang, necessitating his return to the court at Delhi, and he was fain to patch up a peace. Accordingly, an agreement was entered into, in 1752, by which the Rohillas consented to give bonds for an indemnity of fifty lakhs and a yearly tribute of five lakhs. These documents were handed over to the Marathas in part payment of the promised reward, and served as a pretext for future Maratha invasions of Rohilkhand.²

Ahmad Shah Abdali, however, left India without going to Delhi, and as his friendly interest in Ali Muhammad had not ceased with the latter's death, he now sent the Rohilla princes Abdullah Khan and Faizullah Khan back to Aonla, with the request that the provisions of their father's will in respect to them should be observed. Hafiz Rahmat Khan and his colleagues consented; but, unwilling to deprive themselves of all authority, they devised an execution of the will such as, they knew, would embroil Ali Muhammad's sons with one another and restore power to their own hands. The state was divided into three parts, each consigned to the joint government of two brothers. Thus Aonla fell to Abdullah Khan, the eldest, and Murtaza Khan, the youngest; Bareilly to Faizullah Khan, the second son, and Muhammad Yar Khan, the fourth; and Moradabad to the remaining two, Sadullah Khan and Allah Yar Khan.³ "But", as Hamilton says, "however anxious the guardians might appear to establish and secure the interests of their wards by the above partition, it is certain that they by no means designed that it should be a lasting one. If the brothers continued upon terms of mutual amity and good understanding with each other, as they must soon

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 183-189; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 109

² Srivastava, *op. cit.*, pp. 193-195, 197-200; Burn, *op. cit.*, pp. 430-431; Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 94-110; *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 85; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 109, 349-350, 661-662

³ *Ibid.*, p. 662; Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 115-117

arrive at maturity, the consequence and power of the guardians and other ministers throughout the country would cease of course. Under this apprehension, and actuated by an ambition which overlooks every obstacle, and overleaps every bound of honour and virtue, they determined to adopt such measures as must effectively upset the intentions of Ali Muhammad, and leave the management of the government at all times entirely in their power."¹ The success, or rather ill success, of this arrangement was proved more rapidly than even they could have hoped. Partisans of Abdullah Khan and Murtaza Khan were artfully stirred up to fight in the streets of Aonla, and the city was plundered. Abdullah Khan accused Rahmat Khan of favouring his brother, while Rahmat Khan retorted by accusing Abdullah Khan of an intent to murder himself (Rahmat Khan). On this pretence, Abdullah Khan was banished across the Ganga. But, since the indignation of Ali Muhammad's old retainers was strong against this step, he was recalled. These disturbances gave excuse for a fresh partition of the territory.²

This time, Sadullah Khan was made the nominal head of the state, with an annual pension of eight lakhs of rupees; Abdullah Khan was given a fief in Badaun; and on Faizullah Khan was bestowed the major part of what is now Rampur district and the Chachait domain in Bareilly. Murtaza Khan left the country in disgust and died soon after. Muhammad Yar Khan had already quitted Rohilkhand with Abdullah Khan when the latter was exiled, and was probably absent at the time of this re-distribution, for he is not mentioned as obtaining any share. The last remaining son, Allah Yar Khan, died almost immediately afterwards of consumption, in 1754.³ The lion's share, of course, fell to the guardians, Rahmat Khan obtaining the bulk of Bareilly and Pilibhit districts, Dunde Khan that of Badaun and Moradabad, Sardar Khan pargana Aonla, and Najib Khan district Bijnor.⁴ The same year (1754), Safdar Jang and the emperor Ahmad Shah also died, the former succeeded by Shuja-ud-daulah in Avadh and as vizir of the empire, and the latter by Alamgir II on the throne of Delhi. It was also from this time that the Rohillas, in the person of Faizullah Khan, came to be directly associated with Rampur. He appears to have continued in possession of his dominions, although for many years he was constantly engaged in wars along with the rest of the Rohillas against their diverse enemies.⁵ Faizullah Khan's Rampur jagir at this time was estimated to be worth six lakhs of rupees per annum.⁶

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 117-118

² *Ibid.*, pp. 118-120; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 662-663

³ *Ibid.*, p. 663

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Fisher, *op. cit.*, Vol. IK, Part III, p. 38

In 1757-58, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India for the third time, and soon after he had left, the Marathas overran Punjab, and, in 1759, invaded Bijnor, the territory of Najib Khan (now Najibuddaula and Bakshi of imperial forces) who had been more or less independent of the Aonla confederacy. Rahmat Khan, Faizullah Khan and other Rohilla chiefs lent help, but they could not prevent the Marathas from devastating the Bijnor and Moradabad districts, and were compelled to retreat to the Tarai. From there they dispatched urgent messages for assistance to Shuja-ud-daulah who, consequently, joined them, and the combined forces drove the Marathas with heavy loss across the Ganga in November, 1759.¹ The emperor Alamgir II died the same year and was succeeded by prince Ali Gaudhar, under the name of Shah Alam.²

Not long afterwards, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India once more, being invited, amongst others by Shuja-ud-daulah and Najibuddaula, in order to liberate them principally from the recurring onslaughts of the Marathas. Rahmat Khan being ill at the time, the Rohillas under Inayat Khan, Dunde Khan and other chiefs joined him and, at the battle of Panipat, in 1761, they formed the right wing of Abdali's army. They, however, accomplished little, as they were turned with heavy loss at the first onset by Maratha artillery commanded by Ibrahim Gardi. The Marathas were eventually routed, and the victorious Abdali appointed Hafiz Rahmat Khan his plenipotentiary (*vakil-i-mullag*) at Delhi, and bestowed Etawah on him and Dunde Khan, Shikohabad on Faizullah Khan, and Jalesar and Firezabad on Sadullah Khan. Najibuddaula was made prime minister and Amir-ul-umra of the empire.³ But, the territories thus granted were not in possession of the giver and were rather places to conquer than gifts or solid rewards.⁴ Adullah Khan, the eldest Rohilla prince, died the same year of snakebite, and, three years later (in 1764), Sadullah Khan also died of consumption or drink.⁵

Shuja-ud-daulah was now at war with the English, and Inayat Khan, with 6,000 men, was sent to assist him and was present at the battle of Patna, in May, 1764. He, however, returned to Rohilkhand without waiting to be defeated at Baksar in October of the same year. After their victory at Baksar, the English advanced on Allahabad, and Shuja-ud-daulah again sought Rohilla aid. At first reluctant, Rahmat Khan afterwards joined Shuja-ud-daulah with 3,000 men, but they were

¹ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 110, 350-352, 663; Strachey, *op. cit.*, p. 26; *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 86; Srivastava, A.L., *Shuja-ud-daulah*, Vol. I, (110 ed., April, 1961), pp. 71-74; Francklin, *op. cit.*, pp. 12-15

² *Ibid.*, p. 17

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 21-24; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 110, 352, 664; Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 38-39

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 39

⁵ Hamilton, *op. cit.*, pp. 159-160

defeated at Kara, in May, 1765, by the English under General Carnac. Peace was, however, made with the English in August, and for the next five years the Rohillas remained at peace.¹

With the year 1770, a series of misfortunes commenced which within the next five years almost completely extinguished the Rohilla power. A force of 15,000 men, which Rahmad Khan led to the aid of the Bangash chief against the Marathas, was mutinous and discontented, and after several defeats the Rohillas were forced to cede Etawah and their other Doab territories to the victorious Marathas.² The same year, Dunde Khan and Najibuddaula, the two great pillars of Rohilla power, died. Zabita Khan succeeded to the latter in Bijnor which was, in 1771, invaded by the Marathas. Faizullah Khan and Sheikh Muhammad Kabir had marched to Bijnor to dissuade Zabita Khan, who was also brother-in-law of Faizullah Khan, from provoking invasion, but when the Marathas crossed the Ganga, both retreated hastily to Rampur and thence to Bareilly. The Marathas thus occupied western Rohilkhand and threatened to advance farther. At this the panic-stricken Rohillas fled to the Tarai forests. They now sought the help of Shuja-ud-daulah who declined unless Rahmad Khan went in person to beg his interference. Perhaps, he wanted time to consider whether he should not buy off the Marathas and himself seize the long-coveted plains of Rohilkhand. But, Sir Robert Barker, the commander of his English contingent, persuaded him to help the Rohillas, and Captain Harper was sent to fetch Rahmad Khan. The result was a treaty, made on June 15, 1772, which was countersigned by Barker himself. By this treaty, Shuja-ud-daulah undertook, 'either by peace or war' to drive the Marathas out of Rohilkhand, and, in return, Rahmat Khan promised to pay to him forty lakhs of rupees.³ The next of the treaty ran as follows: "As the Vizier of the Empire the Nawab Shuja-ud-daulah will put the Rohilla Sardars in full possession of their country, it is at his option to effect it either by peace or war. Should the Marathas at this time, without coming to an engagement or peace being established, cross river, and the retreat owing to the rainy season, and after that is elapsed commit disturbances in the country of the Rohillas, the quelling of these disturbances shall belong to the Vizier. The Rohilla Sardars after the aforesaid business do agree to pay the sum of 40 lakhs of rupees on the following terms:—namely that as the Marathas are now committing disorders in the country of the Rohillas, the Vizier shall march from Shahabad to such place as may be thought proper to arrive at, in order that the Rohilla dependants may come out of the jungles and arrive at their own homes and the sum of 10 lakhs of rupees shall then be paid in ready money, in part of the stipulation, and 30 lakhs of rupees shall be discharged in three years, beginning from

¹ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 87; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 664-665

² *Ibid.*, p. 665

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 665-666; Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 39; Srivastava, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, (Lahore, 1935), pp. 189-204

the fasli year 1186."¹ Shuja-ud-daulah seems to have encamped at this time at Shahabad in district Rampur.

Disease had thinned the ranks of the Rohillas who are said to have lost 8,000 men of fever contracted in their entrenchment in the Tarai. **Sarda Khan**, a man of sanctity and valour and one of the earliest and strongest contributors towards the foundation of Rohilla power, died at the age of 100, and was buried at Aonla. His two sons began to quarrel for inheritance. **Hafiz Rahmat Khan's** own son, **Inayat Khan**, rebelled against his father. He was, however, captured and banished, dying shortly afterwards in an obscure village, thus fulfilling the prayer which his vindictive father was more than once, during his rebellion, heard to utter: "Cause the cup of his life, O, God! to overflow while he be yet in his youth."² The next, and greater, danger was the invasion of Rohilkhand, in November, 1772, by the Marathas under **Sindhia** and **Holkar**, the demand of the afore-mentioned indemnity being made a pretext for war. Advancing along the right bank of the Ganga, they crossed over at Ramghat, defeated **Ahmad Khan Bakshi** there, attacked, took and plundered **Sambhal**, and then marched towards **Moradabad**, laying waste the country all round. **Shuja-ud-daulah** kept his part of the contract by bringing up a strong force, including a brigade of British troops under **Col. Champion**. **Hafiz Rahmat Khan** with the utmost speed reached in time to save **Rampur**, and, in face of the combined force, the Marathas retired through **Sambhal** to the Ganga, making good their escape without further loss.³

The Rohilla country thus freed from the Marathas, **Shuja-ud-daulah** began to press **Hafiz Rahmat Khan** for payment of the money due by his engagement, of which **Shuja-ud-daulah** had agreed to make over a moiety to the English as a consideration for their assistance, and he was supported in his requisition by the British commander-in-chief who, having assisted at the original negotiations and given the treaty the sanction of his counter-signature, perhaps, had a right to insist on its punctual observance. They could however, get nothing more from **Hafiz Rahmat Khan** than general professions and acknowledgments of the justice of the demand, with excuses of the inability of the Rohillas to discharge it, or any part of it, owing to the desolated state of their territories.⁴ He wrote to **Warren Hastings**, "The bonds of friendship and affection and the mutual intercourse which has long subsisted and taken root between me and the English Sardars may not be unknown to you. Having

¹ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, pp. 37-38—cf. *Forrest's Administration of Warren Hastings*, Appendix I

² *Atkinson, op. cit.*, pp. 111-118, 666-667

³ *Ibid.*; *Fisher, op. cit.*, Vol. IX, Part II, p. 149; *Hamilton, op. cit.*, pp. 184-194

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 195

heard of your fame, I wish that a perfect harmony and concord should be established and confirmed between us; and I hope that you will have the same inclination on your part. It is from these motives, as well as in consideration of there being no difference or disagreement between us, that I represent to you the following few circumstances that you may have them in your memory at the time of dissension:

"Last year, when His Majesty and the Mahratta Sardars were at variance with the Nawab **Zabita Khan**, and when, after confusion was thrown into that Nawab's affairs, His Majesty and the Mahrattas crossed the Ganges to come into these parts, the Rohilla Sardars, for the protection of their women, fled to the skirts of the jungles; at this time **Wazir** of the Empire and **General Barker** arrived at **Shahabad**, and sent **Captain Harper** to me with a message to me to come and join them, which they persisted in with great perseverance. As our interests were equal, I therefore went and had an interview with the gentlemen, when an agreement was concluded between us, in which I agreed to pay 40 lakhs of rupees on account of *peshkash* to the King and the Mahratta Sardars, and the gentlemen on their part engaged to effect my security, by establishing peace between me and the Mahratta Sardars, declaring that they would in a day or two after that march from **Shahabad**, and would fall upon and come to extremities with the Mahrattas, and so put an end to their operations. Notwithstanding this, the gentlemen never came to any negotiation with the Mahrattas so as to put an end to their operations, nor ventured to attack them, but finally returned towards **Fyzabad**, leaving their engagements unfulfilled. When the rainy season commenced, the Mahrattas of themselves crossed the Ganges and encamped in the **Duab**, threatening me still with hostilities. During the rains I repeatedly called on the Nawab, the General and **Captain Harper** to conclude these affairs with His Majesty and the Mahrattas, but they came to no determination on the subject, nor took any measures for affecting security. When the rainy season was drawing to an end, and the Mahrattas had approached near the banks of the Ganges, they then demanded of me sums of money, which after much temporizing I was at last obliged to pay them. Afterwards they went to the presence and procured a sanad for **Kora** and **Allahabad**, with which they returned to the bank of the Ganges and made preparations of bridges for crossing it; and at the same time sent a person of their confidence to demand payment of the money which had been stipulated, saying it belonged to them and the King; and also with many inducements requested that I would let them pass through my territories, assuring me that they would commit no depredation or ravages on the rayats, and they would pass through with expedition towards the Subah of **Oudh**, or wheresoever they thought proper. They also engaged to remit me a large sum on account of the stipulation, and to do whatever was

Before resorting to open hostilities, Faizullah Khan had recourse to negotiation, and sent his envoy, Abdurrahim, to Col. Champion, with the proposal that as the eldest remaining son of Ali Muhammad he should be reinstated in the government of Rohilkhand. He undertook to pay a large yearly tribute to the Nawab Vizir and a large indemnity to the East India Company. The Company was, however, pledged to place Shuja-ud-daulah in possession of the country, and Warren Hasting, the governor-general, to whom Champion had forwarded Faizullah Khan's proposal, declined to interfere. During these negotiations, which were necessarily an affair of some months, Faizullah Khan had not been idle. He had by proclamation invited all Rohillas to join him at Laldhang, and had done all that could be done by way of entrenchment and barricade to strengthen his position. The wisdom of these measures was proved when on the failure of negotiations Shuja-ud-daulah and Col. Champion advanced to attack him. On its march the allied army reached Nijibabad unopposed. It took possession of the town and the fort of Pathargarh, and moved on to Mohanpur, a village near the Bhaishgat ferry of the Ganga, from where was distributed a cordon of outposts, so placed as to intercept all convoys approaching Faizullah Khan's position from the plains. The supplies drawn from the hills in the rear were altogether insufficient to support his 40,000 followers, and hunger united with fever and the climate to thin their ranks. They appear to have trusted that the enemy would soon be obliged to retire from such a climate. But though the enemy suffered greatly from sickness and the sallies of the beleagured, it showed no intention of retiring; and some of Shuja-ud-daulah's men even began the herculean task of clearing the forest at the foot of the hills. Frequent, therefore, became the proposals for peace with which Faizullah Khan is said to have plied Col. Champion. His demands were, however, considered extravagant for one in his position. Instigated by his friends, Ahmad Khan and Irshidad Khan, he, it is said, even refused to accept the offer of a fief worth about fifteen lakhs of rupees yearly in the Doab.¹

A month had already passed in these delays when the allies threw up some redoubts and other works within two miles of the Rohilla entrenchments. With the fear of an immediate assault before his eyes and of possible starvation in the background, Faizullah Khan at length came to terms. In a personal interview with Col. Champion, he arranged the details of a treaty, signed on October 7, 1774,² which runs as follows: "A friendship having taken place between the Nawab Wazir-ul-Mulk Bahadur and me, and the Nawab Wazir having been graciously pleased to bestow on me a country, I have sworn on the holy *Quran*, calling God and His Prophet to witness to what I engage, that I will always, whilst I live continue in submission and obedience to the

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 354-355; Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 263

² Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 355

Nawab Wazir; that I will retain in my service five thousand men, stipulated by the Nawab Wazir, and not a single man more; that with whomsoever the Nawab Wazir shall engage in hostilities, I will assist him; and that, if the Nawab Wazir shall send an army against any enemy, I will also send two or three thousand of my troops to join them and, if he goes in person against any enemy, I will personally attend him with my forces; that I will have no connection with any person but the Nawab Wazir, and will hold no correspondence with any one, the English Chiefs excepted; that whatsoever the Nawab Wazir directs I will execute; and that I will at all times, and on all occasions, both in adversity and prosperity, continue his firm associate."¹

By this, the treaty of Laldhang as it is generally known, not only Faizullah Khan's army was to be limited in future to a mere five thousand men, of which a portion was, when required to assist the Nawab Wazir of Avadh in his wars, but the remainder of the Rohilla levies were to be banished across the Ganga. This was the most melancholy clause of the agreement, and it was the one that was at once put in force, and, according to a contemporary estimate, some 18,000 men were marched with their families out of Rohilkhand into the Doab.² For thus consenting to a substantial effacement of his race, Faizullah Khan was himself to receive an estate, then worth Rs 14,75,000 a year, which is said to have included parganas Rampur, Bilaspur, Shahabad, Ajaon, Thakurdwara, Rehar, Sarkara, Chaumabla and Sirsawan, as a feudatory of the nawab of Avadh.³ It was in this way that the state of Rampur came into existence in 1774 and Faizullah Khan became its first nawab or ruler.

Born in 1146 Hijri (1734 A.D.), Faizullah Khan was at this time a mature and seasoned man of about 40 years of age, and he ruled his state of Rampur for the next twenty years. It is said that when he was a hostage at Qandahar, he had distinguished himself, at the mere age of fourteen, by killing a noted wrestler, Tarmakh, in hand-to-hand fight, and subsequently, by subduing the fortress of Salzamar.⁴ Since his return to Rohilkhand he had lived a hectic life, taking active part in the politics and wars of the Rohillas. Experienced, generous and more straight than many Rohilla chiefs, he now devoted himself to establishing his authority, building up his state and administering it aldy. When Muhammad Yar Khan, his only surviving brother, sought refuge with him, he was warmly received and given a handsome pension, but he died shortly afterwards. Dunde Khan's sons also joined Faizullah Khan, as many other Rohilla refugees from Bareilly, Pilibhit

¹ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 91—cf. Aitchison's *Treaties*, etc., Vol. I, p. 7

² Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 355; Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 268

³ Strachey, *op. cit.*, p. 20; Fisher, *op. cit.*, Vol. IX, Part II, p. 150; Part III, p. 89

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 39-40

and Aonla did. His state thus became the headquarters of what remained of the Rohilla power.¹ For his capital, Faizullah Khan first chose Shahabad, already an old town which had till then been the most important place in the district, but after a few months changed it to Rampur. The story is that the city was originally a cluster of four villages, called Rampur after Ram Singh, a Katchriya raja who lived a few centuries earlier, and that the Rajdwara *muhalla* of the city takes its name from one of the four villages. One day, when Faizullah Khan was out hunting with his hounds, a jackal that was hotly pursued, on arriving at the site of the present city, turned round and stood at bay. The hounds, weary of the chase, took time to come up and attack the jackal. Taking this for a good omen, the nawab made up his mind to build his capital there, and thus the present city was founded in 1189 Hijri (1775 A.D.). It occupied a more central and strategic position than Shahabad which was also liable to floods of the three rivers, the Ramganga, Kosi and Gangan. The nawab proposed to name the new capital Faizabad, but as his courtiers told him there were several other towns, particularly the capital of Avadh, bearing that name, he changed it to Mustafabad. Since, however, the name Rampur had also taken root, being well known as a seat of Rohilla power before the treaty of Laldhang, and could not easily be ignored, the new capital got the name 'Mustafabad *ur* Rampur,' which continued to be used in all state documents till the present century,² though in popular parlance the alias was probably never used and the simple original Rampur only survived. The same year (1775), Shuja-ud-daulah died, and was succeeded, in Avadh, by his son, Asafuddaula.³

In 1778, the treaty of Laldhang was renewed under British guarantee, and soon after Faizullah Khan made an offer of all his cavalry, 2,000 strong, to the governor-general, at a time when England had declared war against France. This he did despite the fact that he was under no obligation to supply a single man. The governor-general wrote to him in reply (On 8th January, 1779), that "in his own name, as well as that of the Board, he returned him the warmest thanks for this instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the English nation."⁴

In 1780, Faizullah Khan was asked by his liege-lord, Asafuddaula, to supply the contingent of 5,000 men due under the treaty, Warren Hastings himself ordering Faizullah Khan to do so. After some excuses, the latter offered 8,000 men, but the offer was rejected and, meeting Asafuddaula at Chunar, the governor-general authorised him to assume

¹ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 670, 671

² Fisher, *op. cit.*, Vol. IX, Part III, p. 40

³ Srivastava, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 286-298

⁴ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 91

Faizullah Khan's fief. The permission was, however, as Warren Hastings himself left on record, merely nominal. It was only intended to frighten Faizullah Khan, and Asafuddaula was allowed to take no advantage of it. Accordingly, in 1782, a proposal was made to Faizullah Khan to commute his military service for a scutage or money payment. He was believed to be immensely rich, and the demand was for no less than fifteen lakhs of rupees. This he consented to pay, but declined to offer another fifteen lakhs in order to have his life-tenure in the fief made perpetual and hereditary. The interference of English authorities in these negotiations redounds little to their credit, but is explained by the fact that Asafuddaula owed money to their government.¹

At last, on February 17, 1788, Major William Palmer, on behalf of the British, gave to Faizullah Khan the following engagement: "Whereas treaties of various articles having subsisted formerly between the late Wazir Shuja-ud-daulah and the present Wazir Asaf-ud-daula, with the Nawab Faizullah Khan, one article contained in those treaties was that the Nawab Faizullah Khan should, whenever His Excellency sent his troops upon service, supply a force to join them of two or three thousand men. This has been the occasion of disputes and doubts between the parties. Therefore the Nawab Faizullah Khan has through me requested His Excellency the Wazir to remit that article by which he is bound to supply a force occasionally; instead of which he agrees to pay fifteen lakhs of rupees in the following manner: five lakhs to be paid immediately, five lakhs in the kharif and two lakhs in the rabi of the year 1191 fuslee; and the remaining three lakhs in the beginning of the kharif of the fuslee year 1192. His Excellency the Wazir has also agreed upon these conditions to remit the obligation by that article in the former treaties, from this date, the fourteenth of Rabi-ul-awwal in the Hijra year 1197, the rest of the articles remaining in full force. I, who am deputed on the part of His Excellency the Wazir and the gentlemen of the Council, engage that the Nawab Wazir shall not expect a supply of troops, and should he demand it, the gentlemen with him, on the part of the gentlemen of the Council, shall remonstrate against his demands, provided the Nawab Faizullah Khan complies with all the articles contained in the Treaty between His Excellency and him, excepting that article by which he is to supply a force, and that the Nawab Faizullah Khan do not encourage or protect the farmers of the Nawab's country in his own country. His Excellency the Wazir will on his part comply with the articles of the former Treaty, and the officers of the Government will not protect or encourage any of Faizullah Khan's farmers in their districts. I agree to have the Treaty on the part of His Excellency the Wazir for disengaging the Nawab Faizullah Khan from the obligation of supplying a force, and the paper of guarantee from

¹ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 671

the gentlemen of the Council wrote and sent to the Nawab Faizullah Khan." The treaty was agreed to in Council at Fort William, on June 30, 1783.¹

Faizullah Khan is credited with the building of the Jama Masjid at Rampur. Many learned men, poets and scholars started coming to and settling down at Rampur, especially as the royal court of Delhi and, to some extent, of Lucknow, were no more as congenial to their safety and prosperity as before. Faizullah Khan was not only a soldier, statesman and administrator of repute, his name also became a household word for piety among his coreligionists.² His jagir, situated in the finest part of Rohilkhand, was, when it stood reduced shortly after his death in 1794, bounded on the north by the town of Akbarabad, on the south by Milak, on the east by Rudrapur at the foot of the Almora hills, and on the west by the village of Seifni. In length it was about 20 miles, and in breadth 36, the circumference being 291 miles. It contained about 500 populous villages. The soil, with the rest of Rohilkhand, was a black rich loam, interspersed in some places with red earth, the most fruitful parts being the centre and south-west. The face of the country throughout presented a delightful view of large groves of mango trees, agreeably diversified with gentle declivities and ascents alternately.

This valuable jagir was watered by several rivers, besides smaller streams, which contributed to fertilize and embellish it, among the principal being the Ramganga and the Kosi. The jagir, which was so highly favoured by nature, had not only been assisted by the industrious spirit of its inhabitants but was also aided by the wise and benevolent institutions of Faizullah Khan himself. Throughout his whole territory, he caused aqueducts to be made, which traversed the corn fields in all directions; they were sufficiently broad and deep. In the eastern confines, near the hills, the inhabitants availed themselves of the numerous streams which flowed from the mountains by making artificial dams; and, at the proper seasons, inundated their lands, which was of particular benefit to the early crops. All these advantages gave the country the appearance of a highly cultivated garden.³ Sugar-cane, rice and tobacco were produced in the greatest abundance, and of the best quality, the canes being from eight to ten feet high, and the crops of wheat, barley, and various kinds of grain nothing inferior to the most cultivated parts of Hindustan. The principal manufacture of the estate was coarse cotton cloth, which was exported across the Ganga into the Doab, and other parts of Asafuddaula's dominions, as were likewise

¹ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, pp. 92-93—cf. Aitcheson's *Treaties*, etc., Vol. I, pp. 8-9.

² Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 40.

³ Francklin, *op. cit.*, pp. 238-239.

great quantities of grain, sugar and tobacco.¹ His capital, Rampur, a large town situated near the eastern bank of the Kosi, was about four miles in circumference and surrounded by a thick hedge of bamboo, within which were mud fortifications. Though the streets were narrow, the town had a good bazar and a big mosque, both built by Faizullah Khan. At that time, Rampur was supposed to possess a population of one lakh of persons.²

Faizullah Khan had sedulously employed himself in the improvement of his country and the welfare of his subjects, and his virtuous efforts were crowned with success. After an uninterrupted and prosperous administration of twenty years, during which he had nearly doubled the revenues of his territory, this first Nawab of Rampur expired on 18th Zil-hij, 1208 Hijri (August, 1794), apparently of the same disease as his father Ali Muhammad, in full enjoyment of the esteem and love of his subjects, and in high repute with the then princes of India for his benevolence, generosity and good faith. He was buried in a tomb, to the north of the city outside the Idgah gate, which has been resorted to by the pious among Muslims on Thursdays.³

He left behind him a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Muhammad Ali Khan, the eldest son, succeeded to his dominions, in accordance with the established right of primogeniture, and was acknowledged as chief by the Rohillas. But he is said to have been gross and cruel, and consequently disliked by the people who, by nature, required from their superiors a conciliating manner and kind treatment as the price of obedience. The second son, Ghulam Muhammad, though a young man and also of a violent and turbulent disposition, was generally loved by his people. He had, moreover, been the favourite of his father during the latter years of his life, and had conducted under him important affairs of the state. Francklin, a contemporary authority, says: "By his unremitted attention to the cultivation of the jaghir, he had, in a particular manner, gained the esteem of the husbandmen, who in fact compose the great body of the people; and the addition of a handsome person, and an affected suavity of manners, with a plausible attention to his exterior demeanour, had riveted him in the esteem and warmest affection of the soldiers at large. Spurred thus on by ambition, and having once tasted the intoxicating cup of pleasure, he could ill brook a sudden descent into insignificance; he scarcely permitted the eyes of his aged father to be closed, when he entered into a cabal with some of the leading and most turbulent of the Rohilla chiefs. A consciousness of his own natural superiority over his brother, stimulated him to commit a barbarous crime, at which human nature revolts, and at once to rend asunder the bond of brotherhood and loyalty."⁴

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 239-240.

² *Ibid.*, p. 240.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 216; Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 40; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 672.

⁴ Francklin, *op. cit.*, (Appendix II-A Narrative of the Revolution at Rampore, 1794), pp. 217-218.

Hence, 17 days after the death of their father, Ghulam Muhammad attended by a well-armed party of about 500 men entered the darbar of Muhammad Ali. A confidential servant apprised the nawab of his brother's intended visit, cautioning him to be on his guard as treachery was intended. "It is impossible my brother can entertain evil designs against me : has he not taken the sacred Koran?" was the answer of the infatuated prince; he was too soon convinced of his error.¹ On entering the council chamber, Ghulam Muhammad bore himself with haughtiness and disrespect towards his brother, bidding him to descend from the *masnad* (princely cushion) of which he was unworthy. This naturally inflamed Muhammad Ali, excited the irascibility of his temper, and he broke forth into the grossest abuse, and, in his ungovernable rage, was so rash as to draw his sabre. Ghulam Muhammad at once gave the signal of attack, and his brother was instantly surrounded by the whole body of conspirators who, after a resolute and desperate resistance, cut him down. He was carried by friendly arms to the security of his zenana (women-chambers) where the women of the family dressed his wounds and endeavoured to alleviate his grief and reconcile him to his fate.² Ghulam Muhammad at once assumed the vacant cushion, and to Najju Khan, as reward for the treachery, he gave his sister in marriage.³

The usurper was acknowledged by the army and the people at Rampur with loud acclamations. It seems he himself was inclined to take a merciful view and liberate his brother, but was violently opposed in this matter by Nutehoo Khan (Najju Khan) and Umar Khan, the most ferocious and sanguinary of the conspirators. They argued that if he was set free, Muhammad Ali would at once repair to the British for help, and all those concerned in the revolution, together with their wives and families, would, in the event of a defeat, be exposed to severe punishment, even "to their grinding of rise for the infidels." Consequently, it was decided to put the unhappy prince to death.⁴

Muhammad Ali was at this time within the walls of the harem, a sanctuary which was considered in the highest degree dishonourable to violate. Ghulam Muhammad did not venture to invade the privacy of his brother's seraglio, and, therefore, proceeded in a manner equally subtle, as it was cruel. He summoned one Shah Hasan, a Saiyid respected by all for his age, sanctity and exemplary manners, and in his presence wore upon the *Quran*, that 'if his ill-fated brother would voluntarily quit his asylum, not a hair of his head should sustain injury,' thus persuading the Saiyid to prevail upon the deposed prince to come forth. Thereupon, the holy man repaired to the palace of the late

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 218; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 672

² *Ibid.*; Francklin, *op. cit.*, pp. 218-219

³ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 672

⁴ Francklin, *op. cit.*, pp. 219-220

Faizullah Khan, and succeeded in persuading Muhammad Ali to leave his asylum. The latter was forthwith conducted to a small fort, the castle of Dungarpur, about a mile distant from the city.¹

Now Ghulam Muhammad 'deliberated on the surest mode of depriving him of his life, without himself incurring the guilt of fratricide.' First, an attempt to poison the victim's victuals was made, but forewarned, he refused to eat. For three days and nights he remained without sustenance and in a state of torpid insensibility. The fourth day, he prevailed upon the humanity of a water-carrier to give him some flour, which he himself mixed with a little water and tried to gulp a morsel uncooked; but his stomach, weakened by so long fasting, almost immediately on swallowing, rejected the food. Next, the usurper employed four assassins to perpetrate the horrid deed with their daggers. Muhammad Ali somehow got wise to this secret design as well, and perceiving his end approaching, sent an affectionate message to his begum and family, and also acquainted the Saiyid of the ultimate resolution of his unrelenting brother.²

The indignant Saiyid went to the darbar where he publicly charged Ghulam Muhammad with a breach of faith and a contempt for the precepts of religion. The hypocrite, in reply, gave the most solemn assurances for the safety of Muhammad Ali, whose life, he added, "was dearer to him than his own." In practice, however, he descended to the meanest and vilest subterfuge, and, so that it might appear an act of suicide, orders were given to the assassins to contrive the murder to that effect. Accordingly, 'entering the chamber of the sleeping prince at midnight, they put an end to his existence by a pistol shot, and several stabs of dagger. When the deed was done, they removed the body to a small distance from where it lay, and after placing the weapon in the breast of the deceased, they departed.'³ Thus ended the life and 24-days reign of Muhammad Ali Khan, the second nawab of Rampur, when he was only 42 years of age, having been born in 1752.⁴

Next morning when news of the decease of the unfortunate prince was conveyed to Ghulam Muhammad, while sitting in the darbar, 'he affected the utmost surprise and astonishment, burst into tears, and lamented, in the most poignant terms, the unhappy rashness of his brother, in committing so desperate an act. To complete the infamy of this diabolical transaction, he directed the remains of his brother to be solemnly interred, and distributed a considerable sum of money in

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 220-221; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 672

² Francklin, *op. cit.*, pp. 221-222

³ *Ibid.*, p. 222

⁴ Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 40

charity, to pray for the repose of the soul of the deceased,¹ who was buried in the *Madrasa muhalla* of the city.

In this manner, polluted with a brother's blood, Ghulam Muhammad ascended the *masnad* of Rampur, and started taking necessary steps to secure his position. As a prelude, letters were dispatched to Asafuddaula, endeavoring to excuse the atrocity of his conduct, and, offering to him, in alleviation of his own guilt, a *nazrana* and *peshkash*, with professions of the highest attachment and respect for the nawab vizir as his sovereign and lord paramount, and requesting a continuation of the jagir in his own person.² In fact, the estate had only been granted for life to Faizullah Khan, and consequently, at his demise, it reverted to Asafuddaula, as lord paramount of Rohilkhand.³

The latter was at first inclined, on receipt of a good bribe, to recognize Ghulam Muhammad's accession. Raja Tikait Rai, minister of Asafuddaula, supported his master in this stand, but they dared not take a decisive step without consulting their allies, the English, who were guarantors to the jagirdar by the treaty of Laldhang. The matter was, therefore, referred to Cherry, the British resident at the court of Lucknow. The latter, however, in consultation with his supreme government at Calcutta, altogether refused to agree, and decided to dispossess and punish the usurper.⁴

Consequently, the Farrukhabad brigade under Sir Robert Abercrombie was marched out to depose Ghulam Muhammad. Advancing by forced marches from Fatehgarh to the Sankha bridge, seven miles north-west of Bareilly, on the high road to Rampur, the British general halted to await the arrival of the Lucknow regiment, which was, however, not destined to share his laurels. Gathering together a rabble of about 25,000 men, Ghulam Muhammad marched on Bareilly to oppose him, reached Mirganj in three days, crossing the Dojra on the fourth, and took up a position at Bhitaura, nearly two miles from the British force. An hour before daylight on October 24, 1794, the British line was under arms on the west bank of the Sankha. Riding forward to reconnoitre, their general found the Rohillas posted on the plain between himself and village Bhitaura, amid patches of jungle which partially concealed their hosts.⁵

On the 25th, the English preserved the same position, with their front to the Rampur road, and the Sankha river covering their rear. At about 2 P.M. the same day, a message from Ghulam Muhammad was

brought with a letter to the British general which he said he would not receive, and desired the messenger to return and acquaint his master that he would hold no communication with him until he retired within the Rampur boundary and totally evacuated the territories of the vizir, the invasion of which was highly improper and added much to the atrocity of his crime. To this no answer was returned, and, on the 26th of October, the Rohillas appeared in a menacing and hostile manner, spreading over the plain in irregular and confused columns.¹ As their front extended beyond his flanks, the general ordered up his reserve force to lengthen the line; and with the rising sun behind them, the British force advanced into action.²

In coming forward to meet it, the Rohillas took advantage of the jungle, and the cavalry under Captain Ramsay were ordered to charge them out of their dewy thickets. Ramsay advanced, but mistaking his instructions or becoming confused, he suddenly wheeled by divisions to the left, riding along the front of the British line and exposing his flank to the enemy. Of this error the Rohillas at once took advantage. Their cavalry, under Najju Khan and Buland Khan, charged, completely routing Ramsay's force, and driving it back to break through the right of the British lines and hamper their guns. The latter kept up as well as they could a fire of grape, which, without staying the tide of flight or attack, did great execution. The British centre, however, stood firm, and some of the flying troopers were also at length rallied. Ramsay without waiting for enquiry, fled the field and the country, and, perhaps, took service under Napoleon.³

Meanwhile, the Rohilla line, formed in wedges rather than columns, was close at hand. As they came on they scattered, and rushing forward with sword, spear, and matchlock, disputed the ground gallantly. They even seized British bayonets with their left hands, while plying the sword with their right. But courage without discipline was of no avail, and they were ultimately beaten into flight.⁴

Ghulam Muhammad had watched the battle from a mound and, on seeing Ramsay's discomfiture, had prematurely ordered his drum to be beaten for a victory. But, the victory which renamed Bhitaura as 'Fatehganj' was a victory for the English; and the baffled fratricide galloped off on his swiftest horse. Abercrombie pursued the fugitives as far as the bank of the Dojra, and then marched to Mirganj. Shambhunath, the governor of Bareilly on behalf of the Avadh court,

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 228-230

² *Ibid.*, pp. 230-231; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 673

³ *Ibid.*; Francklin, *op. cit.*, p. 230

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 231; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 673

¹ Francklin, *op. cit.*, pp. 222-223

² *Ibid.*, p. 223

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 224-226; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 672

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 672-673; Francklin, *op. cit.*, pp. 227-228

sent his retainers to plunder in the wake of the victors. They cut off the heads of Najju Khan and Buland Khan, who had been slain in the battle, and sent them to Asafuddaula who had by this time arrived with his contingent at Tisua. He then joined Abercrombie at Mirganj, and both pursued Ghulam Muhammad to the foot of the hills.¹ "The Rohilla force, from the most authentic accounts," says Francklin, "consisted of 30,000 infantry, and about 4,000 horse; they had nearly 2,000 men killed, and as many wounded."² The British losses were also quite severe, no less than fourteen officers and about 600 men being killed in the action.³

On the 29th of October, the allied army reached and took possession of the city of Rampur where, excepting the widow and family of Muhammad Ali Khan, scarcely a Rohilla was found, all having evacuated the town, the day succeeding the battle.⁴ The British general, who had encamped at Ajitpur, some two miles south of the city,⁵ after placing Rampur under the management of Asafuddaula's men, proceeded in pursuit of Ghulam Muhammad, and reaching the foot of the Kumaon hills fixed his camp at village Puttali on the 5th of November. The same day, a confidential messenger from Ghulam Muhammad arrived there with the proposal that the latter "would deliver himself up to the English, with the provision of personal safety to himself, and an assurance from the British general, that the honour of his family should be preserved inviolate. The English commander readily acquiesced in the proposal, and about one o'clock next day, the Rohilla chief was met at a short distance from the British camp, by the resident at Lucknow, and by him conducted to the general's tent. He was accompanied by his younger brother, a youth of 17 years of age, and two of his sirdar."⁶

Ghulam Muhammad, although he thus surrendered his person, did not lose the hope that bribes, and the all powerful influence of gold, would still secure him possession of the jagir. "The treasures of his late father, amounting to an immense sum, which had been amassed by a series of the most prudent industry and rigid economy, were in his hands, and though regardless of either honour or honesty, he had observation sufficient to hope that his treasures would not only gild his crimes, but mollify his enemies, and prove persuasive advocates in his favour; in this, however, he failed; and although he positively offered the immense sum of a lac of gold mohurs to the resident, another to the general, and a third to the Company, if he could be retained in the Neabot or deputyship of the jaghire, he was given to understand by Mr. Cherry, that he must for ever abandon every hope of that nature, and that neither

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 674
² Francklin, *op. cit.*, pp. 231-232
³ *Ibid.*, p. 232
⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 232
⁵ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 95
⁶ Francklin, *op. cit.*, pp. 232-233

the jaghire, nor even permission to reside within its precincts, would ever be granted him."¹

Several days passed. A general pardon was then offered to his adherent Rohilla chiefs and their followers. The troops had permission to depart to their respective homes, and a jagir of ten lakhs of rupees, excluding the town of Rampur, was offered to Ahmad Ali Khan, the infant son of the murdered nawab. These terms were, however, rejected by the Rohillas, apparently at the instigation of Ghulam Muhammad who, "notwithstanding his professions of obedience, was the sole cause of the obstinate delay of his countrymen, with whom he had kept up a secret correspondence, and urged the chiefs, who were his creatures, not to accept of any terms in which his restoration to the jaghire was not a primary article; and he assured them, that being resolute and unanimous in this point, they would insure success."² In the evening of the 3rd December, they sent a letter to the general, which, after repeating a series of extravagant demands, concluded with the remark: "If, after this representation, our requests be denied, it will be conspicuous throughout the empire of Hindostan, that in the days of Asafuddaula, assisted by the English Company, the Rohilla nation was extirpated."³

Consequently, at 12 o'clock the same night, the English general sent off Ghulam Muhammad under a strong military escort to Thakurdwara, and thence to another place so that by 10 o'clock the next day he was 40 miles distant from his friends.⁴ He was finally banished to Varanasi,⁵ from where he later went on pilgrimage to Mecca, and eventually died in 1828 at Nadaun near Kangra in Punjab.⁶ He had ruled the state for 3 months and 22 days.⁷

On the morning of December 5, 1794, after sending in a final proclamation to the Rohillas, offering pardon on submission, and notifying the intention to bestow a jagir on Ahmad Ali Khan, but that in the event of further resistance they must expect to meet with exemplary punishment, the British army moved down to within a mile of the Rohilla entrenchments. The outposts of both armies exchanged a few shots, but without any mischief to either party. The good effects of the proclamation were soon apparent, better sense prevailed with the Rohillas and a cessation of arms took place, the same day.⁸

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 233-234

² *Ibid.*, p. 235

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 235-236

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 236

⁵ Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 674

⁶ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 95

⁷ Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 40

⁸ Francklin, *op. cit.*, p. 236

On 5th Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1209 Hijri or December 7, 1794, a preliminary engagement between Asafuddaula, the English Company and the Rohillas was signed,¹ which stated:

"When this preliminary engagement shall be executed, hostilities shall cease between the Nawab Vizir and his allies, and the Rohilla army.

"The Nawab Vizir agrees that he has pardoned the family of the nawab Faizullah Khan, deceased, and their adherents, the faults which they have committed.

"The Rohilla army agree that they will give over, in deposit, to the Company, whatever may remain of the treasure of Faizullah Khan, deceased. That Ghulam Muhammad has delivered an account of the treasure which was left by the nawab Faizullah Khan at his death, to the period that he had charge of it. From that treasure the sum of 14,000 gold mohurs has been expended since Ghulam Muhammad left the Rohilla camp, this deducted, the balance is the sum demanded.

"The Nawab Vizir agrees that he will bestow on Ahmad Ali Khan, the grandson of the nawab Faizullah Khan, deceased, *mahals* in jagir at the annual *jama* of ten lacs of rupees, and that the town of Rampur shall be a part of the said jagir; and as Ahmad Ali Khan is a minor, therefore Nasrullah Khan Bahadur, son of Abdullah Khan, deceased, shall be nominated the guardian of Ahmad Ali Khan, and the manager of the said jagir, until Ahmad Ali Khan shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years.

"When the Rohilla army shall have given over the treasure, as is expressed in the third article, the armies of the Nawab Vizir, and of the English Company, shall march from hence, and the Rohilla army shall disperse, and go wherever they think proper. Done at Putta Ghat in the English camp, this 5th Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1209 Hijra, December 7, 1794."²

On the 9th, the treasures of the late Faizullah Khan, amounting to 3,80,000 gold mohurs, were delivered up to the British general; and on the following day, the armies commenced their return march.³

The final treaty was made and signed at Bareilly, on December 13, 1794, and was ratified by the governor-general, Sir John Shore, at Fort William, Calcutta, on March 6, 1795.⁴ Under the terms of this treaty,

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 237; *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, pp. 96, 97, however, gives the date as November 29, 1794

² Francklin, *op. cit.*, p. 237

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 237-238

⁴ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 100

the Nawab Vizir, Asafuddaula, undertook 'not to give any trouble to the family of Faizullah Khan and their adherents, on account of any act committed by them prior to the 5th of Jamadi-ul-Awwal, 1209 Hijra; and declared that he will grant a jagir, in the name of Ahmad Ali Khan, grandson of Faizullah Khan, and having pursuant thereto, delivered into the hands of the said nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, a *sanad* or deed of grant, bearing his seal, and containing on the back thereof the names of the *mahals*, with the *jama* of each, comprising the jagir, and dated the 7th Jamadi-us-Sani, 1209 Hijra, the said Company engaging to guarantee the possession of the said *mahals* to the said nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, according to the conditions expressed in the said *sanad* and free from demands, on account of jagir. It having been agreed in the fourth article of the said engagement that Nasrullah Khan, son of Abdullah Khan, would be the guardian of the said nawab Ahmad Ali Khan and the manager of the jagir, until the said Ahmad Ali Khan would arrive at the age of 21 years, the East India Company agreed to acknowledge this nomination, and to consider the seal of the said Nasrullah Khan, so long as he remained the guardian of the said nawab and the manager of the jagir, as the seal of the said nawab Ahmad Ali Khan; and it having been agreed in the third article of the said engagement that the treasure of the family of the nawab Faizullah Khan, deceased, would be deposited with the said Company, and the said Company having accordingly received the sum of three lakhs and twenty-two thousand gold mohurs in deposit, which sum had been paid to the Nawab Vizir, Asafuddaula, as a *nazrana* from the said nawab Ahmad Ali Khan for the jagir, and in lieu of all right of *zabti* or confiscation of the property of the late nawabs Faizullah Khan and Muhammad Ali Khan, deceased, the Company agreed that there would be no further pecuniary demands among the parties concerned in these engagements, on any account whatever, arising from them; that, when the nawab Ahmad Ali Khan should arrive at the age of 21 years, this engagement of guarantee would remain in full force and no new engagement of guarantee would be necessary; and that if Nasrullah Khan should die, or, on any account, be removed from the office of guardian of the nawab Ahmad Ali Khan and manager of his jagir, the Nawab Vizir would, with the advice of the said Company, select a person from among the Rohillas, and nominate such person to the said office. Further, the said Nasrullah Khan having entered into a *qabuliat* or engagement to the said Nawab Vizir, bearing date the 7th Jamadi-us-Sani, 1209 Hijra, on the part of the said nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, the said Company agreed to guarantee to the Nawab Vizir the performance of the said *qabuliat* by Nasrullah Khan, on the part of the nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, and consider any deviation therefrom a breach of the allegiance and fidelity due from the said nawab Ahmad Ali Khan to the Nawab Vizir. This engagement being signed and sealed by George Frederick Cherry, on the part of the East India Company, and ratified by the signature of Sir John Shore, the governor-general, and the seal of the Company, in two counterparts,

one was delivered to the Nawab Vizir and the other to Nasrullah Khan. In like manner, the *qabuliat*, bearing the seal of Nasrullah Khan was executed in two counterparts, one delivered to the Nawab Vizir and the other to the said Cherry; and the *sanad* bearing the seal of the Nawab Vizir was delivered to the nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, of which a copy was delivered to the said Cherry, attested by the seal of the said Nawab Vizir as a true copy.¹

The reduced state of Rampur now had a circumference of 291 miles, and contained 500 populous villages, with the valuation of its revenues fixed by the treaty at Rs 10,70,000 per annum.² The accumulated treasure of the family, computed at about fifty lakhs of rupees, had already been handed over to the Nawab Vizir who had also annexed the rest of the original jagir to his own dominions.³

Ahmad Ali Khan was only eight years of age when he became the nawab of Rampur. He was simple in habits and from boyhood was fond of shooting, hunting and other manly sports. He was admired by the common people for his generosity and daring. On cession of Rohilkhand by the nawab of Avadh to the British government, in 1801, the family were continued in their possessions, and the state and the rights of the nawab of Rampur were not affected.⁴ The regent, Nasrullah Khan, was also a man of liberal views and good character, and his administration was popular and fairly successful. During the period of his regency, Ahmad Ali Khan never showed any desire to interfere with his arrangements. Nasrullah Khan, however, died in 1225 Hijri (1810 A.D.), and was buried near the Khas Bagh House (Baradari), outside the Nawab gate of the city.⁵ Ahmad Ali Khan had attained majority and assumed the reins of his government about two years earlier, but he paid little attention to the administration of his territory, and the management of affairs was left almost entirely in the hands of the *karindas* (agents) whose tyranny and oppression, it is said, knew no bounds.⁶ Still it did not detract from his popularity. Many men and women, high and low, wrote to the nawab asking favours, or sending to him diverse presents, which were generally granted or accepted.⁷ When, in 1836, his son died, he received numerous messages of condolence.⁸ The nawab maintained many hounds and a herd of trained elephants

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 97-100

² Francklin, *op. cit.*, pp. 238, 240

³ Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 40-41

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 100

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 41

⁷ *cf. State Archives, Allahabad, Group M.R. 2, Series I—Dar-ul-Insha (Fort) Rampur, Basta Nos. I-VII*

⁸ *Ibid.*, Basta No. III

for hunting and tiger shooting, which he often loaned to other princes and European officers.¹ His agents, Jwalanath at Delhi and Gulab Rai at Lucknow, kept him regularly apprised of the happenings at the two courts.² Ahmad Ali Khan died, after a reign of about 44 years, on the 5th of Jumadi-ul-Awwal, the anniversary of his accession, in 1256 Hijri (1840 A.D.), and was buried in the village of Nankar, about two miles from the city, his tomb being visited for long by religious mendicants and dancing girls on Thursdays.³

Ahmad Ali Khan had left behind him no direct male heirs, but only a daughter, Shamsa Tajdar Begum. Her right to succession was discussed, but as she was said to have been illegitimate, her claim to the throne was rejected in favour of the next male claimant, Muhammad Saiyid Khan, the eldest son of the late Ghulam Muhammad. He had served the British government as deputy collector of Budaun, then an important office for an Indian to hold, and his name was proposed by Robinson, the commissioner of Rohilkhand. Lord William Bentinck, the governor-general, confirmed the nomination, and he was put in possession of the state after having given an engagement that he would govern it rightly and provide for the inferior or subordinate Rohilla chiefs.⁴ Some disturbances took place previous to the final arrangement of the succession, in which the minister of the deceased nawab and some of his dependants and followers were murdered; their families were provided for by the new ruler.⁵ On his accession, he received numerous letters of congratulations.⁶ Immediately, he set about effecting reforms in the state, established courts of justice, and organised a regular army.⁷ His agents, Jwalanath and Mitra Das at the court of Delhi, and Gulab Rai assisted by Bilas Rai at the court of Lucknow sent to him news of those places regularly, and he ordered the *kotwal* of Rampur to submit his report daily.⁸ Some of the important officers the nawab appointed at this time were Kishan Lal the *mukhtarkar*, Sail Chand and Champat Rai *tabisildars*, Majlis Rai the *vakil*, and Ghamandi Lal the chief banker and jeweller. There was also a jailor in charge of the state jail, and a *darogha* of the Gau-khana (cowhouse).⁹ In 1841, he also imposed a tax on grain, and orders were issued to all the *daroghas* to realise it.¹⁰ This nawab, moreover, inaugurated a series of important fiscal reforms. Prior to his time, the system in force in the

¹ *Ibid.*, Basta Nos. II, VI (S.N. 41 and 57)

² *Ibid.*, Basta Nos. III (S.N. 64), IV (S.N. 2), VI (S.N. 38), VII (S.N. 60)

³ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, pp. 100-101; Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 41

⁴ *Ibid.*; *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 101; Thornton, E.: *A Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the East India Company and the Native States on the Continent of India*, (London, 1854), Vol. I, p. 291

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *State Archives, op. cit.*, Basta No. VIII

⁷ Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 41

⁸ *State Archives, op. cit.*, Basta Nos. VIII, IX, X

⁹ *Ibid.*, Basta Nos. VIII, X

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Basta No. X (S.N. 179)

state for the collection of revenue was the same as prevailed in other districts of Rohilkhand under Avadh rule, before they were ceded to the British in 1801. Briefly speaking, it was one of farming the revenues, and the agents through whom revenue was collected were called *mustajirs*. The whole state had been held under direct management (*kham tahsil*), with the result that the ryots had been rack-rented, while the state treasury received less than half the amount. There were twenty or more tahsildars, who received a nominal salary of about Rs 20 per mensem, which they supplemented at the expense of the state and the people by the unlimited facilities they enjoyed for acquiring clandestine profits. These tahsils or *amilats*, as they were then called, were now reconstituted and modelled on the lines of those of British India. The nawab reduced their number to six, supplied them with a competent and efficient staff, and enacted just and equitable rules and regulations suitable to the circumstances of the state. With some exceptions, he discontinued collection of revenue in kind, and introduced the system of cash payments. Various necessary curbs and restrictions were also placed on the *mustajirs* (farmers of revenue). These reforms resulted in great improvement in the state revenue and untold relief to the cultivators.¹ The state territory at this time had an area of 720 square miles (about 1,870 sq. km.), the population was computed at over 3,20,000 persons, and the nawab maintained a military force of 500 cavalry and 1,447 infantry.² A good scholar, administrator and soldier, Muhammad Saiyid Khan had been born on the 20th of Rajab, 1200 Hijri (1785 A.D.), and died at the ripe age of 71, after a creditable reign of 15 years, on 13th Rajab, 1271 Hijri, corresponding to 1st April, 1855, and was buried in the building used as an Imambara, near the palace in the Fort at Rampur.³ Under the influence, probably, of his contemporary kings of Avadh, Amjad Ali Shah and Wajid Ali Shah, he appears to have become a Shia. He left behind him five sons, Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan, Kazim Ali Khan, Kalb Hasan Khan, Mubarak Ali Khan and Safdar Ali Khan, and, during his lifetime, had asked the British government and obtained their permission to nominate the eldest son, Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan, as his successor.⁴

Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan was forty years old when he ascended the *masnad* of Rampur. He inherited the administrative capacity of his father and is said to have excelled even the latter as a statesman. An engagement, similar to the one taken from his predecessor, was taken from him, and he justified the trust reposed in him by proving himself

¹ Fisher, *op. cit.*, pp. 29-31, 41; *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, pp. 62-64, 101

² Thornton, *op. cit.*, pp. 289, 290

³ Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 41; *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 101

⁴ *Ibid.*

a faithful friend to the British government during the troublous times of the struggle for freedom which broke out just two years after his accession.¹

Wilson, then district and sessions judge at Moradabad and later commissioner on special duty for tracing and punishing mutineers and rebels, wrote, "He (Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan) too has a younger brother, Kazim Ali Khan, and it struck me as being highly probable that the scenes of 1794 might be enacted over again. Then there was Ahmad Ali Khan's daughter by the sweepstress, and her husband, for Muhammad Saiyid Khan had caused her to be married to his nephew, Mehndi Ali Khan, who is consequently first cousin to Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan. This youth had frequently claimed the jagir in virtue of his wife being the daughter of Ahmad Ali Khan, and he was at the time of the outbreak in London with the party from Avadh, having gone to England, ostensibly with a view to induce the home government to interfere in his case. Accordingly at 8 O'clock A.M. of the 14th (May), I rode over to Rampur, and had separate interviews with the nawab and his brother Kazim Ali Khan. Both appeared loyal and true, and, as far as they were personally concerned, I was under no apprehension."² On May 15, 1857, the 300 irregular cavalry kept up by the nawab of Rampur were ordered to clear the road between Bulandshahr and Meerut,³ which order was implemented on the 19th.⁴ The same day, a number of European ladies and the joint magistrate of Moradabad took refuge at the nawab's Moradabad residence.⁵ One Maulvi Munna of Moradabad had written to Aboo Khan at Rampur to bring over the Rampur mob to Moradabad, raise the green flag, and plunder the town, but the British, being forewarned, intercepted and dispersed that mob, taking a number of them as prisoners, on the 21st. The nawab had, however, tried his best to persuade the leaders of that plan not to carry their design into execution.⁶ The Rampur irregular cavalry who had disgraced themselves, and their master the nawab, in the eyes of the British, by their mutinous conduct at Bulandshahr, were recalled and were encamping outside Moradabad, but dispersed before an attempt to disarm them could be made.⁷ On the 2nd June, Wilson was called up from his bed at 2 A.M., by a confidential servant of the nawab, telling him that he had been sent by his master to apprise Wilson of the outbreak at Bareilly and the death of several European officers there, and to beg him to quit Rohilkhand. The man told Wilson, "The nawab desired me to say, that he had fulfilled all the conditions which our

¹ *Ibid.*; Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 41

² Wilson, J.C.: *Narrative of Events, attending the Outbreak of Disturbances and the Restoration of Authority in the District of Moradabad, in 1857-58*, (Calcutta, 1858), p. 8

³ *Ibid.*, p. 8

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 4

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 5

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 9

long-standing friendship demanded, and that having warned you in time, whatever fate befall you, he would be free from blame."¹

By the 3rd of June, however, the British were forced to abandon Moradabad and they fled to Naini Tal.² And, on the 4th June, the nawab of Rampur sent Abdul Ali Khan, his uncle, to take charge of Moradabad, he himself arriving two days later when he held a *darbar*, received a royal salute from the freedom fighters, distributed cash among them, giving also shawls to their officers, and appointed Majju Khan *nazim* of Moradabad, and left for Rampur. But Majju Khan had no peace, and there were disturbances.³ The nawab had been invited by the British to take possession of the district of Moradabad on their departure from that place, and, therefore, he sent his agent, Abdul Ali Khan, again to Moradabad with 2,000 men and 4 guns. The latter arriving there on the 24th June, established the nawab's authority in that district, in concert with Majju Khan, and ordered the observance of Muslim law in the dispensation of justice.⁴ The nawab thus retained possession of that district from 24th June, 1857, till the return of the British in April, 1858.⁵ The nawab also rescued the families of the murdered and other Europeans, who had been kept as prisoners by Majju Khan, and sent them in safety to Rampur.⁶ About a month later it appears that the Rampur people insulted and oppressed the residents of Moradabad town. A quarrel arose between a Pathan of Moradabad and one of the Rampur men about a pumpkin, on 29th July. The next day the whole population of Moradabad rose and fell upon the Rampur people, about 40 of the latter being said to have been killed in the affray. At last, through the intercession of Dhaukal Singh, the leader of the Katgarh men, peace was restored, and this insurrection, called from its origin the Kaddu-gardi (*kaddu* meaning pumpkin), came to an end.⁷ The nawab also sent forces to relieve the outlying towns like Sambhal, where lawlessness prevailed as it did elsewhere, though the relieving troops are also said to have enriched themselves, particularly by extorting money from Ramji Mal, a banker of Sambhal.⁸ In Moradabad itself, Majju Khan, collected a large body of men with the intention of sending them to Delhi to help the emperor Bahadur Shah, but the nawab succeeded by granting to him a jagir in compensation in dissuading him from doing so.⁹

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 10

² *Ibid.*, pp. 10-15; Rizvi, S.A.A. (Ed.): *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. V, pp. 234-239

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 328-330; Fisher, *op. cit.*, Vol. IX, Part II, pp. 150-160

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 153-154, 160-162

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 154

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 162

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Rizvi, *op. cit.*, p. 998

Meanwhile, the loyalist faction to the tottering Mughal regime had also found a footing in Rampur. The letter sent by nawab Begum to the Mughal emperor at Delhi in 1856 amply testifies to this claim.¹ The former was a daughter of Ahmad Ali Khan, and cousin of nawab Yusuf Ali Khan. She informed the emperor, that she had collected a faithful body of some 2,000 supporters in the cause of the great rebellion against the British, but, that her attempts were thwarted by the nawab and her property confiscated. This was followed by an appeal to set her free from the clutches of her captor.

Although the nominal authority rested with the nawab, who professed to hold the district of Moradabad on behalf of the British, his rule does not seem to have been generally recognized there. With the fall of Delhi, on September 20, however, the nawab was fully assured of the ultimate success of the British, and he did his best to induce the people to return their allegiance. In November, he sent the families of the Christian clerks under a strong escort to Meerut.² On April 21, 1858, Firoz Shah, a prince of the royal house of Delhi, arrived at Moradabad with a force lent to him by Khan Bahadur Khan of Bareilly. He appears to have overpowered the Rampur troops, and for a few days at least to have been master of the city. But, four days later the English army followed, and the insurgents left the city with all their booty and guns.³ The next day, Majju Khan was captured and shot.⁴ On 8th April, the British Commissioner of Rohilkhand arrived at Moradabad with the nawab, and on the following day the city was illuminated in celebration of the restoration of British authority. Their army then marched for Bareilly, on May 2, and they again made over the charge of the Moradabad district to the nawab.⁵ On June 16, 1858, the British rule was at last completely restored in that district and the nawab was relieved of his charge.⁶

Thus, during these troublous years of 1857-58, when the British authorities had been deprived of all means for maintaining communications and receiving assistance, and had found themselves placed in a very precarious and critical situation, they derived incalculable benefit from the support freely extended to them by the nawab of Rampur. Not only did he manage his own territory successfully, but he provided security and supplied the European officers of the region with an abundant quantity of provisions, and also with gold and silver to the extent they required. He, in addition, kept a vigilant watch over the movements of secret agents of the insurgents who visited the state, and it required no little tact to thwart their mission and defeat their intrigues

¹ Rampur Records—M.R. 2, Basta No. 1, File No. 9

² Fisher, *op. cit.*, r. 164

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 164-165

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 165; Rizvi, *op. cit.*, pp. 441-442

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 442, 481-482; Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 166

⁶ *Ibid.*

Little wonder, that the nawab's services to their cause were warmly appreciated by several eminent British officers like Alexander, the commissioner of Rohilkhand,⁵ Saunders, the commissioner of Delhi,⁶ and General Sir William Richards,⁷ who expressed their hearty gratitude to the nawab. The government of India itself thus acknowledged the nawab's services; "The government is also under special obligations to His Highness for the protection of Christian life for the intelligence

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It was at first intended to make him a grant of the pargana of Kashipur (Naini Tal district), but villages on the Moradabad and Bareilly frontiers were substituted. An error occurred in the assignment of a portion of this land, owing to the similarity in name of some villages situated respectively within British and Rampur limits; it was subsequently resolved by an agreement dated March 22, 1864. It was also

41-42

stipulated that the nawab was bound to respect the rights of the zamindars in this newly acquired territory (*ilaga-jadid*),¹ which was computed to yield an annual revenue of Rs 1,28,527-4-0.²

A man of firm disposition, vigour and administrative capability, the nawab Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan also possessed considerable literary attainments. He was a lover of art and patron of poets, himself a poet of no mean order, writing both in Persian and Urdu. In Urdu, he wrote under the poetic appellation of 'Nazim', and has left a *divan*. At first he consulted the famous poet Momin, then became pupil of Ghalib, and, later, showed his compositions to Asir. He was surrounded by the satellites of 'Zafar' (Bahadur Shah of Delhi) and 'Akhtar' (Wajid Ali Shah of Lucknow), who, after the downfall of their patrons and the two capitals, flocked to his court. Amongst the literate most celebrated at his court were Maulana Fazal Haq Khairabadi, Mirza 'Ghalib', Mir Hussain 'Taskin', Muzaffar Ali 'Asir', 'Jalal', and 'Amir Minai'. By gathering these poets of the Delhi and Lucknow schools in his court, the nawab ushered in that period of Urdu poetry which marked the beginnings of the union of those schools that culminated in his successor's reign.³

This nawab had a very strenuous reign of a little more than ten years, which severely told upon his health, and he was obliged, in its later part, to entrust much of the administration to his brother, Kazim Ali Khan. Born on the 5th of Rabi-ul-Akhir, 1231 Hijri (1816 A.D.), Sir Muhammad Yusuf Ali Khan passed away, at the age of fifty, on 24th Zikad, 1281 Hijri (21st April, 1865 A.D.), and was buried in the Inambara in the Fort. He appears to have been a Shia like his father. The three sons he left behind were Muhammad Kalb-e-Ali Khan, S. Haidar Ali Khan and S. Mahmud Ali Khan.⁴

Muhammad Kalb-e-Ali Khan, the eldest son of the late nawab, was 31 years of age when he ascended the throne of Rampur, and entered into an agreement, with the British government, similar to that taken from his two predecessors. In his youth he had distinguished himself by his services during 1857-58, and after his accession, he also proved a good administrator and, by his ability in revenue administration greatly increased his financial resources. He was a Persian and Arabic scholar; some of his original poems were sent to Teheran and were much praised by the poets of that place.⁵ He wrote both in Persian and Urdu, prose and verse, under the nom-de-plume 'Nawwab', and left one *divan* of Persian verses and four of Urdu, besides several

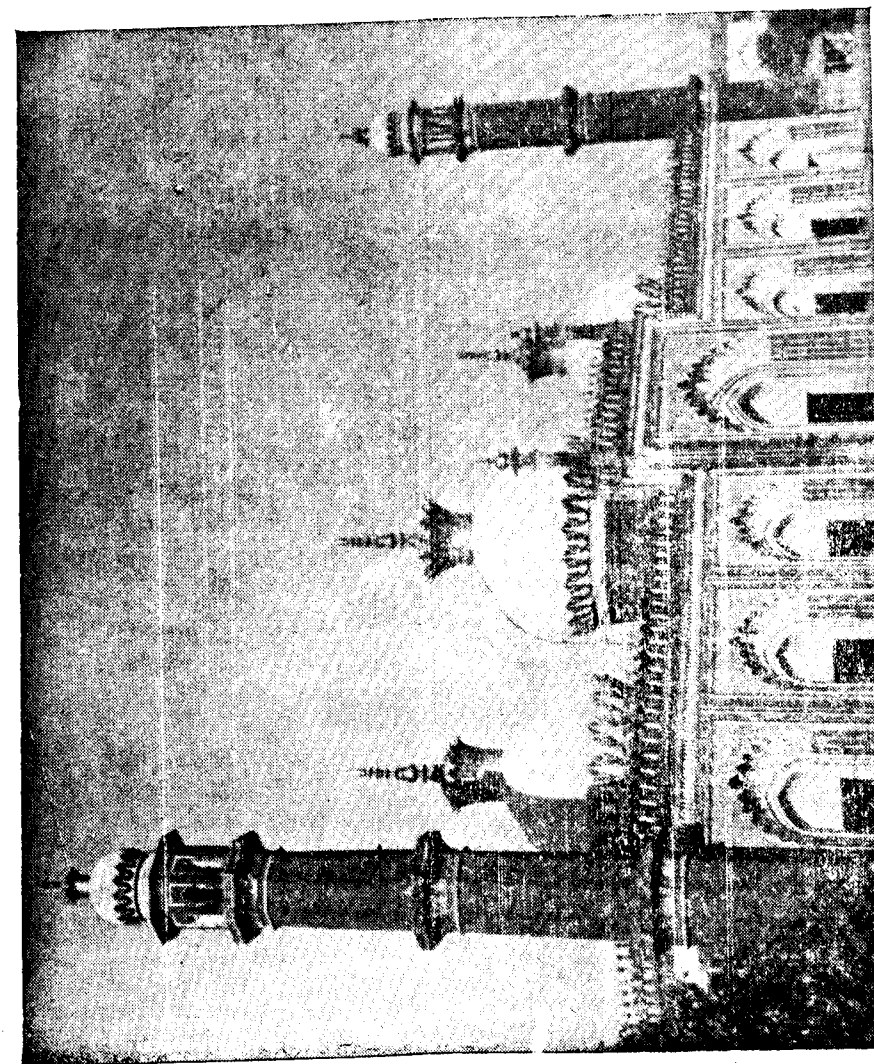
¹ *Ibid.*

² *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 110

³ *Ibid.*, p. 52; Saksensa, Ram Babu: *A History of Urdu Literature*, (2nd ed., Allahabad, 1940), p. 177

⁴ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, pp. 102, 111; Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 42

⁵ *Ibid.*



Juma Masjid, Rampur

other works. He was a very generous patron of art and learning, and his reign was a halcyon period for court singers. He lived in a poetic atmosphere, surrounded by leading poets of the age, such as Asir, Amir, Daghi, Jalal, Taslim, Bahar, Munir, Qalaq, Uruj, Haya, Jan Saheb, Agha Hiju, Uns, Shaghil, Shadan, Ghani, Zaya, Mansur, Khwaja Bashir and Raza. Favourite poets were lodged in the Musahib Manzilat Rampur. His court attracted men of eminence in other spheres as well, and became a veritable centre of illustrious poets and musicians, eminent prose writers, renowned calligraphists, famous physicians, noted chiefs, accomplished *chobdars* and skilled *rakabdars*. The more famous of his scholars were Abdul Haq Khairabadi, Abdul Ali Muhandis (a mathematician), Syed Hasan Shah Muhaddas (jurisconsult), Mufti Saadullah and Maulana Irshad Husein, and the hakims (physicians) Mohammad Ibrahim, Ali Husain, Abdul Ali and Husain Raza. Being a wise and tactful man, the nawab fixed the salaries or pensions of these scholars and poets, except in the case of one or two, at not exceeding Rs 100 per mensem, and they held offices suitable to their attainments and age, thus making themselves useful to the state and not an encumbrance.¹ Every Friday literary meetings were held in the palace, where all the distinguished scholars were wont to assemble for the purpose of discussing literary and religious subjects. The nawab himself presided at the deliberations and encouraged discussions, and, being very fond of tracing words to their origins and interested in philology, he abjured many obsolete words and constructions and scrupulously avoided the use of incorrect expressions, thus greatly helping the development of the language and penmanship.²

The nawab was appointed as a member of Lord Lawrence's Council, but had to leave Calcutta owing to bad health.³ In 1872, he went on pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, with about 500 followers,⁴ leaving the reins of government in the hands of Usman Khan, the prime minister. The latter was assassinated at a religious gathering in the Jama Masjid which the nawab, Kalb-e-Ali Khan had rebuilt at a cost of three lakhs of rupees. Unlike his father, he was a Sunni.⁵

In 1875, knighthood was conferred on him and he was made Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India by the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) at Agra, and in the imperial assemblage at Delhi, in 1877, he received a standard and an addition for life of two guns to his salute, now becoming 15, the salute of chiefship then being only of 13 guns. In 1878, he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire. He had five sons, three of whom died in his life-time. Since

¹ Saksena, *op. cit.*, pp. 177-178

² *Ibid.*, pp. 178-179; *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 111

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 112; Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 42

⁵ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 112

1875, he himself had been keeping very bad health and had become almost an invalid. In 1880, Mushtaq Ali Khan, his eldest surviving son, was recognised by the government as heir-apparent. In spite of his being an invalid and very ill, the nawab continued to administer personally the most important affairs of the state. In 1878, when Ali Asghar Khan, the commander-in-chief, died, Azim-ud-din Khan, who was related through his mother to the ruling house, was appointed in his place. The nawab Muhammad Kalb-e-Ali Khan died on 23rd March, 1887, at the age of 53, after a reign of about 23 years, and was buried in a corner of the mausoleum of Hafiz Jamal-ullah.¹

Born in 1856, Mushtaq Ali Khan ascended the *masnad* of Rampur at the age of 31, in 1887. In the previous year, he had suffered from a severe attack of paralysis, but under skilful treatment had partially recovered. Nevertheless, he remained in poor health and appointed Azim-ud-din Khan as his prime minister (*Madar-ul-Muham*). This delegation of power caused resentment among several members of the royal family, who lodged complaints with the lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces (U. P.). The latter, thereupon, induced the nawab to set-up an executive council, with the nawab himself as its president, General Azim-ud-din Khan as vice-president, Saiyid Ali Husain as financial and revenue member and Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan as judicial member. The last-named resigned shortly afterwards and was replaced by Nawab Yar Jang, who had served in the state of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan took considerable interest in the work of the council, though greatly hampered by constant ill health. The council introduced significant reforms, augmenting considerably the state revenues. A large sum of money lying idle in the reserve treasury was also invested in government securities, bringing in about six lakhs of rupees annually. The army was reorganised, and the two imperial service squadrons were reconstituted. The state was fortunate in securing the services of W.C. Wright as chief engineer. He was an able architect and was almost solely responsible for the entire canal system of the state and the greatly improved means of communication. Credit for administrative reforms was in no small measure due to Azim-ud-din Khan. Towards the end of January, 1889, the nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan had another attack of paralysis, from which he never recovered, and passed away at 2 p.m. on 25th February of the same year, leaving behind two sons, Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan and Shihbzada Nasir Ali Khan alias Manjhu Sahib.²

Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan, the ninth nawab of Rampur, was only 14 years of age, having been born on 31st August, 1875, when he was

seated on the throne on 27th February, 1889.³ For purposes of administration, during the minority of the new nawab, a council of regency was created, with Safdar Ali Khan (half-brother of the late Yusuf Ali Khan) as its president, Azim-ud-din Khan as vice-president, Nawab Yar Jang as judicial member and Saiyid Ali Husain as revenue member. Certain members of the royal family were again dissatisfied, but were subsequently appeased. On 18th April, 1891, General Azim-ud-din Khan was murdered near the Karwan Sarai at Rampur, while returning from a party, and four persons accused of the crime were sentenced to death in June, 1892. Consequent upon the death of Azim-ud-din Khan, the council of regency had been reconstituted, with Major H.A. Vincent as president, Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan (brother of late Azim-ud-din Khan) as secretary and Saiyid Ali Husain and Nawab Yar Jang as revenue and judicial members, respectively, as before. In November, 1892, Nawab Yar Jang resigned and was replaced by Wahid-ud-din. In March, 1893, the young nawab, in order to complete his education, set out on a world tour, during which he was presented to Queen Victoria in England and met several crowned heads of Europe.⁴

On the 4th April, 1894, the nawab was formally installed as ruler of the state by the lieutenant-governor, who received a *nazar* of a thousand sovereigns from the nawab, and the council of regency was dissolved.⁵ Instead, a council of administration was set up, with the nawab himself as its president, Hamid-uz-Zafar Khan as vice-president, Abdul Majid Khan as secretary, Saiyid Ali Husain as revenue member, Saiyid Zain-ul-Abdin as judicial member, and Abdus-Samad Khan as private secretary to the nawab, a few months later Col. Ross also being appointed as military advisor to the nawab. The same year, the nawab of Rampur was married to the daughter of Ismail Khan, the nawab of Jaora. Both the installation and the wedding festivities were celebrated with great splendour.⁶

In April 1895, at the death of Saiyid Ali Husain, Muhammad Ali Khan, nawab of Jahangirabad, was appointed in his place. The same year the nawab paid a visit to Agra to meet Lord Elgin, the viceroy. On 1st June, 1896, the nawab was invested with full powers, the council was dissolved, and the post of minister created. In 1899, a revised agreement, ceding full and exclusive power and jurisdiction over the portion of the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad railway line lying within the state, was signed, replacing the agreement of 1864. In 1903, the nawab was invited to the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, and was presented with a gold coronation medal, his minister, Shaikh Abdul Ghafur and two other dignitaries being awarded silver medals.⁷

¹ *Ibid.*; *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, p. 113

² *Ibid.*, p. 114

³ *Ibid.*; Hashmi, *op. cit.*, p. 84

⁴ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, pp. 114-115

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 115-116

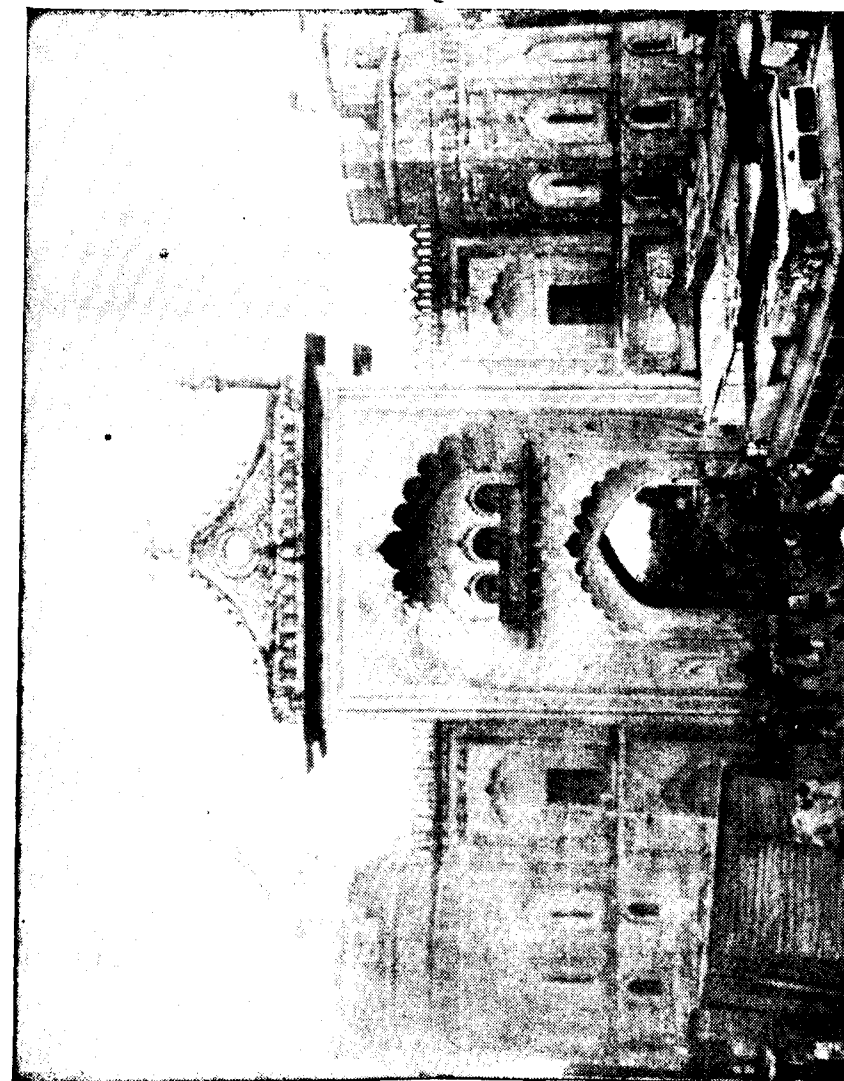
¹ *Ibid.*, Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 42

² *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, pp. 112-113; Hashmi, N.H. (Ed.): *Ek Nadir-e-Nanisha (Yadgar-i-Mazhari)*, (Lucknow, 1954), p. 81

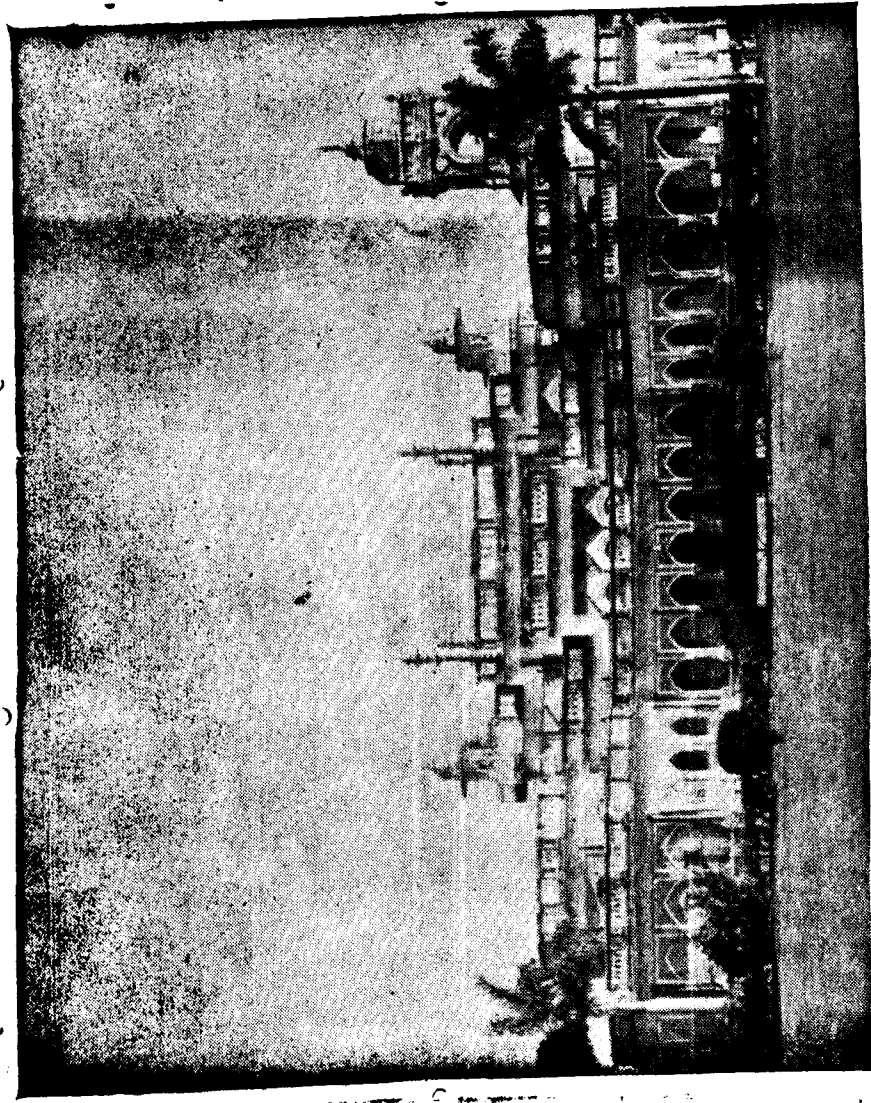
In April, 1905, Lord Curzon, the viceroy, paid a two-day visit to Rampur, and expressed his satisfaction with all that he saw there. In December the same year, the nawab was invited to Lucknow to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, and he donated a sum of Rs 50,000 towards the medical college that was being founded to commemorate the royal visit. In January, 1907, the nawab was invited to meet the Amir of Afghanistan at Agra, and on the 1st January, 1908, he was made Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire by the King-Emperor Edward VII, the investiture ceremony being performed at Calcutta by the then viceroy on 29th January. In April of the same year, Lord Kitchener, the British commander-in-chief in India, visited Rampur inspected the Imperial Service Lancers and other troops and was impressed with their general bearing and discipline. In June, 1909, the nawab was appointed an honorary lieutenant-colonel in the Indian army, being later in 1910 raised to the rank of a colonel. In 1909 also, the government was pleased to recognise old titles, namely Alijah, Mukhlis-ud-daula, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umra and Mustaid Jang, which had been held by his early ancestors. In November, 1910, Lord Minto, the viceroy, paid a visit to Rampur, reviewed the administration of the nawab and expressed great satisfaction for all that the ruler of Rampur had done for the welfare of his state and people.¹ The same year, the nawab was appointed A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor, a G.C.V.O. in 1911, a G.C.S.I. in 1921 when he was also given the rank of a major-general in the Indian army, and a permanent salute of 15 guns. In the First World War (1914-18) he had loyally helped the British.

This nawab was a great social figure of the day and possessed amiable habits and manners. He was also a great builder, and adorned his state and capital with several magnificent buildings, like the Hamid Manzil, Hamid Gate, Wright Gate, Rang Mahal, the renovated Machchhi Bhavan, the grand boundary wall of the Fort, the Imambara in the Fort, decorations and additions in the Jama Masjid, and above all the castle at Shahabad with an imposing lake and a huge orchard encircling it. The buildings constructed during his time have a stamp of originality and grandeur. The chief architect was Wright who had entered the state service during the time of the nawab's father; Wright's statue also stands in the Fort. The nawab Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan was also a patron of art and music and a zealous Shia. He died on 20th, June, 1930, after a reign of a little more than 40 years. During the last ten years of his reign, the districts of British India had been convulsed by Mahatma Gandhi's non-co-operation movement, the Khilafat movement and other political agitations, and even though Maulana Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, the leaders of the Khilafat movement, were associated with Rampur, the state remained loyal to the British government.

¹ *Gazetteer of the Rampur State*, pp. 116-118



Hamid Gate, Rampur



Rang Mahal, Rampur

Muhammad Raza Ali Khan succeeded his father as ruler of the state. He is said to have taken great pains in stream-lining the state's administration, creating almost all the departments which functioned in British administered provinces, and placing them in the charge of experienced officers. Education and industry were given top priority. Several educational institutions, both for boys and girls, were established. Soon after his accession in December, 1931, Nawab Raza Ali Khan made a declaration of fundamental rights for the people of Rampur state, containing, among other things, a guarantee of the rights of property and liberty, individual and collective responsibility of the people, freedom of speech, and, freedom of the press. Freedom of conscience and religion was to be ensured to all, subject to their not interfering with public morality or tranquility of the state. No one was to be debarred from positions of benefit or honour on grounds of religion, caste and community.

Other facilities provided under this promulgation were public use of all places and roads in the Rampur state. Steps for establishment of local self-government institutions e.g., municipal boards, town areas and panchayats were proposed to be taken in addition to measures for educational, industrial and natural progress. Measures were proposed for adult franchise in rural and town areas, and, Rampur city on basis of direct election. Further, a joint electorate for the state, and parity of representation between major communities was also mentioned. The Legislative Assembly of the state was to have 54 members, of whom 31 would be elected, and 23 nominated. The new house after elections, was to frame a fresh constitution for Rampur state and submit it to the ruler. Important provisions to be included in the constitution were, an independent judiciary; independent audit; and, a public service commission. The new house was to elect its own president and deputy president, the cabinet consisting of a chief minister and not more than 5 ministers. Of the latter, at least four would be appointed from among members of the legislature, enjoying the confidence of the house. The new constitution also provided safeguards to cope with an emergency for the safety and tranquility of the state. Constituencies were proposed to be divided into special and general constituencies, the special constituencies comprising labour, factories, learned profession, trade and commerce and, *jagirdars*, *muafidars*, *malguzars*, and *thanedars*. General constituencies included the city of Rampur, rural-villages and town areas, and Scheduled Castes. Of a total of 31 members, 23 were to be nominated by the ruler.

This legislature was to continue till a new constitution was drawn up by the assembly; as the constituent assembly of Rampur state. The declaration ended with the following note, expressing the will of the nawab to enable the state of Rampur to join the large federation within the Indian Union on an equal footing with other units. "It is my fervent

prayer that I may live to see the day when, as a member of the Indian Union, Rampur state may be second to none in constitutional, social and material advance.”¹ In 1934, the Sualat Public Library was founded, which has about 45,150 Urdu books and a valuable collection of Persian and Arabic manuscripts. Several scholars have been associated with this library. Realising that the prosperity of the state, in years to come, lay in its industrialisation, several important industries were established in the state at the instance of this nawab, some of which also bear his name. But, the rule of the nawab Muhammad Raza Ali Khan was affected by the achievement of independence by the country on 15th August, 1947, and subsequent merger of the state with Uttar Pradesh. In the wake of the declaration of Independence there were some disturbances in Rampur, in which many old records perished. The nawab, however, was among the first of the Indian princes who promptly agreed to the merger.

On May 15, 1949, the merger agreement was signed, and on July 1, the administration of the state of Rampur was transferred to the Central Government, which, however, finally decided to merge the state of Rampur with the State of Uttar Pradesh, with effect from December 1, 1949. At that time, its area was 894 sq. miles and it yielded an annual revenue of about a crore of rupees. With the merger, the Rampur territory was reconstituted into a regular district of Uttar Pradesh, on December 1, 1949.

The ex-nawab was given a privy purse and certain other rights and privileges. He died in 1966.

He was succeeded by his son, Murtuza Ali Khan, with all the privileges and privy purse of Rs 6.6 lacs, allowed to his father. But by the Constitution amendment of 1971 Articles 291 and 362 were deleted and he was deprived of these privileges. Thus the last vestige of the old order came to an end.

¹ *Rampur State Gazetteer*, Vol. 61, No. 42—*Firman*, dated July 8, 1948

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

GROWTH OF POPULATION

The earliest known estimate of the population of the area now approximately represented by the Rampur district is probably that given in Thornton's gazetteer (1854), which fixed the number of its inhabitants as 3,20,000. According to some very rough earlier estimates the figure is said to have varied from 2,20,000 to 3,00,000, but no information as to when and how such estimates were arrived at is available. About 1864-65, the population of this area was computed at upwards of 3,90,000 persons, and at the regular census of 1872, taken in Rampur territory concurrently with that in the surrounding British districts, the population was returned as 5,07,004 souls, with an average density of about 560 per square mile. In 1881, the population of the area increased to 5,41,914, and in 1891 to 5,51,249 persons. At the regular census, taken on the night of the first of March, 1901, the population of the then Rampur territory, (according to the old gazetteer) however, stood at 5,39,212 persons, giving a density of 598.9 per square mile, and showing a substantial decrease of 12,087 persons as compared with that recorded during the preceding decade. This loss in population is ascribed to excessive mortality from fever during that period, the epidemic of 1894, and a major decrease in cultivation in the northern portions of the Rampur territory adjoining the Naini Tal terai.

The decennial growth of population in the area now covered by the Rampur district, during the period 1901-1971, as per census records is as follows :—

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	5,46,151	...	...	2,87,944	2,58,207
1911	5,44,695	- 1,456	- 0.27	2,90,807	2,54,888
1921	4,66,059	- 78,636	- 14.44	2,49,805	2,16,254
1931	4,78,848	+ 12,284	+ 2.64	2,57,605	2,20,518
1941	4,91,794	+ 13,451	+ 2.81	2,66,489	2,25,305
1951	5,60,017	+ 68,223	+ 13.87	3,00,680	2,59,337
1961	7,01,537	+ 1,41,520	+ 25.27	3,74,945	3,26,592
1971	9,01,209	+ 1,99,672	+ 28.46	4,90,861	4,10,348

Thus, during the first two decades of the present century the district suffered from a successive decrease in its population, which during the first decade, was nominal (only 0.27 per cent), but in the next it was as much as 14.44 per cent, apparently because of the heavy toll of life taken by abnormal floods in 1910, the plague of 1910-11, and influenza epidemic of 1918-19. Since 1921, the decline was arrested, but the increase, which was only 2.64 per cent in 1921-31 and 2.81 per cent in 1931-41, was nominal and well below the provincial averages, which were 6.66 per cent and 13.57 per cent, respectively, for the two periods. It appears that during 1921-41 the district lost heavily on account of migration to neighbouring districts, especially Moradabad and Bareilly. Moreover, tahsils Bilaspur and Suar could never really recover from the effects of the influenza epidemic, and the remnants of population, weakened as they were from the influenza, were unable to withstand malaria. In 1941-51, however, the district population registered an increase of 18.87 per cent, when the State average was only 11.82 per cent. Even in this decade the population of tahsils Bilaspur and Suar decreased by about 5 per cent, but that of tahsil Huzur (Rampur) showed an increase of 26.7 per cent, chiefly due to rapid development of the city of Rampur. Again, during the decade 1951-61, the district population rose by 1,41,520 persons, or 25.27 per cent, which is considerably higher than the State average of 16.66 per cent. The tahsilwise percentages of increase were : 99.00 in Bilaspur, 44.54 in Suar, 19.15 in Milak, 17.98 in Shahabad and 10.96 in Rampur. This unprecedented growth in the district population may be attributed to decline in death-rate, accompanied by steady improvement in medical and health services available to the people since Independence, and the transfer of 22 villages from districts Bareilly, Naini Tal and Moradabad to this district.

The population totals, computed on the basis of the census of 1971, give the district population as 9,01,209 persons, of whom 4,90,861 are males and 4,10,348 females, the rate of growth for the decade 1961-71 being 28.46 per cent, which is the highest among all the districts of Uttar Pradesh, except Naini Tal, and well above the State average of 19.73 per cent. Both in 1961 and 1971, the district occupied the 44th position among the districts of the State in point of population.

In 1971, the density of population in the district as a whole was about 380 persons per sq. km., which was higher than the State average of 300. Tahsilwise, the density figures were 734 for Rampur, 851 for Milak, 325 for Suar, 313 for Shahabad, and 205 for Bilaspur. The rural density per sq. km. was 310 and in the urban area it was 6,015. Among the tahsils, the highest figure, both in the rural and urban areas, that is, 890 and 7,991 persons per sq. km. respectively, was obtained in tahsil Rampur.

As regards the position of sex-ratio in the district, the number of females per 1,000 males was 866 in 1921, 855 in 1931, 845 in 1941, 864

in 1951, 871 in 1961 and 836 in 1971, which was lower than the State average of 879. Sex-ratio in the rural areas, in 1971, was 828 and in the urban area it was 869. Tahsilwise, it was 846 in Bilaspur, 814 in Milak, 844 in Suar, 849 in Rampur, and 820 in Shahabad.

Population by Tahsils

At the census of 1971, the district was divided into the five tahsils of Bilaspur, Milak, Rampur, Shahabad and Suar, and had in it 1,092 inhabited and 69 uninhabited villages, and only two towns—Rampur municipality (class I) and Tanda town area (class IV). The tahsilwise break-up of rural and urban population, as per 1971 census, was as follows :

Tahsil	Villages		Towns	Population		
	Uninhabited	Inhabited		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bilaspur—rural	18	202	...	1,00,181	54,809	45,372
Milak—rural ...	6	197	...	1,42,659	78,602	64,057
Rampur—rural ...	4	243	...	1,66,220	90,643	75,577
Rampur—urban	...	...	1	1,61,417	86,518	74,899
Shahabad—rural	31	173	...	1,35,307	74,333	60,974
Suar—rural ...	15	272	...	1,80,797	98,267	28,520
Suar—urban ...	...	...	1	14,628	7,689	6,939
Total	69	1,092	2	9,01,209	4,90,861	4,10,348

Immigration and Emigration

At the census of 1951, about 57,600 persons, or 10.7 per cent of the population of the district, were recorded as immigrants. Their number rose to about a lakh in 1961, when they formed 14.14 per cent of the then population. They were mostly born outside the district—8.98 per cent being born in other districts of the State, 2.81 per cent in other parts of India and 1.78 per cent in other countries. The number of immigrants from other districts of the State was 54,647, including 40,217 females, a majority of them coming from neighbouring districts and the sex proportion suggesting that it was mostly marriage migration. Among persons from adjacent states, 14,166 (males 7,988, females 6,238) were from Punjab, 744 (Males 542, females 202) from Bihar, 812 (males 158, females 154) from Rajasthan, and 125 (including 67 females) from

Madhya Pradesh. Among immigrants from other countries, the largest number (12,257) came from Pakistan and were mostly displaced persons; 212 were from Nepal, and 42 from elsewhere. Of the total number of immigrants, 32.98 per cent were males and the rest females, and 89.05 per cent resided in the rural areas, the remaining 10.95 per cent being found in the urban areas. The duration of residence of 48.86 per cent of the immigrants in the district was over 10 years. The total rural population of the district consisted of 85.61 per cent persons born within the district, 10.15 per cent in other districts of the State, 2.47 per cent in other parts of India, and 1.67 per cent in other countries. The corresponding figures for the urban area being 86.80, 9.80, 1.68, and 2.21 respectively.

As regards emigration from the district, no figures are forthcoming, but it appears that owing to unhealthiness of its northern tracts and lack of employment opportunities in certain parts, and for purposes of education, service and trade or business, or on account of marriages, a considerable number of persons must have gone out. A few Muslims appear to have gone to Pakistan as well.

Apart from the seasonal drift of a portion of population from rural to urban areas within the district, the phenomenal growth of Rampur city and the setting up of a number of factories there, has resulted in a marked movement of rural population to the city, during the past decades.

Displaced Persons

As a result of the partition of the country, displaced persons, particularly Hindus and Sikhs, from Pakistan began to pour into India, and the first batch to come to the Rampur district arrived in 1946 and consisted of 36 persons (23 males and 13 females). In 1947, as many as 4,641 displaced persons arrived in the district, but only 1,555 in 1948, 52 in 1949, and only 25 in 1950. In the case of 77 others, date of arrival has not been stated. Till the time of the census of 1951, the number of children born to these displaced persons after their arrival here had become 290. Thus in 1951, there were in this district 6,676 displaced persons of whom 6,506 were from Pakistan and 170 from places unstated. By the time of the census of 1961 the number of persons hailing from Pakistan had risen to 12,257, which shows that many displaced persons who had temporarily settled down in other districts had subsequently come over to Rampur. The district authorities took suitable measures to rehabilitate them in agriculture, trade and industry, by advancing loans and granting licenses for sale of certain controlled commodities, and building a number of shop-cum-houses which were later sold to them against cash payment or verified claims. They have all now properly settled down and become part of the district population.

Distribution of Population

The distribution of the rural population of the district among villages of different sizes, according to census 1971, is given in the following statement :

Range of population	No. of villages	Persons	Male	Female	Percentage of rural population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1-199	205	23,453	13,099	10,354	8.2
200-499	896	1,35,901	74,912	60,989	18.8
500-999	816	2,22,187	1,21,474	1,00,663	30.6
1,000-1,999	180	1,71,043	98,442	77,601	28.6
2,000-4,999	40	1,15,704	62,848	52,856	15.9
5,000-9,999	2	18,762	10,144	8,618	2.6
10,000 and above	8	88,164	20,735	17,429	5.3
Total	1,092	7,25,164	3,96,654	3,28,510	100.0

Thus, about 80.47 per cent of the total population of the district lived in rural area which consisted of 1,092 inhabited villages, with an average of 689 persons per such village, as against 505 in 1961. Over 54.9 per cent of the 1,092 inhabited villages, that is 601, were of small-size, each with population under 500. The medium-size villages, with population above 500 and under 2,000, numbered 446 or 40.9 per cent of the total. The remaining 4.2 per cent of the villages, or only 45 in number, were large ones, each with population above 2,000. Of the total rural population, 54.8 per cent lived in medium-size villages, 21.9 per cent in small-size ones, and about 23.8 per cent in those termed as large. The four town areas of Suar, Bilaspur, Kemri and Milak, which were then classed as villages, and not as towns, had each a population exceeding 5,000, but under 10,000, while the Shahabad town area, although similarly classed, had a population of over 10,000.

The urban population formed 19.58 per cent of the district total and consisted of 1,76,045 persons who are divided between the Rampur municipality (1,61,417), a class I town, and the Tanda town area (14,628), a class IV town. In 1961, the population of these two towns had been 1,85,407 and 10,575 persons respectively, the growth of Rampur city having been much more marked since 1941 when its population was only 89,822.

RAMPUR DISTRICT

LANGUAGE

The languages returned as mother-tongues, with the number of persons speaking each in the district, at the census of 1961, are indicated in the following statements :

Language	Persons speaking		
	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Hindi	3,66,896	1,97,356	1,69,540
Urdu	3,04,112	1,60,486	1,43,626
Gurmukhi	25,940	14,578	11,362
Punjabi...	3,281	1,787	1,494
Bengali	879	500	379
Nepali...	90	59	31
Bhojpuri	72	45	27
Persian	47	28	19
Marwari	36	4	32
Tamil	36	18	28
English	25	9	16
Bihari	21	21	...
Oriya	21	16	5
Kumauni	14	13	1
Malayalam	14	14	...
Marathi	13	9	4
Sindhi	12	3	9
Manipuri/Maithai	9	9	...
Garhwali	6	2	4
Arabic	5	5	...
Madras	3	3	...
Telugu	2	2	...
Assamese	1	1	...
Gorkhali	1	1	...
Kannada	1	1	...
Total	7,01,537	3,74,945	3,26,592

CH. III—PEOPLE

Of the 25 languages or dialects, listed above as mother-tongues of the inhabitants of the district, Hindi was spoken by 52.8 per cent and Urdu 43.4 per cent of the total population. There is practically no difference between Gurmukhi and Punjabi, except for the script used in writing them, and they together were returned by 4.1 per cent of the people, while Bengali by only 0.12 per cent. The remaining 20 languages were insignificant and together accounted for only 0.08 per cent of the population. In the rural areas, Hindi was found to be the mother-tongue of 59.2 per cent of the people and Urdu of only 36.0 per cent, but in the urban areas it was the reverse, Urdu being returned by 71.5 per cent and Hindi by only 25.9 per cent of the urban dwellers of whom 92.7 per cent belonged to the city of Rampur itself. In 1951, however, 98.8 per cent of the then population of the district had returned Hindustani, Urdu, or Hindi, as their mother-tongue, their break-up being 47.5 per cent, 35.2 per cent, and 16.1 per cent respectively. It appears that bulk of those claiming Hindustani as their mother-tongue in 1951, subsequently, in 1961, opted for Hindi and the rest for Urdu. Thus, apart from the natural growth of population during the decade, the number of Hindi speaking people in the district rose from 87,392 to 3,66,896, whereas that of Urdu speaking persons from 1,91,620 to only 3,04,112.

Those whose mother-tongue was other than Hindi or Urdu were generally the immigrants who were able to speak the one or the other of these two languages as a subsidiary language and constituted the majority (more than 80 per cent) of those who were bilingual in some Indian language.

Throughout the greater part of the district, particularly in its villages, the common dialect spoken by the people is Khari-boli which, in the southern and western areas, bears the influence of Braj Bhasha of the adjoining regions of the Moradabad, Budaun and Bulandshahr districts. In the east, it is tinged with the Kanauji of the Bareilly and Farrukhabad districts, and in the northern tracts the local dialect is a corrupt form of Kumauni, similar to that prevailing in the contiguous Naini Tal terai. In large villages or small towns the speech is what may be termed Hindustani or western Hindi, with a varying admixture of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic words. This is also true about the language used in common parlance by the illiterate or less educated in general and the Hindus in particular in the city of Rampur. The educated Muslims and ever the older generation of educated Hindus, residing in the city, speak Urdu, and with accuracy and fluency. Since about the middle of the last century, many men educated at Lucknow and Delhi, including a number of famous Urdu and Persian scholars and poets, began to enter the service of the nawabs of Rampur. The influence of these scholars on the Urdu spoken and written in Rampur proved to be very wholesome, and a more polished style of the language

than the one that prevailed formerly became fashionable among educated classes. In fact, under the generous patronage of its rulers, Rampur served as a veritable refuge for learned Muslims fleeing from the decadent courts of Delhi and Lucknow, and the most benefited by this influx was the local Urdu which has come to be considered among the best in the country.

Script

The scripts in use in the district are the Devanagari for Hindi and the Persian for Urdu, other languages being generally written in their respective scripts.

RELIGION AND CASTE

The distribution of population of the district among followers of different religions, as per census of 1971, is as given in the following statement :

Religion	Followers		
	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
Hinduism	2,47,055	2,02,766	4,52,421
Islam	2,22,803	1,90,092	4,12,895
Sikhism	17,488	14,991	32,479
Christianity	3,053	2,205	5,258
Jainism	303	281	584
Buddhism	57	62	119

Principal Communities

Hindu—In 1971, about 50.2 per cent of the total population of the district, 55.8 per cent of its rural population, but only 25.8 per cent of its urban inhabitants were Hindus. A tendency towards a decrease in the proportion of Hindus and an almost corresponding increase in that of the Muslims was noticed in the past. The percentage of the Hindu population fell from about 56 per cent in 1881 to 54 per cent in 1901, to 50.8 per cent in 1961, and to 50.2 per cent in 1971, whereas that of the Muslims rose from about 44 per cent in 1881 to about 44.7 per cent in 1901, 45 per cent in 1961, and to 45.7 Per cent in 1971.

The reason advanced for the phenomenon is that the Muslim element here has been in a more prosperous condition and did not include among

its members so large a proportion of the very poor as was to be found among the Hindus of this area. The proportion of Hindus to Muslims has also been considerably lower in Rampur than in any other district of Uttar Pradesh.

The Hindu community here, as elsewhere, is divided into the four principal castes, the Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaish and Shudra, and their many sub-castes. About the beginning of the present century, more than 40 different caste groups or sub-castes were represented in this area, but only eleven of them had more than 10,000 members each, nine more than 5,000 and less than 10,000 members each, and thitreen others between 1,000 and 5,000 members each, the remaining groups having still smaller strengths. Since for the last several decades the census records have not been giving any information about castes, it is not possible to ascertain the present position. It is, however, not likely to be much different from that obtaining earlier, at least in so far as the number of castes and sub-castes, their designations, and proportionate strengths are concerned.

The Brahmanas constitute roughly a little over 5 per cent of the total Hindu population, more than half of whom belong to the Gaur and Sanadhya subdivisions, though Kanaujias and Sarwarias (Saryuparins) are also found in fair numbers. The majority of the Brahmanas reside in tahsil Milak. A certain proportion of them are shop-keepers and money-changers, others act as astrologers and temple priests, and a few are employed in learned professions or service. The rest are husbandmen who have proved inferior cultivators. The Pandes of tahsil Milak are generally considered Kanaujias, but, unlike many of their brethren in Kumaon, they do not eat meat, and follow the usual customs of Brahmanas of the plains. They are chiefly engaged in cultivation, but consider it below their dignity to handle a plough.

The Kshatriyas or Rajputs, also called Thakurs, are a little less than 4 per cent of the Hindu population, and are found principally in the Shahabad tahsil and in areas bordering on the Budaun district in the south. Nearly half the Rajputs of the district belong to the Chauhan (or Kirar) and Katehriya clans, in almost equal proportion. The former are said to have been derived from the same stock as their kinsmen in district Moradabad, with their origin, perhaps, in Mainpuri, while the latter are found throughout the entire southern portion of Rohilkhand and were the principal pre-Rohilla chiefs of the country which used to be called Katehr after them. Next to these two in numerical strength, are the Bhattis, Surajbansis and Rathors. The Sombansi, Chandra-bansi, Bais, Bargujar, Kachhwaha, Gautam, Sikarwar and Tomar are the other clans represented in the district, but they have only a few hundred members each. The Rajputs in general have been occupied with agriculture, but they were never considered to be good cultivators, though they paid less rent than other castes and generally possessed the

best crop-bearing lands and owned large herds of cattle. They have had a tendency to look down upon certain jobs which they did not consider honourable, such as shop-keeping, and preferred joining the army on comparatively low salaries to taking up any other occupation with greater emoluments.

The Vaishis comprise about 2.7 per cent of the Hindus. The predominating subdivision is Agrawal, others being the Khandelwal, Burnwal, Jayaswal, Baraseni, Mehesri and Rastogi. They are confined mostly to Rampur city and Shahabad town, and are engaged in trade, business and money-lending. Some have entered the learned professions and service, while a few have been cultivators. In the last occupation they have not proved very successful.

The number of Kayasths is also fairly large, running into several thousands. They belong mostly to the Saksena, Srivastava, Bhatnagar and Mathur subdivisions. The first three are found both in the city and the villages, but Mathurs are confined mainly to the city of Rampur, and are generally employed in service. Many Kayasthas have held high positions in the state before its merger and enjoyed the confidence of its rulers.

The Khatris, though very few, reside in the city are engaged in trade, and are prosperous and enjoy a fairly good social position.

The principal cultivating castes of the district are the Murao, Mali, Kachhi, Lodh, Kurmi, Kahar, Ahir, Kisan and Jat, who together form about 45 per cent of the total Hindu population, and are generally included among the Other Backward Classes. They are spread all over the district, and are as a rule hard-working and careful husbandmen. To these excellent cultivators is due in no small measure the prosperity of the district. The Muraos, Malis, and Kachhis are particularly devoted to minute garden cultivation. Many of the Kahars are also engaged as general labourers, domestic servants and *palki* (palanquin) or *doli* (litter) bearers. Some of them are fishermen, and some are occupied in the cultivation of *singhara* (water-nut). Occupational groups, like the Burhai (carpenter), Bharbhunja (grain-parcher), Darzi (tailor), Gadariya (shepherd), Kumhar (potter), Lohar (blacksmith), Nai (barber), Sunar (goldsmith) and Teli (oilman), who together constitute a little over 10 per cent of the population, are also generally included in the Other Backward Classes.

About two dozen of the Scheduled Castes were represented in the district, which, in 1961, had a total population of 76,122 persons, constituting about 22 per cent of the Hindu population and about 11 per cent of the district total. The most numerous among them belonged to the Chamar (Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava) caste, numbering 55,584, and generally formed the bulk of agricultural labourers. They were followed

by the Balmikis (Bhangis), 9,988 in number, and 6,079 Dhobis, 1,491 Pasis (or Tarmalis), 1,225 Korwas (or Koris), 797 Nats, 342 Kanjars, 252 Barwars, and 185 Agariyas. The numerical strength of the others, that is, the Baheliya, Bengali, Beldar, Beriya, Bhuiyar, Dhanuk, Dusadh, Ghasiya, Khatik, Majhwar, Mazhabi, Musahar, Sansiya and Shilpkar castes, was under 50 persons each. The Scheduled Castes people mostly lived in rural areas, only 5.2 per cent of them being found in the towns. In 1971, the number of Scheduled Castes, however, rose to 1,04,202, constituting about 29.0 per cent of the Hindu population and about 11.5 per cent of the district total. Their tahsilwise distribution (as per 1971 census) is as given below :

Tahsil	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Milak	24,941	18,572	11,869
Shahabad	27,484	15,112	12,872
Rampur	20,287	10,948	9,289
Suar	20,082	10,870	9,212
Bilaspur	11,458	6,272	5,186
Total	1,04,202	56,774	47,428

The Scheduled Castes people are by and large not only uneducated but illiterate, backward and economically poor. Since the merger of the state (in 1949), the status of these Harijans seems to have improved to some extent, and restrictions on the use of public wells and temples by them, as also old notions of untouchability, are disappearing. In general, inter-caste relations are gradually becoming harmonised.

But, even now, no caste admits enrolment of outsiders. Conversion to Christianity or Islam excludes the convert from his caste and he cannot generally re-enter it. Formerly, Kayasthas and Thakurs were frequently seen embracing Islam. The former, it is said, mixed freely with the Muslims and ate meat, and in their dress and tastes approximated more than other castes to the Muslims. Thakurs were also not very orthodox, and in the matter of eating meat and killing animals often adopted Muhammedan customs. Besides conversion to another religion, particularly Christianity or Islam caste was considered lost even by eating *kachhi-roti*, as opposed to *pakki-roti* or *pakwan*, prepared by a person of another caste, by drinking wine, eating meat, incest, and killing or causing the death of a cow, a Brahmana, or any human being. Re-admission to the caste was usually obtained by performing a ceremony (*prayashchita*) which included the culprit's taking a cow's tail in his hand

and wandering and begging for a period fixed by the caste brotherhood (*biradari*). The Rajputs, Sunars and Kayasths did not put a member out of caste for eating meat or drinking wine. The hookah was also regarded as a symbol of caste, and an outcaste was not permitted to smoke the same hookah which other members of the *biradari* used.

Muslim—In 1971, the percentage of Muslims in the total district population was 45.7; in the rural areas it was 39.2 and in the urban it was 83.9. The proportion of the Muslims to the Hindus here was the highest of all the districts of Uttar Pradesh, the nearest approach being the district of Moradabad which had about 86.66 per cent Muslims in its population.

In 1961, the Muslims were 45 per cent of the district total population; 39.2 per cent in its rural and 67.1 per cent in the urban area. Of the Muslims, about 25 per cent live in Rampur city alone, another 7 or 8 per cent in the towns of Shahabad, Suar, Tanda, Milak and Bilaspur, and the rest in the countryside. It would appear that the majority of the cultivating classes have been Hindus. The Muslims, as far as possible, preferred to live in the towns. Perhaps, this is in some measure due to the tendency of the early Muslim occupants of the area, who settled down together in groups for purposes of safety and mutual defence. Later, when their power became established, the sites they thus occupied, developed into towns. Although the rural Muslims, with few exceptions, have not proved good cultivators, the Muslim element in the district, by and the large, has been in a more prosperous conditions than the Hindu.

Of the numerous subdivisions into which the Muslim community of the district is divided, the Saiyids are held in considerable veneration as descendants of the prophet. They, however, constitute only about 2.5 per cent of the total Muslim population here, but have among them representatives of almost every known classification of the Saiyids, numerically the most important being the Husainis and Hasanis. The Pathans, who are the most numerous among the Muslims of the district and account for about 20 per cent of their population, are found here in larger numbers than in any other district of the State. They belong to almost every known clan of the Afghans, and are for the most part the descendants of Afghan adventurers who joined the standard of Ali Muhammad Khan, the famous Rohilla chief, in the first half of the 18th century. The most numerous among the Pathans here are the Yusufzais and Warakzais, whose ancestral home is in the mountains beyond Peshawar; there also being fair numbers of Khatakas, Bunarwals, Muhammazais, Afridis, Barechs and Bangashs. The Sheikh proper, and not the general mass of Muslim population to whom the term is frequently applied in common parlance, form about 10 per cent of the Muslims. More than half of them belong to the Siddiqui and Quresh

subdivisions, which, in their turn, have almost equal strengths, and the rest are derived chiefly from the Abbasi, Faruqi and Ansari clans. The Mughals are comparatively few, numbering only about 2,000, and mainly belong to the Chaghatai and Qizilbash subdivisions. The Turks, on the other hand, are found here in surprisingly large numbers, about five times as many as the total Turk population of the rest of Uttar Pradesh, and represent about 14 per cent of the Muslim population in the district. They are apparently Banjaras. *Turkia* being the name of one of the chief Banjara subdivisions. The *Turkia Banjaras* state that they came from Multan and that their first settlement in this district was at Tanda Badridan. In fact, the northern parts of the district and the adjoining parganas of the Naini Tal Tarai abound in Banjaras, and the supposition that these people prefer the designation Turk is confirmed by the census of 1901, which recorded only about 8,000, less than one-fourth of the total number, as Banjaras. General tradition indicates that all Banjaras were originally Hindus. They certainly seem to retain many Hindu customs, and are strictly endogamous. Some of these so called Turks claim to have been originally Sheikhs of the Siddiqui and Faruqi clans, who came from Bokhara, and, after their settlement in this province, those in the Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts became known as the Garhas, in the Bijnor and Moradabad districts as the Jhojhas, and in the Bareilly, Budhm and Rampur districts as the Turks. Some of them, again, claim to have descended from a holyman, Abdullah Turk, who originally settled down in village Ronda of Moradabad district. These Turks or Banjaras, particularly of Tanda and its neighbourhood, have been the chief carriers in the rice trade and keep thousands of ponies for this purpose. The Julahas, forming about 10 per cent of the local Muslim population, are also numerous here, some being engaged in their hereditary occupation of weaving and others in agriculture. Ghosis and Gaddis, about 2.5 per cent of the Muslims, are herdsmen by profession, and are closely akin to Hindu Ahirs. Of the remaining Muslims, Faqirs represent about 4 per cent, and Mewatis, who are descendants of converted Meos, about 3 per cent. The Nais, Telis, Lohars, Barhuis, Dhobis and Behnas (cotton-carders) numbered over 5,000 persons each, the Qassabs, Bhishtis, Darzis, Musulman Rajputs and Nau-Muslims (neo-Muslims) roughly from 3,000 to 5,000 each, and the Manihars (glass and bangle makers), Bharbhujas (grain-parchers), Bhatiaras (inn-keepers), Rangis (dyers) and Bhangis (scavengers) were still fewer in numbers. The Musulman Rajputs have chiefly been drawn from the Katehriya and Bhatti clans of Hindu Rajputs and the number of Nau-Muslims in the district is greater than in other districts of Uttar Pradesh, except, perhaps, Moradabad and Basti. The Rains, a gardening class, said to have immigrated from the Punjab during the Chalisa famine of 1783, are a little less than 500, and the Musahars, who are not found west of Avadh and are described as a Dravidian jungle tribe living in the eastern districts of the

State, number about a thousand. The Beriys, Nats, Kanjars and Daleras, usually described as criminal and vagrant tribes, occur here in more than the average numbers for other districts, the last-mentioned being confined to the Rampur and Bareilly districts and ostensibly occupied with basket-making.

Sikh—In 1971, there were 32,479 Sikhs in the district. Till 1901, there was no Sikhs here, but in 1951, they numbered 4,881, these figures increased by 20,364 persons in 1961, and their total number came to 32,479 in 1971, forming about 8.6 per cent of the total population of the district, 4.2 per cent of its rural population, and 1.0 per cent of its urban inhabitants. They are mostly recent immigrants and include the bulk of the displaced persons from Pakistan.

Christian—There were only 473 Christians, including 33 Europeans or Eurasians, in the district in 1901. In 1951, their number rose to 3,181, in 1961, to 3,353 and in 1971, to 5,258. They are mostly Indian Christians and belonging to the American Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jain—The Jains numbered only 165 in 1901. The figure rose to 796 in 1951. In 1961 and 1971, however, their number fell to 587 and 584 respectively. They belong to the Khandelwal and Agrawal subcastes of the Vaish, about 60 per cent of them residing in Rampur city and the rest in other places like Bilaspur, Maswasi and Akbarabad. They are generally engaged in banking, trade, business and the learned professions, particularly law, and own and run an intermediate college, a girls' school, a Basic school and a library.

Buddhist—There were only 48 Buddhists (all women) in the district, in 1961 and their number rose to 119 in 1971, and appear to have been temporary migrants, as there was no Buddhist here till 1951.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Hindu—Popular Hinduism, as believed and practised in the district, includes, on the one hand, the transcendental mysticism of the monotheist, and, on the other, the worship or propitiation of orthodox gods and goddesses, like Siva, Parvati, Rama, Sita, Krishna, Hanuman, Ganesa and Devi (Durga or Kali), and of various minor godlings, ghosts and spirits. Diverse superstitions are indulged in. Bathing on particular occasions, such as Kartiki Purnima and Jeth Dasahra, in the Ramganga, which has almost the same sanctity here as the Ganga has elsewhere, is considered holy. Worship in temples is not obligatory and only a few visit them duly. On special days, like Shivaratri, Ram-naumi, Jaram-ashtami, and Durga-naumi or Sheetla-ashtami, crowds of people go to worship in the respective temples. Some people have in their homes a separate place for puja where images of the favourite

deity or deities are installed. The very orthodox also perform morning and evening prayers (*sandhya*) regularly. Many observe fasts on certain week-days or on the *tithis* (dates) of the lunar month, and in particular holy days or festivals. Discourses and recitations (*kathas*) from religious books, like the *Gita*, *Bhagavata*, and *Ramayana*, and collective singing of devotional hymns (*kirtans*) are sometimes arranged privately or publicly. Many Hindus also visit the tombs of certain Muslim saints, particularly Zahir Pir. The illiterate and more backward sections of the community often indulge in various superstitions and the propitiation of minor local godlings, ghosts and spirits. By and large, the Hindus of the district are said to be more cosmopolitan than those of the adjoining Moradabad and Bareilly districts. The reformist Arya Samaj movement appears to have made little headway in this district even in the past.

There are comparatively few Hindu temples in the district, and almost none so important as to attract devotees from outside or to be classed as a veritable place of pilgrimage. The Siva temple at Rathaunda, in tahsil Milak, seems to be the most important of all the Hindu temples of the district. The temples dedicated to Siva are also more numerous than those dedicated to other deities, there being but very few Rama, Krishana and Devi temples here. The city itself has only a dozen Hindu temples or so.

Muslim—The Muslims of the district believe, as do their co-religionists elsewhere in the State, that there is one God and that Muhammad is His prophet. They are required to say prayers (*namaz*), preferably in a mosque, five times a day, keep fast (*roza*) in the month of Ramadan, undertake hajj to Mecca, and contribute a portion of their earnings, in cash or kind, to charitable purposes (*zakat*). *Quran* is the holy book, and a person who can recite it by heart is called a *hafiz*. The Muslims of the district are said to have been stricter and more punctual in the discharge of their religious duties than their co-religionists elsewhere in Rohilkhand. The community is predominantly Sunni, there being only about a thousand Shias here, although most of the later nawabs of Rampur and other members of the ruling family adhered to the Shia faith. Apart from the imposing Jama Masjid at Rampur and the beautiful Imambara inside the Fort, numerous mosques and Idgahs exist in the city, towns and many villages of the district. Many Muslims put faith in *pirs* (saints) and hold *urs* celebrations at their tombs, and sometimes also at those of some of the departed nawabs. The more important of the local *pirs* are Zahir Pir, Munna Shah and Bale Mian, although in the city of Rampur itself there are some two dozen *masjids* (tombs) of different saints, besides the *magbaras* (mausoleums) of four royal personages. The number of *masjids* in the city alone is more than thirty.

Sikh—The Sikhs are generally monotheists, disavow idolatry, and have no caste distinctions, at least theoretically. Their religion enjoins on the believer the wearing of a *kanghi* (comb), a *kara* (iron bangle), a *kirpan* (dagger) and *kachha* (shorts) and prohibits the cutting of the *kesh* (hair). The *Granth* is their holy book and they attend congregational prayers in the *gurdwaras* (place of Sikh worship), four of which exist in Rampur city.

Christian—Christianity puts faith in the holy trinity consisting of God, His son (Jesus Christ) and the Holy Ghost, and believes in resurrection and the life everlasting. The *Bible* is the holy book, and congregational prayers or worship are performed in churches or chapels. The community here is mainly composed of Indian Christians who were at one time or other converted to the faith, and mostly belong to the American Episcopal Methodist Church.

Jain—The Jains (followers of Jina, or the conqueror) believe in the *triratna* (three gems)—right faith, right knowledge and right conduct—as constituting the path of *moksha* (liberation). According to their belief, the universe has had no beginning and will have no end, and no creator is necessary to explain the cosmic phenomena. They are pure vegetarians, believe in the doctrine of ahimsa and the law of karma, and worship in their temples the images of their *tirthankaras* or Jinas. In the district they are mostly followers of the Digambara sect, and have temples at Rampur, Bilaspur, Maswasi and Akbarabad.

Festivals and Fairs

Hindu—Beginning with the month of Chaitra of the Hindu calendar, the eighth day of its dark fortnight is called Sheetla Ashtami when the goddess Sheetla is worshipped. On Rama-naumi, the ninth day of the latter half of that month, Rama's birthday is celebrated, and the devotees keep fast and decorate temples dedicated to him. The Jeth Dasahra, on the 10th day of the bright half of Jyaishta, is considered to be an auspicious occasion for taking a bath in the Ramganga. Nag Panchmi, devoted to the worship of the serpent gods, is celebrated on the 5th of the bright fortnight of Sravana, the 15th day of which is known as Rakshabandhan when sisters tie *rakhi* (thread symbolising protection) on the wrists of their brothers. The birthday of Krishna is celebrated on the 8th of the dark half of Bhadra, when decorated cradles containing idols of the incarnation are installed in certain homes and temples, and the devotees keep fast. The 15th day of the first half of Asvina is known as the Pitruvisarjan Amavasya, devoted to the memory of deceased kinsmen. The next nine days, Navaratra, are sacred to Durga who is particularly worshipped on Durga-naumi, the last of these days. The day following Durga-naumi is called Dasahra or Vijaya Dashmi and commemorates the victory of Rama over Ravana, being also marked, at places, with Ramlila, the enactment of the story

of *Ramayana*. Married women generally observe Karwa Chauth, the fourth day of the dark half of Kartika, as a fasting day for the well-being of their husbands. The 13th day of the same fortnight is called Dhan Teras when metal utensils and jewellery are purchased, the 14th is Chhoti Diwali or Narak Choudas, and the 15th the Bari Diwali or Deepavali proper. On this occasion, houses and shops are cleaned and white-washed, and illuminated with earthen lamps, candles or electric bulbs. Fireworks are displayed, Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, and the god Ganesa are worshipped and sweets distributed and gifts exchanged. The next day is devoted to Govardhan Puja (Annakoot), and on Bhaiya Dooj, the following day, sisters offer hospitality to their brothers. The eighth day of the bright fortnight of the same month is known as Gopashtmi and devoted to the worship of cows while the last day of the month, Kartiki Purnima, is the great bathing festival. Sakat Chauth, the fourth day of the dark half of Magha, is marked by the preparation of various edibles made of til, and Makar Sankranti (usually 14th January) is another bathing festival. Basant Panchmi, the fifth day of the latter half of Magha, is devoted to the worship of Sarasvati the goddess of learning. Shivaratri, the great festival held in honour of Siva, when devotees keep fast and worship the god, falls on the 13th day of the first half of Parguna. Holi, the great spring festival, falls on the last day of the month, when bonfires are lighted on cross-roads, and newly harvested ears of barley are roasted in them as offering to the gods. On the following day, people in a gay and frolicsome mood throw coloured water (*rang*) and rub coloured powder (*abir* or *gula*) on each other.

About 45 Hindu religious fairs, big and small, are held annually in the district. Of these as many as 13 are bathing fairs held at different places on the banks of the Ramganga (seven on the Kartiki Purnima, four on the Jeth Dasahra and the rest on Makar Sankranti), ten are Ramlila fairs, nine are held on the occasion of Janam Ashtami of Krishna and seven in honour of Sida Baba (a saint), three are Shivaratri fairs and two Holi Milap fairs held in two villages on the occasion of Holi. The Shivaratri fair at Rathuanda*, in tahsil Milak, is the biggest Hindu fair of the district and attracts about a lakh of persons, followed by the fair held on the same occasion, at Dilari, at a distance of about 18 km. from Suar bus station, which is attended by about 25,000 persons. The Sida Baba fair at Seifai*, in tahsil Shahabad, attracts some 10,000 persons or so. The Ramlila fairs at Suar* and Shahabad* and the Kartiki Purnima bathing fair at Bhaunrki, about 11 km. from Dhamora railway station, in tahsil Milak are attended by about 5,000 persons each, the attendance in the remaining fairs varying from about 400 to 4,000 persons each.

Muslim—Of the important Muslim festivals, Id-uz-Zuha is celebrated on the 10th of the month of Zilhij, in memory of the prophet

*Consult chapter XIX for exact location

Ibrahim's submission to the will of God, by attending community prayers (*namaz*) in Idgahs and mosques and sacrificing sheep and goats in the name of God. The first ten days of the month of Muharram are devoted to the memory of the martyrdom of Imam Husain and his companions on the battle-field of Karbala. It is an occasion of mourning observed particularly by the Shias, and under the patronage of the erstwhile *nawabs*, several of whom themselves belonged to this faith, acquired great solemnity. *Majlises* are arranged in the *Imambaras*, specially decorated and illuminated for the occasion, and *marsiya*s and *nohas* (forms of elegy) recited with great emotion, and on Ashra, the 10th day, *tazias* are taken out in procession. Chehllum, falling on the 40th day from Ashra, usually marks the end of the period of mourning. The 12th day of the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal is known as Barawafat and marks the birthday of the prophet Muhammad, when alms are distributed and discourses on his life held. Shab-e-barat, the 14th of Shaban, is a festival of rejoicing, attended by a display of fireworks, distribution of sweets, and *fatiha* prayers for the peace of the souls of the departed. Ramadan is the month of fasting, on the expiry of which, the festival of Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated, on the first of the month of Shawwal, by offering community prayers in Idgahs and mosques and exchanging gifts and greetings.

About 26 Muslim fairs are held annually in the district, as many as 17 of which are connected with Muharram, three are held on the occasion of Id-ul-Fitr, one each on Id-uz-Zuha and Chehllum, and four as *urs* celebrations on tombs of *pirs*. The Muharram celebrations at Rampur proper used to last for thirteen days and attract very big crowds. The Muharram fair is also held at about a dozen and a half other places, the more important, from the point of view of gatherings, being those of Suar*, Nagalia Aqil*, Shahabad*, Seifni*, Suhawa, Baragaon, Osi, Sagarpur, Rawana and Patwai, which are attended by 2,000 to 5,000 persons. These fairs usually last from the first to the tenth of the month of Muharram. Id-ul-Fitr fairs are held at Rampur city*, Seifni*, Shahabad*, Suar*, Darhial Ahtmal and Bhot Baqqal*, and the Id-uz-Zuha and Chehllum fairs at Suar, Rampur city and Shahabad. The Zahir Pir fair is held in the month of Bhadra at a number of places. The most important of the *urs* fairs are these of Shidi Miyan at Bilaspur*, Mastan Miyan or Munna Shah at Chandpur, Bale Mian at Basharatnagar, and those at Bhainsori and Shahabad.

*For location consult Chapter XII

Sikh—The Sikhs celebrate the birthdays of their gurus, Nanak and Govind Singh, by taking out processions, offering congregational prayers at the *gurdwara* and holding recitations from the *Granth*. Their other festivals are Baisakhi and Lohri.

Christian—The important festivals of the Christians are Christmas (25th December), marking Christ's birth, Good Friday commemorating his crucifixion, and Easter his resurrection.

Jain—The Jains celebrate the birth and nirvana anniversaries of Mahavira, the last *tirthankara* the Paryushan or Dashlakshana-parva (the last ten days of Bhadra) and the three Ashtanhikas (the last eight days of Kartika, Phalgun and Asarh). The annual *rathiyatra* (car procession) is taken out in Rampur city in September, after completion of the Paryushan.

Buddhist—The most important festival of the Buddhists is the Buddha Purnima.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

Succession and inheritance to property are regulated, among the Hindus, Sikhs and Jains, by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956; among the Muslims, by their personal law; and among the Christians, by the Indian Succession Act, 1925. Since the enforcement in the district, in 1954, of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951), succession to and partition of agricultural holdings are being governed by the provisions of this Act. In practice, however, people sometimes try to ignore the law, particularly the Hindu Succession Act, by depriving daughters of their inheritance, especially if there is a son. Joint family and co-parcenary systems still persist, but are rapidly disintegrating under the impact of new social and economic forces.

Marriage and Morals

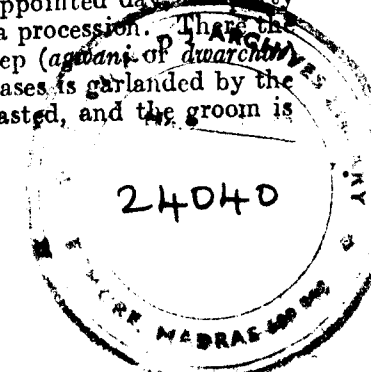
The distribution of population of different age-groups according to their marital status, according to the 1961 census, is given in the statement that follows :

Age-group	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Male		Female		Male		Male		Male	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-9	1,01,902	1,07,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-14	...	41,230	23,790	3,582	6,749	33	29	66	22	41
15-19	...	19,977	6,956	7,615	16,608	81	81	31	21	23
20-24	...	11,971	1,037	16,286	25,899	445	198	96	43	38
25-29	...	6,088	243	22,786	26,656	884	359	128	32	49
30-34	...	3,199	138	24,060	22,309	1,401	678	136	38	38
35-39	...	1,708	130	19,038	16,494	1,436	794	118	34	23
40-44	...	1,518	56	19,006	13,970	2,148	1,835	103	26	19
45-49	...	842	15	11,887	9,479	1,809	2,043	48	13	16
50-54	...	916	42	13,962	7,414	3,257	4,636	66	28	14
55-59	...	322	8	5,930	3,986	1,738	2,253	27	10	1
60-64	...	495	65	8,361	2,768	3,291	5,345	50	17	8
65-69	...	151	8	2,357	1,035	1,119	1,632	12	1	...
70 and above	...	347	15	4,955	1,372	3,465	5,799	19	13	9
Age not stated	...	87	66	10	10	3	7	...	2	9
Total	...	1,92,553	1,45,566	1,59,835	1,54,749	21,110	25,689	900	300	447
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The fact that young persons, in the age-group 0-14, constituted about 41.6 per cent of the total population, whereas those 55 years or above in age were only 8.1 per cent, shows that the population here is of a growing nature. The males accounted for about 53.5 per cent whereas the females about 46.5 per cent of the population, the former exceeding the latter by 48,353 persons. The percentages of the never-married, married, and widowed or divorced persons respectively, were 48.2, 44.8 and 6.8 in the district as a whole, 46.3, 46.6 and 7.0 in its rural areas, and 55.6, 38.4 and 6.0 in the urban areas. Among the males, these percentages were 51.4, 42.6 and 5.9, and among the females 44.6, 47.4 and 7.9 respectively. Among married males, again, 2.2 per cent were in the young age-group (0-14), 44.3 per cent were between 15 and 34 years in age, 43.7 per cent between 35 and 59 years in age, and 9.8 per cent were 60 years and over. The corresponding figures among married females were 4.4, 59.1, 33.2 and 3.4 respectively. There were 5.7 per cent of the males and 0.4 per cent of the females, aged 35 years and over, who remained unmarried. This indicates that marriage is almost universal in the district, particularly among its women. In fact, the proportion of unmarried males is higher than that of unmarried females in that age-group, both in the rural and urban areas, and, on the whole, it is rare to find an unmarried female after a certain age. Widowed females exceeded widowed males by 4,579, showing that widow remarriage is not generally popular. The percentages of married males and females, under 15 years in age, were 2.4 and 4.8 respectively, which indicates that child marriage still prevails here and there in the district, particularly in the case of girls, although the practice is fast dying out.

For the Hindus, marriage is a sacrament governed by the *shastras* and, to a considerable extent, by customs and traditions. Inter-castes or even inter-subcaste marriages, as also those between persons of the same *gotra*, rarely take place. These customary restrictions have, however, been done away with in the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which holds only a marriage between *sapindas* to be invalid, and makes polygamy illegal. The minimum legal age for marriage is 18 years for a man and 15 years for a woman, provided that the consent of the girl's guardian has been obtained if she is under 18 years in age. Since there was no married person under the age of 10 years, and those belonging to the age-group 10-14, who were married, were but few in number, child marriage even among the backward sections of the community does not seem to be very popular. Ordinarily, marriages are arranged by the parents, sometimes through an intermediary, the girl's people initiating the proposal. On its acceptance by the boy's guardian, the betrothal ceremony (*rokna*, *sagai* or *tilak*) is performed, generally at the would-be bridegroom's house. Then, on an appointed day, the party goes to the bride's house in the form of a procession. There the bridegroom is given a reception at the doorstep (*agani* or *dwarcani*) by the bride's people and thereafter in some cases is garlanded by the bride (*jayamala* or *varamala*). The *barat* is feasted, and the groom is

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taken to the *mandap* (marriage pavilion) where the priests perform the rituals, the bride's parents perform the *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl) and *gathbandhan* (tying up the marriage knot), and the couple—the *bhanwar* or *saptipadi* (going around the sacred fire seven times). The bridegroom with his party then takes leave (*veda*) and returns to his house with the bride the next day, or sometimes on the third or the fourth day. Among the Other Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes also marriage is considered to be a sacred rite, but the ceremony is very often simpler and many a time takes the form of *dola* or *paipuja* performed usually at the bridegroom's house. Putting *sindur* (vermilion) in the parting of the bride's hair, pouring oil on her head, giving her a gift, a declaration by her of her willingness to accept the groom before the caste panchayat, tying an end of the garment of the bride to that of the groom, communal feasting and recitation of *kathas* are the usual formalities, one or more of these being performed in the marriages of these people.

In a Sikh marriage, extracts from the holy *Granth* are recited and the couple goes round the holy book several times, followed by offerings to the *gurdwara* and feasting. In their marriages, the Jains recite their own religious hymns and perform puja of their own deities. Otherwise, the Jain and Sikh marriages are almost similar to those of high-caste Hindus.

With the Muslims, marriage is a contract and every person of sound mind, who has attained puberty, may enter into such a contract. Islam also permits polygamy to the extent of four wives at a time. The principal condition for a marital contract is the settlement of *mahr* (dower). The *paigham* or *mangni* (asking for the hand of the bride) is the first ceremony which, in some cases, is followed by several others, such as *manjha*, *sachak* and *mehndi*. On the day agreed to by both the parties, the groom with his *barat* goes to the bride's house where the *vakil* of the bride obtains the consent of both the contracting parties in the presence of two witnesses, and the *qazi* performs the *aqad* or *nikah* (marriage proper). After the formal leave-taking (*rukhsat*), the groom takes the bride to his house along with the dowry, if any, given by her guardians. The only difference in a Shia marriage is that two *mujtahids* or *maulvis*, one from each side, take the place of the *qazi*. Among the Shias, a sort of temporary marriage, known as *mutah*, is also sometimes contracted, and there is no limit to the number of wives taken under such marriages.

Christian marriages are governed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended in 1952.

Dowry—The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, makes the offering and accepting of dowry illegal, but the practice still persists in the district, as elsewhere, particularly among the Vaishns (including Jains), Kanyakubja Brahmanas and some of the Kayasthas.

Civil Marriage—The Special Marriage Act, 1954 provides for the performance and registration of a marriage by a marriage officer appointed by government for this purpose in the district. Such a marriage requires no formal rites or ceremonies to be performed, and does not consider a difference in religion or caste to be an obstacle. Since no civil marriage has been performed and registered in the district during the last three years, the practice does not appear to have gained any popularity here.

Widow Marriage—The Hindu Widow Marriage Act, 1956, permits a Hindu widow to marry again if she so wishes. Traditional prejudices are, however, still strong, and the people belonging to the higher castes, by and large, continue to disfavour such a marriage. This is borne out by the fact that in 1961, there were in the district 25,689 widows as against 21,110 widowers. Among the Shudras, that is, the Scheduled Castes and some of the Other Backward Classes, re-marriage of widows is admitted by custom and there is no difference in the status of the wife or children of such marriages as compared with ordinary marriages. The personal law of the Muslims also permits widow marriage, but in their case, too, the people in the higher strata of society do not generally favour the practice.

Divorce—In 1961, there were in this district 900 men and 300 women recorded as divorced or separated, but it is not known how many of them were so as a result of legal proceedings. Communitywise figures are also not available. The Indian Divorce Act, 1869, applies to the Christians. The personal law of the Muslims allows husbands to divorce their wives, but under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, a wife can also seek divorce from her husband under certain conditions. A person belonging to the Scheduled Castes and even some of the Other Backward Classes can generally leave or relinquish his or her wedded spouse with the sanction of the caste panchayat, but, in many cases, if a woman deserts her husband and takes another man, the latter is compelled to pay the expenses of the first marriage, and is then allowed to keep the woman. Among caste Hindus, however, custom recognised no divorce, but separation was sometimes permitted for adultery. Even after the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which allows divorce and dissolution of marriage under certain specific circumstances, only a very few persons go to court to seek such separation. During the five years, 1965—1969, only 11 men and 26 women filed applications to seek this legal remedy, seven in 1965, eight in 1966, four in 1967, eight in 1968, and ten in 1969, out of which the cases in which divorce was allowed were two, three, two, five and four, respectively. The grounds put forth were generally impotency, misbehaviour and adultery.

Prostitution and Traffic in Women—No organised prostitution centres or brothels are said to exist in the district. The number of professional prostitutes existing in the district prior to the enforcement of

the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is not available, nor is any organisation for the removal of this evil or for the rehabilitation of fallen women said to be functioning in this district. There is, however, no doubt that in former times prostitutes and dancing girls were found plying their trade, particularly in the city and the towns, and some among the Thakurs and lower caste people could and did take Nat and Kanjar women as concubines, but dared not eat or drink openly in their company.

Gambling—The Public Gambling Act, 1867, as amended in 1952 and 1962 for the State of Uttar Pradesh, has made gambling in public an offence in the district. The vice does not seem to have assumed serious form here, and no peculiarities, special features, or particular periods of indulgence are known. However, the figures of prosecutions and convictions under the Act, that occurred in the district from 1965 to 1970, are given in the following statement :

Year	Prosecutions	Convictions
1	2	3
1965	37	31
1966	42	34
1967	46	88
1968	84	28
1969	29	18
1970	47	0

Home-life

At the census of 1971, the number of houseless persons in the district was 751 of whom 455 were men and 296 women, the tahsilwise distribution of such persons being, Suar 226, Bilaspur 329, Rampur 182, Shahabad 86 and Milak 28. The 'institutional population' consisted of 1,386 persons, 1,201 living in the urban areas and 185 in the rural. Of these as many as 1,145 persons resided in the Rampur tahsil (all in city). The 'occupied residential houses' were 1,17,028 in number, of which 95,199 were in the villages and 21,829 in the towns. The average size of a household (group of persons ordinarily living together and taking meals from a common kitchen) was 6 in the district. In 1961, however, these figures were 4.87 in rural and 4.75 in the urban area. This shows that during the intervening decade the size of the rural and urban household registered an increase of about one person per household. Households living in one-room tenements predominated, accounting for 42.8 per cent, while 32.0 per cent of the households lived in two-room tenements, 13.7 per cent in three-room ones, about 6.4 per cent

in four-room ones, and about 0.02 per cent in five-rooms or more, the percentage of those having no regular room to live is being negligible. The average density of persons per room was 2.6 in the rural area and 4.0 in the urban. Since the average size of a household occupying one room only was 4.5 in the rural and 5.7 in the urban areas, there is evidently a congestion in living accommodation.

Houses—In building common houses, which are small ordinary structures raised on square or rectangular plinths, no set architectural design or pattern is followed. In an average middle class house, however, there is usually an *angan* (courtyard) inside, surrounded by living rooms, kitchen, store-room, sitting room, and a passage (*dehli*) connecting the interior with the main entrance. Mud is the predominant material used for making walls in the villages and burnt bricks in towns, about 90.0 per cent of the households in the rural areas and 52.4 per cent in the urban living in such houses respectively. Grass, leaf and thatch are common roofing materials used in villages, accounting for 67.5 per cent of the houses there. In the rest, other materials are used. In the roofs of 54.6 per cent of urban houses tiles are used, followed by brick and lime is 16.8 per cent of the houses there. On account of moderately heavy rainfall in this area, the roofs, except in pukka structures found in towns, are slopy, and not flat as in the western districts. Houses are generally one-storeyed, those having two or three storeys being but few, and mostly to be seen in the Rampur city. Cement and concrete structures have also begun to appear here and there, and in the suburbs of the city a few bungalows can also be seen. The district can also boast of a number of grand and palatial buildings, erected by the rulers and grandees of the erstwhile Rampur state, in the city and outside it. The more important of these are the Diwan-i-Am (reception hall), Khurshed Manzil (sun palace), Machelhi Bhavan (private residence of the nawabs), Rang Mahal (pleasure house), Hamid Manzil, the new Farrashkhana, the Mahal Sarais, Imanbara inside the fort, the nawab's Kothi at Khusru Bagh, the Benazir and Badre-Munir palaces, Khas-khana (grass house or summer house), the Hamid and Wright gates, the grand Jami Masjid, Idgah, Moti Masjid (pearl mosque), Kadam Sharif tower, and Mausoleum of Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan, all in or about the city, and the country residences of the nawabs at Shahabad and Seifai, a summer house at Barah and a lofty castle at Bhitargaon.

Furniture and Decoration—The quality, quantity and variety of furniture, furnishings, and other accessories in a dwelling-place usually depends on the tastes, means and social status of its owner. In former days, the buildings in use of the nawabs and other grandees of the state were kept well-furnished with the costliest, and sometimes upto date modern fittings, and items of furniture, decoration and ornamentation. Some of them still continue to be so equipped. Other well-to-do urban dwellers also sometimes have in their houses drawing room suites, dining tables, dressing tables, almirahs and sets of chairs. Those less affluent, however, rest content with a few cane, wooden or reed

chairs (*morkas*), small tables, wooden stools or a *takht* (wooden divan) and a few charpoys, which is also the case with the well-off living in villages. The common folk, both in towns and rural areas, can hardly afford any furniture, except a few cheap bamboo-and-string cots, one or two stools, wooden chairs, *morkas*, or a *takht*. Clay or wooden toys, cheap pictures of religious subjects, calendars, and crude designs made on the door and walls on certain festive occasions serve as the only decorations.

Food—Loaves of bread made of flour of jowar and maize, and sometimes parched grain, are the favourite food of the agriculturists, as these appease the hunger for a longer time than a more digestible diet. A majority of the villagers, however, subsist on cheap rice. Those who can afford it, take with boiled rice or bread cooked pulses like *mash*, *masur*, *arhar* and *mung*. If no pulses are procurable, *sag* or other cheap vegetables are used instead. Those who keep cattle also use *mattha* (butter-milk). Very few can afford ghee and consume instead vegetable oils or other edible oils, that too, not always. Jaggery (*gur*) and treacle (*shira*) are the only sweets used by the poor even the inferior quality of sugar (*lal-shakkar*) is too expensive for the masses, and is used only at weddings and grand festivals. For town-people, wheat and rice with pulses form the staple food, in addition to vegetables which are generally good and comparatively cheap here. Sugar, condiments, vegetable and other edible oils are also taken. The Muslims are generally meat-eaters and particularly in the towns of Rampur, Shahabad, Bilaspur and Tanda large quantities of beef, mutton, fowl, flesh of goats and eggs are consumed. Among the Hindus, only some of the Rajputs, Kayasthas and Kanyakubja Brahmanas eat meat, but not beef which is tabooed by their religion. Tea drinking and smoking have become common. In fact, the hookah is the villager's constant companion; he cannot go to work in his fields, or attend a law court without carrying his smoking pipe with him. However, *biris* and cheap cigarettes are fast replacing the hookah, especially in the urban areas.

Dress—In the rural areas, the male dress generally consists of a *ganji* (small shirt) or a *kurta* (long loose shirt), and a dhoti, the Muslims usually preferring pyjamas. A pagri or a cap is the headgear. Hindu women wear a *lehnga* (long skirt), a *saluka* (loose blouse) and an *ornhi* for covering the head and upper part of the body, Muslim women usually substituting the *lehnga* by pyjamas. In the city and the towns, Muslim women wear tight-fitting (*churidar*) pyjamas, *kurta*, a jacket or *angia* over it, and a *dupatta*. They also strictly observe purdah, especially in the urban areas, and when they go out cover their bodies, from head to foot, by a heavy veil (*burqa*). The only exceptions are Banjara women who, though Muslim, have no objection to appearing in public. Hindu women in the urban areas also observe purdah but not to the extent Muslim women do. They usually wear sari and blouse. Hindu men in the towns wear a dhoti or pyjamas, *kurta*, coat and cap. The Muslim male dress in the city and the towns usually comprises

pyjamas, shirt or *kurta*, *sherwani* (long coat) and Rampuri cap. Sikh males wear *salwar*, *kurta* and sometimes also a coat and a turban, while the females wear *salwar*, *kurta* and *dupatta*. The educated and more advanced among town-dwellers, whether Hindu, Muslim, or Sikh generally take to western styles, a bushcoat or bush-shirt with trousers or slacks being the more popular dress.

Jewellery—Men in the district generally wear no jewellery, except for a ring or two on the fingers, a gold or silver chain round the neck and small ear-rings (*murkis*), but not always. Women, however, are fond, as elsewhere, of adorning themselves with a variety of ornaments, glass bangles (*churis*), gold or silver bracelets (*pohnchi*, *kangan*, *dastband*, etc.), armlets (*bazuband*), finger-rings, nose-ring, nose-pendant (*bulaq*) or nose-stud (*keel*), ear-rings, earbobs or eardrops, collars (*guluband*), necklaces, necklets, *hars* etc., round the neck, a *tika* or *jhumar* on the forehead, anklets or *pagals* round the ankles, and toe-rings (*bichhua*). The poor generally have their ornaments made of silver or baser metals, and glass beads, whereas the rich, those made of gold, sometimes studded with precious or semi-precious stones. The tendency to wear ornaments is, however, on the decline, especially among the educated or more sophisticated sections of society.

Communal Life

Amusements and Recreations—Formerly, during the rule of the nawabs, festivities, revelries and diverse celebrations organised at the state level, on the birthday of the reigning nawab and other occasions, afforded much amusement and recreation to the people. Dancing and music *mahfils*, processions, illumination, decoration, fireworks, display of mimicry, jugglery and other arts, were some of the characteristic features which marked these festivities. The public was often allowed to participate in or enjoy these celebrations even though from a distance. They have now become things of the past. Now, the cinema has become the most prominent among the means of general recreation, and there are about half a dozen permanent cinema houses in Rampur city, which have a total seating capacity of about 2,500 persons, each having at least three shows daily, the average monthly number of cinema-goers being more than a lakh. Many of the people living in the villages and other towns also, whenever they happen to come to the city, try to enjoy a show or two. Sometimes a touring cinema, circus or theatrical party visits different parts of the district. The information department of the government also occasionally arranges documentary film shows in the different development blocks. Numerous persons in the district own their own radio or transistor sets. The Rampur Club and a few other clubs and associations patronised by officers, the gentry and members of the learned professions, cater to the recreational needs of their patrons. Hunting was one of the chief pastimes, particularly for the nobles and high officers, in the nawabi days, when a number of elephants and hounds were maintained by the state

for this purpose. Its place has now been taken by diverse games and sports, chief among the indigenous ones being wrestling, swimming, *kabaddi*, *ankh-michauni*, *gulli-danda*, kite flying, *chausar*, chess and playing cards. Among modern games and sports, cricket, hockey, football, volley ball, badminton, tennis, ping-pong and carrom are generally played in the district, where there are about a dozen sports clubs or associations, mostly located in the city, such as Bachon-ka Kutubkhana Club, District Badminton Club, District Sports Association, Golden Badminton Club, National Club, Nigam Badminton Club, Star Swimming Club, Student Union Club, Subhash Football Club, Youngmen's Club and Zulfiqar Hockey Club. Ramlila and *urs* celebrations, other religious and semi-religious festivals and fairs, *bhajan mandalis*, *kirtans*, *kathas*, *kavisammelans*, *mushairas*, *qawwali* parties, *sangs* or *nautankis*, *dangals* (wrestling matches), folk-songs and folk-dances, held or arranged on certain festive occasions, in particular seasons, or according to facility and convenience, generally help in relieving the monotony of life of the masses. The district branch of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal, and the Mahila Mangal Dals (women welfare clubs), Bal Mangal Dals (child welfare clubs) and Yuvak Mangal Dals (youth welfare clubs) organised in the different development blocks of the district also serve as agencies of recreational activities for their respective members. And, the annual exhibition held at Rampur, at the instance of the government and with an industrial and agricultural bias, is a great attraction for the people of the district.

Impact of Zamindari Abolition

About the beginning of the present century, 62 per cent of the population of the area covered by the district was supported by agriculture, including pasture and care of animals, whether, in the capacity of landlords, tenants, stock breeders or herdsmen. In 1971, workers accounted for 30.5 per cent of the district population and non-workers for the remaining 69.5 per cent, the corresponding figures for the rural population being 34.7 and 65.3 respectively. Of the total working population of the district 1,85,622 persons were cultivators and 25,644 agricultural labourers, and the bulk of the non-working population comprised of their dependents. The dominion of the erstwhile nawabs of Rampur was made up of two district fiscal divisions, *ilaga qadim* (old territory) containing 1,059 villages, and *ilaga jadid* (new territory, acquired in 1860) with 155 villages in it. In the latter, the system of proprietary tenures obtained, the zamindars realising rent from their tenants and paying the stipulated or settled revenue direct to the government, as in the adjoining British districts. In the former, however, the ruler of the state was the sole proprietor or the only virtual zamindar, and he used to farm out the revenue to individuals, called *mustajirs*, to whom villages were leased out for a fixed term by auction, every care being taken to prevent the acquisition by them of any permanent personal interest in the land. Nevertheless, the system gave rise to a class

of landholders, later known as *thekedars* (contractors) and *pattedars* (lease-holders), who, though not actually zamindars or proprietors of land, had come to acquire a sort of intermediary status between the government and the actual tillers of the soil. After the merger of the state of Rampur with Uttar Pradesh, in 1949, the Rampur Thekedari and Pattedari Abolition Act, 1953 (Act X of 1954), was passed and enforced in the district on June 28, 1954. It paved the way for the working of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951), which was applied to the district by government notification dated June 30, 1954. Thus all types of intermediaries in both the areas formerly known as *ilaga qadim* and *ilaga jadid* were done away with and the poor tenants, who had been till then almost landless cultivators subject to all sorts of demands, exactions and persecutions at the hands of their overlords, the zamindars, *thekedars* or *pattedars*, became either *bhumidhars*, *sirdars* or *assamis*. They are now masters of their lands, pay revenue direct to the government and do not have to render forced labour. The high prices of agricultural produce, without a corresponding increase in land revenue, have helped to improve their economic condition and social status. Their rights have been ensured and they no longer suffer from fear of ejection or increase in revenue. A co-ordinated plan of rural reconstruction, in which *gaon* panchayats, Kshettra Samities and the Zila Parishad play a significant role for improving agricultural productivity and diffusing a sense of self respect, responsibility and well-being in the rural masses, is in force in the district, as elsewhere in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The erstwhile landlords have, however, been hard-hit and have had to change their ways, mode of living and means of livelihood. Tradesmen, who catered to the expensive needs or whims of the nawabs, zamindars and other grandees, have started dealing in commodities which are in common demand. Certain fine arts and artistic crafts have also no doubt greatly suffered from this change. On the whole, however, a wholesome revolution in the social and economic outlook of the people, ushering in an era of greater social justice, may be said to have been accomplished by the merger of the state and the abolition of zamindari.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

LAND UTILISATION AND RECLAMATION

Agricultural Population

In 1971, the total number of workers in district Rampur was 2,75,005 of whom 1,85,622 were cultivators and 25,644 agricultural labourers, both these classes together representing nearly 76.8 per cent of the total number of workers in the district. The corresponding figures of the 1961 census were—total 2,34,988, cultivators 1,55,353, agricultural labourers 17,461 and percentage 73.5.

Cultivated Area

Like other districts of the Rohilkhand Division, this district is also predominantly agricultural. In 1909, cultivated area in the district was 3,90,175 acres (1,57,070.8 hectares), i.e., nearly 68 per cent of the entire area. In the closing years of the last century, many reforms and a number of re-organisation schemes in the *mustafiri* (farming) system were introduced and a large number of irrigation works, mainly canals, were completed in the area comprising the present district. The statement below gives the figures of cultivated area for the years 1951, 1961 and 1969 :

Year				Cultivated area (hectares)	Per cent of total area
1				2	3
1951	...	...	...	1,40,133.5	60.8
1961	...	...	...	1,78,036.0	78.9
1969	...	...	...	1,86,633.0	79.4

Culturable Land

In 1909, the culturable waste land measured 1,81,050 acres (73,268.8 hectares) in the area constituting the present district. The following statement gives the figures of culturable area in 1951, 1961 and 1969 :

Year						Culturable land (hectares)
1						2
1951	...	...	...	...	...	66,556.2
1961	...	...	...	...	...	42,279.0
1969	...	...	...	...	...	23,208.0

The culturable area of 23,208.0 hectares during the year 1969, included 6,617.0 hectares under forests, 1,925.0 hectares under groves, 5,044.0 hectares under culturable waste, 24 hectares under pastures and grazing grounds besides the fallow land which measured 9,598.0 hectares. In the same year, barren and unculturable land measured 5,037.0 hectares and land put to non-agricultural uses was 20,721.0 hectares.

Reclamation

Nearly 1,050 acres (424.9 hectares) of waste land lying near village Patwai on the Shahabad road and infested with *kans* was reclaimed in 1893 and a village named Wrightganj was founded after W.C. Wright, the chief engineer of the state, who did pioneering work in reclaiming and improving this land. In the next few years, nearly 3,600 acres (1,456.8 hectares) of land in the state, was further reclaimed and brought under cultivation. The government of the erstwhile state of Rampur provided financial help to the cultivators to reclaim waste land for cultivation purposes.

In 1968, the district was included in the soil conservation and reclamation programme undertaken by the government and a survey was made which revealed that nearly 10,000 hectares of land in the district was affected by soil erosion. Most of this area lies in the Shahabad and Rampur tahsils. Nearly 294 hectares was reclaimed by taking up soil conservation schemes in 1968-69, and the area thus reclaimed in 1969-70 was 1,547 hectares. The methods of soil conservation applied were mostly making of contour bunds, levelling and afforestation in the affected areas.

IRRIGATION

Rivers and streams from times immemorial, have been used in the district for purpose of irrigation, but the beginning of the present century saw completion of a good number of canal schemes which have provided an additional and more reliable source of irrigation to the cultivators in the area comprising the present district. In 1909, the total irrigated area in the tract forming the present district was 58,742 acres (23,772

hectares) which constituted nearly 15 per cent of the cultivated area. Of this nearly 37,855 acres (15,319.3 hectares) were irrigated by canals. Wells also play an important role in providing irrigation. These are worked either by *dhenkli*, the pot and lever system, or *charkhi*, the pot and pulley system. The total number of wells in 1909 was 10,450 of which 2,923 were masonry. The number of wells in 1961 was, however, 1,819 of which 748 were masonry.

Other sources of irrigation are tanks and *jhils*. These are dammed by temporary mud embankments and the water thus collected is carried by means of channels to the fields. The following statement gives the figures of total irrigated area in the district from all sources in 1951, 1961, 1967 and 1970 :

Year		Irrigated area from canals (hectares)	Irrigated area from wells (hectares)	Irrigated area from other sources (hectares)	Total irrigated area (hectares)	Per cent of cultivated area
1		2	3	4	5	6
1951	...	9,707.6	5,054.5	430.0	15,193.1	10.8
1961	...	8,067.3	5,239.8	287.3	13,594.6	7.6
1967	...	18,867.3	17,465.4	1,449.9	37,782.6	19.2
1970	...	17,987.0	22,272.0	1,731.0	41,990.0	22.2

Canals

Canals constitute the most important means of irrigation in the district. Of these the Kosi canal which is taken out from the Kosi at Lalpur in tahsil Rampur is the chief one. Its construction was undertaken by the erstwhile state of Rampur and it was completed in 1899 at a total cost of 2.5 lacs. In the first decade of the present century, it was expanded and a number of branches were constructed. Besides this, a large number of other canals tapping different rivers of the area were also constructed. The Bahalla canal was taken from the river of the same name at Rajpura in tahsil Suar, for providing irrigation in that tahsil which is also served by the Ghuga and Rajpurni canals. The Dhakra and two main branches of the Drummond canal were also completed and thus the area now forming the district of Rampur was nearly fully covered with a network of main and subsidiary canals.

At present the Sainjni, Drummond, Bhakra and Bahgul canals provide irrigation in the Bilaspur tahsil, the Kemri and Nahal irrigate the central portion of the district and the only canal which provides irrigation to the western part of the Shahabad tahsil is the Gangan. The

total length of the canal systems and their subsidiary branches in the district was 790.6 km. in 1969-70, and they provided irrigation to a gross area of 1,07,129 acres (43,353.6 hectares) in that year.

Tube-wells

The area which remained unaffected by these canals in the district lay mostly in the Shahabad tahsil. Construction of tube-wells was taken up in this part much before the merger of the erstwhile state of Rampur in Uttar Pradesh. The following statement gives the number of State tube-wells in the district at the end of each Five-year Plan and in 1969-70 and the areas irrigated by them :

		End of First Five- year Plan	End of Second Five- year Plan	End of Third Five- year Plan	1969-70
1		2	3	4	5
No. of tube-wells ...	...	44	69	83	128
Area irrigated (hectares)	...	4,442	4,562	11,244	10,704

Besides constructing tube-wells and canals the government also gives loans and other financial assistance for the construction and repair of pucca wells, boring of wells, installing of Persian wheels (*rahats*) and pumping sets in the wells and the construction of private tube-wells for the cultivators in the district. The statement which follows gives the details of achievements in this direction in the first three Plan periods and in 1969-70 in the district :

Works			First Plan period	Second Plan period	Third Plan period	1959-70
1			2	3	4	5
Pucca wells	...	...	43	474	3,040	804
Boring of wells	...	...	24	...	...	693
Installation of <i>rahats</i>		...	...	...	...	580
Installation of pumping sets	...	..	99	261	645	
Construction of private tube-wells		...	...	347	210	
Area irrigated (hectares)	...	190	896	7,844	5,960	

In the Fourth Plan period, it was proposed to bore 8,000 wells, construct 3,500 pucca wells, and instal 3,000 *rahats*, 2,500 pumping sets and

2,400 private tube-wells besides the construction of 750 pucca wells fitted with *rahats*, and installation of 500 pumping sets and 250 tube-wells in the three development blocks of Suar, Saidnagar and Chamraua under the agricultural re-finance scheme of the government.

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils

The district has a level and fertile tract of land with adequate supply of water in the shape of numerous rivers and rivulets, lakes and *jhils*. The two northern tahsils of Bilaspur and Suar, bordering the terai of Naini Tal, are replete with forests. The remaining three tahsils, Rampur, Milak and Shahabad, are topographically similar to their adjoining areas in districts Moradabad, Budaun and Bareilly. The main rivers of the district are the Ramganga and the Kosi and there are numerous other smaller rivers. These rivers frequently change their courses and have extensive *khadar* areas along their banks.

According to the general classification, the soils found in the district are : *dumat*, *bhur*, *matiar*, *sawai*, *kallar*, *khapar* and *reg*. The tahsils of Shahabad and Rampur have *dumat* and *matiar* soils, while the soil in tahsils Bilaspur and Suar is yellowish-black in colour and being invariably moist, is most suited for paddy cultivation. *Dumat* soil areas are most fertile and suitable for the cultivation of cotton, sugar-cane, wheat, barley and other cereals.

Harvests

The agriculture of the district does not differ much from that of neighbouring districts. The crops grown present few peculiar features, and the same may be said with regard to the manner of tillage and the system of rotation of crops. The implements are also the same as those used in other districts of Rohilkhand. An average cultivator's stock usually includes a pair of bullocks, rope, bucket and other requisites for irrigation, a plough, generally made of babul or *shisham* wood with an iron share, the heavy and light mattocks known as *kasi* and *phaora* respectively, the roller or *patela*, the weeder or *khurpi* and the sickle or *hansiya*. The old wooden *kolhu* for crushing sugar-cane or oil-seeds has been replaced by an iron one. The bigger farmers are now well-acquainted with mechanisation and scientific methods and implements.

The main harvests of the district consist, as usual, of the Kharif (autumn) and the Rabi (spring) crops. The Zaid or intermediate crops are not of much importance in point of area covered, and consists, for the most part, of vegetables and melons in nearly all the tahsils. The latter are grown along the sandy banks of the Kosi and the Ramganga, especially in the Rampur and Shahabad tahsils. Vegetables are cultivated everywhere, particularly in villages which are in the neighbourhood of towns or lie along the main highways and railway lines.

The Kharif surpasses the Rabi in area in most of the tahsils. The following statement gives the figures of area under the Kharif, Rabi and Zaid crops in the district in 1909, 1922, 1949 and 1969 :

Year	Area under Kharif (hectares)	Area under Rabi (hectares)	Area under Zaid (hectares)
1	2	3	4
1909	71,461	51,790.7	...
1922	93,296.5	67,675.8	...
1949	67,261.7	78,295.8	701.7
1969	1,47,330.0	1,19,557.0	670.0

The double-cropped area, or the area cropped more than once a year, also covers a sufficiently large portion of the district, particularly the Milak and Suar tahsils. The figures given in the following statement show areas under double-crops (*dofasli*) in the district in 1909, 1949 and in 1969 :

Year	Double-cropped area (hectares)
1	2
1909	38,015.7
1949	41,026.5
1969	78,924.0

Principal Crops

The cropping pattern in the district has undergone a great change. For example, *kangni*, *kodon*, *sawan*, *mandua*, *lahi* and *til* which were the main autumn crops in the past, say, till the end of the last century, have now virtually been replaced by paddy, millets like jowar, maize and *bajra* and pulses like *urd* and *moong*. Similar has been the fate of once popular Rabi crops like linseed, mustard and *duan*, which have yielded place to wheat, barley, *arhar* and gram.

Kharif—Paddy is one of the most valuable crops of the Kharif. The soils of the Bilaspur, Milak and Suar tahsils are particularly suited for its cultivation. There are two main harvests of paddy grown in the district, the early one known as *kuari*, and the late one called *jarhan*. The *kuari* crop is sown in late June or early July and a good harvest depends on the adequacy of rainfall. After the harvest, in the middle

of September, the fields are prepared for the Rabi crops of wheat, barley, gram and pea. *Jarhan* is sown after the commencement of the rains. The plants are first raised in especially prepared nursery beds and on attaining a height of nearly 15 cm., are transplanted in fields. The crop is reaped in November, whereafter the fields usually lie fallow during the Rabi season. The better known varieties of rice grown in the district are locally called *hansraj*, *hansmati*, *sunkharcha*, *dalbadal*, *anjana*, *banki* and *motha*. Of the inferior varieties the popular ones are *sendha*, *sathi*, *tilakchandani*, *motichur*, *kanodh*, *pasai* and *lehi*. In 1908, rice covered an area of 39,125 hectares in the district, which in 1969 increased to 51,441.0 hectares.

Almost equally large is the area under the millets like *bajra* and *jowar* and maize which is the most important of the three in point of area covered. In 1909, maize was sown in an area of 32,459.0 hectares and in 1969 it covered 31,779 hectares. *Bajra* and *jowar* covered areas of 5,679 and 16,311 hectares respectively in 1969.

Among other Kharif cereals only *sawar*, and pulses like *arhar*, *urd*, *moong* and *moth* need be mentioned. *Sawar* was sown in 1,293 hectares in 1969. The area under *arhar* has registered a big increase in the district during the last 60 years. It was sown in an area of 834.8 hectares in 1909 which increased to 4,901.0 hectares in 1969. *Urd*, *moong* and other pulses are mostly sown mixed with other Kharif crops. In 1969, the area covered by *urd* was 148 hectares and *moong* and *moth* combined covered only 18 hectares.

Rabi—Wheat is the most important crop of Rabi. It is grown in all tahsils of the district. In 1901, it covered 27,570.8 hectares forming nearly 60 per cent of the total Rabi area. The area under wheat has generally shown an increasing trend in the course of the last 60 years. In 1969, wheat covered 74,679 hectares. It is cultivated separately as well as mixed with other cereals like barley, gram, pea and mustard. Light loamy soil, generally identified with *dumat* is especially suited for the cultivation of wheat. Fields are manured at the end of summer before the onset of rains. They are ploughed a number of times during the dry intervals in the rainy season and then sown in October. In years of good and timely winter rains, only three or four waterings are sufficient for a good crop, otherwise the fields have to be irrigated at least five or six times. The harvesting commences in the later half of March and continues throughout April and, in some areas, even in May. The two more popular indigenous varieties of wheat in the district are known as *katha* and *rata*. Of late, a number of high-yielding varieties have been introduced into the district.

Barley is generally sown in combination with gram and wheat. It does well in dry *bhur* soils not suited for wheat cultivation, and does not require as much labour, manure and water as wheat. It is sown and harvested at the same time as wheat. The area under barley has

shown a decreasing trend in the district during the last 60 years. Gram and, to some extent, wheat have taken the place formerly occupied by barley. In 1909, barley was grown in an area of 8,792.2 hectares, which in 1969 shrank to 1,963 hectares only.

Gram covered an area of 1,540.6 hectares in 1909, which increased to 25,885 hectares in 1969. It is sown mixed with wheat or barley, sometimes with both. Gram and linseed also make a good combination. Clay soil is most suited for the cultivation of gram. It is a hardy crop which does not require much labour, manure or irrigation. Young plants are nipped once or twice before flowering in order to increase the growth. Gram ripens by the middle of March and is harvested usually by the second or third week of April.

Among other Rabi crops, only pea needs mention. It also thrives like gram in clay soil and is usually sown in combination with barley or linseed. Like gram it also does not require much labour, manure or watering. In 1969, pea covered an area of 1,741 hectares in the district. Of the pulses, *arhar* and *masur* are the important ones. A peculiar feature about *arhar* is that it is sown with the Kharif crops but harvested after most of the Rabi crops. This is, perhaps, why it is hardly ever sown as a single crop, being usually combined with *jowar* or *bajra* which are harvested by November-December, leaving it alone in the field. *Arhar* covered 4,901.0 hectares and *masur* 4,459 hectares in 1969 in the district.

Non-food Crops

The main non-food crops of the district are sugar-cane, oil-seeds, ground-nut, potato, onion, garlic, other vegetables and fruits, sunn-hemp and tobacco. Sugar-cane was sown in 4,767.1 hectares in 1909 and the area under it increased to 20,994 hectares in 1969. Of different kinds of sugar-cane, the best as far as quantity of juice is concerned is the *chin*. The more jaggery (*gur*) the cane yields, the better is it supposed to be. Next comes the *paunda* or *sagri*, said to have been imported from Saharanpur. The *khadar* areas are most suited for sugar-cane cultivation. The total area covered by the oil-seeds was 5,744.0 hectares in 1969, of which ground-nut was sown in 1,859.0 hectares, mustard in 3,656.0 hectares and linseed in 224 hectares. The district occupied third place in the whole of Rohilkhand Division for mustard cultivation. The sunn-hemp is sown both for its fibre and its use as a green manure in the fields and covered 186.0 hectares in 1969. The *dhaincha* is also a valuable green manure crop and it was sown in 518.0 hectares in that year while tobacco covered only an area of 11.0 hectares.

Vegetables and the various garden crops occupy a small area, being cultivated mostly in the vicinity of large villages or towns. The potato crop is, however, sown in a sizeable area which in 1969, was 1,154.0 hectares.

Cotton was also an important cash crop in the district, but its cultivation has shown a declining trend during the last 60 years. In 1901, average area under cotton in the district was 6,070.3 hectares, but in 1969 it occupied merely 6.0 hectares. Cultivation of indigo was also introduced in the district in 1840 but it did not succeed and was gradually abandoned altogether.

Mentha, commonly known as Japanese mint, is the prime source of mentha oil which is used for the manufacture of menthol—an important raw material for the pharmaceutical, perfumery, cigarette and confectionery industries. In order to save foreign exchange on the import of menthol, the Richardson Hindustan Limited embarked on a programme of commercial development of mentha in India in the late fifties. After undertaking an all-India survey, Bilaspur in this district was selected as the most suitable area for the cultivation of this herb as its soil and climate were found suitable. The plants grow and spread through numerous underground runners (suckers or rhizomes) and for their maximum growth they require a deep and moist soil which is well-aerated and loose enough in texture. In 1965 a centre for research and development was also established near Bilaspur town; it has a comprehensive programme of technical guidance and help in the shape of quality seed, fertilizers and pesticides on credit basis to the farmers. The workers of the centre who are trained in the latest cultivation technology of this crop go to the fields of the farmers at regular intervals for guidance in the planting, irrigation, application of fertilizers, pest control, weeding, inter-cultivation, harvesting and herb handling for obtaining maximum yield of mentha oil. The centre has its own plant for extracting oil from the mentha plants.

The plants are first raised in nurseries in January-February and afterwards transplanted in the fields during the months of March-April. Normally two harvests of mentha are taken from a single crop in a year. The first cutting is completed before the onset of monsoon and the second after the monsoon is fully over by the end of October. The fields are usually sown with wheat after the second harvest of mentha. A portion of the field is retained by the farmers for obtaining seed (rhizomes) for the next sowing. One hectare of good mentha crop yields about 50 quintals of rhizomes which is sufficient to be sown in about three hectares. The yield of mentha oil obtained per hectare varies from 85 kg. in an average crop to 125 kg. in a well-grown crop and thus gives an average return of Rs 5,000 to Rs 6,500.

Improvement of Agriculture

It was realised during the Second World War that the traditional methods of cultivation could not successfully meet the increasing demand for food grains. Improvements and changes in patterns and techniques of cultivation were, therefore, adopted immediately after

independence and agricultural development found an important place in the Five-year Plans. The district agriculture officer, who has a large staff under him, is mainly responsible for improvement of agriculture in the district. Improved methods of growing wheat and barley and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation have been made popular among the cultivators. These methods include proper tillage, sufficient and timely manuring, sowing of green manure crops for providing natural nitrogenous ingredients to the soil, sowing of seeds of cereals of improved varieties and high yields, sufficient and timely irrigation and protection of crops against pests and diseases. The sixties of this century saw the ushering in the 'green revolution' in the country, under which programmes of intensive cultivation of high-yielding varieties of wheat, paddy, maize, jowar and *bajra*, evolved at the agriculture university at Pantnagar and various other agricultural research centres in the country, have been implemented.

Agricultural Implements and Machines—The cultivators have started realising that improved and modern implements are superior to the old indigenous ones and this has led to the popularity of modern agricultural instruments. During the first two Plan periods a total number of 11,500 implements consisting of cultivators, iron ploughs, seed drills and levellers (*patelas*) were distributed in the district. In 1970, there were 900 disc harrows, 71 seed drills, 17 harvesters, 580 threshers, 53 maize shellers, and 80 spraying and 35 dusting apparatuses, most of which were power-operated, in use in larger farms.

Seed Supply—Seeds of improved and high-yielding varieties are supplied by the government through seed stores maintained by the agriculture and co-operative departments, the former advancing seeds on cash payment or as *taqavi* and the latter on *sawai* basis, i.e., repayable at 25 per cent in excess of the quantity advanced. There were 27 seed stores in the district in 1970, of which 14 belonged to the agriculture and 13 to the co-operative departments. The seeds of improved varieties are obtained from the government agriculture farms in this and the adjoining districts, the National Seed Corporation, the U.P. Agricultural University and the Tarai Development Corporation, Pantnagar (in district Naini Tal).

From all these sources seeds were supplied to the cultivators of the district who could obtain in 1969-70, nearly 70 per cent of good quality seed of wheat, 90 per cent of pea, 40 per cent each of barley, paddy and maize, 20 per cent each of gram, jowar and *bajra* and 15 per cent of other cereals.

The seed stores of the agriculture department distributed the following quantities of improved seeds of various Rabi and Kharif cereals in the district :

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RAMPUR DISTRICT

Period	Quantity of improved seeds distributed (in quintals)			
1	2			
First Five-year Plan	...	...	...	14,929.7
Second Five-year Plan	...	...	...	17,915.6
Third Five-year Plan	...	...	...	12,914.6
1969-70	...	...	...	5,135.0

Co-operative societies and seed stores distributed 50,210 quintals of Rabi and Kharif seeds in the Third Plan period and 11,602 quintals of seeds in the year 1969-70.

Soil Nutrients—The traditional manures are cattle dung, farm refuse and stable litter. The cultivators usually prepare their own compost manure and for that purpose make kutcha and sometimes pakka compost pits in the villages. The usefulness of green manure crops like *lobia*, *guar*, *dhaincha*, *sanai* and *moong* is being realised by the cultivators. Chemical fertilizers are also becoming popular. The cultivators obtain seeds of green manure crops and chemical fertilizers from the seed stores of the agriculture and co-operative departments, co-operative societies at the district and village levels and private agencies. In 1969-70, the seed stores distributed 59 quintals of seeds of green manure crops and an area of 1,534 hectares was sown with them.

Among chemical fertilizers, the more popular are nitrogenous, phosphatic, potassic and sulphatic ones. The seed stores, co-operative societies and other agencies distributed in the district 495 tons of chemical fertilizers in the First Plan, 2,278 tons in the Second Plan and 4,276 tons in the Third Plan periods. The fertilizers distributed were mostly ammonium sulphate and superphosphate varieties. In 1969-70, the quantities of chemical fertilizers distributed in the district were 8,748 tons of nitrogenous, 1,882 tons of phosphatic and 817 tons of potassic groups.

Rotation of Crops and Fallowing—The practice of growing different crops by rotation in the same field has been followed for centuries by the cultivators of the district. But knowledge of the advantages of the practice was empirical rather than scientific. Now the agriculture department quite frequently, makes this knowledge based on the results of the latest researches in these matters available to the public. The most common rotations of crops prevalent amongst cultivators in the district are :

Kharif :

Maize—potato-*sawan* or onion or tobacco or Zaid vegetables
Moong—early paddy-pea
Jowar+*arhar*-pea-sugar-cane
 Ground-nut-*arhar*-pea-Zaid vegetables
 Early paddy-sugar-cane.

Rabi :

Wheat or barley or gram-*moong* or jowar+*arhar*
Berseem-summer vegetables-green manure crops-late paddy

Formerly the practice of leaving the fields fallow for a season was very common because it allowed the land sufficient time to recuperate its fertility. But of late this practice is gradually being given up as its object is achieved by the rotation of crops and mixed cropping which, in addition, make for intensive cultivation and increase in the yield.

Mixed cultivation—The practice of simultaneously growing more than one crop in a field gives an additional harvest besides increasing the fertility of the soil. Plant pests diseases and adverse weather conditions also usually do not affect all the crops equally. Accordingly, almost always, *arhar* is sown mixed with jowar, *urd*, til or ground-nut; *bajra* with *urd* or *arhar*; and wheat with gram, barley or mustard. Potato is mixed with fenugreek (*methi*), onion or *sawan*, sugar-cane with *moong* and rainy season vegetables with coriander (*dhaniya*) or fenugreek.

Government Farms—Two farms are run by the agriculture department, one at Kamora-Dhamora in Milak development block and the other at Turkhera in Shahabad development block; both were established in 1956. The following is a statement of the average yield per acre of different cereals in these farms in the year 1969-70 :

Cereals	Yield in Quintals	
	Kamora-Dhamora	Toorkhera
1	2	3
Wheat	5.98	5.84
Barley	5.18	2.89
Gram	...	8.00
Pea	3.00	2.93
Paddy	3.82	6.30
Jowar	...	0.27
Bajra	...	1.00
Maize	3.78	1.86

A potato seed multiplication farm was established in 1965-66 at Rampur in an area of 12 hectares and grows good quality disease-free seed of potato, which is supplied to the cultivators in the tarai areas of district of Naini Tal and districts of the Rohilkhand Division. The cultivators further multiply the seed in their own fields. The varieties generally grown are Kufri Chandramukhi, Kufri Alankar, Kufri Jyoti, Kufri Shitman, Kufri Kuber and Kufri Sindoori. The following statement gives the figures of average production of potato seed and net profit earned by this farm in the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 :

Year	Average production per hectare (in quintals)			Profit (in Rs)
1	2			3
1970-71	...	...	220	63,204
1971-72	...	...	170	33,777
1972-73	...	...	230	75,000

The farm also grows and supplies improved seeds of pumpkin, karela, tinda, bhindi, lobia and water-melon.

Horticulture

The total area under groves in the district in 1969 was 1,925 hectares. The fruit trees mostly found are *jamun*, *ber*, mango and guava. Government encourages cultivators to plant more and better fruit trees. Fruit plants and seedlings of improved varieties and seeds of vegetables are supplied to those interested in them at subsidized rates. Loans and grants are also made available to the cultivators to plant new orchards. The government gardens at Rampur maintain two nurseries, one at Bisorwala near the town which supplies fruit plants, vegetable seeds and seedlings, and the other in the Fort gardens which supplies ornamental flower plants and vegetable seedlings. The district agriculture officer has under him two horticulture inspectors and other staff to assist them. They carry out horticultural development work such as giving technical advice to the people for the plantation of new orchards and rejuvenation of old ones, planning layouts, procurement of improved varieties of fruit plants, vegetable seedlings and seeds and ornamental flower plants in the district. Besides the government nurseries, there were two private nurseries at Rampur in 1970. Nearly 27,752 fruit plants and 6,99,568 vegetable seedlings were supplied to the cultivators in the district in 1969-70. More than 20 quintals of seeds of various vegetables and 1,480 quintals of potato seeds were also distributed in that year.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

Wild animals like monkeys, nilgais and hares, birds like parrots, bats and crows, rodents like rats and squirrels and certain insects are among the main enemies of the crops. A number of plant diseases, fungi and weeds also cause considerable damage to plants, vegetables and fruits. Raising of boundary *mends* and digging ditches around the fields, and keeping watch against and destroying these pests by insecticides afford protection to crops to a certain extent. Leaf-mosaic, rust, smut and termite usually attack the wheat, barley and pea crops. Paddy is generally damaged by leaf-mosaic, blight and the *gundhi* bug, and potatoes and other root vegetables by blight, leaf-mosaic and pink boll-worm. Canker and wither-tip take a heavy toll of citrus fruits. Mango and guava orchards suffer greatly from die-back, black-tip, wither-tip and damping off seedlings. Insecticides and pesticides like Aldrin, BHC and DDT are sprayed or dusted over the affected crops to control these pests and diseases. To save the crop from the seed-borne diseases the seeds are dried in the sun and also treated with chemicals before sowing. There are also numerous leafy growths and weeds like *bathua*, *chaulai* and doob which retard the growth of healthy crops. These are over-come by systematic and timely weeding, inter-culturing and deep ploughing of fields. The plant protection staff in the district, besides providing insecticides, spraying and dusting machines and services of trained personnel at moderate charges for the protection of crops from pests and diseases gives free advice to the cultivators about raising healthy and disease-free crops including those of fruits and vegetables.

There was one plant protection subcentre at Rampur and five plant protection units at Bilaspur, Shahabad, Suar, Bharatpur and Milak in 1970. In 1969-70, seeds treatment against seed-borne diseases was carried out in an area of 16,534.2 hectares and soil treatment in that of 6,305.3 hectares. Work of eradication of harmful weeds and vegetable growths was done in 1,954.6 hectares and an area of nearly 15,415.8 hectares of cultivated land was saved from infestation of rats. Pesticides and insecticides were sprayed on the crops in nearly 9,242.5 hectares and 93,920 quintals of grain in the godowns were protected from pests and diseases in the same year.

Agricultural Co-operatives and Joint Farming

Cultivating the land jointly has been a very old practice among the farmers of the district. The use of forests and pastures was usually shared in common. Sometimes cultivators pooled their implements, bullocks and labour for a season or two for growing crops, the produce being divided equitably. They also joined each other in certain operations, e.g., ploughing, sowing, irrigation, inter-culturing, harvesting and threshing. Costly implements and machines were often owned or hired jointly and were used in rotation. These practices and insti-

tutions are assuming new forms with increasing government participation in the welfare of the rural masses.

Co-operative societies have been formed in the villages for a variety of purposes like distribution of seeds, loans, fertilizers and implements, farming, irrigation and cattle breeding and marketing of agricultural produce.

There were 63 co-operative agricultural societies in the district in 1970 of which 21 were in the Rampur, 32 in the Bilaspur, 8 in the Suar and 2 in the Shahabad tahsils. These agricultural societies produced food-grains and other agricultural commodities worth Rs 33,79,446 in the year 1969-70.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Live-stock

Cattle were seldom bred in Rampur, but pastures being plentiful owing to proximity of the terai their prices have usually been moderate. Tanda Badridan, Bilaspur, Kemri and Nagalia Agil were important places where horses and other live-stock were bought and sold. A famous cattle fair of the olden days, known as the Benazeer or Kadam-Sharif fair, was held in March every year in a spacious plain at a distance of about five kilometres from Rampur town. From the year 1865, the then nawab Kalbe Ali Khan took a keen interest in this fair and royal patronage was granted to it. The nawab, his nobles and courtiers used to camp at the fair. They visited the shops which were opened by merchants from far and near and made purchases. Cultural, literary and other colourful programmes were organised on the occasion. In 1942, nawab Saiyid Raza Ali Khan again revived the old grandeur of the fair and also added to it an agricultural and cattle exhibition which later on took the shape of the Rampur agricultural and industrial exhibition.

The indigenous stock, mostly from the Pilibhit district, is usually of small size but is considered most suitable by small agriculturists. As an incentive to rear cattle of fine Hissar and Haryana breeds, some bulls and buffaloes were brought by the state authorities in 1904 and kept at the tahsil headquarters. In 1906 and 1907, cows numbering 181 were also added to the stock to produce better calves.

In 1908, there were 1,62,526 bulls and bullocks, 98,710 cows, 24,463 male buffaloes, 44,403 female buffaloes, 45,848 sheep and goats and 3,810 donkeys and camels in the state of Rampur, which forms the present district. The figures of the live-stock population in 1961 were as follows :

1							2
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,276
Bulls and bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,693
Female buffaloes	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,033
Male buffaloes	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,750
Goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,918
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,981
Horses and ponies	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,088
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	...	...	404
Camels	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Mules	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,022

The figures of the live-stock census of Uttar Pradesh, 1966, show a slight decrease in the number of cows, bulls and bullocks, the total being 2,09,625 and an increase in the number of buffaloes, both male and female, the total being 1,19,067. Similarly, goats, sheep, camels, donkeys and pigs also increased in comparison with the previous census, their numbers being 41,684, and 13,079, and 14, and 483 and 3,333, respectively.

During the nawabi rule, Rampur was very famous for its hounds. The original breed was first introduced from south India in the time of nawab Ahmad Ali Khan who was a great sportsman. These hounds known as *tazi*, were generally of grey colour, having a smooth coat of little hair and could stand the heat better than the English greyhounds, but they were not so docile, fast and intelligent as the latter, and consequently it was difficult to train them. They were larger than their English counterparts and had more powerful limbs. Local Pathan dealers carried them as far as Rajasthan, Central India and even Bengal and earned good profits. The *tazi* breed later on declined and of late years, a better mixed breed, a cross of *tazi* and the English greyhound sprang up. The new species have become very popular, in as much as it combines the strength and courage of the *tazi* with the swiftness and intelligence of the English greyhound.

The dearth of mules in the country attracted the attention of the Rampur state authorities and as a result steps were taken in the beginning of this century to encourage their breeding in the state. A donkey

stallion was kept at Rampur and it was arranged that it should be sent to each of the tahsil headquarters towns periodically.

Horse breeding was never done on a large-scale in the state. A large trade in ponies used to be carried on by the Banjaras, who used to import young colts and fillies from distant places, reared them for a year or two and then disposed them at a profit. To encourage horse breeding, the state established a stud centre at Babugarh near Rampur town and a number of mares of good breed were also obtained. The foals produced did not thrive, resulting in the abandonment of the enterprise. The nawabs usually maintained a good stud, and a large number of beautiful animals of nearly every breed were to be found in their stables. In 1908, there were 8,040 horses and ponies in the state, the number getting reduced to only 3,385 in 1966.

For a considerable time, Rampur had been a noted centre of the elephant trade which was handled mostly by Pathans. The elephants were brought in the famous cattle fairs in Bihar and Bengal and were sold to Banjaras from Rajasthan and the Punjab. Of late the elephant trade has been declining owing to very high costs incurred in the upkeep of elephants and also due to dwindling demand for these animals among the neo-rich class in the country as they have ceased to be any longer, the symbol of status as they used to be in the past. The nawabs owned a considerable number of elephants, which were housed in a *philkhana*, a large building in Rampur near the Shahabad gate. The rulers also used to organize *kheddah* to the jungles in the tarai and other places for catching young elephants.

Development of Live-stock

Little headway had been made in the field of live-stock development in the state prior to its merger with Uttar Pradesh. Artificial insemination facilities for improving the breeds of cows, buffaloes and calves were started at the Rampur veterinary hospital during the Second Plan period and in the Third some more artificial insemination centres were opened at various places in the district. In 1971, there were 11 such centres. Breeding facilities were provided by these centres to 1,150 female cattle in the Second Plan period, 11,986 in the Third and 16,480 in the period from 1967-68 to 1969-70. The animal husbandry department of the State government has a live-stock officer posted in the district and he is in charge of the animal husbandry and poultry development schemes. The department also arranges supply of cow bulls, buffalo bulls, bucks, rams and boars for breeding purposes at subsidized rates. Twelve such stud animals were distributed in the district in the First Plan period, 94 in the Second and 123 in the Third. From 1967-68 to 1969-70, the number of such animals distributed was 60.

Poultry

The climate of Rampur was considered to be very suitable for poultry farming. On a suggestion given by the then governor of U. P.,

Sir John Hewett, in 1907, the nawab of Rampur established a poultry farm in the town. Ducks, turkeys and other fowls were imported from England and Australia for this purpose.

According to the live-stock census, 1966, there were 72,658 hens, cocks, ducks and other fowls in the district. The animal husbandry department makes arrangement for the supply of birds of improved breed to poultry farmers at concessional rates. There were 76 private poultry farms in the district in 1970 each of which had more than 100 birds of improved breed. Nearly 21,546 such birds were supplied by the department in 1969-70.

Cattle Diseases and their Treatment

The diseases mostly found among cattle are rinderpest, malignant sore throat, foot-and-mouth disease, black quarter, anthrax and dysentery. The rural folk are, even today, victims of old superstitions, practices and taboos relating to the diseases of cattle and as a result they do not always utilise modern medicines and methods of treatment for their prevention and cure. As a result of the opening of veterinary hospitals and stockman centres at various places in the district, and practical demonstrations and publicity by the animal husbandry department and other agencies, the village people are gradually realising the importance of modern, scientific methods of treatment of these diseases.

In 1970, there were 9 veterinary hospitals and 14 stockman centres in the district. The statement below gives the number of animals and poultry treated and vaccinated and male cattle castrated at these hospitals and stockman centres during the first three Plan periods and from 1967-68 to 1969-70.

Period		No. of animals treated	No. of animals vaccinated	No. of male cattle cas- trated
1		2	3	4
First Five-year Plan period	...	23,300	23,300	2,215
Second Five-year Plan period	...	1,04,640	1,04,640	15,140
Third Five-year Plan period	...	1,64,512	5,08,520	85,887
In the period from 1967-68 to 1969-70	...	1,42,227	3,78,096	19,575

Housing and Feeding

Generally one of the dirtiest places in the village is that where cattle are kept. It is also one of the most important reasons why cattle

in the villages are very lean, thin and sickly. Usually, they are herded together in open places or under trees, and very rarely do they find shelter in thatched kutcha sheds. Pakka, clean and well-ventilated byres with sheds of iron or asbestos sheets are to be seen only in a few government and big private farms. Besides educating the village people about the advantages of having pakka and hygienic cattle sheds financial help for constructing community cattle sheds is also provided to them by government.

Pasturage is provided by the forest department and the *gaon* panchayats in the forests and lands under their control. The canal banks and land on both sides of the railway lines are also open for grazing under certain conditions. Generally the cattle roam about in the outskirts of the villages in search of fodder and they are often a source of quarrels among cultivators when they cause damage to standing crops. Normally grazing facility is available in private groves and harvested or fallow fields. The district had an area of 6,617 hectares under forests and nearly 10,000 hectares under culturable waste, barren, unculturable land and pastures in 1969. The crops which serve the purpose of fodder are jowar, *bajra*, *berseem*, *lobia* and maize. The husk and the dried and crushed stalks of wheat, barley, *arhar*, pea, gram, *urd*, *moong* and paddy are mainly used to feed cattle. The agriculture department arranges supply of seeds of nutritious fodder crops to the cultivators at concessional rates as an inducement for growing them. Nearly 59 quintals of such seeds were supplied to the cultivators in the district in 1969-70 and an area of 1,534 hectares was sown with them.

Fisheries

The rivers and streams of the district abound in a variety of fish, chief of which are the *rohu*, *lanchi*, *kerrel*, *sanwal*, *bhur* and *bajaria*. Fishing with hook and line is sometimes seen, but the usual implements used for catching fish are the common casting-net of cotton or hemp thread, various kinds of drag-net the *tappar* or net fixed on the bottom of a bamboo frame and used in shallow waters and the *karcha* or conical basket open at both ends. There is yet another method peculiar to this district which is employed only in lakes and streams in which larger fish are numerous. Two or three mats from which a large drag-net with two and a half centimetres mesh is suspended are tied together. The lower end of the net is weighted with small pieces of lead or clay. This contrivance is dragged along the lake or stream, and fish in their effort to escape from it leap out of water on to the mats where they are collected. Fishing as a profession is followed by Bhatiaras, Kahars and Julahas, but there are very few persons in the district who rely solely on it for their livelihood.

After carrying out a survey the fisheries department has taken up a programme for development of pisciculture in the Third Plan period. Fingerlings are supplied to *gaon* panchayats and private rearers under

the 'small' water scheme' at the rate of Rs 40 per thousand. A total of 5,000 fingerlings were thus distributed in the year 1971-72.

FORESTRY

The terrain is most suitable for the growth of dense forests, particularly in the northern part of tahsils of Suar and Bilaspur which adjoin the tarai area of the Himalayas. There were dense jungles mostly of *dhak* and long grasses in these parts but they did not possess trees of economic value nor was any attention paid to preserve them. The former princely state of Rampur demarcated in 1938 three reserved forests, the Dibdiba forest, having for the most part land covered by *pula* grass, the Dhanpur-Bijaipur forest, consisting chiefly of *dhak* trees and long grass, and the Pilakhar forest. Other small tracts of forest were the Lalpur, a babul jungle in Patwai, the Seifai, a jungle of *jhao*, and the Bikrampur jungle in tahsil Milak.

After merger of the state in Uttar Pradesh in 1949, the forest department created two forest blocks in the newly formed district, the Peepli block in the Suar tahsil and the Dandia block in the Bilaspur tahsil. The Peepli block had an area of nearly 2,577.8 hectares under timber trees and 2,442.6 hectares under other trees and shrubs. In the Dandia block, timber trees occupied 1,434.9 hectares and other miscellaneous trees 161.8 hectares in 1971.

During the period from 1956 to 1971, the government took up various schemes of afforestation. Fast growing species of trees like those of eucalyptus have been planted in 413.1 hectares in the Dandia block and 184.9 hectares in the Peepli block. The wood of such trees is useful as raw material for the paper and rayon industries. Trees like babul which mainly provide fuel wood, were planted in 60.7 hectares in the Dandia block. Nearly 468 hectares in the Dandia and 1,837 hectares in the Peepli blocks have been used for planting trees like *semal*, *shisham*, and *khair* under the scheme of planting trees of economic and industrial value. They provide raw material for the match, catechu and furniture industries.

There are no large grass preserves in the district. Forests which have plantations of less than ten years of age are not open for grazing but areas other than these provide this facility on payment of grazing dues.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

Famines

The earliest known dates when the area covered by the present district witnessed drought and famines are the years 1298, 1325, 1345, 1398 and 1399, 1424, 1631 and 1661 of the Christian era, but no details

are available regarding the extent of damage or the amount of relief provided. In 1760, the whole of Rohilkhand suffered from a great famine and in 1783 again a famine ravaged this area. The failure of the monsoon in 1803 damaged the crops and caused starvation. In 1813, a severe famine visited these parts and large numbers of people died. Droughts occurred in 1819, 1825, 1837 and 1860. The delayed monsoon of 1868 caused considerable distress to people. In 1877, famine again visited these parts. Grain worth Rs 20,000 was distributed among the aged and infirm who were incapable of earning their livelihood. Relief works like the construction of buildings and roads were also taken up in the erstwhile state of Rampur. In 1896, rainfall was irregular and very scanty. The crops failed and great difficulty was experienced by cultivators in meeting the revenue demands. Hail-storms further damaged the crops in February and in March the grain shrivelled under the westerly winds. So what was already a poor harvest was almost totally ruined. Extensive relief works were started to give employment to the poor. The government also distributed food-grains worth a lakh of rupees to the poor at subsidized rates. The poor-house at Rampur also provided relief to the distressed. In 1899, rains again failed and prices of food-grains rose very high. Relief in the shape of various construction works was provided. Again in 1906-07, rains started late and ceased earlier. As a result, both the Kharif and Rabi crops were damaged and food-grain prices ruled high. Construction works for providing relief were started. The year 1908 was again a year of scarcity and the government earmarked a sum of Rs 50,000 for relief purposes.

The extensive network of canals which were constructed in the state about the beginning of the present century, has to a great extent immunised cultivation against droughts and famines. As a result, no famine or drought worth the name has visited the area comprising the present district, from 1908 onwards.

Floods

Owing to its situation in the submontane region and the generally low level of the land, the district is always liable to damage from floods and waterlogging. This is especially the case along the courses of the large rivers, like the Ramganga and the Kosi, although in year of heavy rainfall the minor streams and rivulets also overflow their banks and inundate neighbouring lands. Much damage to life and property was caused in 1880 and 1887 on account of floods in the Kosi when even the town of Rampur was not spared. Subsequently, the Kosi canal was built. Its embankments and other protective works along the river provide sufficient protection to the city and the surrounding area. Because of these, the floods in 1890 in the Kosi could not cause damage to the town of Rampur although the land along the river was fully submerged with water and crops were damaged. In 1892, again, there were severe floods in the Kosi and the Ramganga and a number of

villages were entirely swept away. The years 1893 and 1894 again witnessed havoc caused by floods. Since then for several years the state did not fall a victim to any large-scale flood. The year 1910 was, however, one of abnormal floods in all the rivers in the state which caused great loss to property as well as standing crops. Relief measures were undertaken on a large scale. Timber for the construction of houses worth Rs 30,000 was distributed in the areas where floods damaged the houses extensively. Land revenue amounting to Rs 1,75,000 was also suspended.

The following is a statement giving details of natural calamities which have affected the district from 1956 to 1970 :

Year	Name of calamity		Area affected (in hec- tares)	Loss (in Rs)	Relief provided (in Rs)		
					Taqavi	Grant-in- aid	Land revenue suspended or remitted
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1956	Flood	...	11,644	9,89,396	17,660	2,000	...
1957	Flood	...	14,555	6,18,340	51,795	4,000	...
1958	Flood	...	7,600	5,00,000	21,000	3,700	...
1960	Flood	...	4,797	1,20,000	...	...	...
1963	Flood and fire	...	5,263	4,47,938	1,000	1,480	3,126
1964	Wind, fire and hail-storm	...	6,153	4,86,019	29,500	1,570	1,02,375
1965	Flood, drought and fire	...	23,349	30,38,967	12,370	...	58,004
1966	Flood, fire and hail-storm	...	2,060	4,75,820	34,370	18,570	138
1967	Flood and fire	...	8,019	6,64,396	13,400	700	491
1968	Drought and flood	...	62,262	43,96,000	14,000	...	23,551
1969	Flood, fire and hail-storm	...	14,927	88,32,004	87,000	1,024	22,928
1970	Flood and fire	...	102 Villages	2,38,375	1,86,505	2,350	39,375

In August and September, 1971, unprecedented heavy rains caused widespread floods in nearly all the rivers of Uttar Pradesh and this district also witnessed large-scale damage to life and property. The Kosi, the Ramganga and all other rivers were in spate. More than twelve villages in the Shahabad and Suar tahsils were completely under water. Crops worth Rs 6,00,000 in an area of nearly 16,187 hectares

were destroyed. A bund on the Kosi near Darhyal, built nearly three years ago, also gave way. More than 1,000 houses either collapsed or were badly damaged. In Rampur town itself the building of the Zila Parishad and the K.D. Dalmia Eye Hospital were under waist-deep water, as were many other localities of the city.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries

Rampur district is mainly agricultural, but certain industries existed here from early times and gave employment to a large number of persons. Such industries were usually based upon individual skill. There was hardly any well-organized or well-established old time industry, in the area covered by the district although pottery, arms and cutlery, *khes* (cotton fabric), indigo and sugar were manufactured in considerable quantities at different places.

The pottery of Rampur was well-known in the past. It was of good quality and was quite artistic. The industry was introduced into Rampur from Multan and developed due to the encouragement given to it by Nawab Kalb-e-Ali Khan Bahadur. Real improvement was made when the nawab patronised a potter who was able to colour and glaze his pottery more effectively than his fellow-workers. The peculiar clay from which alone this pottery was made, was found in a tank near the city. The pottery of Rampur had a red earthen body with enamel work wrought on it. It was mainly painted in dark-blue and greenish-blue colours, but sometimes in red and yellow also.

For arms and cutlery, Rampur possessed a considerable reputation. It is said that with the formation of the Rampur state much encouragement was given to the manufacture of arms as the majority of the inhabitants were Pathans, a martial race, who originally came from Afghanistan. They felt the need of weapons, so 200 *bhatties* were set-up for the manufacture of swords. It is interesting to note that at one time a single sword was manufactured out of one and a quarter maund of iron. Gun and sword makers of Rampur produced such superior goods that they were praised even by foreigners. It is said that when Lord Curzon visited the city he was very much impressed by a sword made by a local craftsman, and was identical to the one the viceroy had. The story goes that Nawab Hamid Ali Khan showed the sword of Lord Curzon to a local sword maker and asked him to make a similar one. The craftsman prepared it the next day and the viceroy was requested to pick his own sword out of the two. He could not recognise his own sword and mistook it for the one prepared at Rampur. This testifies to the skill of the craftsmen of the city. These artisans got the patronage of the rulers, but the purchase of such items was confined to a limited class, so there was little scope for the expansion of such industries. Later on, the government imposed restrictions and the excessive price of raw materials as well as the burden of miscellaneous cesses levied, drove the artisans into the clutches of financiers. This crisis

together with the restrictions imposed on the manufacture and sale of the swords during the First World War gave a death blow to the industry.

Khes, a superior cotton demask of fine silky appearance, was usually woven in large pieces, nine feet long and six feet broad. It was either plain or had borders in coloured thread. Rampur boasted of pieces unsurpassed by any handwork in India for fine weaving. The manufacture of *khes* at Rampur was a speciality and famous throughout India. It won a gold medal at the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1884. The embroidery on cotton *kheses* at Rampur was remarkable and durable as well as soft. But, with the beginning of this century, the industry started declining, because handloom weavers could not compete with machine-run factories. This expensive product is being ousted from the market by a coarser and cheaper kind which has been generally in demand both here and elsewhere.

Indigo was introduced in the state during the rule of Nawab Mohammad Said Khan in 1840. The ruler requisitioned the services of an indigo expert, one Mr Fauvil, from Budaun. A large factory at Shahabad and small ones at Seifai and Madhkar and one at Milak were established subsequently. The soil of Shahabad was favourable for indigo growing. In the beginning, these factories yielded a large profit, but a decline commenced later. They worked for about 30 years but were closed in 1871 after the death of Fauvil. In 1892, with help and encouragement of the then Nawab, factories were re-established at Shahabad and Nankar. Profits were however, very scanty and conditions continued to grow worse and in 1899, the factories were closed down.

The people of Rampur have for long taken a keen interest in *khandsal* or indigenous manufacture of sugar, because it has been fairly remunerative. In early times, manufacture of *khandsari* sugar, brown and white, was carried on throughout the district. Money was often advanced to the cultivators, sometimes even before the crop was sown. In the time of Nawab Hamid Ali Khan, old type *kollus* (cane-crushers) were replaced by improved ones made in England. In 1903, the Nawab invited the assistant director of agriculture, U. P., to visit Rampur and suggest methods for improvement of the sugar industry. On his advice machinery was imported from England and a factory built at Roshanbagh at a distance of two miles from the city. In 1909, the output of the factory went up to 70 maunds per day. This factory gave new life to the industry. Other factories were also functioning, but they were run on the old system. Sugar was exported to the Chandausi market in Moradabad district, from where it found its way to Delhi, Rewari, Punjab and Hyderabad. The industry, however, suffered from the apathy in the market of Java sugar.

Among minor manufactures, Rampur could boast of papier mache articles of good quality similar to those made in Budaun. The city also

had a reputation for the manufacture of gold and silver plates, but their demand was confined only to the higher classes. Enamelling on metal and woollen bed-posts was done by a few artisans. Cotton cloth, in the form of *gabrun*, *gazi* and *garha*, was also manufactured, but the industry could not flourish due to competition from factory-made cloths, foreign and Indian.

In the rural areas, many potters were engaged in the manufacture of *khapara* (tiles) and utensils, *surahis* (jugs), etc. Carpenters manufactured *chaabkies*, *charpays*, cart-wheels and oil-presses, wooden parts of ploughs and other implements for cultivators, to meet the local demand. Blacksmiths manufactured ploughs and rough agricultural implements. Copper-smiths manufactured copper and brass utensils. Goldsmiths were found both in rural and urban areas, and prepared silver and gold ornaments. Nawab Raza Ali Khan established new and modern industries in the state and gave much encouragement to its industrial development which had already started with the construction of the Bailey Bridge on the Kosi, new roads and railways, in conjunction with agricultural development of sugar-bearing areas, in 1930. The Raza Buland Sugar Co. and the Raza Textiles were established in the thirties of this century. In 1941-42, a sum of Rs 1,00,000 was sanctioned by the Nawab for investment in new industrial concerns, and an amount of Rs 15,000 was placed at the disposal of the Industries Board for the development of cottage industries. The Rampur Distillery and Chemical Company Ltd, established in 1943, was also under the state management. During 1941-42, two other concerns namely the Aleogas Producers and the J.K. Gas Plant Manufacturing Company Ltd, had been established, to produce substitutes for petrol. The latter worked under the managing agency of Messrs Juggilal Kamlapat of Kanpur and had a capacity of producing 20 gas plants a day. The Rampur Maize Products, Ltd, was established to manufacture starch from maize under the managing agency of Messrs Govan Bros. Starch was urgently required by the textile industry, and there was a big surplus of maize in the district.

There was an institute for cottage industries with different departments such as weaving, knitting, dyeing, paper-making, demonstration and marketing. An additional sum of money was sanctioned for training in knitting to be imparted to women who observed purdah and were unwilling to come out of their homes. Women were given training at five different centres in the city, in knitting particularly *izarbands* (waistbands) and socks. To trained women, who observed purdah the Nawab arranged to provide knitting machines on easy instalments.

The entry of Japan in the Second World War created difficulties for the development of cottage industries, as the prices of yarn increased rapidly. Fresh avenues were explored and varieties introduced, among which may be mentioned a large variety of shirting, tapestry, fine silk handkerchiefs, silk and brocaded material for *sherwanis*, sari borders etc., especially manufactured for orders placed by the Nawab.

Siles were made in the emporium at Rampur and Naini Tal from 1938 to 1949. The products of the state cottage industries institute were awarded a certificate of merit for the best handloom products in hosiery and tapestry by the Charkhi state. The first and second prizes were also awarded to these products at a Banda exhibition in 1937 and a silver medal was awarded at a Gwalior exhibition in 1939.

Later on, nawab Raza Ali Khan established a central workshop, with a view to meet the requirements of the engineering department of the state as well as those of the public in general. This workshop was helped by the state which sanctioned Rs 33,000 as working capital. Temporary advance amounting to Rs 1,23,580 was also sanctioned for the manufacture of wood and metal goods, light and heavy tools. Machines and machine parts, valued at Rs 1,70,000, were supplied to the military supply department of the Government of India. In addition to this, the central workshop executed various orders of the state departments and business concerns in Rampur.

In 1944, the Rampur Distillery and Chemical Company Ltd. started functioning and the state distillery was converted into a warehouse. Rapid progress in the industrial growth of the district was made in this year. Graded hides were supplied to tanneries at Kanpur, Agra and Delhi. The Saloway Eggs Grading and Marketing Society was reorganized with a capital of Rs 5,000, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs 5 each. During this year alone, this society handled 5,39,827 graded eggs. A Glucose Plant was also set up and glucose and syrup were produced there. An auxiliary Carbon Plant was also established. The Rampur Maize Products, Ltd. started manufacturing items like corn flour, maize oil, maize oil-cakes for manurial purposes and maize-bran for cattle fodder, apart from starch.

The Rampur Engineering Company, Ltd. produced pumps of various types, water hydrants and small tools and considerable job work was also done. This factory consisted of a foundry, a machine shop and a smithy.

These industries worked for some time, but many of them were closed down in 1949, important among them being the Modern Metal Industries Ltd, Rampur Tannery and Manufacturing Company, Dan Match Company Ltd, Rampur Timber and Tannery Company Ltd, and Rampur Dairy and Agricultural Company Ltd. The Rampur Maize Products Ltd, and the Rampur Glass Works Ltd, had already been closed in 1948. The Engineering Company Ltd, was closed in 1963-64. The main reason for the sudden closure of so many industries was the financial burden of taxes on factory owners, consequently upon the merger of the state. The end of the Second World War also affected these industries which had been catering mainly for defence needs.

Power

A power house with two 65 B.H.P. engines was established in 1918 at Rampur, largely due to the efforts of nawab Hamid Ali Khan. Owing to the deficiency of power caused by failure of these engines, two new 80 B.H.P. oil-plants, complete with all accessories, were bought from Bombay, and the new power house was erected in 1921-22. Additions were made from time to time in later years.

Along with the merger of the state, the power house was also taken over by the Uttar Pradesh Government. At present it is supplying electricity to Rampur. It was taken over from the State Government by the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board and linked with the Sarda Hydro-electric grid. Subsequently, electricity was provided to different places through this unit. Tanda also has a power house which supplies electricity to the neighbouring places. The following statement gives the number of consumers and the consumption of electricity in Rampur and Tanda during 1969-70 :

No. of Industrial consumers at Rampur	...	...	290
No. of units consumed by industrial consumers at Rampur	...	...	1,47,29,290
No. of other consumers at Rampur	...	...	10,890
No. of units consumed by other consumers at Rampur	...	...	48,76,162
No. of industrial consumers at Tanda	...	...	82
No. of units consumed by industrial consumers at Tanda	...	...	8,19,045
No. of other consumers at Tanda	...	...	800
No. of units consumed by other consumers	...	...	60,405

The following statement gives the number of villages which received electricity and of the rural consumers during 1969-70 :

Number of villages which received electricity	...	...	315
Number of rural consumers	..	..	5,101
Number of units consumed by rural consumers	...	...	1,08,91,091

Large-scale Industries :

At present there are three large-scale units in the district, manufacturing sugar, cloth and liquor. These industries gave employment to 5,800 workers in 1970. The total investment in these industries amounted to six crores and seventy-one lakhs of rupees and the total value of their production was about Rs 7,02,80,001 in 1970.

Sugar—A sugar production unit, the Raza Buland Sugar Company, Ltd, was established in 1938, near the railway station. With the sugarcane available in the district, this unit produces good quality of sugar

which is also exported to other districts of India. It has a total investment of about three crores of rupees and gave employment to 1,168 persons in 1971-72, when goods produced by it were valued at Rs 5,74,96,000.

Cloth—The Raza Textiles, Ltd, is the only unit of its kind in the district and was established in 1939. The mill is equipped with modern machinery and employed 2,500 persons in 1971-72. Raw cotton is imported from Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bombay. During the Second World War, the mill was mainly engaged in producing government war supply orders and about 40 per cent of the production was supplied to the government. About two lac yards of *dosuti* for tents and one lac yards of *khaki* drill for uniforms, etc., were supplied by the mill every month in 1941-42. *Markin*, long-cloth, bed-sheets, towels, saris and dhoties were produced for the general market. The total investment of this unit is about two crores and seventy-one lakhs of rupees and it has given employment to 2,500 persons. Besides other articles, mosquito nets and hosiery goods are also manufactured here. These articles are exported mainly to the neighbouring and the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. In 1971-72, this unit produced goods worth about Rs 3.5 crores. The factory is located just opposite to the railway station, and has been making rapid progress.

Liquor—The Rampur Distillery and Chemical Company Ltd, was established in 1943. This unit is engaged in manufacturing every sort of liquor. Molasses is used as raw material and is supplied by the local sugar mill. This unit started manufacturing rectified spirit in December, 1944 and pharmaceutical preparations were taken in hand in 1945. The production of tinctures was started in January, 1946. The total investment of the unit is Rs 47,41,000 and it has produced goods worth Rs 33, 59,000 in 1971-72. The total number of persons employed in the company was 185 in 1971-72. The articles produced have a local market besides being sold in other parts of India.

Small-scale Industries

In the district there are about 200 units of small-scale industries which are registered with the directorate of industries, Uttar Pradesh. These industries are: general-engineering, wooden furniture, agricultural implements, oil-pressing from oil-seeds and ground-nuts, printing, radios, and transistors, packing cases, saw-mills, *khandsari* sugar, coldstorage wire-nails, soap, plywood, crushed bones, shoes, ice candy, trunks, hosiery, musical instruments, goggles, thread, kites, cycle parts, rick-shaws, steel furniture, jellies, shutters, educational-scientific instruments and retreading.

General-engineering—Repair and overhauling of machines by modern tools are undertaken by 14 units in the district. All these

workshops are located in the city and are handled by efficient and competent workmen. A sum of Rs 6,61,000 is the total investment in these units and they have done work of the value of Rs 3,88,000 in 1970.

Wooden Furniture—Tables, chairs and beds of different varieties are manufactured by 13 units, located in Rampur and Milak. The wood used as raw material is purchased from different parts of the district, but varnish and glass are imported. The total investment in these units is Rs 85,000, and they manufactured furniture worth about Rs 68,000 in 1970.

Agricultural Implements—There are 11 units in the district engaged in manufacturing ploughs and machines used in irrigation. These units are functioning at Bilaspur, Milak, Suar and Rampur, the total investment in them being Rs 1,89,500. Agricultural implements worth Rs 1,44,000 were produced in 1970. With the introduction of new tools for agriculture this industry has a wider scope.

Oil Mills—Oil is extracted from oil-seeds and ground-nuts, in 7 units in the district. One of these units is located at Shahabad and the remaining at Rampur. The availability of raw material in the district is encouraging for the industry. A sum of Rs 11,50,000 is invested in it and these units produced edible oils worth Rs 17,85,000 in 1970.

Printing Work—The real progress of this work started after 1945. The raw material required is imported from Moradabad, Bareilly, Agra and Kanpur. There are 7 printing presses in Rampur town with a total investment of Rs 2,07,000. These units did work worth Rs 1,29,000 in 1970.

Radio and Transistor Assembling—Radios and transistors are assembled in 7 units at Rampur, with imported components. Only one unit is engaged in radio assemblage while the remaining six in that of transistors. A sum of Rs 3,91,000 is invested in these units, and goods worth Rs 8,68,000 were sold in 1970.

Packing Cases—Packing cases are prepared by 5 units in the district, two of which are located at Bilaspur and the rest in Rampur city. A sum of Rs 4,50,000 was invested in these units and they produced goods worth Rs 3,90,000 in 1970. The industry is progressing due to an increasing demand of packing cases in the district.

Saw-mills—This is a new industry in which there has been a total investment of Rs 35,000. At present only 4 units of this industry are functioning in the district, 3 at Suar and the remaining one at Rampur. Planks and sawdust worth Rs 20,000 were produced in 1970. Generally the machines used in these units are old, and their production capacity is small. The workmen are also very efficient.

Sugar (*khandsari*)—There are only 3 units in the district which manufacture *khandsari*, one at Suar, established in 1958, the second at Shahabad, established in 1967, and the third at Kausalpur, Rampur, established in 1945. These units have been using power and a sum of Rs 2,50,000 was invested in them. This is an old industry of the district and the work is done from September to March every year. In 1970, these units manufactured *khandsari* worth Rs 3,60,000, which was mainly sold in Rampur, some being exported to Bareilly and Moradabad.

Coldstorage—There are only three coldstorages in the district. Potato, onion, green vegetables and mangoes are mainly kept in them for preservation. There is no coldstorage for fish and meat. A sum of Rs 18,00,000 is invested in these units and in the year 1969, 20,000 maunds of potatoes were preserved.

Wire-nails—Only two units are manufacturing wire-nails in the town, one established in 1967, and the other in 1970. The total investment in this industry is Rs 45,000 and it produced goods worth Rs 25,000 in 1970.

Soap—Washing soaps are produced by two units in the town. An amount of about Rs 50,000 was invested in the industry, against which washing soaps worth Rs 55,000 were produced. As regards raw material, while oil is available in the district, caustic soda etc., is imported from other districts. Soap produced here is not of a good quality, and is not exported elsewhere.

Plywood—Plywood materials of different varieties are manufactured by two units at Bilaspur. These units produced goods worth Rs 1,40,000 in 1970. A sum of Rs 2,50,000 was invested in the industry. Manufactured articles are also exported to other districts of India.

Crushed Bone—Two units with a total investment of Rs 1,50,000 are engaged in this work in the town. Bones of wild animals are used as raw material in the industry, and are mainly available in the district, some being imported from neighbouring districts. In 1970, this industry produced goods worth Rs 2,90,000. It has a local market and goods are also exported to different districts of India.

Ice-cream Candy—Ice-cream candy is produced in two units at Milak and Rampur. An amount of Rs 50,000 was invested in the industry and candy worth an amount of Rs 35,000 was produced in 1970.

Tin Boxes—Trunks are prepared from steel and tin by two units in Rampur town. They are durable and generally have a local market. A sum of Rs 4,000 was invested in these units and goods worth Rs 6,000 were produced in 1970.

Hosiery—Socks, vests and other articles are produced in a unit in Rampur town. Thread and dyes are mainly used as raw materials. Thread is available in the district while dyes are imported. A sum of Rs 60,000 was invested in the unit which in 1970, produced different articles worth Rs 24,000. These articles are mainly consumed locally and a small quantity is exported to neighbouring districts.

Musical Instruments—Musical instruments, such as violins and *tablas* are prepared by a unit in the city. *Tabla* making is an old industry of Rampur. The raw material for this industry is mostly available in the district, but some of it is also imported. An amount of Rs 12,000 was invested in the industry and goods worth Rs 15,000 were produced in 1970.

Steel Furniture—Steel almirahs and safes are manufactured by a unit in the city. A sum of about Rs 70,000 was invested in the industry and articles worth Rs 70,000 were produced in 1970.

Goggles—Goggles are manufactured in the town by a unit which has made an investment of Rs 6,000. It has a local market and in 1970, it produced goggles worth Rs 7,000.

Kites—Kites are prepared by a unit in the city. A sum of Rs 10,000 was invested in this industry. In 1970, this unit produced kites of different varieties worth Rs 10,000. Kites are also exported to other districts.

Cycle-parts—Different parts of cycles are manufactured by a unit in the town, in which the investment stood at a sum of Rs 1,000 in 1970. This industry is in its initial stage, and produced different articles worth Rs 2,000 in 1970.

Rickshaws—Rickshaw bodies are prepared by a unit, which has a total investment of Rs 8,000. This unit is in its initial stage and has done work worth Rs 6,000 in 1970.

Jellies—Jellies are prepared by a unit in the city, with a total investment amounting to Rs 15,000. Jellies worth an amount of Rs 5,000 were prepared in 1970.

Shutters—Shutters are manufactured in a factory at Rampur, which has an investment of about Rs 10,000. Shutters worth an amount of Rs 2,500 were manufactured in 1970.

Educational and Scientific Instruments—Scientific apparatus and various educational instruments, helpful in teaching, are prepared by a unit in the town. A sum of Rs 40,000 was invested in the industry and articles worth an amount of Rs 15,000 were produced in 1970.

Retreading—Vulcanizing and tyre-retreading work is undertaken by a unit, located in Rampur town. An amount of Rs 10,000 was invested in the trade, and job work worth Rs 6,000 was performed in 1970.

Mentha-oil Industry—The Richardson Hindustan Limited, has opened a unit for the extraction of mentha-oil at Bilaspur in 1966. This oil is an important raw material for the pharmaceutical, perfumery and confectionery industries. Mentha herb is cultivated in this region due to favourable climatic and soil conditions. The unit also has a centre for research and development of mentha cultivation. The unit employed 180 persons, including technical personnels, and produced a total quantity of 53,400 kg. of mentha-oil worth Rs 47,98,000 in 1971-72. There is a good scope for the expansion of this industry in Rampur.

Embroidery and Zardozi Work—The embroidery, which is known as *kamdani* and *zardozi*, is mainly done on caps and sarces. *Zardozi* is done with gold wire on satin, velvet, silk and nylon. The gold and silver wires are mainly imported from Delhi and Surat. At present there are about 120 small firms engaged in preparing wedding sarces, scarfs (*dupatta*), blouse pieces etc. It is done on the job basis, the cloth being supplied by some local big traders as well as traders of Delhi and Amritsar. About 3,000 persons including women are engaged in this work and had done work worth Rs 12 lakhs in 1972-73.

Cottage Industries

Cutlery—This is a very old industry of the district and dates from the foundation of the state. It was only in the time of nawab Hamid Ali Khan who banned the manufacture of big knives, that modern Rampur knives began to be manufactured. Previously the Rampur knives had a dagger-like appearance, with variations such as press button, snap opening or opening with a rattling sound, etc. The imposition of licence on the manufacture of big knives led the manufacturers to undertake the production of pencil knives, pocket knives and *sarautas*. The quality of these knives is superior to those manufactured elsewhere. There are about 150 units engaged in this industry and they provided work to 800 persons in 1970. The total investment is Rs 40,000.

Cap Making—It is also a very old industry of the place. Once, Rampur caps, made of velvet were famous all over the country. The industry flourished in the past, but due to the rise in price of velvet during the Second World War it received a set back. However, caps of cotton and woollen cloth are used by those who cannot afford to buy a velvet cap. About 200 units are working, which has given employment to about 3,500 persons. The investment capital is Rs 3,00,000. The industry is now on the decline as the fashion of using caps is gradually disappearing,

Bidi Making—The Second World War proved to be a boon for this industry. Previously *bidis* were imported from the Central Provinces, but the import was stopped due to lack of transport facilities during the war. *Bidis* are prepared on a piece-wage system. The raw material used in the industry are *tendu* leaves imported from Mirzapur, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh while tobacco is imported from Etah and Mainpuri. Now, Rampur exports *bidis* to other places. Some 150 units are engaged in this industry and are employing 4,000 persons. The total investment is Rs 12,00,000. This industry has good possibilities of further development in view of increasing demand for *bidis*.

Tobacco Making—The use of betel-leaf and the *hookah* is very common in the district, and there is a great demand for tobacco for both these purposes. Rampur tobacco is famous throughout the country and is in great demand. A sum of Rs 10,00,000 was invested in this industry. There are 50 units with 200 persons engaged in tobacco making. The present condition of the industry is quite satisfactory and there is great scope for further progress.

Hand-loom Weaving—This is an old industry of the place and got much encouragement from nawab Hamid Ali Khan and his successor, nawab Raza Ali Khan. The shortage of yarn during the Second World War adversely affected it, and many weavers became jobless. Though price control was lifted after the war, the supply of yarn remained irregular and the industry failed to regain its former position. The weavers moreover, could not compete with mill-made cloth in quality, therefore, the industry could not flourish as it did earlier. About 30 co-operative societies are engaged in this industry at present with 4,203 weavers as their members. The number of registered looms is 2,690.

Shoemaking—Shoemaking is an ancient industry with the traditional shoe-makers. The shoes made are mostly of *desi* type, and are manufactured from all kinds of leather. Cobblers use tanned leather and make durable shoes, but they are crude in finish and design. At present, 160 units, manned by 500 persons are engaged in this industry. The total investment is Rs 3,00,000.

Tanning—Leather is tanned by one unit only at village Sethi. Hides, skins, lime, *reh* and babul bark form the raw materials for the industry. The old technique of tanning is still in vogue and the leather produced is of an inferior quality. The tanners, who are mostly engaged in this occupation, lack up-to-date technical knowledge. Tanning is practised by very few, the general practice being to sell away the hides. This is probably the reason why only one unit, manned by 30 persons is engaged in this work. The total investment is about Rs 80,000.

Ban Making—*Ban* strings are made by 200 units, generally situated along the banks of the rivers of the district. This work is being

done from times immemorial. The basic raw material for the industry is available in appreciable quantities and about 500 persons are engaged in this industry.

Gur Making—The indigenous production of *gur* and *rab* provides a seasonal job to about 2,000 men, who work on a daily wage system. About 45 units are engaged in this industry and produce *gur* worth Rs 80,00,000.

Durrie Weaving—*Durrie* weaving work is done by 24 units. Some of these units use their own yarn while others use mill yarn. The sizes of the *durries* vary, but the quality is always fine. About 70 persons are engaged in this industry with a total investment of Rs 70,000. *Durries* are exported to Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad and Delhi. They are beautiful and durable.

Basket Making—Basket making is principally done in villages. More than 350 persons are engaged in this industry in their spare time, though their main occupation is agriculture. Baskets from bamboo, mulberry, *ghau* and stalks of the *arhar* plant are made by more than 250 units, located in rural areas. A sum of about Rs 5,000 was invested in the trade. More than 2,00,000 baskets are made every year and sold locally.

Smithy—Agricultural tools and implements are manufactured by 200 units, employing more than 900 people. This industry is scattered throughout the district. Simple implements like sickles, spades, axes and cutters are manufactured by these units. Work is done on daily wages. The total investment is about Rs 40,000.

Carpentry—About 1,000 persons are engaged in this industry, manufacturing wooden frames for doors, windows and beds, wheels for carts, ploughs and pieces of furniture. About 120 units are working, giving employment to more than 400 skilled workers. The total investment is about Rs 30,000. Babul wood is used as raw material and is found in plenty in the district. This industry is mainly in the hands of old carpenters.

Blanket Making—This is an old industry of village Manumna in tahsil Milak and 10 units are engaged in it. It is manned by about 20 persons and the total investment is about Rs 500. The main occupation of the workers is agriculture, but they make blankets in their spare time. Previously, this industry was in a prosperous condition, but now it has gone down due to competition with cheap mill-made blankets. The blankets are of average quality.

Printing and Dyeing—This industry was in a prosperous condition in early days, but gradually it started declining. At present about 12

units manned by 30 persons are engaged in it. Bed sheets, quilt covers (*fard*) and other clothes are dyed and printed. The total investment is Rs 8,000. This industry runs throughout the year and the workers are never unemployed. As the work is generally done on orders, there is no problem about the disposal of goods. Colour and gum are used as raw materials, and are generally imported.

Hookah Making—*Hookah* making work in Rampur is done by 10 units. This old industry is manned by 10 persons, who have adopted it as their main occupation. *Desi narkul* and hill *narkul* which are found in the district are used. The total investment is about Rs 150 and the industry has a local market.

Fan and Mat Making—This industry is mainly concentrated in the rural areas of the Shahabad, Suar and Rampur tahsils. About 10 units, manned by 40 persons, are engaged in this work. Leaves of date and palm are used as raw material, which the workers collect from trees in the villages themselves. Persons engaged in this industry have agriculture as their main occupation. The total investment in the industry is about Rs 400 and it has a local market only.

Biscuit Making—There are about 30 units engaged in making biscuits of average standard. These units, manned by about 100 persons, are equipped with simple tools. The total investment in the industry is Rs 13,000, the major portion being of a floating nature. These units bake bread also, and sugar and *maida* are used as raw materials. The products have a local market.

Silk Industry—Due to favourable climate, many eriendendron trees are found in the tahsil of Suar. A centre for silkworm rearing was started by the State government at Suar in 1955 and later on 5 subcentres were established. These centres give training to villagers in worm rearing. There is a good scope for the development of this industry.

Tabla Making—This industry is being carried on by 12 skilled artisans of Rampur city in 4 units. Leather is purchased in the district but the frames of the *tablas* are imported from other districts. It is an old industry of the city and about 700 *tablas* are manufactured every year.

Pottery—Pottery is made in 130 units of the district. This industry flourishes around Rampur, Shahabad, Suar, Milak and Bilaspur towns and their neighbouring villages. It is also one of the oldest industries of the district, and is manned by more than 600 persons. Smooth black clay is usually used, and is available in some ponds of the district. The equipments used are a potter's wheel, moulds and wooden hammers (*mungris*). The potters have to pay almost nothing for the clay they use.

Industrial Estates

There are two industrial estates at Roshanbagh, Rampur, one established in 1967-68, and the other, which is for Harijans, in 1965. The site of the former covers an area of about 11 hectares where an industrial unit has been established to produce conduit pipes. This unit has an investment of about Rs 1,00,000 and employs 12 persons. The site of the later industrial estate covers an area of about 2.5 hectares where three industrial units were established to produce power-loom cloth, machinery parts and hosiery respectively. These units have an investment of Rs 65,000 and employ about 19 persons. These estates help in creating industrial atmosphere in the district.

State Aid

The Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation is the main agency which extends financial assistance to industrial concerns in the corporate and the non-corporate sectors. The corporation has framed special schemes for financing the road transport industry, hotel industry and technical entrepreneurs. Loans are granted primarily for the purpose of acquisition of fixed assets, for the establishment of new concerns, or for the expansion, renovation and modernisation of existing units.

Loans to concerns are generally granted for 7 to 12 years, depending on the nature and size of loan. The first instalment of repayment commences 1 to 2 years after the date of the first disbursement of the loan. The rate of interest varies from 8½ to 9 per cent per annum.

Loans are granted by the corporation (above Rs 1,00,000) directly; and as agent to the State government under the Ordinary Loan Scheme and the Liberalized Loan Scheme. In the year ending March, 1972, four units had been given Rs 95,000 as loans, under the former scheme while seven units had been aided with loans amounting to Rs 22.97 lacs under the Corporation Loan Scheme.

Training Centre

The Government Industrial Training Centre, Rampur, was established in 1958. It imparts training in carpentry, smithy and general mechanics. Every trainee gets a stipend of Rs 20 per month. The duration of training is two years in general mechanics and in the remaining trades it is only one year. The number of persons trained in various trades till December, 1970 is given below :

Trades				No. of person trained	
1				2	
Carpentry	...	...	...	...	55
Smithy	...	...	...	...	67
General mechanics	...	...	...	...	56
Total				..	178

Industrial Expansion

With the establishment of the industrial estates, availability of raw material, and loans from the directorate of industries, the State Bank of India and the U.P. Financial Corporation, more industries can be established.

A paper-board factory can be established in Rampur due to the availability of raw material and other essential requirements. In tahsil Bilaspur, a considerable quantity of *bhabhar* grass is available. Grass, straw, bamboo and water are also available. Leather-tanning can be developed here as most of the raw hides are exported every year. There is only one unit engaged in manufacturing cycle parts, although there is a great demand for cycles in the district. The demand can be met if more units are opened. Large quantities of crushed bones are exported every year, and with a little additional cost, the manufacture of super-phosphates can be easily taken up. Fancy knives can be manufactured in good quantity. The introduction of new designs and smaller knives would certainly make them more attractive and will open up bigger marketing opportunities. Radio-assembling and repairing, steel furniture, power-loom cloth and hosiery also have a good future.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

History of Banking

It is difficult to trace the history of indigenous banking in the area now comprising Rampur district, but from very early times people seem to have been accustomed to the use of credit instruments, such as *hundis*. Muslim historians of the medieval period speak of the existence of *Multanis* and *shroffs*, who financed internal trade and commerce and worked as bankers for the ruling dynasties. It is said that even the foreign trade was mainly financed by indigenous bankers. Besides money-lending, they did the business of money-changing, when a large number of mints issued metallic currency of various denominations. Sometimes they also functioned as revenue collectors, bankers and money-changers to the government. Forced by the vagaries of weather which resulted in frequent failure of crops, people were compelled to knock at the doors of the *sahukar* or *mahajan* for help, in order to meet their urgent and unavoidable monetary requirements. The agriculturist money-lenders were more grasping than the urban ones and were always exploiting the misfortune of borrowers. In the district, money-lending business seems to have been prevalent since early times, and often land and costly articles were pledged with the money-lenders.

Though Rampur has been an important centre of trade and has served as a clearing centre for goods exported to hill areas, the condition of the people in general was not good. The rates of interest varied widely according to the nature of the transaction and were necessarily much greater in the case of small advances for short periods than in large loans of longer duration. About the end of the 19th century, in small transactions, where articles were pawned as security, the usual rate of interest was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per mensem, but when the advances depended merely on personal security it rose to 2 per cent. If the borrower was well-to-do, the rates were reduced to $1\frac{1}{4}$ or 1 per cent. The lowest rate that was charged by one banker from another was $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per mensem. Early in the present century, the rates of interest did not differ much from those prevailing in the neighbouring districts. There were many banking firms in the city of Rampur which granted drafts on certain firms in cities and towns outside the district.

The two banking firms of Lala Matanlal and Baboo Murli Manohar were famous in the past and acquired great influence and wealth through

their business. Generally, the business of money-lending was practised by the Brahmanas and the Vaishyas. In the villages, the business was mostly in the hands of Baniyas. The villagers usually borrowed money in the sowing season, or during natural calamities and emergencies or for celebrating festivals and marriages.

In the urban areas, credit agencies were manned by the *sahukar* (banker and money-lender), the *sarraf* (jeweller and dealer in bullion) and the *arhatia* (wholesale commission agent). The recovery of loans was usually made in instalments.

The first joint-stock bank to open a branch in the district in 1933 was the Imperial Bank of India now called the State Bank of India. It was followed by the Punjab National Bank which set up a branch there in 1949. The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank, now the District Co-operative Bank, was established in 1952, and the first branch of the Central Bank of India was opened there in 1966, followed by a second at Bilaspur in 1970. The State Bank of India has subsequently opened its branches at Bilaspur, Milak, Suar and Shahabad in 1966, and the Land Development Bank opened its branches at Rampur in 1960 and Shahabad in 1965.

Rural Indebtedness

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, rural indebtedness in the state of Rampur was rather heavy and the people regarded it as a natural state of affairs. The main food of the cultivators consisted of jowar and *makka* (maize) or inferior rice. Molasses and treacle (*shira*) were the only sweetenings. People lived in small cottages. The condition of the cultivators on the whole was deplorable. Their holdings were small and prices of agricultural products quite low. The impecunious condition of the cultivators forced them to borrow grain from the *mahajans* at exorbitant rates of interest, usually at the time of sowing when prices were high and had to repay it at the harvest, when prices were at the lowest. Such lenders were generally grain-dealers, who took advantage of the changes in prices and reaped an inordinate profit.

In the beginning of this century, the condition of the people remained more or less the same. People were living from hand to mouth and cared little for the morrow. They were liable to fall into debt in bad seasons and were unable to make use of opportunities in favourable years. The cultivators were compelled to raise loans at very high rates of interest for meeting costs of litigation, occasions such as marriages and funerals and for purchase of cattle and seed. The economic depression, which was at its worst from 1929 to 1931, did not also spare the agriculturists of Rampur. In the wake of the First World War, however, the

cultivators of the district benefited to some extent from the rise in prices of agricultural produce but this could not vitally change their financial conditions, because the receipts were substantially set off by the high prices which had to be paid by them for items like clothes, live-stock and implements.

After the merger of the state, the situation has no doubt changed, but the traditional financial difficulties of the cultivators have not been lessened considerably because the advantage of the high prices of agricultural produce has been neutralised by increase in population, and there has been no dispersion of the population to other professions. The old system of lending grain still obtains in many parts of the district, and loans are also being advanced against jewellery, ornaments and valuables etc. Landless labourers and cultivators with small holdings are still generally in debt.

Debt-relief Legislation

No positive legislative measures were adopted here during the rule of the nawabs, as Muslim law does not permit the taking of interest on money lent.

After the merger of the state, the Usurious Loans Act, 1918, as amended from time to time was made applicable to this district also. The United Provinces Agriculturists Relief Act, 1934, and The Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, are also in force in the district.

However, the benefit of these legislative measures were hardly enjoyed by the illiterate rural masses and could be availed of only by the educated or the more substantial borrowers.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

Both in the urban and rural sectors of the district, local money-lenders and other private agencies provide credit to the needy. These financiers are traders, commission agents, old land-lords and co-operative societies. The business of money-lending has been in the hands of Hindus only, as the Muslim religion prohibits the taking of interest. Sometimes loans are advanced under a system in which a sum of Rs 12 is charged for every sum of Rs 10 advanced. Such loans are given for short periods, like a month or a half. The nawabs used to help the needy by giving them money by way of charity.

The government and the co-operatives have made some efforts to eliminate the village money-lenders but they still continue and play a very important part in the rural economy of the district. The scaling

down of their profit has thinned their ranks somewhat, but it is still seen that village money-lenders are approached by villagers in large numbers. The rate of interest charged by private money-lenders and financiers varies from 25 to 75 per cent per annum.

Government Loans

It has been considered the duty of all governments in this country to extend help to the agriculturists in times of distress, flood, famine and other calamities. Even during the rule of the nawabs, help was given to the people from time to time. During the severe famines of 1813 and 1877, the nawab helped the people by giving money and employment. In 1877, Kalb-e-Ali Khan, the nawab, started relief work to afford employment to the people. A sum of about Rs 2,000 was distributed among the aged and infirm and capable persons were given employment in the construction of roads or buildings on daily wages. In 1906-07, Hamid Ali Khan commenced building work for which liberal wages were given. In 1908, he sanctioned Rs 50,000 for public works and free distribution. After the merger of the state, the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1888, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, were enforced in the district. Loans under these Acts are advanced generally against the security of immovable property. The State government has made provision to finance the cultivators for improvement of land, purchase of seeds and fertilizers, minor irrigation works etc. The amounts of *taqavi* distributed in the district in 1971-72 for different purposes are given in the following statement :

Sl. no.	Purpose	Amount of loan (in Rs)	Period of loan (in years)
1	2	3	4
1	Distress Taqavi ...	1,59,500.00	Two years
2	For purchase of seeds ...	2,70,000.00	do
3	For construction of houses to agriculturists ...	1,00,000.00	do
4	For construction of houses to non-agriculturists ...	28,000.00	Three years

Co-operative Movement

The first agricultural co-operative society was established in village Keerar, in the year 1941, and there were 11 rural co-operative societies, with a membership of 274 persons in the district, by the end of 1944-45. Before the merger of the state in 1949, the co-operative societies here

were nominal in number and the movement was haphazard. In 1950, the District Co-operative Federation was established in Rampur city followed by the establishment of the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank in 1952, which helped the progress of the co-operative movement in the district. The Rampur Ganna Vikas Tatha Sahkari Samiti Ltd, an old institution of the state of Rampur, was merged in 1949 in the Uttar Pradesh Cane Union Federation, Lucknow. Two cane unions, one at Milak and the other at Bilaspur, were formed in 1957 and 1962 respectively. Branches of the Land Development Bank were also opened, one each at Rampur and Shahabad in 1960 and 1965, and the wholesale Co-operative Consumers' Store was established at Rampur in 1962-63.

A great awakening among the masses, after the merger of the state, helped in the formation of a large number of co-operative societies at different places for different purposes. In 1950-51, there were only 106 primary societies in the district with a membership of 4,876 persons. In 1960-61, their number rose to 289, with 35,136 members, and they gave loans amounting to Rs 36,40,260. In 1972, their number was reduced to 164 but membership increased to 48,452 persons and a sum of Rs 49,59,081 was distributed as loan by these societies. The rate of interest charged was $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum.

Co-operative Bank—The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank, Rampur, (now called the District Co-operative Bank, Rampur), was established in 1952. It serves as a central financing agency for the co-operative in the district, besides performing routine functions of a bank. Till January, 1972 loans amounting to Rs 57,09,440 were advanced and the bank earned a profit of about Rs 1,89,605 during that period. In June, 1972 there were 175 share holders in the bank. Share money of the members amounted to Rs 15,49,210.

The Land Development Bank has opened its branches at Rampur and Shahabad in 1960 and 1965, respectively, with the aim of providing long-term credit for the improvement of land, planting of orchards, purchase of implements, redemption of old debts and for the purposes of minor irrigation. Loans are advanced against the security of land, and can be repaid in instalments, the rate of interest being $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. In 1969-70 the Sahabad branch advanced a sum of Rs 1,52,900 and the Rampur branch Rs 2,11,830 to the agriculturists of the district. The Mestonganj branch earned a profit of about Rs 54,496 in 1969-70.

The Co-operative Consumers' Store, Rampur, was established in 1962-63, with the aim of providing to the people goods of daily use at cheaper rates. It has 880 members at present and sold goods worth Rs 6,80,608 in 1972.

The District Co-operative Development Federation was established in Rampur in 1950 with a view to link the marketing societies in the

district with the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Federation, Lucknow. It carries on wholesale business and also acts as an agent for the government for procurement and distribution of goods. It also gives loans to its members for purposes of trade. In 1971-72, it had 45 members and advanced loans amounting to Rs 6,84,000 and earned a profit of Rs 10,539.

There are two Kraya-Vikraya Sahkari Samitis in the district, which undertake the purchase of agricultural produce from member cultivators and sell the same at a time when reasonably high prices may be obtained for the members.

State Assistance to Industries

Assistance is given to industries in the district through the Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh Small-Scale Industries Corporation, Kanpur, and National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi. The nationalized commercial banks also provide loans to the industrial units for their development and expansion.

Commercial Banks

In 1968, about a year before the nationalization of the banks, there were seven branches of commercial banks in the district, having a total deposits of Rs 199 lakhs. By 1972, the number had risen to 12, the State Bank of India with five branches, the Bank of Baroda with three, the Central Bank of India with two, and the Punjab National Bank, the United Commercial Bank, having one branch each.

The Imperial Bank of India (now the State Bank of India) opened its first branch at Rampur in 1933 followed by four other branches at Bilaspur, Milak, Suar and Shahabad, in 1966. Besides performing the routine functions of bank it conducts foreign exchange business and acts as an agent of the Reserve Bank of India. The bank finances various trades in the district. It allows a yearly interest between 4 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on deposits and charges 8 to 12 per cent on advances.

The Punjab National Bank established its branch at Rampur in January, 1949. This bank, besides making advances to traders, finances large-scale industries of the district. The rate of interest offered by the bank on deposits varies from 4 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum and that charged on advances for agricultural purposes is 10 per cent per annum. The bank charges interest at the rate of 11 per cent per annum on industrial loans.

The Central Bank of India opened its branch at Rampur in July, 1966, and at Bilaspur in February, 1970. The Bank makes advances to traders and small-scale industries. The rate of interest charged by the bank on advances varies from 9 to 11 per cent per annum, while it offers interest on deposits from 4 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

The United Commercial Bank opened its branch at Bisharatnagar post-office Bilaspur on September 23, 1969. The branch advances loans for purchase of tractors, pumping sets, trucks and rice-mills.

The Bank of Baroda opened a branch at Rampur on October 11, 1971, followed soon after by branches at Tanda and Kemri. They advance loans for industrial, agricultural and trade purposes.

These banks had a total deposits of Rs 414 lakhs in 1972. The Bank of Baroda functions as the Lead Bank for the district.

National Savings Organization

The post-office savings bank scheme was started in 1882 to tap savings and inculcate the habit of thrift in the people, thus making funds available to the government for investment in programmes of national reconstruction.

On the occasion of the Chinese aggression in 1962 the government introduced the schemes of defence deposit certificates and national defence certificates to raise funds for the defence of the country.

Premium Prize Bonds were introduced on January 1, 1963. Treasuries, subtreasuries and post-offices made such bonds available up to December 31, 1964. Bonds of the denominations of Rs 5 and Rs 100 were encashable five years after the date of sale, with a premium of 10 per cent, and the holders were eligible to participate in two draws for the prize.

The following statement gives an idea of the national savings scheme in Rampur district from 1968-69 to 1970-71 :

Year	Target (in rupees)	Achievements (in rupees)
1	2	3
1968-69	40,00,000	50,80,374
1969-70	45,00,000	45,90,240
1970-71	47,00,000	47,15,550

The number of new accounts opened from 1968-69 to 1970-71, was as follows :

Year	Post-office savings bank	Cumula- tive time deposit	Recurring deposit	Time deposit
1968-69	12,137	2,345	...	...
1969-70	10,958	2,172	...	...
1970-71	7,881	865	1,277	73

The following statement gives the amounts invested in national savings certificates and the post-office savings bank from April 1, 1970 to December 31, 1970 :

Scheme	Value (in Rs)
1	2
National savings certificates	6,90,125
Post-office savings bank	61,86,762

Life Insurance

On September 1, 1956, the life insurance business was nationalised and taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. A sub-branch office was opened in 1959 at Rampur and was placed under the jurisdiction of the divisional office, Meerut, but was upgraded to a full branch in 1971. This office is controlled by an assistant branch manager. The progress of the business in the district during the last three years is given below :

Year	Total business pro- cured (in rupees)	Number of lives insured
1	2	3
1969-70	59,48,500	659
1970-71	1,59,48,500	1,216
1971-72	2,21,87,000	1,700

Currency and Coinage

The decimal system of coinage was introduced in the district on October 1, 1958.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Rampur was a trade centre of considerable importance in the past. Though not by any means a manufacturing town, it boasted of several manufactures of considerable interest. One of the most distinctive was the cotton fabric known as *khes*. Its manufacture was peculiar to Rampur and a specimen of *khes* was awarded a gold medal at the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1884. It was unsurpassed by any hand work in India for fine weaving. The pottery of Rampur was also well-known in the past and found a place in markets of neighbouring districts. Rampur used to possess a considerable reputation for steel sword blades and cutlery of all kinds. The craftsmen of

Rampur turned out large numbers of *saraulas* and knives of good quality. Indigo was first introduced to the district in 1840 and factories were set up at Shahabad, Seifni, Madkhar and Nankar. The business flourished for sometime, but it was abandoned in 1899 as the working of the factories resulted in a deficit. The inhabitants of Rampur have always taken an interest in *khandsari* manufacture. A factory was set up in 1908 at Roshanbagh, quite close to the railway station of Rampur. Sugar was mainly exported to Chandausi, Delhi and Punjab, that produced in Shahabad was in great demand. Shira (molasses) was exported to Kanpur.

The principal exports of the district were wheat, maize, rice, sugar and hides. The trade in rice was in a very flourishing state and was by no means confined only to the rice grown in the district, for rice was brought in on ponies from Kumaon and other places. Tanda, Kemri, Bilaspur and Nagalia Aqil were the main places where paddy was pounded, husked and processed. The trade in hides was also in a prosperous condition and had a market at Kanpur, Agra and Calcutta. Other exports of less importance were red pepper and eggs. The Suar and Rampur tahsils produced pepper in abundance. The people in Rampur were particularly interested in poultry-rearing, and eggs were exported in large quantities to Naini Tal and other places.

The main items of import were cloth and piece goods from Kanpur and salt and grocery from Calcutta. Since meat was one of the main items of food for the people, a large number of goats were imported from Delhi and Punjab. Formerly there used to be a considerable trade in horses and elephants but this has been discontinued.

Since the railway has been opened and the means of communication made easier, the number and quantity of imports has increased considerably. Import of numerous articles of luxury gave a new appearance to the market. There was also a large volume of trade by road because the city of Rampur happened to be on the main route connecting Moradabad and Naini Tal. The construction of a road in 1863 connecting Moradabad with Bareilly via Rampur gave great impetus to the trade. After 1840 many roads were constructed in the district by nawab Muhammad Saiyid Khan, which helped in the transporting of goods from one marketing centre to another. Besides Rampur proper these centres were located at Shahabad, Milak, Tanda, Suar and Bilaspur.

The economic depression of the thirties of this century adversely affected the trade of the district and exports declined.

With the establishment of several large-scale industries after 1933 and expansion of small-scale industries, there has been an increase in the exports of the district. Sugar, cloth, liquor and food-grains are exported in large quantities to different districts of U.P.

Exports and Imports

The following statement gives the quantities of agricultural produce exported from the district in 1970 :

Commodity	Exports (in quintals)
1	2
Wheat	1,28,105
Maize	46,257
Rice	33,232
Gram	19,296
Arhar	19,296
Jowar	5,578
Barley	2,425
Mustard seed	1,966
Bajra	651
Ground-nut	375
Peas	110

Industrial products from the large-scale units in the district are exported to different places.

Imports

Two main commodities, cotton and tobacco, are imported in the district, the former by the Raza Textiles for making cloth and the later by small-scale industries for making *bidis*. Coal, sugar and kerosene oil are also imported, slack coal being mainly imported for brick kilns.

The following statement gives the quantities of goods imported into the district in 1972 :

Commodity	Import
1	2
Slack coal	7,811.9 metric Tons
Soft coke	970.2 "
Hard coke	284.4 "
Sugar	34,896 Quintals
Kerosene oil	3,202.900 litres
Vegetable oil	16.5 kg. 60,526 Tins
	4.0 kg. 19,180 "
	2.0 kg. 18,730 "
	1.0 kg. 6,096 "

Trade Centres

The district has a number of trade centres for distributing goods, whether imported or locally produced. Each tahsil has its own trade centre for the purchase and sale of goods and markets are held once or twice a week at important places.

Broadly speaking, there are three types of *mandis* (markets) in the district—primary, secondary and terminal. Primary markets function mostly as produce assembling markets, and a large part of the produce comes from neighbouring villages. Secondary markets are regular wholesale markets which mostly assemble produce from primary markets or distribute it among them or perform both these functions. Terminal markets are those which function mostly as produce distributing markets, a large part of the produce coming from secondary markets.

The number of primary markets in each tahsil is as follows :

1	2
Rampur	14
Suar	18
Milak	13
Shahabad	13

Secondary markets are four in number, at Milak, Suar, Shahabad and Kemri, and there are three terminal markets, at Rampur, Bilaspur and Tanda.

The following statement gives the quantities of commodities sold in the Rampur market in 1970-71 :

Commodity	Sale (in quintals)
1	2
Wheat	2,41,582
Arhar	71,437
Maize	43,800
Gram	40,603
Rice	50,253
Potato	27,805
Lahi	16,515
Masoor	14,400
Linseed	15,064
Mustard seed	12,688
Peas	9,875
Jowar	18,865
Barley	10,917
Castor seed	6,326
Ground-nut	8,621
Paddy	10,877
Bajra	2,893
Urd	3,376
Gur	1,166

The following are the charges realised in this market :

Description of charges	Rate per 100 kg. (in rupees)	By whom payable
1	2	3
Commission	1.56	Buyer
Weighing	0.31	Seller
Karda	0.31	"
Dharmada (charges for religious purposes)	0.05	"
Qarava	0.20	"
Committee	0.05	"

Other important *mandis* are at Milak, Suar, Shahabad, Kemri, Bilaspur and Tanda. Generally, all the food-grains are sold in these *mandis*. In the Shahabad *mandi*, ground-nut is sold in large quantities. Goods of general merchandise find a market throughout the district. The largest number (18) of small markets are situated in tahsil Suar, followed by 14 in tahsil Rampur, and 13 each in the Milak and Shahabad tahsils. Each market is held on fixed days of the week and supply goods of every day use to the villagers. Cattle are also sold and bought in these markets.

Price Control and Rationing

After the merger of the State a policy similar to that prevailing in other districts of Uttar Pradesh, regarding price controls and rationing, was implemented. At present, rice is being purchased by the State government as per levy system on controlled price. The purchase of wheat and maize is being made through the Food Corporation of India. The sale of food-grains at the fair price shops is, however, next to nil due to the easy position of food-grains in the open market, only sugar being supplied by them to card-holders. In March, 1973, there were 144 fair price shops in the district, out of which 75 in rural area, 18 in tahsils and 51 in urban areas. There are also a few co-operative wholesale dealers in the district and some fair price shops are also functioning on co-operative basis.

Fairs

Fairs in the district are mainly of a religious origin. Important gatherings take place on the Ids and during the Muharram. Many cattle fairs are also held often in association with religious fairs.

Trade Associations

There are many trade associations in the district which safeguard the interests of their members and render help to them on technical and legal matters relating to sales tax, octroi, imports and exports. A list of such associations which have their headquarters at Rampur, is given below :

- (1) District Brick Kiln Owners' Association, Rampur
- (2) Fair Price Shops Retailers' Association, Rampur
- (3) Arhati Association, Rampur
- (4) Khandsari Association, Rampur
- (5) Rampur General Merchants' Association
- (6) Local Kapra Association, Rampur

Weights and Measures

Before the merger of the state, a variety of weights and measures were in use. The prevailing seer was equivalent to 96 rupees or tolas in weight, i.e. 16 tolas heavier than the standard seer, and the Rampur maund was equivalent to 3,840 tolas or 90 lbs. The yard of a cloth merchant measured 36 inches, but that of a mason only 33 inches. Rents in Rampur were formerly calculated by a strange conventional system in which the yard varied from 3 feet 9 inches to 4 feet; the former was used in cases of lands paying rent partly in cash and partly in kind, and the later for lands paying rents wholly in cash.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in the district with effect from October 1, 1960.

CHAPTER VII COMMUNICATIONS

TRADE ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS AND MODES OF CONVEYANCE— OLD AND NEW

The region covered by the district of Rampur formed a part of the ancient country of Panchala, which is said to have extended from the foot of the Himalayas to the river Chambal.¹ From the *Mahabharata* it is evident that there were close relations and frequent communications between Ahichchhatra (in district Bareilly), capital of North Panchala, and Hastinapur (in district Meerut), capital of the Kurus, across the Garga. As the district lay in between the two cities it is quite probable that there were routes passing through it. It is said that there was a trade route connecting Ahichchhatra with Takshashila² (now in Pakistan), which passed through Rampur. This shows that Rampur was situated on the commercial routes connecting North-West India with this region. According to the account of Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim who visited Ahichchhatra in 635 A.D., a travel route existed from Govighana (modern Kashipur in Naini Tal district) to Ahichchhatra. Most probably he passed through Rampur district, which lies on the way. In 1304, the invading armies of Ali Beg Gurgan, descendant of Chingiz Khan, traversed Katehr (Rohilkhand) and marched along the foothills of the Himalayas. During the time of the Rohillas a number of roads existed between Bareilly and Sambhal.

There were, however, few roads fit for traffic in the state of Rampur before 1840, when nawab Muhammad Saiyid Khan ascended the throne and imposed a cess of one rupee nine annas on the revenue to raise money for the construction of roads. In 1863, an unmetalled but bridged road was opened from Moradabad to Bareilly which passed through Rampur. It was subsequently metalled by the British government.

The two principal roads which passed through the district were the Moradabad-Bareilly and Moradabad-Naini Tal roads and both were maintained by the British government. The length of the Moradabad-Bareilly road in the district was 35.40 km. It was kept chiefly as a military route, little trade passing along it. Babul trees were grown along a greater part of this road.

The length of the Moradabad-Naini Tal road in the district was 27.35 km. and it was lined by *shisham* trees. The town of Tanda was situated on this road. There were two important metalled roads in the

1. Cunningham, A.: *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. I, p. 25

2. Bajpai, K.D.: *Ahichchhatra*, p. 10

city from Nawab Darwaza and the Shahabad Darwaza to the railway station, which joined the Bareilly-Moradabad main road. There was another road of about 4.84 km. in length, leading from Rampur to the nawab's country residence at Benazir. This road was lined with mango trees. A metalled diversion from the Moradabad-Bareilly road to Rampur also existed.

Among unmetalled roads, the Rampur-Rudarpur, Rampur-Shahabad and Rampur-Manpur ones were raised and bridged. The Rampur-Shahabad road was 25.74 km. long and the first 3 km. from Rampur were metalled. The Rampur-Rudarpur road was 37.01 km. in length. It crossed an innumerable number of streams on masonry or wooden bridges or bridges of boats and by ferries. It is said that the opening of this route developed the grain trade of tahsil Bilaspur. On it passed all the trade between the Tarai and Bhabar on the one side and Rampur city and Chandausi (in Moradabad district) on the other.

Another road connected Rampur with the Moradabad-Naini Tal road at Manpur, a distance of about 33.79 km. Suar was the only town of importance on this road. The traffic between Rampur on the south, and Kashipur, Akbarabad and Darhail on the north passed by this road. It was also used by passengers travelling between Rampur and the hill stations of Naini Tal and Ranikhet.

There were other unmetalled roads in the district which were neither raised nor bridged and many of them were only fair weather cart-tracks being closed for traffic during the rains.

In 1909, the total length of all the roads in the district was 572.93 km. with first class metalled roads running between Rampur and Shahabad, Rampur and Kashipur, Rampur and the Kosi bridge, Rampur and the Guesthouse, and between Rampur and Benazir. Second class roads, which were unmetalled, but bridged, connected Rampur with Manpur, Rudarpur, Kemri, Bara, Tanda, Seifui and Patwai. They also connected Bilaspur with Milak, Suar with Bilaspur, Seifui with Badama via Shahabad, Patia with Kup, Milak with Matwali and Julpuri, Mansurpur with Rudarpur and Ahro with Bishardnagar. There were also third class roads which ran from one village to another, their total length being about 136.8 km.

In the year 1946-47, there were 168.50 km. of metalled and 285 km. of unmetalled roads in the district under the charge of the P.W.D. In the road development scheme formulated in 1945 for the State of U. P. on the basis of the Nagpur plan and the 'grid and star' formula evolved to evaluate the required mileage of metalled and unmetalled roads, Rampur had not been included, but after merger it was decided to include some important and urgent road work of the merged area in the First Five-year Plan. The requirement of metalled and unmetalled roads in the district, according to the 'grid and

star' formula, was calculated at 255.89 km. and 498.90 km. respectively. By the year 1953, there were in the district 10 metalled with a total length of about 169 km. and 22 unmetalled roads with a total length of 284.85 km. About 40 km. of roads were constructed under the First Five-year Plan. Three new roads, the Shahabad-Bilari road, the Bilaspur-Milak road, and the Bilaspur-Chakpheri road were also constructed. By 1963 there were 263 km. of metalled roads in the district out of which about 186 km. was painted.

Highways

The roads of the district are now classified as national highways, major district roads and village roads. The Central Government is responsible for meeting the expenditure on the maintenance of national highways while major district roads are maintained by the State Government, and the village roads by the Zila Parishad. The municipal board and other local bodies maintain the roads situated within their respective jurisdictions. The forest department also maintains a number of roads. The Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow road is the only national highway passing through this district, entering the west from Moradabad after crossing the Kosi bridge and after running more or less parallel to the Delhi-Lucknow railway line, and passing through Rampur city, Dhamora and Milak, it enters district Bareilly in the south-east. Its total length in the district is 32 km.

Other Roads—The public works department maintains the following metalled roads which connect the different tahsils, their total length being 143.3 km.

Roads					Length (in km.)
1					2
Rampur-Kichha	...	...	...	...	42.99
Bilaspur-Milak	...	...	...	...	88.13
Rampur-Shahabad	...	...	...	...	26.45
Rampur-Suar-Bazpur	...	...	...	...	40.40

It also maintains some roads, metalled as well as unmetalled, which connect one village with another. The following statement gives the names of the metalled and unmetalled roads with their lengths:

Name of road	Length (in km.)			
1	2			
Metalled roads				
Bilaspur-Chakpheri ...	...	...	...	10.30
Tanda-Darhial ...	...	...	...	13.89
Kosi Temple road ...	...	...	...	0.80
Bilaspur-Milak Khanam ...	...	...	...	10.93
Karbala road ...	...	...	...	1.55
Khaud-Tanda ...	...	...	...	14.73
Benazir No. 1 ...	...	...	...	1.00
Benazir No. 2 ...	...	...	...	1.49
Khusrobagh road ...	...	...	...	2.21
Lalpur-Saiyidnagar ...	...	...	...	4.80
Rampur-Kemri ...	...	...	...	2.33
				14.48 (unmetalled)
Khaud-Pipli ...	...	...	...	1.60 (metalled)
				12.87 (unmetalled)
Unmetalled roads				
Milak-Patwai ...	...	...	...	15.28
Patia-Kup ...	...	...	...	11.26
Kemri-Mahtosh ...	...	...	...	12.87
Bara-Pipalia ...	...	...	...	12.87
Dhamora-Rathaunda ...	...	...	...	8.04
Bilaspur-Ahero ...	...	...	...	16.09
Ahero-Manpur Ojha ...	...	...	...	16.09
Bhiraya-Manpur Ojha ...	...	...	...	8.04
Khunta Khera-Mathkhera ...	...	...	...	8.04
Suar-Milak Khanam ...	...	...	...	12.35
Manpur-Darhial ...	...	...	...	7.70
Darhial-Kashipur ...	...	...	...	9.05
Mankara-Kemri ...	...	...	...	8.04
Shahabad-Dhakia ...	...	...	...	14.48
Patwai-Julpuri ...	...	...	...	8.04

There are four feeder roads which are metalled and painted—the Dhamora railway feeder, the Shehzadnagar railway feeder, the Duganpur railway feeder and the Milak railway feeder—and are maintained by the public works department.

The municipal board, Rampur, maintains 184.76 km. of metalled and 7.56 km. of unmetalled roads. Such roads are under the jurisdiction of the municipal board and the expenditure on their repairs is met by the board. The Rabe' Raza with a length of 2.40 km. is an important road. Trees are planted on both sides of the road and before the merger of the state, it was well decorated.

The Dhamora-Rathaunda road with a length of 6 km. is under the charge of the Zila Parishad. 1.50 km. of it is metalled.

The roads maintained by the forest department in the district whose total length is 46.35 km.

Modes of Conveyance

The means of conveyance in early days were camels, ponies, bullocks, male buffaloes, and carriages and carts drawn by these animals. In 1908, there were 8,040 horses and ponies, 1,62,526 bulls and bullocks and 24,463 male buffaloes. Though camels were used to a considerable extent for transport, the traffic was mostly carried by carts, whose number was 27,909 in 1908. There was little horse-breeding at Rampur and horses and elephants were maintained only by the rich. *Dolis* (litters) and *palkis* (palanquins) were used only by those who could afford them but tongas, ekkas and *kharkharas* were used by the public in general. Goods were transported by ponies, bullock-carts, ekkas and *kharkharas*.

With the development of roads, ekkas and tongas became more popular as they covered a distance of about 7 km. in an hour. In the twenties of this century, the bicycle came into use, being an economical and easy means of transport.

The cycle-rickshaw made its appearance around the year 1950 and now it has become one of the most popular means of conveyance in the urban areas. A licence has to be obtained from the local body for plying it. Motor-cycles, scooters, scooter-rickshaws, cars, buses and trucks are also being used now for transport.

The following statement gives the number of vehicles of different kinds, registered with the municipal board, Rampur, in 1970 :

Vehicle	No. registered			
1	2			
Bicycles(private) ...	...	...	...	2,415
Bicycles(on hire) ...	...	...	...	72
Cycle-rickshaws ...	...	...	...	942
Tongas and ekkas ...	...	...	...	208

In rural areas, bullock-carts and ponies are in popular use and are used for different purposes, such as, carrying agricultural produce, fertilizers and building materials etc. Camel-carts are still used, but the number is very small. With the increase in prices of grass, gram and other animal-feed, ekkas, tongas and *kharkharas* are almost disappearing from this district, as elsewhere, and cycle-rickshaws are seen even on the rural roads.

Porters are easily available in the urban and rural areas, and generally a porter carries a load up to 100 kg.

Vehicular Traffic

From about the beginning of this century, motor-vehicles began to ply between Rampur and Moradabad, Rampur and Bareilly and Rampur and Naini Tal.

As there is no railway link between Rampur and Naini Tal, and Rampur and Almora, all the consumer goods and agricultural produce are transported mostly by trucks, which are owned privately. Rampur being an important trading centre and nearest from Naini Tal, it becomes an important link between Naini Tal and the rest of the country during summers and a large number of trucks ply and carry different kinds of goods between these places.

Most of the trucks operating in the district belong either to one of the four transport companies of Rampur or to transport agencies of Moradabad and Bareilly. The freight is usually settled by the parties concerned. A truck generally carries about 74 quintals of goods.

About 26 private buses operate daily on the Rampur-Bazpur, Rampur-Kemri, Rampur-Shahabad, Rampur-Suar, Rampur-Patwai and Rampur-Tanda roads, and carry a large number of passengers. Out of these, 15 are owned by the Kalra bus service and six by a co-operative society. These buses are in good condition and are quite comfortable.

Taxis are also available in large number for Naini Tal, Ranikhet, Bareilly, Moradabad and Delhi and are popular in spite of the high charges because they are more comfortable and faster than other vehicles.

Roadways

Government Roadways (now named as U.P. State Roadways) started running passenger service since 1972) started running passenger service since October, 1948. In the beginning they were run between Rampur and Haldwani, and Moradabad and Bareilly.

With the increase in passenger traffic the government roadways bus service has been extended to fourteen routes. The following statement gives approximate distances, and the number of buses operating on each route, in 1970 :

Route	No. of buses plying in October, 1970	Approximate length of route (in km.)
1	2	3
Moradabad-Rampur-Haldwani	8	120
Moradabad-Rampur-Naini Tal	3	160
Moradabad-Rampur-Ranikhet	1	209
Moradabad-Rampur-Bareilly	6	91
Moradabad-Rampur	1	29
Moradabad-Rampur-Tanakpur	2	178
Moradabad-Rampur-Milak Khanam	1	75
Bijnor-Rampur-Bareilly	2	219
Bareilly-Rampur-Meerut	6	219
Almora-Rampur-Delhi	2	488
Naini Tal-Rampur-Delhi	4	858
Rampur-Moradabad-Shahabad	1	80
Haldwani-Rampur-Delhi	4	821
Milak-Bilaspur	2	18

As many as 8,91,604 passenger tickets were sold during 1969-70 at the Rampur, Bilaspur and Milak booking offices of the government roadways. The average number of passengers carried by government roadways per day, in 1960, was 1,054 and in 1970 the number increased to 1,847.

There is no bus service in operation in Rampur city but a local bus service operates between Rampur and Milak, a distance of 22 km. The total number of passengers carried by this service during 1969-70 was 1,96,816.

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Railways

A broad gauge railway connects the district with the neighbouring districts of Bareilly and Moradabad. The Rampur railway station is situated on the railway route between Lucknow and Delhi. The history of the development of railways in Rampur dates from 1891. In the beginning, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway ran through this district, for a distance of about 40 km, the stations lying in the district being Rampur, Dhamora and Milak.

In 1925, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was taken over by the East Indian Railway owned by the government. In November, 1937, with the creation of the northern railway zone, the part of the old East Indian Railway passing through the district was merged in the newly formed Northern Railway and Rampur railway station came under the jurisdiction of its Moradabad division.

The following railway stations lie on the Rampur-Bareilly branch; their distances from Rampur are shown against each :

Name of the railway station					Distance from Rampur (in km.)
1					2
Shehzadnagar	...	...	...	...	7
Dhamora	...	...	...	...	12
Duganpur	...	...	...	...	18
Milak	...	...	...	...	23

WATERWAYS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Waterways

Of the three main rivers—the Ramganga, Kosi and Gangan which pass through the district, only the Ramganga is navigable, but it has never been so used.

Ferries

There are six ferries operating in the district, all being under the control of the public works department, which yielded an income of Rs 18,953 in 1970.

Bridges

In 1971, there were in the district six major bridges, maintained by the public works department and two by the forest department besides 40 culverts maintained by the Zila Parishad. The Kosi bridge on the Tanda road, with a total length of 245 metres is the oldest, having been constructed in 1871. Another bridge on this river was opened in 1932 by Sir Malcolm Hailey, the then governor of U. P.

Travel Facilities

Before the advent of the railways, much of the trade and travelling was done by road and there were rest-houses and wells on the highways. The nawabs of Rampur had planted trees and constructed serais by the sides of the main roads in the state. As early as 1909, there were dak-bungalows at Suar, Darbial, Dibdiba, Patwai, Param Lalpur and Milak, besides the one near the Rampur railways station. Dhamora on the Bareilly-Moradabad road was the main and regular camping ground. There were also some dharmshalas and serais which were maintained by private agencies. This facility is available even today and there are a number of good dharmshalas in the town, like those of Munni Lal, Baijnath and Chandar Sen, which charge a nominal rent for accommodation but do not supply food. The serais are now in a decaying condition and are being hired out for different purposes.

A number of inspection houses and rest-houses are maintained by different government departments. Non-official visitors may also stay in them on payment, if accommodation is available. The public works department maintains an inspection house near the Rampur railway station. The canal department has three inspection houses and three rest-houses in the district. One rest-house at Peepli is maintained by the forest department. There is also a rest-house of the soldiers' sailors' and airmen's board at Rampur for the use of ex-service men and personnel of the armed forces but civilians may also use it if accommodation is available.

Hotels at Rampur and other towns also provide accommodation and food. The Aiwan-i-shahi is a three star hotel and is housed in a portion of the Khasbagh palace. It is air-conditioned and has 30 rooms besides a ball-room, a card-room and a billiard-room. The Tourist hotel near the Rampur railway station consists of 20 rooms and is a second grade hotel. There are several other hotels and many restaurants which provide food-stuffs and snacks.

POST AND TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES

Prior to the introduction of the railways dak was usually carried by runners and contracts were given to individuals for this purpose. Horse-carts, camel-carts and even bullock-carts were used for carrying

dak to different places. In the district of Rampur, there were no regular post-offices prior to 1890, except a British post-office in the city. Mounted men and foot messengers were employed to carry the dak. Later on, the British government opened post-offices at the headquarters of each tahsil and permitted the use of service stamps on state missives. In 1891, a telegraph-office was established at Patwai and another at Kemri. There were two suboffices and 8 branch post-offices in district in 1909.

With the extension and development of roads and vehicular traffic, the number of post-offices in the district has increasedre specially after the merger of the state in Uttar Pradesh. Now post-offices are to be seen even in some villages, but there are still remote villages which are deprived of a daily mail service. There were 69 branch offices, 19 suboffices and one head post-office in the district in 1960-70.

At present the dak is carried by the Railway Mail Service, the U.P. roadways buses and private buses. In some places it is carried on foot by runners and mail peons and also by cyclists. There were 12 public call offices and telegraph-offices in the district in 1971. The following statement gives their names and location :

Public call offices			Telegraph offices		
1			2		
Rampur Head Office	...	...	Rampur Head Office		
Rampur city	...	...	Rampur city		
Rampur Secretariat	...	...	Rampur secretariat		
Jwalanagar	...	...	Jwalanagar		
C and M Stores	...	...	C and M Stores		
Bilaspur	...	...	Bilaspur		
Milak	...	...	Milak		
Suar	...	...	Suar		
Shaktabad	...	...	Shaktabad		
Tanda	...	...	Tanda		
Patwai	...	...	Patwai		
D'amora	...	...	D'amora		

All India Radio, Rampur

The Rampur station of All India Radio was commissioned into service on July 25, 1965. At present it has only one transmission

between 1715—2240/2310 hours, and serves the western and northern parts of Uttar Pradesh, having a primary service area within a radius of 80 to 100 km.

This is an auxiliary station and mainly relays programmes originating at Lucknow. However, speakers and artists are booked in and around Rampur also for local programmes.

In July 1967, a family planning cell was introduced for publicity of the family planning scheme through radio programmes. Short talks and poetical symposiums on family planning are held and recorded by this cell, and the recordings are sent to the Lucknow station for broad-casting.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The classification of population of the district according to occupations at the 1901 census shows that 62 per cent were directly supported by agriculture, grazing and care of animals, whether in the capacity of landlords, tenants, stock-breeders or herdsmen. The number was below the provincial average and closely approximated to those of the Moradabad, Jalaun and Kanpur districts. The second place was taken by the industrial class, which accounted for 18 per cent, a somewhat higher figure. This division included those who manufactured or supplied food and drink, fuel and forage, those engaged in building or the supply of building materials, the different kinds of artificers and craftsmen, manufacturers of textile fabrics, dyers and workers in wood, leather, metal and earthenware. The third place was taken by labourers and domestic servants, who with their dependents numbered 61,554 and formed 11 per cent of the total population. The fourth class comprised all those persons with their dependents who were engaged in the service of the Rampur state or in the work of administration. Their number was 19,229, or 3 per cent of the total population. The commercial population made up 1.5 per cent, and included those engaged in transport and storage, although those actually engaged in trading were not more than 0.7 per cent. The sixth or professional class included priests, teachers, lawyers, medical practitioners, musicians and actors, their proportion to the general population being 1.5 per cent. The seventh division consisted of persons not employed in any regular occupation, for instance pensioners, beggars and prisoners. Their proportion to the total population was 1.3 per cent.

AGRICULTURE

In 1911, the total number of workers under all agricultural heads was about 90,000 but this figure rose to 1,13,166 in 1921. The increase between 1911 and 1921 was due chiefly to the rise in prices of agricultural produce between 1914 and 1921, owing to the First World War. This caused a movement of labour back to the land and also resulted in such an appreciation in agricultural incomes that in many cases where agricultural income had formerly been subsidiary it rose to be the principal one. Between 1921 and 1931, the reverse process started. Although crops were generally good until 1928 and prices ruled high till 1930, the adverse seasons and collapse of the price level at the end of the decade drove people away from the land and back to the towns, and so reduced agricultural income that it was no longer considered to be the principal source of livelihood. As there was again an increase in the prices of

agricultural produce, the number of all agricultural workers which was 1,31,593 in 1951 rose to 1,72,814 in 1961 and to 2,11,266 in 1971.

INDUSTRY

The actual number of workers in industries of all kinds showed a decrease in 1951 over that of 1921, the number being approximately 16,000 in 1921 and 13,000 in 1951. Industries suffered during this period of thirty years. Decreases mainly occurred under textiles, food and undefined industries. In 1961, with the general growth and expansion of industries the number of workers swelled to 23,786, registering an increase in almost every industrial sector. The two biggest industrial units of the district are the Raza Buland Sugar Company, Limited, and the Raza Textiles, each of which employed about 2,400 workers in 1971.

TRANSPORT

Workers in transport showed a marked increase in 1951 and were 88 per cent above what they were in 1921. The percentage further increased to 147 in 1961. The number of workers under this head in 1961 was 3,388. About 90 per cent of these workers were engaged in transport by road, about 7 per cent in the railways and the rest in transport by water. The fact that the number of persons employed in mechanically driven vehicles has increased by several times what it was thirty years back, shows the extent to which road travel has increased. *Palki* bearers and owners have consequently decreased considerably during this period as did pack animal owners and drivers.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

As in the case of industry, trade also showed a decline in 1951, as compared to 1921, owing to closure of many industrial units in the district during the latter half of the decade 1941-1950. The number of workers under this head fell by about 41 per cent in 1951 as compared to 1921, the actual number being 17,117 in 1921 and 9,980 in 1951. In 1961, the number increased to 12,445, and to 12,613 in 1971 but still remained lower than the level of 1921.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Since the close of the eighteenth century Rampur city has been the seat of administration of the nawabs. The growth of the city was the direct outcome of this special position enjoyed by Rampur as a nawabi city. All the offices and courts of the nawabs were situated here. It is, therefore, only natural that quite a large section of the population found employment in the state administration. The total number of persons in public services, including the police and military was 4,703 in 1921, of whom only 1,865 were employed in civil administration and 982 in the state police. After the

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merger of the state in Uttar Pradesh many offices belonging to the Central and State governments began to function. Consequently in June, 1961, the number of employees in government (State and Central) and quasi-government (State and Central) establishments and in local bodies rose to 10,384 (including 383 women). In June 1970, the number further rose to 14,904 including 729 women. The number of employees in Central government offices was 5,385, in State government offices 6,764, in quasi-governmental establishments 995 and in local bodies 1,760.

The biggest establishment in the district is that of the Central reserve police force, with headquarters in the city which employed 3,643 persons in June, 1970. It was followed by the State police organisation which had 909 employees, the office of the settlement officer consolidation having 434, that of the district collection officer having 336, the district magistrates office having 210 and the regional audit office which had 207 employees in the year 1970.

The Central and State governments and establishments of quasi-government nature and the local bodies provide certain amenities to their employees, the most important of which is the payment of a regular dearness allowance, varying according to the scale of pay and status of office, to meet the rising cost of living. Loans are given by the government to enable government servants to purchase their own means of conveyance and to build their own houses. Various other facilities such as loans from provident fund, free medical treatment, accommodation where available charged at 10 per cent of pay and to certain class of employees uniform allowance, free accommodation and educational concessions for children and facilities for recreation have been made available to government servants.

EARNED PROFESSIONS

Education

Teaching is generally considered to be an important and honourable profession. In early days, it was associated with hereditary classes of persons who taught children in their village schools, usually called *maktabs*. It was an act of philanthropy and no regular tuition fee was charged from students. Now the educational system stands completely changed. The modern system of education has gradually replaced the traditional class of village school teachers by salaried school and college teachers.

The total number of teachers working in schools and colleges of different categories in 1921 in the district was 141, including 13 women. This number did not include clerks and other non-teaching staff employed in these institutions. In 1961, the number of teachers increased to 1,389, including 184 women. Of these 669 were employed in primary

and middle schools, 359 in secondary schools and degree colleges and 361 in other institutions. Under the programme for expansion of education, the number of teachers in 1970 in primary and middle schools increased to 1,824 and in secondary schools and degree colleges to 578, the number in degree colleges alone being 64.

Since 1964, the Triple Benefit Scheme has been extended to State aided institutions run by local bodies or private managements, bringing the advantages of contributory provident fund, compulsory life insurance and pension, including family pension, to teachers. Those employed in government institutions are entitled to all benefits available to employees of government departments.

Teachers' wards are entitled to enjoy freeship in tuition fee up to intermediate classes. The needy and disabled teachers can get financial assistance from the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare Fund and those suffering from tuberculosis can get admission in the T.B. sanatorium, Bhowali, against seats reserved for teachers. Principals, headmasters/headmistresses of government higher secondary schools and government normal schools and lady teachers in primary schools in the rural areas get free residential quarters.

The association of secondary school teachers is affiliated to the Madhyamik Shikshak Sangh, Uttar Pradesh, and that of primary school teachers to the Prathmik Shikshak Sangh, Uttar Pradesh. The main aim of these associations is to promote the welfare of teachers regarding their service conditions, pay, allowances, etc.

Medicine

During the rule of the nawabs, when allopathic doctors were few, the state used to employ *vaid*s and hakims for the purpose of ministering to the needs of the public. It was only in 1868, that an allopathic dispensary was opened and later on the number began to increase. The Ayurvedic and Unani systems, therefore, began to lose ground gradually.

In 1921, there were 85 medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists and veterinary surgeons, and 18 midwives, vaccinators, compounders and nurses. Their numbers increased to 261 and 168 respectively, in 1961. At the end of 1970, the State hospitals and dispensaries employed 24 allopathic doctors, 3 *vaid*s, 4 hakims, 3 midwives, 43 nurses, 8 health visitors, 36 female welfare workers, 24 vaccinators and about 20 compounders.

Generally no consulting fee is charged by private doctors and physicians, but the cost of medicine charged includes consultation and examination fees also. The earnings of a private doctor invariably depend on his reputation and efficiency. Doctors in government service get a fixed salary and are allowed to do private practice during off hours.

A branch of the Indian Medical Association has been functioning in Rampur since 1953. It has now 20 members.

Law

The profession is very crowded. Many retired persons, possessing a law degree, also take up this profession. Even retired judges and former government officers are found quite often to be practising in the courts.

In 1921, there were 61 lawyers of all kinds including *qazis*, law agents and mukhtars. In 1961, the number rose to 93, and further went up to 120 in 1970.

From among the law graduates the assistant public prosecutors are appointed, who are five in this district in number besides one public prosecutor, and a government pleader designated as district government counsel. Most of the lawyers reside in Rampur city as it is the place where all the important courts are located.

Besides the courts of the district judge, other judges and *munsifs* and that of the district magistrate and other magistrates, some lawyers also practice in the offices or courts of the sales tax officer, rent control and eviction officer, consolidation officer, and income-tax officer.

The profession of law is one of the leading professions of the town and lawyers occupy quite a high status in the social life of the community. They supply active leadership in almost all spheres of public activity, especially in the field of politics.

There is a bar association at Rampur which was established in 1930 when Rampur was a state. The association was, however, registered in 1963. It has its own building which houses a well-equipped library of law books and journals and a reading-room for the use of its members which comprise about 90 advocates and pleaders.

Engineering

In the economic development of a district engineers play an important role. Their number in the district is not considerable. Engineering services in this district are represented mainly in three branches, the public works, the irrigation and the hydro-electric. In 1970, these branches had five, four and five engineers respectively. The municipal board, Rampur, has one and the Zila Parishad two engineers in their service. There is also a large number of overseers, linemen and draughtsmen in these departments. Private industrial establishments of the district also employ qualified engineers and diploma holders. There are also some private engineers, architects and surveyors, not employed by the government.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Domestic Servants

An important section employed in personal services comprises of domestic servants whose number has been steadily increasing with the rise in population. They are unskilled workers and their wage is generally low as compared with other occupations. They render whole-time service as well as part-time. Whole-time domestic servants are employed only by well-to-do persons belonging mostly to the business community, or by high officers. Their part-time engagement is more common. In many cases a worker is employed by more than one persons, each family claiming only a few hours of his or her services. They are paid monthly in cash or both in cash and kind.

In 1961, there were 789 butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other domestic servants, 587 being women. There were 363 cooks and allied workers, and 2,174 cleaners, sweepers and watermen.

Barbers

In olden days, barbers used to go from house to house to their clients for shaving and hairdressing. This practice has now dwindled with the opening of a large number of barber shops in the urban and the rural areas. In the city the barber shops are well-furnished and are run by more than one worker. Usually the owner is assisted by other paid employees. On Sundays these shops have a heavy rush and customers have to wait for their turn. In the rural areas the owners of shops work themselves.

Certain barbers cater for the poorer sections of society and are seen attending to their customers on the roadside with only a piece of matting for their clients to sit on.

Barbers, besides following their main profession of hairdressing, also sometimes serve on caremonial occasions, like births, marriages and deaths, when they are generally assisted by their women-folk. Formerly, they used to serve as go-betweens in matchmaking, but now their services are seldom required for this purpose.

In Rampur district in 1921, there were 1,287 barbers and wig-makers (including 36 women). The number of barbers and related workers got reduced to 1,111 (including 33 women) in 1961. The somewhat low figures suggest that some who should rightly have come under this heading have found their way elsewhere.

Washermen

The modern washerman is now different from what his counterpart was a few decades ago. Today washermen are an organised community and have their own organisations in certain parts of the district.

Formerly, the washermen used to collect clothes from certain families over which they had a monopoly. The practice is now fast dying out because besides increasing their charges and being unpunctual some of them have given up their hereditary profession. Consequently, many people prefer to do without them. There are only a few washermen in the city who still go from house to house to collect clothes for washing. With the emergence of the laundry system, people go to deliver their dirty clothes to the laundry of their choice and visit them again to take them back. Ordinarily a laundry returns clothes after washing in six days, but in case of urgency clothes are delivered in 24 or 36 hours at fixed extra charges. The work of laundries besides being punctual is of a better quality. In rural areas there are very few laundries and the old system is still in vogue. In 1921, there were 2,574 washermen, but their number decreased to 1,004 in 1961. It appears that like barbers, washermen have also shifted to industries and domestic services.

Tailors

Tailors are found mostly in the urban areas and are to be seen preparing garments of different types both for males and females. In Rampur city there is a large number of big tailoring establishments and the owners of such firms employ a number of tailors on daily or monthly wages. Cutting is usually done by the manager of the firm and stitching by others. There are certain expert tailors who charge very high rates particularly for making woollen suits. But most of the tailors work themselves and their charges are moderate. Such tailors are spread all over the city and other parts of the district whereas big establishments are confined to the main markets of Rampur city. In the rural areas the age-old independent tailor with his own sewing machine is found even today.

Tailoring units in this district are not classed as ladies' and gents' but they do both types of work, though some have specialised in tailoring ladies' garments. In 1921, there were 1,087 tailors, darners and embroiderers, etc., in the district. The number increased to 1,778 in 1961 of whom 838 worked in the urban areas.

TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS

It is, perhaps, interesting to know to what extent any particular caste still follows its traditional occupation. There is for instance nothing to show that the castes which have been mostly agricultural in the last three or four decades have been so by tradition. It is certain that they were never so in the same way as Barhais are traditionally carpenters. They were probably never tied down by custom and caste to agriculture as Barhais were to wood-work, Lohars to working with iron, Sonars to working in precious metals.

Amongst artisans and traditional classes, the first of whom are Sonars (goldsmiths, silversmiths and jewellers), followed by Darzis

CH. VIII—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

(tailors), Bhungis (scavengers), Vaishyas (traders), Mochis (Shoemakers and cobblers), and Halwais (sweetmeat makers), 40 to 50 per cent persons are still engaged in their traditional occupations. Other castes which also follow traditional occupations as their principal source of income, but to a lesser percentage, are Julahas (weavers), Barhais (carpenters), Telis (oilmen), Kumhars (potters), Kayasthas (clerical workers), Lohars (blacksmiths), Kahars (domestic and personal servants), Khatiks (fruit and vegetable sellers and butchers), Gadariyas (shepherds and blanket weavers) and Kachhis (market gardeners).

At the bottom of the list come Brahamanas (priests), Kalwars (liquor distillers and sellers), Chamars (leather workers), Kewats (boatmen and fishermen) and Pasis (*tari*-makers).

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Among those who pursued certain other occupations in the district in 1961, there were 4,748 hawkers, pedlars and street vendors, 1,843 cheroot, cigar and *bidi* makers, 1,783 carpenters and pattern makers (wood), 1,418 cycle-rickshaw drivers, 1,027 brick-layers, plasterers and masons, 803 salesmen and shop assistants, 796 bakers, confectioners and candy and sweetmeat makers, 749 blacksmiths and forgers, 659 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths, 618 potters and related clay formers, 581 shoemakers and cobblers, 434 animal-drawn vehicle drivers, 389 gardeners, 377 religious workers, 372 musicians, dancers and related workers, 324 basket weavers, 141 sawyers and wood working machinists, 73 precision instrument makers and watch and clock repairers, 65 paper product makers, 68 carpet-makers and furnishers, 20 photographers and related workers, and five astrologers and palmists.

CHAPTER IX ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

The census operations conducted between 1901 and 1951 divided the population into earning or self-supporting persons and their dependents. These were defined so as to include not only those who worked, but also those who lived on unearned incomes from sources such as rent, royalty, pension, etc. In the census of 1961, however, the population was divided into workers and non-workers, those depending on unearned incomes being, for the first time, included among non-workers. The earlier classification had the advantage of bringing out clearly the number of dependents of earners or self-supporting persons engaged in various economic activities. The definition of worker in 1961 included whole-time and part-time workers as also family workers who are not paid in cash or kind, but the services rendered by whom are computed in terms of money. If an attempt is made to classify the population of the district as enumerated at the census operations of 1901, 1921 and 1951 into broad divisions of population made at the census of 1961, the following would represent the comparative numbers and percentages of workers in these years :

Year		Workers in Rampur district	Percentage of workers to total population	
			District Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
1		2	3	4
1901	...	2,22,997	41.8	45.1
1921	...	1,61,895	35.7	52.1
1951	...	1,79,211	35.5	41.7
1961	..	2,34,988	33.5	39.1

It would appear that the number and percentage of workers showed a fall in 1921. While the percentage has exhibited a steady fall since then the number of workers each time, has registered an increase.

In the census of 1971 a person has been categorised with respect to his main activity. Thus, unlike in the census of 1961, part-time workers and family workers who are basically engaged as students, house workers, etc., have not been classified as workers in 1971. No

correct comparison with the earlier position is possible due to the change introduced in 1971.

The figure of workers in 1971 was 2,77,994 which gives a percentage of 30.8 to the population of the district as compared to the State percentage of 32.2.

Workers and Livelihood Classes

The 1961 census had classified workers into the nine livelihood classes or industrial categories described below :

- I Cultivators—Persons engaged in cultivating their lands themselves or through hired labour or managing tenanted land
- II Agricultural labour—Persons engaged in agricultural operations on land pertaining to others, for wages in cash or kind
- III Persons engaged in mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting and activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied pursuits
- IV Persons engaged in household industry run on a scale smaller than that of a registered factory by heads of households themselves or mainly by the members of one household sometimes with hired labour, mostly at their homes
- V Persons engaged in industries other than household industry
- VI Persons engaged in construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, dams, canals, etc.
- VII Persons engaged in trade and commercial buying and selling, import and export, banking, insurance, stocks, shares, etc.
- VIII Persons engaged in the transport and warehousing industries and in postal, telegraphic, telephonic, wireless, information and broadcasting services
- IX Persons engaged in services such as those of public utilities, administrative, educational, scientific, medical, health, religious, welfare, legal, personal or miscellaneous or those connected with business organisations or recreation

Persons who were not classified as workers were categorised as non-workers, and included dependents of workers and persons engaged in non-productive work whether they had any income or not.

RAMPUR DISTRICT

If the eight livelihood patterns adopted at the census of 1951 are rearranged, as nearly as possible, into the nine livelihood classes adopted in 1961, the corresponding number of workers and their percentages in these two years would approximately be as given in the following statement :

Livelihood class	1951		1961	
	No. of workers	Percentage to total population	No. of workers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
I	1,27,113	25.2	1,35,353	22.1
II	4,180	0.9	17,461	2.5
III	999	0.2	1,206	0.2
IV	*	*	8,004	1.1
V	13,574	2.7	12,782	1.8
VI	2,004	0.4	2,122	0.3
VII	9,980	2.0	12,445	1.8
VIII	2,687	0.5	3,578	0.5
IX	18,374	3.6	22,037	3.2
Total number of workers	1,79,211	35.5	2,34,988	33.5
Non-workers	3,25,217	64.5	4,66,549	66.5
Total population	5,04,428	100.0	7,01,537	100.0

*Included in classes III and V

The statement reveals that as opportunities of employment compared favourably with the increase in population, the percentage of total workers increased during the decade.

The shifts in working pattern, represented by the livelihood classes, during this period, are indicated in the statement below :

Livelihood class	Percentage of workers to total number of workers	
	1951	1961
I	71.0	66.1
II	2.5	7.4
III	0.6	0.5
IV	*	3.4
V	7.6	5.4
VI	1.1	0.9
VII	5.7	5.3
VIII	1.5	1.6
IX	10.0	9.4
Total number of workers	100.0	100.0

*Included in classes III and V

In 1951, the agricultural sector (livelihood classes I and II) engaged 73.5 per cent of the total number of workers and it showed no change in 1961. The industrial sector which is mainly covered by the livelihood classes III, IV and V showed an increase in 1961. The number of workers in other livelihood classes also showed slight variation.

In 1961, out of the total males in the district, 60.2 per cent were workers of whom 40.4 per cent were cultivators, 4.5 per cent agricultural labourers, and 15.3 per cent were engaged in other occupations. Of the total number of females in the district, only 2.8 per cent were workers, including 1.2 per cent cultivators, 0.2 per cent agricultural labourers and 1.4 per cent placed in other livelihood classes.

The percentage of working force, in certain age-groups, to the total male population in that group is given in the statement below :

Age-group	Percentage	
	1	2
0-14	...	8.7
15-34	...	92.7
35-59	...	97.7
60 and above	...	88.2
Age not stated	...	29.1

In the juvenile age-group the percentage of workers is small but not insignificant. In the age-group of 15-34 about 98 per cent of males are workers while in the age-group of 35-59 about 98 per cent are workers. Contrary to popular belief, about 8 persons out of ten, who have attained the age of 60 or more, do some kind of work. They are not sitting idle depending on others or reaping the fruits of their past labour. The proportion of workers among females in that age-group is relatively much lower than that among males, it being only one out of ten.

The proportion of workers (males and females combined) in the working age period (15-59 years) in the district is 54.2 per cent to the total population in that age-group. With this range the percentage is higher in the age-group 35-59 than in the age-group 15-34, being 59.0 and 50.8 respectively.

According to the changed classification of workers adopted in the census of 1971, the total number of workers in each class and their percentage to total population of the district and to total number of workers are given in the following statement :

Workers and non-workers	No. of workers	Percentage of workers to	
		Total population	Total no. of workers
1	2	3	4
Cultivators	1,85,622	20.6	67.5
Agricultural labourers	25,644	2.9	9.8
Persons engaged in forestry, fishing, hunting, and activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied pursuits	1,711	0.2	0.6
Persons engaged in mining and quarrying	35	...	...
Persons engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :			
(a) Household industry	4,462	0.5	1.6
(b) Other than household industry	16,553	1.8	6.0
Persons engaged in construction	2,943	0.3	1.1
Persons engaged in trade and commerce	12,613	1.4	4.6
Persons engaged in transport, storage and communications	7,952	0.9	2.9
Persons engaged in other services	17,470	1.9	6.4
Total workers	2,75,005	30.5	100.0
Non-workers	6,26,204	69.5	...
Total population ..	9,01,209	100.0	...

Because of the change of classification of workers in 1971, it has not been possible to compare the data with those of 1951 and 1961 mentioned in statements given before.

Non-workers

Non-workers in the district were divided into the following eight categories at the census of 1961, to provide international comparison:

Categories of non-working population	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
Full-time students	20,738	6,604	27,342
Persons engaged only in household duties	282	1,76,036	1,76,318
Dependents, infants and disabled persons ..	1,24,730	1,34,406	2,59,136
Retired persons and people of independent means	1,160	250	1,410
Beggars, vagrants and others of unspecified source of income	449	104	553
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	217	8	220
Persons seeking employment for the first time ..	850	9	859
Persons employed in the past and seeking work ..	708	3	711
Total non-working population ..	1,49,134	3,17,415	4,66,549

In the district there are 898 male and 972 female non-workers for every 1,000 of their respective populations. Differentials by broad age-groups have something more to tell. Non-workers are predominant in the age-group 0-14 in which their number for every 1,000 male non-workers is 911 and for every 1,000 female non-workers 451. In the working age-groups 15-34 and 35-59, their proportion is much lower, it being 56 males and 309 females in the former and 18 males and 187 females in the latter for every one thousand non-workers of each sex.

There is greater illiteracy in male non-workers than in male workers, but in the case of females the position is the other way round. To appreciate this it is necessary to recall that while male non-workers are chiefly confined to the juvenile age-group (0-14), females of all age-groups are non-workers in an overwhelming proportion in urban areas. Literate adult females engaged in household duties are treated as non-workers. This is why there is a lesser degree of illiteracy in non-working females than in working females.

Rampur town has a lower literacy rate than the State average in its non-working population both male and female. The proportions

of literates among non-working males and females are 324 and 199 per thousand respectively.

Employers, Employees and Workers

The numbers of employers, employees, single workers and family workers (those who work in their own family without wages) in the non-household industries and of employees and others in the household industry according to the census of 1961 are given in the statements that follow :

Non-Household Industry

Type of worker		Urban	Rural	Total
1		2	3	4
Employer				
	Male ...	1,181	174	1,805
	Female ...	1	1	2
Employee				
	Male ...	15,293	4,972	20,265
	Female ...	855	473	1,328
Single worker				
	Male ...	18,083	8,724	26,807
	Female ...	454	1,096	1,550
Family worker				
	Male ...	1,611	967	2,578
	Female ...	30	305	335
Total				
	Male ...	36,118	14,837	50,955
	Female ...	1,340	1,875	3,215

Household Industry

Type of worker		Urban	Rural	Total
1		2	3	4
Employees				
	Male ...	284	168	452
	Female ...	21	45	66
Others				
	Male ...	1,477	4,611	6,088
	Female ...	428	970	1,398
Total				
	Male ...	1,761	4,779	6,540
	Female ...	449	1,015	1,464

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES AND WAGES

Prices

The three famines witnessed by the State during the decade ending with 1870, had an adverse effect on the state of Rampur also. The average prices of food-grains rose higher than ever before and were in the vicinity of 18 seers for wheat, 22 seers for barley and jowar and 20 seers of gram, to a rupee. The last three years of the following decade were again years of scarcity and from 1877 to 1879 wheat averaged 10.5 seers, barley 27.75 seers, gram 16.06 seers and rice (of the worst quality) 12.80 seers to a rupee. After 1885 there again occurred a general rise in prices owing partly to the great depreciation in the value of securities caused by the Russian war scare, the prices never returning to their old levels. A general review of prices for all food-grains between the year 1892 and 1908 showed that the period commenced with a year of scarcity (1892), which was succeeded by two years of plenty in which prices ruled low. A marked upward tendency in prices began in 1895 and culminated in the famine year of 1897, during which the average price of food-grains generally rose to a level which had never before been attained in the history of the state. The autumn rains of 1897, however, brought relief, and in 1898 food-grains were far more plentiful and to a greater extent within the reach of the slender purse of the poor. The year 1899 was one of general prosperity. The average rate of barley throughout the year fell to 32.5 seers to a rupee, and the figures for maize and gram were 24 and 18 seers respectively. It was then hoped that the agricultural depression had become a thing of the past, but in the later part of the year, owing to the poor prospects of Kharif crops, expectations were belied. In 1900 prices again ruled very high. In the following years the situation improved and became comparatively normal, but from 1902 onwards the prices of staple grains showed a regular tendency to rise year by year. Thus wheat which was sold at 16 seers to a rupee in 1903, was sold at 14 seers in 1904, 11 seers in 1905 and 9.75 seers in 1908 which was a year of scarcity not only throughout the state but also in all parts of U. P. Gram also rapidly rose in price during the same period. The average for 1902 to 1909 was 14.37 seers to a rupee. It stood at 20 seers in 1903, rose to 15.5 seers in 1905, 13.5 seers in 1906, 11.5 seers in 1907 and 8.5 seers in 1908. The prices of other food-grains also showed a similar marked increase.

With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 a steady but gradual rise was recorded in the succeeding years. The rates in 1914-15 were 10.50 seers for wheat, 12.50 seers for gram and 6.50 seers for rice and in 1915-16 they were 8.12 seers for wheat, 8.37 seers for gram, 10.25 seers for *arhar* and 7.50 seers for common rice. The price level was higher by about 28 per cent in 1916 over that of 1911 and it continued to move upwards. The rates touched a new height in 1921-22 and were as high as 5.06 seers for wheat, 7.06 seers for gram, 9.25 seers for *arhar* and 4.56 seers for rice. In 1928, the price level was higher by about 18

per cent than that in 1916. Prices fell steeply under the influence of the world-wide economic depression of the nineteen-thirties. The rate of wheat (16 seers to a rupee) in 1929-30 was the same as that in 1903, it being 14.20 seers for gram, 14 seers for *arhar* and 7.50 seers for common rice. The effects of the depression lasted till 1936. During this period wheat could be bought from 12 seers to 16 seers for a rupee. The prices thereafter began to recover.

Towards the close of 1939, as a result of the commencement of the Second World War, the prices of almost all commodities suddenly went up. The upward trend persisted in spite of measures taken by the Rampur administration. Shortage of food-grains was first felt in Rampur in October, 1941. An ordinance was issued requisitioning all stocks of wheat with the traders, stopping its export and controlling its sale and purchase. The entire stocks of wheat available in the market were requisitioned at a fixed price and were sold without any profit. The ordinance did not touch the growers but the trade was kept under control. These measures proved adequate. Besides these, a price control committee was also formed under the chairmanship of the then home minister of the state. In October, 1942, adverse market conditions in U. P. began to affect the wheat markets of Rampur, as a result of which wheat immediately went underground and black-marketing, speculation and profiteering gained ground. Prices of food-grains in the neighbouring districts reached an unprecedented height. The surplus of Rampur, therefore, began to go out of the state, evading the Rampur border controls. A rationing scheme was, accordingly introduced in Rampur under which the Ganj market was supplied with its normal daily requirements of wheat, and the rate of 5.50 Rampur seers to the rupee was maintained. It may also be added that about 80,000 maunds (11,197 quintals) of wheat was exported under permits during the year to the Benaras state, Kanpur and some other places.

In the state, the entire stock of wheat with the cultivators and growers was brought under state control in 1942. A large number of licensed purchasers were also appointed and they were the only persons allowed to purchase from growers at a fixed rate. Sellers of food-grains were also licensed to sell at a fixed rate. The movement of grains inside the Rampur state was also controlled, the whole state being divided into a number of controlled markets, each with a fixed supply area. Borders were more rigidly guarded by the police and military and strict measures were taken to stop export in any form.

In the year that followed the produce was much lower. The situation was aggravated by rains in the middle of April. In the adjoining districts also the food situation was very grave. In Moradabad the rates of wheat shot up from 4 seers to 2.5 seers to a rupee. Rampur at that time had fixed the price of wheat at 7 Rampur seers per rupee for purchase from growers. The state modified its purchasing agency system and an ordinance was also issued under which the growers had to sell up to 50 per cent of their total wheat produce. As a result wheat

began to pour into the markets. Gram, maize and rice were not controlled, with the result that the prices of coarser grains shot up. Gram was sold at 4 seers to a rupee, a rate higher than that of wheat. Rice was selling at 1.6 seers. Everyone in the state, therefore, consumed wheat because it was cheap and the daily requirements of wheat rose to ten times their normal. Consequently, strict measures had to be taken to see that wheat was issued only in fixed quantities. Ultimately it was decided that every person purchasing wheat worth two rupees had to purchase other grains worth a rupee.

At this stage the civil defence department was brought in to help with the distribution. The members of the Raza guard were used to supervise sales in all the localities of the city. The rates during the years 1940-41 to 1944-45 are given in the statement that follows :

Year	Rates in seers per rupee			
	Wheat	Gram	Rice	<i>Arhar</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1940-41	10.12	11.50	8.0	12.75
1941-42	7.50	8.75	5.0	10.0
1942-43	6.25	5.75	3.75	4.50
1943-44	4.75	5.0	3.0	3.50
1944-45	2.87	3.25	1.62	3.50

After the end of the Second World War prices did not come down and the rates of various food-grains remained in the vicinity of those of 1944-45; in 1949 they were 2.50 seers for wheat 3.18 seers for gram, 2.22 seers for rice and 2.00 seers for *arhar*.

After the merger of the state in Uttar Pradesh there was no price control or rationing, though fair price shops were opened in 1959-60. The average yearly retail rates of wheat, gram and rice for the period from 1952 to 1963 to a rupee were 2.31 seers, 2.88 seers and 2.0 seers, respectively. The prices of the above staples may be quoted as Re 0.46, Re 0.37 and Re 0.50 per kilogram respectively. Prices were lowest from 1954 to 1956. A kilogram of wheat, in 1954, was sold for Re 0.38, a kilogram of gram for Re 0.25 and the same quantity of rice for Re 0.40 in 1955. In 1964, the prices per kg. suddenly shot up to Re 0.71 from Re 0.40 in 1963 for wheat, to Re 0.78 from Re 0.42 for gram and to Re 0.70 from Re 0.53 for rice. Prices continued to show an upward trend in the years that followed.

The average yearly retail prices in the district of certain commodities from 1965-66 to 1969-70 were as follows :

Commodity	Prices in Rs. for a kg.				
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rice	0.91	1.28	1.23	1.03	01.08
Wheat	0.83	0.96	1.24	0.84	1.96
Gram	0.66	0.90	1.27	0.80	.02
Barley	0.56	0.67	0.92	0.55	0.60
Jaggery	0.78	0.77	1.88	1.88	0.97
Sugar	1.24	1.33	2.45	3.54	2.30
Vegetable ghee	4.00	5.70	4.10	4.79	5.84
Mustard oil	3.72	3.94	4.57	3.84	4.28

Wages

About the year 1900, an ordinary labourer in the state earned Re 0.14 to Re 0.18 a day and a blacksmith or a carpenter from Re 0.28 to Re 0.37. A common labourer earned from Re 0.06 to Re 0.09 before 1858. After that there had been a marked increase in the wages of almost all artisans, masons, mechanics and other labourers, the wages going up to Re 0.19 a day. A carpenter who received from Re 0.12 to Re 0.19 a day earned from Re 0.25 to Re 0.37 a day. Builder, tailor, water-carrier, digger, shepherd, etc., got about 50 per cent more than what they used to receive in 1858. Wages remained more or less the same till the outbreak of the First World War which was responsible for a rising trend during and after the war. In 1928, the wages were Re 0.28 for an unskilled labourer and Re 0.72 for a skilled labourer. Wages in 1934 came down to the 1916 level because of a slump in prices. In 1944, the wage level, like that of prices, reached an unprecedented height, actual wages being Re 0.84 and Rs 1.06 for unskilled and skilled labourers respectively. After 1944, wages continued to move upwards and showed no signs of coming down. The wages for skilled and unskilled labour in the rural areas for certain years between 1949 and 1970 are given in the following statement :

Year	Wages in Rs per day	
	Unskilled labour	Skilled labour
1	2	3
1949	1.0	3.0
1950	1.0	3.0
1955	1.50	4.0
1960	2.50	5.0
1965	3.00	6.0
1970	4.00	7.0

Wages in urban areas were, as usual, slightly higher than those in the rural areas.

Wages for various agricultural occupations such as weeding, reaping, transplantation, ploughing ranged from Rs 3.0 to 4.0 per day, the working hours being eight.

Wages prevailing in Rampur town in 1970 are given below in respect of a few occupations :

Occupation	Unit of quotation	Wages (in Rs)
1	2	3
Gardener	(a) Per month (whole-time)	100.00
	(b) Per month (part-time)	60.00
Chowkidar	Per month	40.00
Wood-cutter	Per maund (37.3 kg.) of wood turned into fuel	0.62
Herdsmen	(a) Per cow (per month)	4.00
	(b) Per buffalo (per month)	5.00
Porter	Per maund (37.3 kg.) of load carried for a mile (1.6 km.)	0.50
Casual Labourer	Per day	4.00
Domestic Servant	(a) Per month without food	100.00
	(b) Per month with food	60.00
Carpenter	Per day	7.00
Blacksmith	Per day	7.00
Tailor	(a) Per cotton shirt (full sleeves) for men	1.75
	(b) Per cotton shirt (short sleeves) for women	1.00
	(c) Per woollen suit	34.00
	(d) Per cotton suit	18.00
Midwife	(a) For delivery of a boy	15.00
	(b) For delivery of a girl	10.00
Barber	(a) Per shave	0.20
	(b) Per hair-cut	0.50
Motor-driver and Truck-driver	Per month	200.00 to 250.00
Scavenger	For a house with one latrine for one cleaning per day	2.50

The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 was enforced in the district in 1952.

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment Trends

The following statement shows employment trends in both the private and public sectors in the district at the end of the quarter ending March during the years 1968 to 1972, the data relating only to those establishments which responded to the enquiry conducted by the employment exchange authorities :

Year	No. of establishments			No. of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1968	104	101	205	7,162	13,991	21,053
1969	96	105	201	6,912	14,626	21,538
1970	95	108	203	6,927	15,137	22,064
1971	89	124	213	6,590	15,247	21,837
1972	93	136	229	6,691	14,905	21,596

The number of persons employed in 1971 and 1972 as given in the foregoing statement has been further subdivided according to the nature of their work :

Nature of activity	No. of reporting establishments	No. of employees as on December						
		1971		1972				
		1971	1972	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture, live-stock and fishing	4	4	...	402	402	...	420	420
Manufacturing	43	40	5,628	...	5,628	5,363	...	5,363
Construction	10	15	32	584	616	108	485	588
Water and public health services	3	3	...	833	833	...	845	845
Trade and commerce	24	26	139	275	414	136	291	427
Transport, storage and communication	6	8	56	50	106	178	54	232
Service (public, legal, medical, etc.)	123	133	735	13,108	13,838	911	12,810	13,721
Total	...	218	229	6,590	15,247	21,837	6,691	14,905

Employment of Women

The trend in employment of women workers is given in the following statement which shows the number of women employed in the private and the public sectors during the year 1971 and 1972 :

Particulars	December, 1971		December, 1972	
	1	2	3	4
No. of reporting establishments	...	...	213	229
No. of women employees in public sector	...	...	866	884
No. of women employees in private sector	...	...	446	187
Total no. of women employees	...	...	1,312	1,051
Percentage of women employees to total number of employees in the private sector	...	...	6.8	2.5
Percentage of women employees to total number of employees in the public sector	...	...	5.7	5.9

The percentages of women workers in different spheres in December, 1972, to total women employees were as follow :

Sphere	Percentage	
	1	2
Education	...	58.2
Medical and health	...	31.5
Services	...	3.4
Trade and commerce	...	0.3
Manufacturing, transport, construction	...	6.6
Total	...	100.0

Unemployment Trends

The number of men and women who sought employment in different spheres during the quarter ending December, 1972, was 4,586 and 886 respectively. Their educational standards were as follows :

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Educational standard	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4
Post-graduate ...	73	27	10
Graduate ...	380	62	442
Intermediate ...	846	64	910
Matriculate ...	887	86	973
Below matriculate ...	1,734	54	1,788
Illiterate ...	666	93	759
Total ...	4,586	386	4,972

During this quarter the Central Government notified eight vacancies to the employment exchange, the State government 65, quasi-government (Central) 3, quasi-government (State) 64, local bodies 12, and establishments in private sector 10.

The district experienced shortages of Hindi and English stenographers and typists, trained nurses, compounders, overseers, draftsmen, tracers, field radio reporters, trained teachers (Urdu) and trained accountants, etc. Persons without previous experience and technical training were available in excess of requirement.

Employment Exchange

The employment exchange at Rampur was established in May, 1951 to provide assistance to the unemployed in finding suitable jobs, and to employers of the district in finding suitable candidates for jobs. The following statement gives an idea of the assistance rendered by the employment exchange during the year 1966 to 1972 :

Year	Vacancies notified by employers	No. of persons registered for employment	No. on live register	Persons provided with employment
1	2	3	4	5
1966 ...	685	5,870	2,129	553
1967 ...	442	4,787	1,873	376
1968 ...	838	5,517	2,010	710
1969 ...	682	5,609	2,142	544
1970 ...	604	5,176	2,025	529
1971 ...	985	6,441	3,213	842
1972 ...	927	6,207	4,972	621

The exchange introduced the employment market information scheme in the district in 1958-59 to find out quarterly from public and private sector establishments, employing five persons or more, the number of posts under them that fell vacant during the quarter and the type of jobs for which the supply of qualified candidates was inadequate.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Two years after the merger with Uttar Pradesh a district planning committee came into existence with the district magistrate as its chairman and the district planning officer as secretary. It had a number of subcommittees for the preparation and execution of plan programmes. This committee was replaced in 1958 by the Antarim Zila Parishad, now the Zila Parishad. For the co-ordinated execution of the different plan schemes and programmes, the local staff of agriculture, co-operative, animal husbandry, panchayat raj and some other departments and organisations have been pooled and put under the control of the district planning officer, the work being done in accordance with the felt needs of the people as expressed through resolutions of the Gaon Sabhas. Voluntary labour (*shramdan*) was the key-note of this movement for rural re-construction. The energies and labour of the people were directed towards the execution of concrete works of public utility.

The re-oriented programme of rural development was started in the district on January 26, 1954, with the inauguration of the first community development block at Saidnagar which included parts of the Sadar and Suar tahsils. At the block level it was to be implemented through the block advisory committee with the block development officer as the co-ordinating authority, and was intended to create a feeling of self-help among the people who got the opportunity of providing for some of their felt needs.

In accordance with the policy of the government to include every village in the development programme, the district has been divided into six development blocks, for implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes. The following statement gives some information about these blocks :

Tahsil	Name of block	Present stage	Date of inauguration	No. of Gaon Sabhas	No. of Nyaya panchayats	Population (as census of 1961)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Post-stage II	26-1-55	91	10	75,722
Milak	Milak	Stage II	1-10-60	151	15	1,11,106
Rampur	Saidnagar	Post-stage II	26-1-54	85	10	61,884
Rampur	Chamraua*	Stage II	1-4-61	100	10	68,689
Shahabad	Shahabad	Post-stage II	1-4-58	133	15	1,08,641
Suar	Suar	Post-stage II	26-1-56	144	15	1,29,513

*With headquarters at Rampur

A Kshettra Samiti is responsible for all the development activities within a block. The block development officer is the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti; he is assisted by assistant development officers for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, and panchayats, etc. At the village level there is a multi-purpose worker, designated as *gram sewak*, to work for all the development departments.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Administration Under the Nawabs

Prior to its merger with Uttar Pradesh in 1949, the state of Rampur, though under the political supervision of the government of the United Provinces, was almost autonomous in so far as its internal administration was concerned. It was divided into a number of tahsils known as *amilats*. Nawab Muhammad Saiyid Khan, who ascended the throne in 1840, reduced their number to 6, appointed competent and efficient staff and enforced rules suitable to the prevailing circumstances. One more tahsil, the Khas, was abolished in 1889, and villages under its jurisdiction were distributed amongst the rest of the tahsils.

A number of departments were constituted to carry on general administration. The administrative council which was formed after the death of nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan and existed till 1896, was dissolved by nawab Hamid Ali Khan on assumption of full powers, and a post of minister was created. This too, was abolished in 1907, under a new scheme, when the duties and responsibilities hitherto assigned to the minister were divided by the nawab between two officers, designated as judicial and revenue secretaries. Though further changes were introduced in 1908-1909, the nawab carried on the business of the state through departmental secretaries who supervised the Dar-ul-Insha (foreign department), the finance department, and the Ijlas-i-Humayun (high court of appeal) and worked under the direct supervision of the chief secretary. The revenue secretary was in charge of land-revenue, land records, police, excise, stamps, commerce and industry. The judicial secretary was responsible for the supervision of the judicial department and registration. The home secretary had under him the education department, the medical department (including sanitation), the jail, municipality, and the press. The military secretary was in charge of the military department, the chief engineer supervised the public works department and the private secretary looked after the household, endowments and charity grants.

Of all the departments in the state, the Dar-ul-Insha, or the foreign department, was by far the most important and was always under the direct control of the ruler. The Mir Munshi was the principal officer under the chief secretary, who supervised the working of this department. All correspondence with the British government and other princely states was carried on through this department, documents being issued under the personal signature of the nawab.

The nawab also presided over the highest court of civil and criminal judicature, known as the Ijlas-i-Humayun. He also reserved the power

to call up any case before him for trial in the first instance, whenever such procedure appeared advisable in the interests of justice. Immediately under this court was the Adalat-i-Aliya where the judicial secretary functioned as judge. Appeals against judgements of the court of the district and sessions judge, in civil and criminal cases, were heard by the Adalat-i-Aliya. It was also invested with the power of revising the decision of a subordinate court.

The court of the district and sessions judge had the power to try and dispose of criminal cases committed to sessions and to entertain original civil suits which were beyond the jurisdiction of the court of Mufti Diwani. It also heard civil appeals against judgements of the Mufti Diwani and criminal appeals against those of the chief and assistant magistrates.

The Mufti Diwani court was the ordinary court of original civil jurisdiction in the state. The tahsildars in charge of the various tahsils were invested with a certain amount of original civil jurisdiction in their respective tahsils.

The court of small causes was empowered to hear cases relating to movable property not exceeding Rs 100 in value. Its decisions were final, subject to revisional powers of the Adalat-i-Aliya.

The chief magistrate's court tried all criminal cases, and appeals were referred first to the district and sessions judge, then to the Adalat-i-Aliya, and finally to the ruler himself.

The assistant magistrate and special magistrate had first class and second class powers, respectively.

Appeals against judgements of the courts of Nazim and the settlement officer were heard by the revenue secretary in rent and revenue cases. Appeals against his decisions were presented to the Ijlas-i-Humayun. There were 4 important officials under the revenue secretary—the Nazim, the Hakim Sadar, the settlement officer and the superintendent of excise. The Nazim's court was the court of first appeal in revenue matters, the settlement officer maintained village maps and records up to date in addition to his normal duties while the Hakim Sadar was in charge of the sadar department and superintended the realization of the revenue demand.

The land records department was under the general control of the revenue secretary. Maps were prepared by *patwaris*, as in the neighbouring British districts. The office of the *sadar qanungo* was created during the reign of nawab Hamid Ali Khan (1889-1930). A *qanungo* inspector also supervised the work of the various *qanungos*, in addition to that of the *sadar qanungo*. Records in the charge of the registrar *qanungos* at the headquarters of various tahsils were generally kept on the same lines as in districts under British rule.

It would, however, be illogical to presume that any of the departments in the state functioned as independent units. The final authority in all matters vested in the ruler of the state. The arbitrary will of the nawab was the decisive factor in all matters related to the business of the state, a feature not uncommon to other princely states of India in the period preceding independence.

District Administration

Present—The district of Rampur, created after the merger of the former state in 1949, now forms one of the districts of the Rohilkhand (Bareilly) Division which is in the charge of a commissioner (with headquarters at Bareilly), who is the link between the districts under him and the government.

The duties and functions of the commissioner are mainly of a supervisory nature, he also supervises and co-ordinates the planning and development work. Natural calamities and disaster affecting inter-district boundaries have to be tackled through his agency, in addition to which he maintains a close link with all the government departments in his division. He also guides and advises district and regional level officers in their work, in resolving their problems and difficulties.

The commissioner also hears appeals and revisions under the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms and allied enactments, e.g., the Rent Control and Eviction Act, the Anti Goonda Act, etc. He also exercises extensive authority over the district boards, municipal boards, notified areas and town areas. His sanction is required in removing the members of town area committees, and projects of major and minor works in town area. In planning and development work, he is assisted either by a deputy or a joint development commissioner, an additional commissioner assisting him in judicial work.

Subdivisions

The five tahsils of the district have been divided into three revenue subdivisions—Rampur which is comprised of tahsils Huzur and Bilaspur, Milak which comprises the tahsils of Milak and Shahabad, and Suar. Each tahsil has a pargana of the same name.

The subdivisions for general administration are Rampur (tahsils of Huzur and Bilaspur), Suar (tahsils Suar and Tanda) and Milak which covers Shahabad also.

District Staff

The general administration of the district vests in the district officer, who is known as collector for revenue and district magistrate for

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criminal jurisdictions. He is the highest executive authority and the pivot of the entire general administrative machinery in the district. He is assisted by the magistracy and the police in the maintenance of law and order and execution of governmental policies. The district officer is also responsible for collection of land revenue and other governmental dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue, for maintenance of the land records of the district and for extending assistance to the public when calamities such as droughts and floods occur. In performing these duties, he is assisted by a large revenue staff. He is in ultimate charge of the district government treasury.

The district magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. He is also in charge of the planning and development work in the district, and co-ordinates the activities of different development departments functioning there. In this work he is assisted by a district planning officer at the district level and a block development officer at the block level.

The district officer is assisted by 5 deputy collectors, who perform various duties concerning the revenue and criminal administration and the development work of their subdivisions. They reside at the district headquarters and help the collector in the work of running the district administration.

The treasury officer and the district supply officer also assist the district magistrate. Each of the 5 tahsils is in the charge of a tahsildar, who is assisted by a number of *naib-tahsildars*, *kanungos* and other staff. There are 14 *naib-tahsildars*, 7 *kanungos* and 165 *lekhpals* posted in the tahsils of the district.

The police administration is headed by a superintendent of police, assisted by three deputy superintendents. There are 11 police-stations in the district. The district police is divided into three broad divisions—the civil, the armed and the prosecuting unit.

The district and sessions judge heads the judiciary of the district. He is the appointing, controlling and disbursing authority for the establishment of the Rampur judgeship. He is also ex-officio district registrar, having administrative control over the offices of the sub-registrar and the chief registration clerk. He is assisted by three civil and sessions judges, a munsif, an additional district magistrate (judicial), and a judicial officer.

Other District Level Officers

The designations of other district level officers in the district, working under the administrative control of their departmental heads, are :

- Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Farming
- Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies

- Chief Medical Officer
- District Agriculture Officer
- District Cane Officer
- District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer
- District Live-stock Officer
- District Panchayat Raj Officer
- District Family Planning Officer
- District Medical Officer of Health
- District Statistics Officer
- District Supply Officer
- District Inspector of Schools
- District Probation Officer
- District Health, Education-cum-Information Officer
- District Staff Officer, Home Guards
- Executive Engineer, Canals
- Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Provincial Division)
- Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Survey Division)
- Jailer, District Jail
- Principal, Industrial Training Institute, Rampur
- Potato Development Officer
- Sales Tax Officer
- Superintendent, Government Gardens, Rampur

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Ministry of Transport and Communications

Indian Post and Telegraph Department—Rampur forms one of the three districts under the Moradabad postal division, the other two being Moradabad and Bijnor. It comes under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of post-offices, Moradabad. The postmaster in charge of the head post-office, Rampur, is assisted by three assistant postmasters and an inspector.

Ministry of Finance

Directorate of National Savings—Rampur is under the jurisdiction of an assistant regional director, national savings, with headquarters at Bareilly. The district planning officer is in charge of the national savings scheme in the district, with one organiser who works under his guidance.

Revenue Division—For purposes of income-tax, Rampur comes under the jurisdiction of the income-tax commissioner, Lucknow, who is the head of the department. The income-tax office, Rampur, is under the administrative jurisdiction of the inspecting assistant commissioner of income-tax, Moradabad range, and under the appellate jurisdiction of the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax, Moradabad range II. It is a single income-tax charge circle, having no other ward or sub-division. The income-tax officer, Rampur is in charge of the district office with an inspector under him.

Central Excise—For purposes of excise administration, Rampur forms the headquarters of the Rampur central excise division under the charge of an assistant collector of central excise. There are four superintendents (one in charge of administration, one for preventive activities, and two for inspection purposes), to assist the assistant collector at headquarters. Besides these, there are six inspectors in the district with the following ranges under their charge :

Raza Textiles, Rampur
Raza Buland Sugar Mills, Rampur
Rampur City, I range
Rampur City, II range
Rampur rural, I range
Rampur rural, II range

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

All India Radio Station, Rampur—The All India Radio station at Rampur has been functioning since 1969, the year of its establishment. At present, the staff here is headed by a station engineer who has under him, an assistant engineer, a programme executive, a transmission executive, a field reporter, three engineer assistants and other miscellaneous staff.

Ministry of Transport and Communications

Railways—The district is traversed by the Northern Railway. It is under the jurisdiction of the divisional superintendent, Moradabad, who is the administrative head of the division. The Rampur railway station is in the charge of a station master who is assisted by three assistant station masters and other miscellaneous staff.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

FISCAL HISTORY

In ancient times the characteristic feature of the agrarian system in the region covered by the present district of Rampur appears to have been state ownership of land. Even before the Mauryan period a system of regular taxation had been evolved, the basic tax being on land, usually called *bhaga* or share, which was a fixed proportion of the crop—varying from one-sixth as given in the Smriti literature, to one-quarter as related by Megasthenes, and one-third or even one-quarter for fertile lands according to the Arthashastra. There is reason to believe that one-quarter was the proportion generally levied even in the reign of Asoka. The tax was usually paid in kind. Settlements, similar to those of later times, when tax was fixed in advance on the basis of the estimated yield of the land, were also known. In the middle ages many villages had commuted their land tax for an annual cash payment. Exemptions and remissions were also known e.g., land brought newly under the plough not being taxed fully for some period. Generally the tax was levied on the gross yield but assessments seemed to have been on the net yield only.¹

Under Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316 A.D.), the region of which the present district formed a part was subjected to the land reform measures enforced by the ruler; the land in this area being classified as *khalisa* or reserved land.² It was managed by the revenue ministry through its officials who dealt directly with the peasants. The revenue demand was fixed at one-half of the produce, assessed and collected wholly or partly in grain.³ Sher Shah Sur (1540-45 A.D.), reorganised the land administration system throughout the extent of his empire, and it was in this period that contumacious zamindars in the area of Sambhal, then comprising the bulk of the territory covered by the present district of Rampur, were subjected to payment of revenue according to the measurement system introduced by the ruler. He replaced the system of revenue collection on the basis of an estimate or division of crops by one based upon measurement of land, calculation of the average yield of staple crops in the good, middling and inferior varieties of soil and assessment of revenue fixed at one-third of the average yields of various classes of land. Though Sher Shah Sur wished to introduce a system wherein the state would come into contact with cultivators, he was obliged to continue the old method of assignment of jagirs.⁴

¹ Jam, A.L.: *The Wonder That Was India*, pp. 108, 109, 110, 112

² Ireland, W.H.: *The Agrarian System of Muslim India*, pp. 34, 38

³ *Ibid.*, p. 38

⁴ *Report of the U. P. Z.A. Committee*, Vol. I, p. 75

Under Akbar (1556-1605), this system was improved upon. For administrative convenience, his empire was divided into subahs, sirkars and *mahals*, placed under the charge of suitable officers. Land was measured and revenue fixed at one-third of the produce. Being opposed to the system of farming out revenue, he appointed collectors who realised it directly from the peasants. The revenue year known as *Fasli* was also introduced by Akbar and is used to this day. The area covered by the present district of Rampur was at this time, divided between the sirkars of Sambhal and Budaun, the bulk of it lying in the former. The district of Rampur appears to have covered the western portion of the Ajaon and Barsir *mahals* of the Budaun sirkar and Bisara, Rajpur, Khankari (then known as Khankari), Lakhnaur (the old name for the town of Shahabad), and Liswah in the sirkar of Sambhal. There is great difficulty in identifying the *mahals* of this period with the present revenue units. However, it appears that the *mahal* of Khankari as referred to in the *Ain-i-Akbari* may be Khankari (cultivated area 31,546 bighas; revenue 2,00,000 dams) and Barsar (cultivated area, 1,96,700 bighas; revenue 2,14,784 dams) was later known as Barsir. The following statement gives particulars of the cultivated area and the revenue of the *mahals* of Akbar's period, covered now by the district of Rampur :

Serial no.	Mahal	Sirkar	Cultivated area in bighas-biswas	Revenue in dams
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ajaon ..	... Budaun ...	... 82,467-17	13,62,867
2	Barsar ...	... Budaun ..	.. 1,96,700	21,47,824
3	Bisara .	.. Sambhal	.. 3,003-7	2,00,000
4	Rajpur ..	.. Do.	.. 1,89,390	7,00,000
5	Khankari	... Sambhal	... 31,546-7	2,00,000
6	Lakhnaur	... Do.	... 2,46,440	24,99,208
7	Liswah ...	... Do.	.. 1,871	1,00,000

In case of the *mahals* of Lakhnaur and Liswah, no specific verification regarding their later position was made by earlier authorities, and they were shown as included in the territory covered by Rampur.¹ However, Lakhnaur is said to have come to be known in subsequent years as Shahabad. The system enforced by Akbar continued, broadly speaking, under his successors and during Aurangzeb's reign (1658-1707 A.D.), measurement of land was carried out on a larger scale. The area of measured land registered an increase of one-third over that

recorded in the *Ain-i-Akbari*.¹ The region that later came to be known as Rohilkhand comprised, during this period, one of the three distinct geographical units of the province of Delhi, the other two being the upper Doab and the Hariyana tract. Crops brought on the threshing floor were estimated and their value was fixed according to the prevailing prices in the nearest market, and the agreed share taken by the government. Under this system, cash, not grain, came to be the medium of exchange. In case of disputes arising over the estimated amount, actual division of the produce was made to pacify the party concerned. Such crops as were not handled on the threshing floor, were settled through cash payments, which were fixed at agreed rates per bigha, according to the productive quality of the soil. However, these rates differed even within a village owing to the differences in the latter.²

The system apparently continued in the years following the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 A.D., till the formation of, what later came to be known as, the Rampur state in the closing quarter of the 18th century by nawab Faizullah Khan. During this period, the territory in possession of the rulers of Rampur was, for revenue purposes, farmed out to individuals who came to be known as *mustajirs*. No regular settlements, establishing proprietary tenures were, however, carried out in the state territory. The general practice was to lease out villages for ten years to the highest bidder through public auction. The *mustajirs* collected land revenue from the cultivators and paid their dues to the state in fixed instalments. The period of lease could be extended to twelve years in case the *mustajir* was found to have effected improvements or extended cultivation in the land under lease. The *patta* (lease) was issued to the *mustajir* through a written agreement known as *qabuliyat*—a document containing the *mustajir's* commitment to pay his fixed share regularly and introduce measures towards general development of the land. The policy of leasing out land to a *mustajir* for a fixed period aimed at preventing the tendency to acquire a permanent personal interest in the land. In case a lease was taken by several persons, the latter were required to bind themselves jointly to prevent any decrease in the cultivated area. The cultivator was also made liable to penalties, e.g., a fine of Rs 15 was imposed for each diminution in the number of ploughs. The land revenue of the state came down to a low point in 1840, but the fiscal changes introduced by nawab Muhammad Saiyid Khan after his accession in that year resulted in immediate improvement.

In the period following the struggle for freedom of 1857, the state of Rampur acquired a fresh territorial grant from the British, known as the *ilaga jadid*, as a token of appreciation for the services rendered to them. This grant comprised villages which till then lay in the Moradabad and Bareilly districts. They were assessed at Rs 1,28,527-4-0. This territorial acquisition added some 155 villages to the 1,059 already in the nawab's possession. The latter was hereafter known

¹Habib, Irfan, *The Agrarian System of Moghul India*, p. 14

²Holden, W.H., *The Agrarian System of Muslim India*, p. 169

¹Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the N.W. Provinces, Rampur Native State, Vol. IX, Part III, pp. 3, 4, R.S.G., pp. 78, 79

as the old *ilaga* or the *ilaga qadim*. The zamindars in the new *ilaga* were, at the time of its secession to the Rampur state, paying a revenue determined by the Bareilly Settlement of 1835. The Settlement had been extended to remain valid till 1860. Land in this area was held under a number of proprietary tenures and the rights of these proprietors were respected by the state authorities. The zamindars (in the new *ilaga*) paid revenue directly to the state, and collected rents from their villages in accordance with the system of proprietary tenures. The acquisition of the *ilaga jadid* in 1860, considerably increased the revenue of the erstwhile Rampur state, the total land revenue in 1879 amounting to Rs 15,31,975.

The tenants paid their rent in cash or in kind. The system of payment in kind was commonly used in the earlier period of the state rule, and was gradually replaced by that of payment in cash. Towards the end of the 19th century, rents were mostly paid in cash, the method of payment in kind being limited to certain areas, where poor quality of land and rapid natural changes prevented assessment of fixed rent rates. The practice in earlier days in calculating the share of the farmer, was to estimate it on the basis of standing crops. In case the cultivator objected, he was entitled to satisfy his claim by reaping one biswa of the crop. The whole crop was subsequently estimated on basis of the results of such reaping.¹ Later, however, the produce was weighed after being reaped. This was done by means of weights or baskets of a known capacity. The whole produce was then divided into a number of equal heaps and the farmer was entitled to take as many heaps as may have been previously agreed upon, or as many as were allowed by the custom of the village. The *mustajir* received one-third or one-fourth of the produce from certain tenants, classed as 'privileged tenants', and two-fifths or one-half from the 'general' (ordinary) tenants. In villages bordering on the Tarai, the cultivators were specially favoured, the proportion of the produce given to the *mustajir* being one-sixth to one-seventh in the case of headmen or *pradhans* and one-fourth or one-fifth in the case of an ordinary cultivator.

The rates of cash rent varied from place to place, being influenced by the status of the cultivator and the quality of the land. Under nawab Mushtaq Ali Khan, the *mustajiri* system was reorganised in 1887. This led to an increase in the rent rates, which were also influenced by a rise in wages and prices. Yet another factor that affected the rent rates during this period was the extension of irrigational facilities which helped to increase the fertility and develop the potentialities of the soil. In 1909-10, the maximum rate of rent was Rs 16 per acre, the lowest being Rs 6. The average rent for uncultivated land was Rs 7-9-3 per acre in the Sadar tahsil, Rs 6-12-9 per acre in the Shahabad tahsil, Rs 6-10-8 in the Milak tahsil, Rs 5-5-6 in the Suar tahsil and Rs 5-13-10 in the Bilaspur tahsil.

¹R. S. G., p. 55

The instalments to be paid by *mustajir* to the state were collected under a uniform system. Ten annas in a rupee were collected for the *kharif* harvest—four annas being collected in November, four annas in December and the remaining two annas in February. The remaining six annas was collected in two equal instalments in May and June for the *rabi* crop. These instalments were subsequently made uniform in the farmed villages of the old and the new *ilagas*.¹

Settlements

While in the old *ilaga* no regular Settlements were made, a number of Settlement operations were carried out in the territory ceded to the nawab in 1860. The Bareilly Settlement of 1835, extended to remain valid till 1860, covered the zamindars of the new *ilaga* at the time of its cession to the state of Rampur.

In 1868, a Settlement, on the lines of the resettlement of Bareilly district, was carried out in the new *ilaga* under an officer appointed for this purpose. This Settlement was made for a period of twenty years. The revenue demand was fixed at Rs 1,22,186. It was carried out in the tahsils of Milak, Shahabad and Bilaspur.

The next Settlement was carried out in 1887 in the Milak, Shahabad and Bilaspur tahsils for a period of twenty years. Under this Settlement the new *ilaga* was divided into 291 *mahals*, the Settlement work being conducted on the same lines as in contiguous British territories. The area assessed in the above *mahals* came to 76,025 bighas. The revenue demand was fixed at Rs 1,46,304.

Under the Settlement of 1908, the *ilaga jadid* was divided into 342 *mahals*, the area assessed measuring 77,213 bighas. The various soils were classed as *gauhan*, *dumat* (first and second qualities), *blur* and *matiar*. The revenue demand was fixed at Rs 1,76,535.

In 1335 Fasli (1927-28) a Settlement was undertaken for the *ilaga jadid* or the new portion of state territory for a period of 20 years. Though no revision of this Settlement was incumbent under the law, yet to give some relief to the cultivators, in 1938-39 it was decided to scrutinise all the *mahals* concerned. Under this operation, the question of the revision of soil classification was not considered and the enquiry was confined to the prevailing economic trends with respect to the assets of the *mahals*. Relief was granted under this Settlement to 22 of the 96 *mahals* whose revenue was 65 per cent in excess of that of 1344 Fasli (1936-37). In 1937, an Act known as the Rampur Tenancy Act was passed by the state. It affected in a negative manner the tenants in possession of various classes of land as it permitted ejectment of the tenants in general. Those who had not held land for a continuous period of ten years were particularly hit by the provisions of this Act.

¹ R. S. G., p. 64

The result was that the tenants were subjected to large scale ejectments by the zamindars on one ground or the other because they wanted to bring about as much land as possible under their own possession.

Between 1904-1909, the average land revenue demand of the entire state was Rs 24,28,337, the average collection being Rs 23,47,924. The total demand for land revenue in 1920-21 amounted to Rs 36,08,798. In 1921-22, the total area under cultivation was 3,52,599 acres (1,42,691 hectares), the total land revenue demand being Rs 36,08,815. In 1931-32, the total revenue demand was Rs 36,26,344, and in 1941-42, it was Rs 29,75,990 and in 1944-45, Rs 30,18,732.

The system of farming out land to *mustajirs* in the old *ilaga* of the state gave birth to a class of landholders later known as the *thekedars* and *pattedars*. Following the merger of the state of Rampur in Uttar Pradesh in 1949, the Rampur Thekedari and Patt dari Abolition Act of 1953, was enacted to facilitate the operation of the scheme of land reforms envisaged in the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Uttar Pradesh Act I of 1951). The Rampur Thekedari and Pattedari Abolition Act, 1953 (Uttar Pradesh Act X of 1954), which was enforced with effect from 28th June, 1954, aimed at bringing the rights of the people in the district in line with those of the rest of the State of Uttar Pradesh and enabling them to reap full benefits of their efforts and investments in the land under their cultivation, by doing away with the institutions of *thekedari* and *pattedari*.

Abolition of Zamindari System

The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Uttar Pradesh Act I of 1951), was enforced in this district on 30th June, 1954, under which zamindar intermediaries were abolished and the multiplicity of tenures existing in this district were replaced, as elsewhere, by those of the *bhumidhar*, the *sirdar* and the *asami*. Every intermediary whose right, title or interest in any estate was done away with under the provisions of this Act, became entitled to receive compensation according to a scale laid down in the Act. Up to 1970, the total amount of compensation assessed was Rs 20,61,800, of which a sum of Rs 9,82,757 had been paid in cash and a sum of Rs 10,76,900 in bonds to 7,255 intermediaries. Zamindars with comparatively smaller holdings were entitled to receive a rehabilitation grant as well. Up to 1970, a sum of Rs 28,561 in cash and Rs 32,54,950 in bonds had been paid to 2,645 intermediaries by way of rehabilitation grant.

Under the Act, intermediaries became *bhumidhars* of their *sir* and *khudkasht* lands and groves. Certain other tenure-holders also acquired the same status in land under their cultivation provided they fulfilled certain conditions. A *bhumidhar* possesses permanent, heritable and transferable rights in his holding from which he can not be ejected. Certain other categories of tenants who did not acquire *bhumidhari* rights, became *sirdars* of the land under their cultivation. A *sirdar* has

permanent and heritable rights in his holding but cannot transfer it. He may use his land only for purposes of agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. He can, however, acquire *bhumidhari* rights in his holding by paying to the government a sum equal to twenty times his annual rent. Certain *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* are entitled to sub-let their land, for example those employed in the armed forces or disabled persons. An *asami* is a lessee of a *bhumidhar*, a *sirdar* or the *gaon sabha*. He has no transferable rights and is liable to ejectment for void transfers or on the extinction of the rights of the *bhumidhar* or *sirdar* concerned, or for contravention of any other provision of the law.

In 1970, the area of holdings under different tenures was as follows :

Kind of tenure				Area in hectares	
1				2	
Bhumidhars	..	..	..	..	44,985.92
Sirdars	..	..	..	..	1,54,386.271
Asamis	..	..	..	..	1,725.172

Bhumidhars and *sirdars* have been made jointly and severally responsible for the payment of land revenue to which the entire village is assessed. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act also established *gaon samajs* for the management of land not occupied by any holding or grove, forests within the village boundaries, tanks, ponds and fisheries, *hats*, bazaars and *melas*, and other sources of income, vested in the *gaon samaj*. The functions of the *gaon samaj* are now performed by the *gaon sabha*, through the land management committee.

Zamindari Abolition in the urban area under the Uttar Pradesh Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956, has yet to be implemented in this district owing to lack of proper demarcation of land in urban areas.

Collection of Land Revenue—After the zamindari abolition, land revenue is collected directly from *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* by the government through 110 *amins* whose work in the district is supervised by 14 *naib-tahsildars* and other higher officers. The ultimate responsibility for collecting land revenue is that of the district officer. In 1969-70, the net demand of land revenue amounted to Rs 42,97,426.

Survey, Settlement and Resettlement

The next survey, settlement and record operation is proposed in the district in 1973-74.

LAND REFORMS

Relations between Landlord and Tenant

The present status of the tenant in the district has evolved, as elsewhere, by stages spread over a long period. It does not appear that in ancient times there was any intermediary between the king and the cultivator. The king in lieu of a part of the produce of the village, ensured peace and protection to the village community. With the passage of time, the number of rajas and kings grew and when the Muslims invaded the country and conquered parts of it, the rajas appear to have agreed to pay fixed tributes to the conquerors in order to retain their possessions. They collected their shares from the cultivators, and paid from the collections so made, the tribute due to the sovereign, and thus came into existence the class of intermediaries.

Sher Shah Sur (1540-45 A.D.) made certain important reforms which were improved upon by Raja Todar Mal under Akbar. The cultivators were given a measure of stability of tenure and they knew the amount of revenue that was payable to the state. Akbar was opposed to the system of farming out revenue as it led to oppression. He appointed collectors who negotiated with the cultivators rather than with the headmen of the village. Under his successors, however, this system deteriorated. The practice of granting jagirs to courtiers and officers for the maintenance of their status and troops for the services of the sovereign, brought into being yet another class of intermediaries who became virtual owners of these jagirs which generally became hereditary. Thus, a part of the grant made to the Rohilla chieftain Ali Muhammad Khan in 1719, came to take the form of an independent state under his son, nawab Faizallah Khan, in 1775.

The system of farming out land to the *mustajirs* was adopted by the nawabs. The *mustajiri* system produced a class of professional contractors who hardly had any sympathy with the cultivators. Consequently the tenants could never flourish, although land was leased out to the *mustajirs* for a limited period. Similarly in the new *ilaga*, there existed an established class of zamindars, who had, by virtue of their continued possession of land, strong interests in their holdings. They continued to flourish even after the secession of the territory to the state of Rampur in 1860. The state respected the rights of these zamindars and under the circumstances the cultivators could hardly be expected to have security of tenure or fixity of rent. The classification of tenants into 'privileged' and 'ordinary' classes also created a disparity even within the general strata of the cultivators. The 'privileged' classes included the village headman or *pradhan* and the cultivators in general fell under the 'general' or 'ordinary' class. Disparity in rent rates, e.g., two-fifths or one-half of the produce for general tenants in most of the areas under the state, as compared to one-fourth or one-fifth of the produce for general cultivators in the villages bordering on the terai

was a general feature of the rental system employed by the rulers of Rampur.

In the early years of the state period, the actual cultivators of the soil in the old *ilaga* had no distinctly recognised tenancy rights, being left rather at the mercy of the *mustajir* or the farmer of revenue. On receiving complaints of misconduct and harassment on the part of *mustajirs*, a rent code, defining the status of the cultivator, was issued by the state authorities. It provided safeguards for the tenant against ejectment, save under the conditions laid down therein. Yet another beneficial step was taken in 1892 under nawab Hamid Ali Khan, when, through an enactment, it was provided that the *mustajir* on receiving rent from a tenant, must issue to him a receipt on a prescribed printed form. This enactment further provided that a tenant in the old *ilaga* would acquire occupancy rights after he had occupied or cultivated a piece of land continuously for twenty years. This period was subsequently lowered to sixteen years in 1901. Towards the closing quarter of the nineteenth century, tenants in the state, in case of ejectment, were also granted the right of obtaining compensation for any improvement effected by them in the land during their tenancy. These and certain other measures during the reign of nawab Hamid Ali Khan (1889-1930 A.D.), greatly benefited the cultivators in general; e.g., rights equivalent to those of occupancy tenants were granted to cultivators who sank masonry wells in their holdings, subject to the condition that such wells were maintained properly. In certain cases, e.g., when a village was transferred from one *mustajir* to another, the cultivators were allowed to retain possession of their lands under the old leases. The *mustajiri* system was also subjected to certain modifications, e.g., the villages were now farmed out through public auctions; thus distributing more widely, the benefits which formerly fell to the share of a limited number of *mustajirs* only.

The passing of the Rampur Tenancy Act 1937, proved to be of negative value to the tenants in general. It established a definite time limit for the maturity of tenancy by possession. Tenants who had not been in continuous possession of their land for more than ten years were particularly made liable to ejectment. The Act, inevitably, resulted in a large scale ejectment of tenants both by *thekedars* and zamindars, who in order to bring about as much land as possible under their possession, resorted to large scale ejectments of the cultivators, on one ground or the other. This Act continued to be in force till the extension of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of 1950, to the district of Rampur in 1954.

With the merger of the state of Rampur in Uttar Pradesh in 1949, the government decided to implement the scheme of land reforms, as elsewhere, in this district also as early as possible. In 1951, an ordinance was promulgated by the government of Uttar Pradesh to provide for the stay of certain categories of suits and proceedings relating to ejectment of tenants and sub-tenants under the Rampur Tenancy Act, 1937.

This was the Uttar Pradesh Ordinance No. II of 1951, dated August 9, 1951. It provided for the stay of all suits, applications and proceedings relating to ejectment of persons who were in possession of *arazi* land on November 30, 1949, and ejectment of tenants (*asami*) and sub-tenants (*shikmi*) who had been made liable to ejectment under certain sections of the Rampur Tenancy Act of 1937. This ordinance was replaced by the Rampur Stay of Ejectment Suits and Proceedings Act, 1951 (Uttar Pradesh Act XXI of 1951), enforced with effect from August 9, 1951. The provisions of this Act were directed towards establishing the status quo until the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act was applied to the Rampur district. This was followed by the Rampur *Thekedari* and *Pattedari* Abolition Act, enforced on June 28, 1954 and the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of 1951 which was enforced in this district on June 30, 1954.

With the abolition of *thekedars* and zamindars, the actual cultivator is now secure in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labour with no possibility of his ejectment so long as he continues to pay the land revenue. He is free to invest as much as he likes without any apprehension that his successor would be deprived of the enjoyment of the results of the labour put in by him. His status has been raised to that of an independent peasant-proprietor with permanent rights.

Consolidation of Holdings

The Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 (Act X of 1954) was enforced to consolidate holdings that were scattered, small and uneconomic. The Act was enforced in the district on April 30, 1966, when consolidation operations were commenced in tahsil Rampur.

The following statement shows the area consolidated in each tahsil up to 1972-73, and the percentage of this area in relation to the total area (tahsilwise) :

Serial no.	Tahsil	Total Area (Ha)	Consolidated Area (Ha)	Percentage of consolidated area
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rampur	44,515	32,735	73.4
2.	Suar	59,967	36,773	62.2
3	Milak	40,674	34,948	86.0
4	Bilaspur	40,687	19,803	48.4
5.	Shahabad	43,237	23,415	54.0

The Uttar Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952

In 1951, Acharya Vinoba Bhave initiated the Bhoodan movement in Uttar Pradesh with the object of obtaining gifts of land for the landless. He visited the district in December, 1951, and up to March, 1970 an area of 225.00 hectares was received as donation for *bhoodan* in the district. An area of 163.493 hectares out of the area received, was distributed to 85 landless persons under the Uttar Pradesh Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952 (Act X of 1953).

Imposition of Ceilings on Land Holdings

The Uttar Pradesh Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957 (Act XXXI of 1957), imposed a tax on land-holdings exceeding the annual value of Rs 3,600. This Act replaced the U. P. Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1948 (Act III of 1949), which taxed agricultural incomes in excess of Rs 4,200 per annum, of land-holders cultivating more than 30 acres of land. Under the Uttar Pradesh Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957, a land-holder who did not cultivate more than 30 acres of land, was exempted from this tax. It was levied on a graduated scale so that the larger the holding, the greater the incidence of the tax.

As a further step towards social and economic justice, the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceilings on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (Act I of 1961), was enforced in the district on July 1, 1961. It replaced the Uttar Pradesh Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957, and fixed the maximum area of a holding at 40 acres (16.1874 hectares) of fair quality land. If, however, the number of members of the land holder's family was more than five, he was allowed to retain for each additional member, an area of 8 acres (3.23749 hectares) of land, subject to a maximum of 24 acres of such additional area. All the surplus area held by a tenure-holder in excess of the ceiling area, would vest in the State government for distribution to landless persons, the tenure-holders being entitled to compensation. The number of land-holders affected by the Act in this district was 114, an area of 422.4922 hectares being declared surplus. Out of this surplus land, an area of 327.391 hectares was settled and an area of 36.017 hectares declared unfit. An amount of Rs 94,298 was assessed as compensation, out of which a sum of Rs 52,248 had been paid in cash and Rs 27,350 in bonds up to 1970. An amount of Rs 14,700 remains as balance in bonds, the amount in cash having been disposed of in the whole.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the other main sources of revenue are excise, sales tax, stamp duties, registration, tax on motor vehicles and income-tax.

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RAMPUR DISTRICT

Excise

No regular excise department existed in this district prior to the year 1887, although revenue to the tune of Rs 5,000 under this head was collected through certain taxes. The excise department, properly so called, was constituted in 1887, and brought in a revenue of about Rs 30,000 in subsequent years. The state distillery was set up in 1898. The excise lease was given to a farmer in 1899, for a period of ten years, at Rs 36,000 per annum, for the first five years and Rs 40,000 per annum of the remaining five years. Under the central distillery system, which came to be imposed from the same year, liquor was supplied to all the shops in the state of Rampur through the state distillery. This method, however, could not work owing to the smuggling of liquor from neighbouring British districts. It led to the re-opening of country out-still shops in Rampur and the revenue collected under this head amounted to Rs 40,000 in the year 1907.

The problem of liquor smuggling was discussed in the conference of 1907 at Rampur, between the state and British excise officials and as a result thereof the excise authorities of the state, decided to introduce an experiment in the distillery system, by creating a parity in the standard maintained in Rampur state with those in adjoining areas (under British rule).

The services of one excise inspector were requisitioned by the state through the U. P. government in 1908. A regular distillery on new lines was also set-up, and the first auction sale of the liquor shops took place in the same year. Excise administration in the state was run in the name of the nawab, by a superintendent of excise who was under the minister in charge of the revenue department. There were three excise inspectors to assist the excise superintendent. The total revenue derived under this head came to Rs 64,129 in 1908. The net profit of the state, after deducting expenses on establishment, came to Rs 56,958 in that year. The number of shops sold in 1909 was 60 as compared to 74 in 1908 and 75 in 1907. The new distillery named the Rampur Distillery and Chemical Co., Limited (RADICO), started functioning in 1943.

Subsequent to the merger of the state of Rampur with Uttar Pradesh in 1949, the excise department of the state was taken over by the Uttar Pradesh government on April 1, 1950. For excise administration, this district was put under the charge of the assistant excise commissioner, Moradabad. At present, an officer of the rank of a deputy collector is appointed as the district excise officer to whom the district magistrate delegates all the powers vested in him (under the excise Act and rules). The district continues to be in the Moradabad range, under the assistant excise commissioner, Moradabad. It is divided into three circles, namely the city circle I, the city circle II and the city circle III. The city circle I comprises the municipal limits of Rampur

town, the railway station and the cantonment with an area of 3 miles around it, while the city circle II covers the tahsils of Shahabad and Milak, and part of the Sadar tahsil lying outside the aforesaid belt of 3 miles; the Tanda, Suar and Bilaspur tahsils, along with a part of the Sadar tahsil constitute the third city circle. Each circle is placed in the charge of an excise inspector, with a separate inspector in charge of the Rampur distillery.

Liquor—The only distillery in this district is the Rampur distillery. It is located near Panwaria on the Rampur-Bareilly road. Industrial spirits, rectified spirit, plain country spirit and foreign liquors are manufactured in the distillery. Liquor is supplied to licensees on contract system through a bonded ware house, situated in the distillery. At present, the number of licenses of country liquor shops in the district is 31, of which 5 are situated in the city, 5 in the Sadar tahsil outside the city, 6 in the tahsil of Suar, 4 in tahsil Bilaspur, 5 in tahsil Milak and 6 in the tahsil of Shahabad. Plain liquor is sold at 24 paise per litre, and spiced liquor at 34 paise per litre. Fruit liquor is priced at 70 paise per litre. There are two foreign liquor shops in the district, both located in the city. In addition to these, there are two bars in the city of Rampur. All these four shops sell Indian-made as well as imported foreign liquor. The latter is obtained by licensees through licence permits issued to them, to purchase foreign liquor from wholesale importers in India.

Drugs are sold without licence in this district and there are no wholesale depots or agencies functioning here. There is no power alcohol depot or bonded pharmacy in the district. The sale figures of country liquor from 1961 to 1969-70 were as under :

Year						Country liquor (in L.P. gallon)
1						2
1961-62	...	...	...	...	...	22,108.2
1962-63	...	...	..	..	..	98,649.5
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	10,825.7
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	1,38,674.3
1965-66	..	..	..	...	...	1,59,799.6
1966-67	.	.	..	..	..	1,97,446.6
1967-68	..	..	..	...	..	1,24,280.9
1968-69	..	...	...	...	..	1,19,630.3
1969-70	...	...	...	...	..	94,643.7
1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	2,06,983.0

Opium—There has never been cultivation of opium in this district, though its consumption was rather heavy in early days. Licences for selling opium were farmed out together with the liquor shops up to 1893, but they came to be sold separately thereafter. The state authorities purchased opium from the British government on the basis of cash payment. It was then supplied to the licensees who, subsequently sold it to the general public, there being no restriction on its sale. After the formation of the district in 1949, opium shops were auctioned and the licensees started receiving opium from government treasuries on payment of cost. Opium was issued only to registered addicts in 1956-57, and with the abolition of opium shops in 1957-58, addicts got opium from sub-treasuries in their respective tahsils. There is no opium shop in the district at present and there are only two registered opium addicts in this district (one in the tahsil Sadar and the other in Bilaspur), and opium is issued to them on medical recommendation. The following statement shows consumption figures for opium between 1961-62 and 1970-71 :

Year						Quantity of opium issued (in grams)
1						2
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	536.54
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	373.242
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	233.276
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	116.638
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	174.957
1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	139.996
1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	128.302
1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	34.992
1969-70	..	..	..	..	..	259.256
1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	71.423

Opium is also consumed in the forms called *chandu* and *madak*. The use of these was prohibited in public interest in 1900 by the nawab.

Hemp Drugs—Hemp drugs are chiefly consumed in the form of charas, bhang and ganja. During the early period, charas was purchased by the state and sold to contractors at a fixed profit. The method, however, brought in complaints regarding the quality of charas and the rate at which it was sold. The system was abolished in 1892, charas being thereafter supplied by contractors who imported it directly under passes signed by the Political Agent for Rampur state. Shops selling bhang were abolished in 1968, prior to which it was supplied by a contractor at Agra. At present there is no cultivation of hemp drugs in the district and there are no shops selling charas, ganja or bhang in Rampur. The following statement shows the quantities of bhang issued between 1960-61 and 1967-68 (when they were stopped):

Year						Quantity (in kilo-grams)
1						2
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	8.4
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	8.4
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	12.00
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	13.00
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	14.00
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	15.00
1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	16.00
1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	20.00

Tari—The first *tari* (toddy) shops, two in number, were opened in this district in 1954-55. However, they had to be closed down after 1957 as *tari* failed to gain popularity.

Excise Revenue—The excise revenue of the district from different sources from 1960-61 to 1970-71 is shown in the following statement :

Year						Excise Revenue (in rupees)
1						2
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	15,33,739.70
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	17,41,826.68
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	17,30,741.67
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	22,00,964.54
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	27,48,096.71
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	25,73,506.38
1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	36,49,709.72
1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	43,10,686.33
1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	42,70,297.48
1969-70	..	..	..	..	..	43,05,989.83
1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	36,76,144.45

Sales Tax

Sales tax is being levied in the district under the U.P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, and also under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1957. Cloth, sugar and tobacco have been exempted from the tax since July 1, 1958. For purposes of administration of this Act, a sales tax officer has been appointed, the district of Rampur forming a single circle.

The amount collected as sales tax in respect of important commodities in 1970-71 is given in the following statement :

Commodity	Amount of Tax (in rupees)
1	2
Cotton yarn	500.00
Bricks	3,19,120.00
Kirana	24,500.00
Kerosene oil	11,200.00
Bullion and gold ornaments	1,100.00
Oil-seeds	1,47,000.00
Cement	46,420.00
Food-grains	2,43,000.00
Brassware	8,200.00
Country liquor	3,475.00
General merchandise	10,000.00
Electrical goods and radio	12,00,250.00
Wine	1,10,292.00

The net collections from sales tax between 1958-59 and 1970-71 were as follows :

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1	2
1958-59	3,92,589.00
1959-60	4,58,250.00
1960-61	4,96,688.00
1961-62	5,86,598.00
1962-63	6,49,729.00
1963-64	8,81,444.00
1964-65	8,86,745.00
1965-66	9,12,199.00
1966-67	11,84,350.00
1967-68	15,46,353.00
1968-69	17,53,493.00
1969-70	19,85,908.00
1970-71	25,05,665.00

Entertainment Tax

Entertainment tax in the district is realised from cinemas, circuses, *nautankis* (open-air dramas), theatres, variety programmes, sports and tournaments, dances, *qawwalis*, magical performances, etc. There is no whole-time entertainment tax officer in the district and one of the deputy collectors functions as entertainment tax officer. He is assisted by an entertainment tax inspector appointed since 1954, prior to which, the entertainment tax inspector, Moradabad, used to supervise the working of cinema houses, etc., in this district also. The following statement shows the amount collected as entertainment tax between 1965-66 and 1970-71 :

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1	2
1965-66	3,10,171
1966-67	3,80,461
1967-68	4,13,193
1968-69	4,64,828
1969-70	6,24,361
1970-71	7,51,943

Stamps

Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Act II of 1899), stamps are classified as judicial and non-judicial, the former being used where court fee is to be paid and the latter on bills of exchange, receipts involving a sum of Rs 20 or more and documents in respect of which stamp duty is payable. Income from this source also includes fines and penalties realised under the Act. The receipts under this head during the five years ending with 1969-70 were as follows :

Year	Receipts (in rupees) from stamps	
	Judicial	Non-judicial
1	2	3
1965-66	2,41,810	4,80,255
1966-67	2,36,935	4,45,987
1967-68	2,91,189	5,99,417
1968-69	3,02,424	6,53,368
1969-70	2,91,061	8,91,584

Stamps are sold through the district treasury, sub-treasuries and licensed stamp vendors. There are, at present, six stamp vendors at the collectorate, three in tahsil Rampur, two in tahsil Suar, two in tahsil Milak and one each in tahsils Shahabad and Bilaspur.

Registration

Under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (Act XV of 1908), documents such as instruments of gift, sale or lease of immovable property and documents relating to shares in a joint-stock company, have to be registered. The district judge is also the district registrar. Registration work is done by three sub-registrars posted at the Sadar, Milak and Bilaspur tahsils. The following statement shows the income from and the expenditure on registration between 1965 and 1969 :

Year	Income (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)	
1	2			3	
1965	...	...	...	1,72,420	21,639
1966	...	...	...	1,50,712	26,849
1967	...	...	...	1,81,933	36,421
1968	...	...	...	2,02,554	37,038
1969	...	...	...	1,19,085	36,770

Tax on Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicles in the district are taxed under the U.P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935 and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The district is under the direct administrative control of the sub-regional transport officer, Moradabad, the over-all control vesting in the regional transport officer with headquarters at Bareilly. The amount collected as road tax in 1971-72 amounted to Rs 9,86,179.

Under the provisions of U.P. Motor Vehicles Passenger Tax Act and Rules, (Yatri-kar) Adhiniyam 1962, a tax was imposed on passengers travelling in public or private motor vehicles plying on hire. The authority responsible for the collection of this tax from the district is the passenger tax officer with headquarters at Bareilly.

The Motor Gadi (Mal-kar) Adhiniyam 1964, provides for the levy of a tax on goods carried by motor vehicles, the collections under this head in 1971-72 amounting to Rs 3,18,028 in the district. The assistant

regional transport officer (administration) with headquarters at Moradabad supervises the collection of the goods tax (Mal-kar) from the district.

Income-Tax

For purposes of income-tax collection, the district has been put under the jurisdiction of the assistant income-tax commissioner, Moradabad. It also falls under the appellate jurisdiction of the appellate assistant income-tax commissioner, Moradabad, range II. The district office at Rampur is in the charge of an income-tax officer with an inspector to assist him.

The following statement shows the number of assesseees and the amounts collected from them as income-tax and under allied heads such as wealth tax, gift tax and expenditure tax between 1967-68 and 1969-70 :

Year	Income-tax		Wealth Tax		Gift Tax		Expenditure Tax	
	Number of assesseees	Amount	Number of assesseees	Amount	Number of assesseees	Amount	Number of assesseees	Amount
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
1967-68	2,000	15,48,000	38	13,000	9	10,000	...	...
1968-69	1,916	25,12,000	38	12,000	14	13,000	...	...
1969-70	2,068	25,67,000	50	20,000	13	6,000	...	..

Central Excise

For purposes of central excise, the district of Rampur falls under the jurisdiction of the assistant collector of customs and central excise, stationed at Rampur. The district forms the Rampur division of customs and central excise, covering in addition to Rampur, the districts of Almora and Naini Tal. There are four superintendents to assist the assistant collector at the district headquarters. The district is divided into 6 central excise ranges. Each of these ranges is under the charge of an excise inspector. The following statement shows the amount of central excise duty levied on various commodities and realised during the year 1966-67 to 1970-71 :

Revenue realised (in rupees)					
Commodity	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6
Vice-nipon sugar	74,95,495.00	43,65,435	37,29,201	75,13,631	1,12,87,611
Khandasari sugar	1,10,768.00	86,180	1,67,827	1,74,355	1,84,706
Wireless receiving sets	33,712.00	57,782	73,481	91,226	1,01,777
Pyrengo	13,37,204.00	12,53,514	14,52,063	12,26,271	13,22,820
Electric motors	3,027.00	417	161	Nil	Nil
Electric fans	2,55,977.00	18,435	22,712	Nil	Nil
Plywood products	10,583.00	6,040	5,181	13,516	4,320
Cotton fabrics	9,38,961.00	8,69,969	10,31,748	9,04,670	10,05,245
Cotton	5,98,650.00	5,20,135	6,02,248	5,35,238	5,43,718
Total	1,07,84,382.00	71,77,906	70,84,625	1,04,58,910	1,44,50,197

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

Before the beginning of the present century, the police department of the state of Rampur had to face great difficulty in maintaining law and order as the population of the state then bore a considerable reputation for turbulence. Criminals often escaped to the neighbouring districts, making it impossible for the local police to apprehend them. About 1900, as a result of reorganisation of the state police force and co-operation with the police of neighbouring districts, the occurrence of serious crimes declined considerably. During the period 1904 to 1909, the average number of murders reported annually was 4.6 and the average number of cases in which convictions were secured was 3.8, a figure much more satisfactory than the percentage of 1.9 maintained during the years 1891 to 1901. The average number of dacoity cases reported annually for the years 1904 to 1909 was 7.6, resulting in an average of 3.6 convictions. Robbery was less common, the figures being 5.2 and 2.2 respectively. Theft and burglary bulked largely in the criminal returns, but there was always a striking disproportion between the number of cases reported and the convictions obtained. The former amounted on an average to 1,377.6 cases annually, whereas the average number of convictions was only 355.6. Cases of cattle theft occurred every year, more specially in the villages of the Suar and Bilaspur tahsils, bordering on the terai. The proportion of serious crimes to every ten-thousand persons was not higher than that in the neighbouring districts of Rohilkhand.

The statistics of serious offences committed in the district and persons convicted between 1901 and 1970 are given in the statement below :

Offences	No. of persons convicted or bound over				
	1901	1941	1951	1961	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6
Against public tranquility	15	17	27	101	96
Affecting life	5	25	23	69	67
Grievous hurt	27	6	10	42	30
Rape	6	4	7	5	5
Cattle theft	31	14	20	74	49
Criminal force and assault	10	11	17	4	...
Theft	122	44	78	229	180
Robbery and dacoity	19	23	14	42	42
Receiving stolen property	40	6	6	35	35
Criminal trespass	54	11	19	24	12

Organisation of Police

In 1880, there were six police circles, coterminous with the tahsils, except in the case of pargana Dhakia, and were located at each of the tahsil headquarters—Huzur, Khas, Shahabad, Milak, Bilaspur and Suar. About the beginning of the present century, the district was divided into ten police circles. The headquarters station was *kotwali* in Rampur city, on the road leading from the city to the railway station. The building of the *kotwali* was completed in 1897. There was another police-station in *muhalla* Ganj. In addition to these, there were police-stations at the headquarters of each tahsil and at Kauri in the Bilaspur, Azimnagar in the Huzur and Patwai in the Shahabad tahsils. Besides the above stations, there were numerous police out-posts. Nine of these were situated in the city, each was called after the name of the *muhalla* in which it stood and was placed under the charge of a head constable.

The police department was under the revenue secretary of the state administration. The highest police officer under him was the superintendent of police who controlled both the civil and military police. It was trained in the same manner as the police of the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). The total police force, officers and others, including the reserve, numbered 520, excluding the force called the mounted police which consisted of 75 persons. There were also the village and town chowkidars, who numbered 1,676, the city of Rampur having 150 of them. The regular police force in 1910 consisted of 21 subinspectors, 77 head constables, 427 constables, besides 142 men and officers of the municipal police, 56 of the town police and 59 of the rural police. In 1915-16, the police of the state was reorganised on the same lines as the police in neighbouring districts under British rule. The strength then comprised four inspectors, 20 subinspectors, 80 head constables and 430 constables. The officers of the police force were armed with swords and revolvers, the constables with swords and clubs, the armed police with muzzle-loading muskets and swords and the mounted police with swords only.

At present the district is included in the police range, Bareilly, which is under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police, with headquarters at Bareilly. He works under the inspector general of police who heads the police organisation in the State and has his headquarters at Lucknow. At the district level the police organisation is headed by a superintendent of police, who is assisted by three deputy superintendents of police. The district police is divided into three broad divisions, the civil police, armed police and the prosecution unit.

Civil Police—The civil police force of the district consists of an inspector, 38 subinspectors, six assistant subinspectors, 65 head constables and 491 constables.

For the maintenance of law and order the district has been divided into three circles, each under the charge of a deputy superintendent of police.

The following statement gives the description of the police circles and the names of police-stations and out-posts under them:

Police circle	Police-station	Out-post
1	2	3
Circle I	Azimnagar	...
	Bilaspur	Bilaspur
	Milak Khanaam	...
	Suar	...
	Tanda	Darhial
Circle II	Kemri	Bhunwarka
	Milak	Dhamora
	Shahabad	Dhakia, Seifai Bazar,
Circle III	Civil Lines	Hawalia Shahar, Khas Bagh
	Ganj	Ganj Gujar Tola Pakhar Razzar Pipal Tola
	Kotwali	Bazariya Chowk Hajiyani Khas Road Kunda Mandir Naudara

The main police-station at the district headquarters, called the *kotwali*, is under the charge of an inspector, assisted by six subinspectors, three head constables and 12 constables. The other police-stations are each staffed by two to four subinspectors, assisted by one to three head constables and 12 to 21 constables.

Armed police—The armed police of the district is stationed at the reserve police lines. In July, 1971, it consisted of a reserve inspector, two subinspectors, 41 head constables and 170 constables. The services of the armed police are utilised for escorting prisoners, guarding government property and government treasuries, patrolling and combating dacoits.

Prosecution Unit—In July, 1971, the prosecution staff comprised a public prosecutor and five assistant public prosecutors, eight head constables and ten constables. The main function of the prosecution unit is the presentation of police cases in criminal courts of the district.

The superintendent of police has also under him a local intelligence unit comprising of an inspector, four subinspectors, ten head constables and 22 constables.

Like other important cities, the police of Rampur is also assisted by a flying squad consisting of a subinspector, a head constable and four constables. It operates under the supervision of the superintendent of police and attends to urgent calls relating to the detection and prevention of crime.

Village Police

The village chowkidars form the lowest rung of the police organisation. The district magistrate is their appointing and dismissing authority, though the actual control and supervision over them rests with the superintendent of police. They are attached to the police stations and paid a monthly salary of Rs 10 by the government. Their main duty is to report the occurrence of important crimes and other incidents in their areas. They also act as process-servers for the *nyaya* panchayats for which they are separately paid. The number of chowkidars in the district was 883 in November, 1970.

Prantiya Rakshak Dal

This is a voluntary organisation, set-up in the district after the merger of the state, to mobilize rural man power, carry out youth welfare activities in the rural areas and organise villagers for self-defence. The paid staff consists of a district organiser and six block organisers, the unpaid staff comprising of 75 *halqa sardars* (circle leaders), 704 *dalpatis* (group leaders), 3,515 *tolis* *nagaks* (section leaders) and 35,200 *rakshaks* (guards). Members of the organisation are sometimes called for duty in fairs and are required to guard and patrol vulnerable points during emergencies.

Village Defence Societies

The village defence societies are purely non-official organisations consisting of able-bodied persons in the villages and have been set-up in the district to protect villagers particularly from the inroads of dacoits. The members of the societies receive training from the local police so that they might stand up to undesirable elements in society in defence of life and property. The number of such societies in the district was 1,077 in July, 1971.

Government Railway Police

The only out-post of the government railway police organisation in the district is located at the railway station, Rampur. The out-post is under the charge of a head constable, assisted by five constables and falls in the Moradabad section, which is headed by a superintendent of police, railways. The jurisdiction of the out-post at Rampur covers the railway stations of Shahzad Nagar, Dhamora, Duganpur, Milak and Rampur. The main duty of the staff is to maintain law and order at railway stations and in trains, to control railway passenger traffic, to assist the railway magistrates in the prevention of ticketless travel, to deal with cases of accidents and to attend to security arrangements when important personages travel.

Jails and Lock-ups

District Jail—Before the merger of the state of Rampur the district jail was the state jail under the Rampur state administration. It was under the charge and supervision of the doctor in charge Sadr dispensary and its administration was carried on in accordance with state rules and customs. In 1890, an English dispensary was opened in the jail in addition to the Unani one already existing. In 1892, the prisoners were supplied for the first time with 'history tickets,' in which were recorded their names, castes, ages, dates of sentence, and a description of the different types of labour in which they were employed. Each prisoner was also given a board for marking his day's work. They were made to manufacture their own clothing. The prisoners were kept fettered throughout the day and at night were secured within barracks by a long gang chain. In 1894, a lunatic asylum, separate barracks for female and juvenile offenders, a mill-house and quarters for the staff were constructed. The average number of convicts at any time during the years 1903 to 1908 was 453. About 150 prisoners were employed in labour outside the walls, working on buildings, roads and the like or else in the small garden attached to the jail. The rest were employed in various kinds of works within the jail premises. The chief manufactures were carpets, rugs, *nihar* (tape), *munj* (grass) matting, chik-purdls, corn-grinding, cotton-spinning, rope-making, cane-work and carpentry. The carpets were of excellent quality.

After the merger of the state, the state jail like other district jails of the State came under the control and supervision of the inspector general of prisons, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow. It is under the charge of a jailor who is assisted by a deputy jailor and three assistant jailors. The jail hospital is looked after by a whole-time doctor, called the assistant medical officer, the civil surgeon of the district being the superintendent of the jail who visits the jail thrice a week.

The jail is surrounded by two walls, and between the two walls are situated the jail hospital and factories. In the centre of the inner wall is the kitchen for the prisoners. Surrounding the kitchen enclosure,

there are barracks for prisoners including cells for condemned ones and for solitary confinement. There is a separate barrack for female prisoners under the charge of a female warder. Civil prisoners, under trials, juveniles and superior class prisoners are kept apart from ordinary criminals. The lunatic asylum does not exist now. About a dozen prisoners are employed for work on the jail farm outside the jail premises. The panchayat system exists in the jail and the *sarpanch* solves petty problems of the prisoners.

The district jail has accommodation for 575 prisoners, their daily average population since 1965 being as follows :

Year	Convicts	Prisoners under trial
1	2	3
1965	150.1	87.2
1966	152.3	91.9
1967	155.3	92.1
1968	161.7	136.3
1969	98.1	182.8

The main industries in which the inmates of the jail are gainfully employed are making of durries, *nirwar* (thick wide cotton tape used as webbing for beds, etc.), *moonj* mats and reaming of chairs.

Welfare of Prisoners—Prisoners and under-trials were formerly divided into three categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' but since 1948 they are classified only as 'superior' or 'ordinary' prisoners.

The basic treatment of prisoners and under-trials along humane lines has improved considerably after independence. They now get regular wages for the work they do in jail, apart from an allowance from relatives for personal needs, they are encouraged to learn the three 'R's and take part in constructive activities, and are provided with newspapers, books and periodicals from the jail library, and allowed facilities for recreation, such as taking part in indoor and outdoor games, dramatic and musical performances and religious discourses.

Revising Board

For periodical review of cases of all the convicts, sentenced to terms of imprisonment of three years or more, the district jail is governed by the revising board appointed for the district jail at Bareilly.

Official Visitors—The ex officio visitors of the jail are the director of medical and public health services, U. P., the commissioner of the Bareilly Division, the district and sessions judge, and the district magistrate, Rampur.

Non-official Visitors—The State government appoints non-official visitors of the jail from amongst prominent citizens of the district, who are authorized to write inspection notes in their own hand. Their term of office is usually two years and their number is 16.

All the local members of the State and Central legislatures, all members of the standing committee of the State legislature on jails, the chairman of the central committee of the Uttar Pradeshiya Apradh Nirrodhak Samiti, chairman of the municipal board, Rampur, and the Adhyaksh, Zila Parishad, are the non-official visitors of the jail. They constitute the board of visitors which visits the jail twice a year, on dates fixed by the superintendent of the jail, in consultation with the president and members of the board, the president being the district and sessions judge, Rampur.

Lock-ups—A lock-up is located in the premises of the collectorate for custody of the prisoners brought from jail to courts to attend the hearing of their cases, and persons sentenced to imprisonment by courts before they are taken to the district jail. It is supervised by the public prosecutor and is under the control of the district magistrate. At each police-station also, there is a lock-up under the charge of the station officer concerned, and has accommodation for about five persons.

At the headquarters of each tahsil also, there is a revenue lock-up, usually a small room, to detain persons arrested for non-payment of government dues under the revenue law. Such defaulters may be detained for a maximum period of 14 days at a time.

Probation

The probation scheme was introduced in the district in 1961, under the U. P. First Offenders Probation Act, 1938 (U. P. Act VI of 1938). The Act provides for the release and sanctions the supervision of a first offender below 24 years of age if convicted of an offence not punishable with more than six months imprisonment and if no previous conviction is proved against him. The supervision is ordered by the trying court for a fixed duration known as probation period. A probation officer is in charge of the scheme in the district. He is under the administrative control of the Nideshak, Harijan and Samaj Kalyan, U. P. and of the district magistrate in his day to day work. He supervises the activities and conduct of those released on probation, ensures that they observe the conditions of the bonds executed by them, makes reports regarding them to the courts concerned, and in general, assists and befriends them trying, if necessary, to find suitable jobs for them. In 1969, about 70 juveniles were dealt with by the probation officer, the number of domiciliary visits paid by him being 157 only.

The probation officer is also required to conduct enquiries regarding premature release of prisoners under the U. P. Prisoners' Release on Probation Act. He makes enquiries referred to by the district magistrate in regard to prisoners who apply for release, etc.

JUSTICE

Early History

About 1880, the principles of the Hindu and Muhammedan laws were mainly followed in the courts. For example, suits for inheritance between Muhammedans were decided according to the principles of Muhammedan law, and those for Hindus, according to the principles of Hindu law. In criminal matters the provisions of the Indian Penal Code were carried out as far as practicable. In the interior, the tahsildars had unlimited jurisdiction in suits for debt and could award interest except in the cases in which a Muhammedan was plaintiff. In Rampur city, interest was determined by a panchayat, in accordance with ancient usage. This panchayat was composed of the principal Hindu residents of the city, the procedure in suits, including the execution of decrees, being the same in the interior as in the city of Rampur. All suits relating to inheritance, as well as those relating to sale and mortgage, and legal claims of a wife against a husband, whether Muhammedan or Hindu, were decided in Rampur city by the subordinate civil court (*mufti-diwani*). There were three appellate courts. The decisions of the *muftis* (judges of the subordinate courts) and tahsildars were appealed to the *murafa-adalat* (court of first appeals), presided over by the *hakim-murafa*, appeals against his orders lay to the *sadr-murafa*, and a final appeal to the nawab or to his nominee for that purpose.

The police officers in the interior had no power to decide criminal cases, which were tried at Rampur in the *mufti faujdari's* court. Criminal courts consisted of (i) the deputy magistrate or *kotwal* of the city, who was empowered to inflict imprisonment up to three months and who could decide miscellaneous cases of debt, etc., where the amount did not exceed Rs 20 (ii) the *mufti faujdari*, with powers up to three years of imprisonment and (iii) the *hakim-murafa* empowered to inflict imprisonment for life or the capital sentence. The latter could not be carried into effect without the sanction of the nawab. The course of appeals was the same as in civil cases.

In the beginning of the present century there were nine types of courts of law for the administration of justice. The *Ijlas-i-Humayun*, the court over which the nawab himself presided, was the highest appellate court of civil and criminal jurisdiction. He had powers to call up any case before him for trial in the first instance whenever such procedure appeared to him necessary in the interests of justice. The *Adalat-i-Alia*,

in which the judicial secretary was the judge was the court to which appeals were preferred from the decisions of the district and sessions judge in civil and criminal cases. The sentences of death or imprisonment for more than ten years were, however, subject to confirmation by the nawab. The *Adalat-i-Alia* was also vested with the power of revising any decision of a subordinate court. The court of the district and sessions judge had powers to try and dispose of criminal cases committed to the court of sessions and to entertain original civil suits which did not fall within the pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of the court of the *mufti diwani*. Civil appeals from the courts of the *mufti diwani* and the tahsildars, and criminal appeals from the chief and assistant magistrates also lay to this court. The *mufti diwani's* court was the ordinary court of original civil jurisdiction in the state. The court of small causes was empowered to hear cases relating to movable property not exceeding Rs 100 in value, and its decision stood final, subject to the revisional powers of the *Adalat-i-Alia*. The tahsildars of the various tahsils also acted as *munsifs* and were invested with a certain amount of original civil jurisdiction in their respective tahsils. The chief magistrate's court had the power to try all criminal cases, and appeals from it lay first to the sessions judge, then to the *Adalat-i-Alia* and in the last instance to the nawab. The courts of the assistant magistrates and the special magistrates had first and second class magisterial powers respectively.

In 1930, the judicial system was completely revised and brought into line with that prevailing in British districts. Accordingly, the high court of Rampur was established by a special order of the nawab on August 13, 1930. The court consisted of a civil judge and two junior judges with powers to exercise original jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases, besides the appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

Formerly the magistracy was exclusively under the high court but from December 1, 1937, it was placed under the charge of a minister who also had the jail in his charge. Besides six tahsildars with second or third class powers, there were four stipendiary magistrates who were mainly responsible for the disposal of criminal cases and for the executive work. There were also two benches of magistrates, with second and third class powers, exercising jurisdiction in the city. Of the four stipendiary magistrates, the chief magistrate was also the minister-in-charge of the magistracy and the additional chief magistrate possessed certain additional powers. The remaining two magistrates were subordinate ones, having first and second class magisterial powers respectively.

Civil Justice

After accession of the state, Rampur was administered by a chief commissioner from July 1, 1949, to November 30, 1949, and during this

period the old judicial administration continued in the state under the Rampur Administration Order, 1949, issued under the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947. On merger of the state with Uttar Pradesh with effect from December 1, 1949, Rampur was made a judgeship under the high court of Allahabad. The first judge, who took charge on December 1, 1949, introduced the procedure and routine prevalent elsewhere in Uttar Pradesh in this judgeship also. Gradually, Hindi and English replaced Urdu as the court language. A permanent court of district judge and a temporary court of *munsif* (which was later made permanent) were created to begin with. Later on, additional temporary courts of civil and sessions judges and *munsifs* began to function from time to time according to the position of the work.

At present the permanent civil courts in the district are those of the district judge and the *munsif*, Rampur, besides three temporary courts of civil and sessions judges. After separation of the judiciary from the executive, two more courts of judicial magistrate and additional district magistrate (judicial) have been placed under the district judge, Rampur.

The district judge, who is the head of the judiciary in the district, and the civil and sessions judges, have unlimited original pecuniary jurisdiction in civil cases, besides exercising appellate and revisional jurisdiction in criminal cases, and powers of hearing revision in cases tried by the court of small causes. They have also power to hear certain other cases for which jurisdiction has been conferred upon them by various other Acts and statutes. The *munsif* disposes of regular civil suits up to a valuation of Rs 5,000 and may also dispose of cases of the court of small causes up to a valuation of Rs 500.

The position of the case work in the civil courts in the year 1969 was as follows :

Cases				Number
1				2
Pending at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	806
Instituted during the year	...	...	...	825
Disposed of during the year	...	...	...	851
Pending at the end of the year	...	...	...	780

In the same year the number of suits instituted involving immovable property was 100, those relating to money and movable property

were 521, those concerning matrimony were 16, and those relating to mortgage (including cancellation of sale deeds) were 7, besides 181 other suits.

The number of suits instituted in 1969, according to valuation, were as follows :

Valuation	Number of suits
1	2
Not exceeding Rs 100	67
Exceeding Rs 100 but not Rs 1,000	644
Exceeding Rs 1,000 but not Rs 5,000	90
Exceeding Rs 5,000 but not Rs 10,000	14
Exceeding Rs 10,000 but not Rs 20,000	5
Exceeding Rs 20,000	5

Total valuation of the property in the suits so instituted was Rs 6,82,387.

Details of the modes of disposal of suits in the year 1969 were as follows :

Manner of disposal	Number of suits
1	2
Disposed of after trial	195
Dismissed in default	168
Otherwise decided without trial	128
Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	258
On admission of claims	18
Settled by compromise	84
Total	851

The position of appeals instituted and disposed of in the year 1969 was as follows :

Nature of appeals	Instituted	Disposed
1	2	3
Regular civil appeals ...	105	108
Miscellaneous civil appeals	49	98

Criminal Justice

At present the district and sessions judge, who constitutes the chief criminal court of the district, is assisted by three courts of temporary sessions judges.

The additional district magistrate (judicial), and the judicial magistrate, Rampur, have been directly placed under the district and sessions judge, Rampur. They try all cases under the Indian Penal Code exclusively. The *munisifs* have also been invested with magisterial powers of the first class, and try criminal cases transferred to their courts by the additional district magistrate (judicial) and the judicial magistrate.

Some details of the criminal cases relating to the years 1968 and 1969 are given below :

Cases Committed

Nature of offence	No. of cases committed to sessions	
	1968	1969
1	2	3
Affecting life ...	46	58
Kidnapping and forcible abduction ..	5	6
Hurt ...	11	5
Rape ...	6	11
Unnatural offences ...	...	2
Robbery and dacoity ...	17	45
Other cases ...	14	43

Persons Tried and Sentenced

Persons tried/sentenced	1968		1969	
	Lower courts	Sessions courts	Lower courts	Sessions courts
1	2	3	4	5
Tried ...	5,851	148	5,760	224
Death ...	...	1	...	..
Life imprisonment ...	...	12	...	23
Rigorous imprisonment ...	352	36	218	49
Simple imprisonment ...	1	...	65	...
Fine only ..	599	..	1,475	...
Other punishment ..	386	..	3	...

The collector exercises first class magisterial powers under the designation of the district magistrate and, as the head of the district, he has jurisdiction and control over other magistrates. The city magistrate, the three subdivisional magistrates Rampur/Bilaspur, Milak/Shahabad and Suar, and the excise magistrate also exercises first class magisterial powers. The tahsildars have been vested with second class magisterial powers, but they rarely exercise these powers for trial of cases. The magistrates of the first class have throughout possessed powers of passing sentences of imprisonment not exceeding two years, and of imposing fines to the extent of Rs 1,000. Magistrates of the second class similarly possess powers of passing sentences of imprisonment not exceeding six months and of imposing fines not exceeding Rs 200.

A few statistics of cases in these courts and persons involved in them are as follows :

Nature of cases	1970		1971	
	No. of cases	Persons involved	No. of cases	Persons involved
1	2	3	4	5
Under Cr. P.C. ...	425	735	328	623
Under Special and Local Acts	1,480	2,321	1,734	3,272
Under I.P.C. ..	32	58	79	178

Sentences Awarded

Nature of sentences	No. of persons sentenced	
	1970	1971
1	2	3
Rigorous imprisonment	239	218
Simple imprisonment	..	10
Fine only	959	1,000

The position regarding cognizable crimes under the I.P.C. and the special Acts in the years 1968 to 1970 was as follows :

Year	Cases reported to police	Cases investigated	Cases sent to courts	Cases pending		Cases disposed of		
				At beginning of year	At end of year	Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Compounded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1968	..	1,591	1,426	581	95	455	248	40
		590	498	496	10	166	259	23
1969		1,467	1,285	365	74	471	176	188
		493	493	441	61	263	187	22
1970	...	1,880	1,484	462	97	525	69	29
		666	665	646	10	484	114	35

N.B. - The numerator represents the number of offences under the I.P.C. and the denominator that of offences under special Acts

The number of cases of non-cognizable crimes tried in courts and of such of them as ended in conviction respectively were 556 and 296 in 1968, and 536 and 89 in 1969 and 261 and 2 in 1970.

The number of cases relating to important crimes like murder, dacoity, robbery, etc., with details of convictions and acquittals in the year from 1968 to 1970, were as given in the following statement :

Crime				1968	1969	1970
1				2	3	4
Murder						
Reported	...	..	..	28	37	23
Convicted	...	...	...	8	15	4
Acquitted	..	..	...	8	12	2
Dacoity						
Reported	...	...	...	16	22	28
Convicted	...	...	...	8	10	...
Acquitted	...	...	...	6	6	5
Robbery						
Reported	...	...	...	27	34	65
Convicted	...	...	...	2	1	7
Acquitted	...	...	...	4	2	4
Riot						
Reported	...	...	...	34	39	65
Convicted	...	...	...	7	7	2
Acquitted	...	...	...	11	5	...
Theft						
Reported	...	...	...	340	261	841
Convicted	...	...	...	37	18	8
Acquitted	...	...	...	24	14	1
House-breaking						
Reported	...	...	...	214	197	308
Convicted	...	...	...	32	11	7
Acquitted	...	...	...	23	8	1
Kidnapping						
Reported	...	...	...	3	1	1
Convicted	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acquitted	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape and unnatural offences						
Reported	...	...	...	17	10	9
Convicted	...	...	...	3	...	1
Acquitted	...	...	...	6	2	1

Separation of Executive from Judiciary

As a further step towards separation of the judiciary from the executive at the magisterial level, the additional district magistrate (judicial) and the judicial magistrates working under the district magistrate were transferred to the control of the district and sessions judge, Rampur, with effect from October 2, 1967. They try cases under the Indian Penal Code. The judicial magistrates can now be utilised for law and order duties by the district magistrate only in an emergency

and with the prior approval of the district and sessions judge. For such occasions, however, all Indian Administrative Service officers and deputy collectors posted in the district outside the regular line, and tahsildars have been invested with first class magisterial powers and all *naib* tahsildars with second class powers, in order that they may be utilised for the maintenance of law and order.

Nyaya Panchayats

Panchayati adalats, now called *nyaga* panchayats, were established in the district in 1951, under the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, to entrust the village people with petty judicial work. The jurisdiction of a *nyaga* panchayat usually extends over an area of five to ten Gaon Sabhas, depending on the population of the constituent villages. The total number of *nyaga* panchayats in the district was 63 in 1951. It increased to 75 in 1970, tahsil Bilaspur having 10, tahsil Milak 15, tahsil Rampur 20, tahsil Shahabad 15, and tahsil Suar 15 *nyaga* panchayats.

The *panchs* of the *nyaga* panchayats are nominated from amongst the elected *panchs* of the Gaon panchayats by the district magistrate with the assistance of an advisory body. These *panchs* elect from amongst themselves the *sarpanch*, who is the presiding officer, and a *sahayak* (assistant) *sarpanch*. In 1971, there were 75 *sarpanchs*, an equal number of *sahayak sarpanchs* and 1,390 *panchs* of the *nyaga* panchayats in the whole district.

The *panchs* are honorary workers and hold office for a period of five years. Their term of office can be extended by a year by the State government. The cases are heard by benches consisting of five *panchs* each and constituted by the *sarpanch* annually. The presence of at least three *panchs*, including a *sarpanch*, at each hearing is essential.

The *nyaga* panchayats are empowered to try criminal cases under the Acts or specific sections thereof as given below :

(a) the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947

(b) Sections

140	269	290	352	403*	431	509
160	277	294	357	411*	447	510
172	283	328	358	426	448	...
174	285	334	374	428	504	...
179	289	341	379*	430	506	...

of the Indian Penal Code

*involving property not exceeding an amount of Rs 50 in value

(c) Sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871

(d) Subsection 1 of section 10 of the U.P. District Board Primary Education Act, 1926

(e) Sections 3, 4, 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867

The *nyaga* panchayats also try civil suits up to a valuation of Rs. 500, and revenue cases if the parties concerned agree in writing to such a course. They are not authorised to award sentences of imprisonment and can impose fines only up to a hundred rupees. Revision applications against their decisions in civil, criminal and revenue cases lie respectively to the *munsif*, the subdivisional magistrate and the subdivisional officer concerned. The number of cases instituted in the *nyaga* panchayats and disposed of by them during the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 was as follows:

Year	Cases pending at beginning of year	Cases instituted during year	Cases disposed of
1	2	3	4
1965-66	...	56	436
1966-67	...	17	315
1967-68	...	4	189
1968-69	...	14	181
1969-70	...	8	145

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Departments of the State government which deal with general administration, revenue administration and law and order and justice in the district, have already been described in chapters X, XI and XII respectively. The organisational set-up of the departments of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, education, forest, industries and public works, at the district level, are now briefly discussed here.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Agriculture

There is a district agriculture officer with headquarters at Rampur who is in charge of agricultural activities in the district, including the formulation and implementation of agricultural programmes under the Five-year Plans. The director of agriculture at Lucknow is the departmental head at the State level and the deputy director of agriculture at Bareilly at the regional level. The district agriculture officer is assisted by an additional district agriculture officer, and a senior mechanical assistant, both at the district headquarters. In the six development blocks there are assistant block development officers (agriculture) to carry out agricultural programmes within their respective blocks. An assistant development officer (agriculture) has also been posted at the district headquarters to look after the work relating to supplies of fertilizers. There are also six assistant agriculture inspectors posted at the seed stores for their supervision and for distribution of seeds and fertilisers, one oil-seed inspector at Rampur for the implementation of oil-seed extension programmes with the assistance of the block staff and oil-seed supervisors; and two farm superintendents posted at the agricultural farms at Kamora Dhamora and Turkhera. Efforts are made by this department towards popularising improved agricultural implements. Meetings are held in the blocks to advise villagers on the use of improved seeds, implements, tractors and fertilisers, etc.

Horticulture

A district horticulture inspector and an assistant horticulture inspector assist the district agriculture officer in looking after horticulture work in the district. He is assisted by an inspector who together with two *malis* and one head chowdhary arranges for supply of plants, vegetable seeds and seedlings along with the lay-out of orchards.

Plant Protection

For plant protection work there is a senior plant protection assistant in the district assisted by three junior assistants and five supervisors. For this work the district has been divided into five units : Bilaspur, Shahabad, Suar, Bharatpur and Milak—with a subcentre at Rampur. Each unit is under the charge of a plant protection supervisor and the subcentre under that of the senior plant protection assistant. They have also mechanics for repairing machines and six field attendants for spraying of fields and dusting of crops and seeds, etc., with insecticides as per requirements of cultivators.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

The work of animal husbandry in the district is looked after by a district live-stock officer who is responsible for improvement in breeds of cattle and poultry, prevention and treatment of their diseases, control of epidemics among them, and implementation of various plan schemes of the department, such as the applied nutrition programme and grant of loans for poultry farming. He is assisted by nine veterinary assistant surgeons, each of whom holds charge of a veterinary hospital, and a veterinary officer for looking after the urban artificial insemination centre at Rampur.

The veterinary assistant surgeons are responsible for the treatment of cattle, castration of scrub bulls, prophylactic vaccination of live-stock against various contagious diseases, execution of fodder development programme and the implementation of various extension activities of the department. They are also trained in artificial insemination of live-stock.

The district live-stock officer works under direct supervision of the deputy director of animal husbandry, Bareilly circle, for the technical side of his work. Locally, he works under the additional district magistrate (planning). At the State level the head of the department is the director of animal husbandry, Lucknow.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

With the registrar at the head at State level, the co-operative department in the district is in the administrative charge of an assistant registrar, co-operative societies, who has his headquarters at Rampur. He is responsible for co-operative activities and exercises control over the co-operative staff and institutions. He is assisted by an additional co-operative officer, a senior farming inspector and a senior returns inspector. The other members of his staff are 11 co-operative inspectors—six for the development blocks, two for co-operative marketing societies, one for consumers' stores, one for the headquarters office and one other serving as agriculture inspector. In addition, there are two assistant inspectors who are posted in the development blocks of Suar and

Chamraua. There are also five co-operative agriculture supervisors who look after the co-operative agriculture societies.

The assistant registrar works under the deputy registrar, Bareilly region, who has his headquarters at Bareilly.

In addition to the district staff there is an assistant registrar for consumers' stores and a regional assistant registrar (agriculture) who looks after the work of the co-operative agriculture societies of the Kumaon and Bareilly Divisions.

The department at the district level deals with the supply of fertilizers to members of co-operative societies, arranging short and medium term loans on nominal interest on co-operative basis, and providing facilities of long-term loans through the Land Development Bank. Loans are also advanced to housing societies for residential accommodation. Besides these activities, the department has also been running processing plants for paddy, dal, etc., and some co-operative brick kilns.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Before the merger of the state, education in Rampur was controlled by the nawab of Rampur through his minister of education and the inspector of schools of the state. After the merger all educational activities came under the district supervision and control of the education department of Uttar Pradesh, which is headed by a director of education with headquarters at Allahabad and a camp office at Lucknow.

The district now forms part of the Bareilly region which is under the charge of a deputy director of education, with headquarters at Bareilly. For girls' education, the regional inspectress of girls' schools, Bareilly region, is in over-all supervisory charge. The district inspector of schools is responsible for supervision, control and inspection of educational institutions up to the higher secondary stage at the district level. He is assisted by a deputy inspector of schools, eight subdeputy inspectors of schools, a deputy inspector of girls' schools and three assistant inspectresses who deal with institutions up to the stage of junior high schools. The deputy inspector also advises local bodies and aided institutions on educational matters.

From July, 1972, Basic education, from classes I to VIII, which was being controlled by the different local bodies, is being looked after by a district Basic education officer. He is assisted in his work by the existing staff working under the deputy inspector of schools and the superintendents of education in the municipal boards.

The deputy and subdeputy inspectors also inspect the primary sections of Sanskrit *pathshalas* (schools) and schools having Urdu as the medium of instruction. An assistant inspector of Sanskrit *pathshalas*,

and a deputy inspector of Urdu medium schools, are in superior charge of these institutions and have their headquarters at Bareilly.

For organising the Pradeshik Shiksha Dal there is an assistant commandant who inspects and organises Pradeshik Shiksha Dal units in high schools and intermediate colleges.

The department of education besides imparting education, tries to improve the health of students and to strengthen their morals and character. For this purpose, games and physical education have been made compulsory in every school and college. There is a college of physical education which imparts higher physical training to candidates who after passing certain examinations are appointed as physical training instructors in different educational institutions. The department has also opened a government normal school for 160 pupil teachers. After passing the B.T.C. examination, they are appointed as teachers in primary schools.

Another function of the department is to supervise the examination work of different classes. The junior high school examination is conducted by the junior high school committee of the district, presided over by the district inspector of schools, and the primary school examinations are conducted by the subdeputy inspector of schools and the assistant inspectresses of girls' schools.

The department also holds various competitive examinations for award of scholarships, stipends and financial aid to deserving and meritorious students.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

The district which forms part of the extension circle of the State falls in the Rohilkhand forest division with headquarters at Bareilly and is in the charge of a divisional forest officer. It is included in the Rampur forest range, under the charge of a range officer. The range has two sections—Pipli and Dandia—each comprising three beats. The sections and beats are each under a forester and a forest guard respectively.

The forest department is trying to afforest waste lands and to enrich forests after replacing inferior species by those of economic and industrial importance. The department has also attracted the attention of visitors, tourists and local sportsmen for hunting in the Pipli and Dandia blocks where tiger, leopard, cheetal, nilgai, *para*, wild boar, etc., are generally to be found. Jungle fowl (*van murgi*) and white and black partridge are important game birds in these forests. The department has also constructed about 44 km. of roads and some temporary bridges over *nalas*.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

The district forms part of the northern zone of the industries department, U.P., the zonal office being located at Bareilly, under the charge of a joint director of industries. In 1956, a district industries officer, assisted by an industries inspector, was posted to guide and assist industrial units in the private and co-operative sectors in the district. The post of district industries officer was abolished in 1966-67, and a deputy collector was made in charge of the work relating to industries, in addition to his own duties. The post has been revived since April, 1971. The district industries officer is assisted by an industries inspector, a textile inspector and a sericulture inspector. An assistant manager has been working in the Harijan Industrial Estate. The department also runs an industrial training centre at Rampur where training is imparted in different trades such as general mechanic, electrician, tin-smithy and carpentry.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

The only office of the irrigation department in the district is that of the Rampur canal division, headed by an executive engineer with headquarters at Rampur. The division is a part of irrigation works circle, Bareilly, under a superintending engineer at Bareilly. He works under the chief engineer, irrigation department, U.P., who heads the department at the State level and has his headquarters at Lucknow.

The Rampur canal division comprises parts of the districts of Bareilly, Naini Tal and Moradabad, besides that of Rampur. The executive engineer is assisted by three assistant engineers and eleven overseers. The assistant engineers, designated as subdivisional officers, control their subdivisions as regards irrigation and are assisted by a number of overseers. The main functions of the department are construction, remodelling and repair of irrigation channels. Recently it repaired the Darhial bund which was damaged by floods.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The district falls in the Rampur provincial division, under the charge of an executive engineer, with headquarters at Rampur. The division comprises Rampur district (except the Shahabad-Bilari road), Thakurdwara tahsil of Moradabad district and Kashipur tahsil of Naini Tal district. The executive engineer is assisted by three assistant engineers at headquarters and a subdivisional officer at Phoolbagh. Each of these engineers are assisted by about four overseers. The division is under the control and supervision of a superintending engineer, XIV circle, having headquarters at Moradabad. The chief engineer is the head of the department at State level.

The department is responsible for execution and supervision of the works of construction and maintenance of buildings, roads and bridges.

STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

Offices of the executive engineer, electricity maintenance division, Rampur and those of the superintending engineer, Ram Ganga project, of the State Electricity Board are located in the district, the former being under the administrative control of the superintending engineer, electricity maintenance and rural electrification circle, Moradabad. Both the superintending engineers are under the chief engineer (hydel) who is responsible to the State Electricity Board.

The executive engineer, electricity maintenance division, Rampur, is responsible for generation and supply of electricity and for giving service connections to consumers within the district. He is assisted by four assistant engineers, designated as subdivisional officers. The three subdivisional officers look after the maintenance and supply of electricity in the whole of the district which has been divided into three subdivisions. The fourth subdivisional officer looks after the maintenance, repairs and generation work of the steamstation at Rampur.

The superintending engineer, Ram Ganga Project, is assisted by two executive engineers, one for the project and the other for design. The former is assisted by four assistant engineers and the latter by two, all having their headquarters at Rampur.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT*

The local bodies in the district in 1970-71, were the municipal Board, Rampur, the town areas of Bilaspur, Kemri, Milak, Suar, Shahabad and Tanda, the Zila Parishad, six Kshettra Samitis and 704 *gaon* panchayats which were established after the merger of the state in U.P. in 1949. They have undergone changes in their functions, nomenclature and constitutions from time to time.

Municipal Board, Rampur—To look after the local affairs of the town, the government of the erstwhile princely state of Rampur established a separate municipal department under a secretary, around the year 1900. The staff under this department attended to the conservancy and other matters of the town and the state exchequer paid all the expenses. The income derived from the levy of octroi and other sources was deposited in the state treasury. It was a central municipality with five branches at each of the tahsil headquarters towns of Bilaspur, Milak, Suar, Shahabad and Tanda.

In 1934, the state enacted the Town Areas and Municipality Act and a municipal board was established for the town, consisting of 18 members of whom 12 were elected and 6 nominated by the state government with a non-official chairman. The five branch municipalities became town areas.

After the merger of the state in Uttar Pradesh in 1949, the town became a municipality under the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), as amended till that date.

The area covered by the municipality is 20.20 sq. km., and its population 1,61,417 persons. The municipal area was divided into 14 wards : Nalapar, Ghair Saifuddin Khan, Angoori Bagh, Sarai Sandat Yar Khan, Shutar Khana, Parana Ganj, Peela Talab, Chah Shore, Meston Ganj, Phulwar, Rajdwara-Nawab Gate, Kunda, Gujar Tola and Civil Lines. The municipal board had 32 members, ten wards electing two members each and four electing three members each, elected through adult franchise. The president was elected by the members. The term of office of members and president is five years. The president is liable to be ousted by a vote of no-confidence by the members. The State government has power to dissolve the board and take its administration in its own hands or to enhance its normal tenure in special circumstances. The last municipal elections were held in June-July, 1971.

* Figures of population and area are based on the census of 1971

Finances—The income of the municipal board is mainly derived from taxes on houses and lands, octroi, realisations under special Acts, municipal property, government lands (*nazul*) managed by the board, licence fees on vehicles and slaughter houses and government grants and loans. The main items of municipal expenditure are general administration, collection charges of taxes and other dues, water-supply, street lighting, education and public health and sanitation. The total income of the municipal board was Rs 30,08,910 and expenditure Rs 32,41,523 in 1969-70.

Water-Supply—In 1957, a scheme of water-supply to the town was taken up by the municipal board and six tube-wells were constructed. Two more tube-wells are proposed to be added in the near future to augment the water-supply. Nearly 45 km. length of pipes has been laid down and there were 2,358 private taps and 110 public stand posts in the town in 1970. Water is supplied for 20 hours every day, the total quantity supplied by the waterworks of the municipal board being 3,61,52,05,541 litres i.e., about 72.93 litres per head per day in 1969-70. The municipal board spent a sum of Rs 4,30,900 on water-supply in that year.

Street Lighting—The town was electrified in 1913, when a power house was built in the city. The municipal board makes arrangements for the lighting of roads, streets and other public places in the town. There were 4,000 electric street lamps in 1970 and the board spent a sum of Rs 1,52,807 for this purpose in the year 1969-70.

Education—The municipal board maintained 85 junior Basic and three senior Basic schools, with 9,330 and 356 students on roll respectively, in 1969-70, and spent a sum of Rs 7,74,117 on education in that year.

Public Health and Sanitation—The board makes arrangements for the cleansing of streets, roads and drains, removal of night-soil from the town and for vaccinations and inoculations against small-pox and cholera. For these purposes it had a staff of 566 persons in 1969-70. The total length of the nullahs, both kutchra and pucca, which carry the sewage out of the town, is nearly 24 km. The drains on both sides of the roads and streets measure about 450 km., and they are flushed by sweepers employed by the board. The dirt and filth of the town is utilised for making compost which is sold to cultivators. The municipal board spent a sum of Rs 14,72,294 on public health and sanitation in 1969-70.

Town Planning and Housing Schemes—The board has acquired an area of 34.3 hectares of land in the Civil Lines, developed it and made plots which were sold to individuals for constructing residential quarters. It also constructed 21 quarters under the middle-income group housing scheme and 18 quarters under the low-income group housing scheme and obtained a loan of Rs 4,68,800 from the State government for this purpose.

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RAMPUR DISTRICT

Four parks were maintained in the town in 1970, one of which known as the Gandhi Park, has orchards of fruits yielding an annual income of Rs 1,000 to the board.

TOWN AREAS

The district, in 1970, included six towns of Bilaspur, Kemri, Milak, Suar, Shahabad and Tanda which were administered as town areas under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). Prior to the merger of the state of Rampur, there were four town areas, the oldest being Tanda (established in 1934), followed by Milak and Shahabad (established in 1939) and the last being Suar which was set up in 1944. Bilaspur and Kemri were added in 1953.

Each of these towns has a town area committee which consists of a number of members and a chairman, all being directly elected by the residents of the town, on the basis of adult franchise, for a term of four years. This term may be extended by the State government in special circumstances. Under an order of the government, the district magistrate took over the administration of these local bodies in December, 1970. In June-July, 1971, fresh elections were held and they were restored to popular control.

The main functions of the town area committees are cleansing, construction and maintenance of public streets and drains, water-supply and lighting of streets and their principal sources of income are tax on houses and lands, water tax, sale of refuse and compost, licence fees, fines, rent of town area property and loans and grants given by the government. The main heads under which these local bodies spend their funds are general administration, collection charges, water-supply, public health and sanitation, maintenance of public streets and drains and street lighting. All the six towns are electrified, Bilaspur since 1957, Kemri since 1965, Milak since 1958, Tanda since 1949, and Suar and Shahabad since 1956.

Bilaspur

The town has an area of 11.59 sq. km. and a population of 18,064 persons. The town area committee, having 9 members and a chairman, had a total income amounting to Rs 1,61,675 and incurred an expenditure of Rs 1,67,544 in 1969-70.

The water-supply scheme of the town was completed in 1965, and pipe-lines having a length of 7,376 metres were laid. There were 260 private taps and 27 public stand posts in the town in 1970. The streets and public places are provided with light and there were 167 electric and 18 kerosene oil lamps for this purpose, the town area committee spending a sum of Rs 16,452 on this account in 1969-70. For making arrangements for cleansing and sanitation of the town, it spent

Rs 46,073. The town also has a public park and a library which are maintained by the local body.

Kemri

The town having an area of 6.55 sq. km. has a population of 8,853 persons. The town area committee with 9 members and a chairman, had a total income of Rs 71,523 and spent a sum of Rs 74,833 in 1969-70. The town is electrified, arrangement for the lighting of roads and streets, being made by the local body. There were 74 electric street lamps for this purpose and the committee spent a sum of Rs 3,685 under this head in 1969-70; the arrangements for the cleansing and sanitation of the town entailing an expenditure of Rs 13,674.

Milak

This town with an area of 12.14 sq. km. has a population of 11,000 persons. The income of the town area committee amounted to Rs 1,19,516 and the expenditure to Rs 1,37,048 in the year 1969-70. There were 213 electric lamps in addition to 22 kerosene oil lamps on the streets and lanes of the town and the committee spent a sum of Rs 15,220 under this head in 1969-70. The sum spent by the local body on public health and sanitation in that year amounted to Rs 47,786. The town area committee which does not run any school, also gave an amount of Rs 120 as aid to the Vedic Sanskrit Pathshala, a private institution, in that year.

Shahabad

The population of the town, which occupies an area of 15.58 sq. km., is 14,100 persons. The committee having 11 members besides a chairman, had an income of Rs 1,36,229 and an expenditure of Rs 98,017 in 1969-70. There were 150 electric street lamps and 110 kerosene oil lamps in the town for which the committee spent a sum of Rs 19,000, in 1969-70. For cleansing and other sanitation arrangements the town area committee employs a number of sweepers and *bhistis* (water-men), the total expenditure incurred under this head amounting to Rs 685 in that year.

Suar

The town covering an area of 4.01 sq. km. has a population of 9,909 persons. The town area committee with 12 members and a chairman, all directly elected, had an income of Rs 2,01,817 and incurred an expenditure to the extent of Rs 2,08,328 in 1969-70.

Water-supply scheme for the town involving 6,274 metres of pipes was completed in 1969 and 66 public stand posts were provided in 1970. The committee looks after cleansing and sanitation of the town and arranges the lighting of streets and lanes. There were 154 electric street

lamps in 1970 and the committee spent a sum of Rs 11,967 under this head in 1969-70. The sum spent on public health and sanitation in that year was Rs 56,468. The town has a children's park maintained by the local body.

Tanda

The town area of Tanda covers an area of 9.07 sq. km. and has a population of 14,628 persons. The committee which had 12 members including a chairman, had an income of Rs 1,21,662 and incurred an expenditure of Rs 93,796 in 1969-70.

There were 210 electric street lamps in the town in 1970 and a sum of Rs 11,080 was spent by the committee on street lighting in 1969-70. The sum it spent on public health and sanitation amounted to Rs 35,760 in that year. The local body runs a library containing nearly 1,000 books, which also subscribes to several daily newspapers and periodicals. There are three public parks in the town maintained by the committee. It also contributed a sum of Rs 209 for an eye relief camp organised in 1969-70 in the town.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Panchayati raj aims at entrusting the management of local affairs to inhabitants of rural areas themselves, so as to enlist their co-operation in rural development programmes and train them in shouldering certain responsibilities of local administration. In the district, it is a three-tier organisation with the Zila Parishad at the apex, the Kshettra Samitis in the middle and the Gaon Subhas at the base. These bodies are correlated with each other for the administration and development of the villages.

ZILA PARISHAD

Any institution, corresponding to a district board, did not exist in the district till 1961, when an Antarim Zila Parishad was instituted. It was named the Zila Parishad in 1963, under the Uttar Pradesh Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961.

The total number of members of the Zila Parishad, Rampur, was 88 in 1970. The normal term of the Parishad is five years, but the State government may extend the term for a period not exceeding one year at a time. The term was to expire on June 30, 1968, but was extended by the government till March, 1970. In order to provide for certain temporary arrangements in connection with the administration of the Zila Parishad, pending a review of their constitution and functions and for matters connected therewith, the Uttar Pradesh Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads (Alpakalik Vyavastha) Adhyadesh, 1970 (Uttar Pradesh Ordinance No. 6 of 1970), was promulgated

on March 23, 1970. Under this ordinance the powers and functions of the Zila Parishad were vested in the district magistrate for a period of two years.

The additional district magistrate (planning), or the district planning officer, acts as the chief executive officer (Mukhya Adhikari) of the Zila Parishad.

Briefly the functions of the Zila Parishad are co-ordination of the activities of *vikas khand*s (development blocks), implementation of inter-block schemes, construction and repair of roads, bridges and ferries, and utilization of funds allotted by the government for purposes of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, village industries, medical and public health, education, cultural activities and welfare of children, youth and women. The major sources of income of the Zila Parishad are taxes, licence fees, market tolls, rents from property and grants and loans from the government. The income is mostly spent on public health services, schools and public works like construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and ferries.

Its total income was Rs 23,59,280 and expenditure Rs 20,93,823 in the year 1969-70. Grants from government amounted to Rs 22,15,160 in that year. To deal with various matters, the Zila Parishad is required to constitute six statutory committees, called the Karya (executive), Vitta (finance), Shiksha (education), Sarvjanik Nirman (public works), Jan Swasthya (public health) and Niyojan (planning) Samitis.

Education—In 1969-70, the Zila Parishad maintained 450 junior Basic and 10 senior Basic schools in the district and spent a sum of Rs 17,72,763 on education. The total number of teachers employed in these schools was 1,289. To supervise educational activities, the Zila Parishad in that year had a Shiksha Adhikari (education officer) of the rank of a deputy inspector of schools, assisted by eight subdeputy inspectors for the boys' and two assistant inspectresses for the girls' schools, all being officers of the education department of the State government.

Zila Parishad of this district did not undertake any public health activity nor did it construct and maintain any roads in the district. These functions are performed by the public health and public works departments of the State government. The Zila Parishad maintained merely a length of road, nearly 6 km. long, named the Dhamora-Rathaunda road, in 1970. It constructed a number of culverts in different places in the district from 1964-65 to 1970-71, the number of culverts being 40 in 1970. The amount spent by it on them was Rs 1,52,080 in 1969-70.

Kshettra Samitis

With the enforcement of the Uttar Pradesh Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, functions that were previously carried out by the block development committees were taken up by the Kshettra Samitis constituted in 1963. The number of these Samitis in 1970 was six, one for each development block. A Kshettra Samiti includes all the *pradhans* of the constituent Gaon Sabhas, the chairman of the town area committee situated within the block area, two to five representatives of co-operative institutions of the block and members of the Zila Parishad elected from the block. All members of the House of the People and the State legislative assembly, whose constituencies include any part of the block and all members of the Council of States and the legislative council, who have their residence in the block, and all members of the Central and State legislatures whose place of residence is in the district and who choose to represent a particular block, are also members of the Kshettra Samiti of that block. A certain number of women, persons interested in planning and development and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes may also be co-opted as members of the Kshettra Samiti, provided they are voters for the legislative assembly from any area in the block. The term of Kshettra Samitis is five years but can be shortened or extended by the government. The members elect a *pramukh* (presiding officer) from among persons who are electors for the legislative assembly from any area in the block and two *up-pramukhs*, a senior and a junior, from among themselves, all three for a term of five years. The block development officer acts as the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti, which is responsible for formulation and execution of the development plans of the Gaon Sabhas, relating to agriculture, horticulture, live-stock, fisheries, minor irrigation works, opening of health, maternity and child welfare centres, prevention and control of epidemics, and promotion of village and cottage industries and co-operative institutions. The Samiti mainly acts as a co-ordinating agency for the Gaon Sabhas functioning within its jurisdiction in the implementation of their schemes and programmes.

Gaon Panchayats

Panchayats occupied an important position in the daily life and administration of the rural community in ancient India and a village council included all adult members in the village and, in routine matters, small elected subcommittees assisted the panchayat. Panchayats were made responsible for promotion of education and medical relief, prevention of crime and the general well-being of people.

During the Muslim rule, including the nawabi period, the panchayats lost much of their importance because of the apathy of the rulers towards them.

Various statutes and constitutional processes in the British period, which played an important part in the evolution of local self-government

institutions in areas under British rule in the country had hardly any impact on the state of Rampur which was ruled by Rohilla chiefs since the last quarter of the 18th century till its merger in 1949, when it was constituted as a separate district of Uttar Pradesh. The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 (Act XXVI of 1947), was enforced in the district in 1951, and as many as 704 *gaon sabhas* came into existence. All adults of a village or a group of villages, with a minimum population of 250 persons, who constitute the *gaon sabha* elect members of the *gaon* panchayat, which is the executive body and performs functions relating to village development. The *gaon sabha* also elects a *pradhan* (president) for a term of five years, an *up-pradhan* (vice-president) being elected by members of the panchayat for one year only. There is also reservation of a few seats in the panchayat for members of the Scheduled Castes. The number of members of a *gaon* panchayat is fixed by the government in proportion to the population of the village or villages constituting the *gaon sabha*.

The functions of the *gaon* panchayat include construction, repair, cleaning and lighting of streets, sanitation and prevention of epidemics, upkeep of buildings, land or other property belonging to it, registration of births and deaths, regulation of markets and fairs, opening of primary schools, provision for drinking water and welfare of children, youth and women.

The main sources of income of these bodies are taxes levied by them, voluntary contributions and government grants. The total income of the panchayats in the district in 1970-71 amounted to Rs 11,42,824 and they spent a total sum of Rs 7,06,629 in that year. The statement given below indicates the amounts of taxes realised by them from 1966-67 to 1970-71 :

Year						Total amount of taxes realised (in Rs)
1						2
1966-67	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,478
1967-68	...	...	...	...	...	1,47,790
1968-69	...	...	...	...	...	1,58,208
1969-70	...	...	...	...	...	1,81,268
1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	1,74,662

The following statement shows some of the main works done by these institutions during the first three Plan periods :

Works completed	First Five-year Plan	Second Five- year Plan	Third Five- year Plan
1	2	3	4
Roads (km.) ..	291	1,923	817
<i>Kharanjas</i> (m.) ...	3,218	3,570	2,760
Panchayat <i>ghars</i> (nos) ...	25	28	11
Schools buildings (nos) ...	89	61	103

The panchayats also constructed 563 wells in the district in the period from 1966-67 to 1970-71.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

In ancient times the area covered by the present district of Rampur formed part of the kingdom of Panchala, and later that of North Panchala with its capital at Ahichchhatra (located in the present district of Bareilly), which was a centre of learning. In the later Vedic period, the Panchala Parishat, an academy of learning, was renowned throughout the country.

Education in the period was treasured and such was the stress laid on its importance that the wise and the learned were supposed to be befriended by the gods. It entailed discipline of the mind and body and was considered essential during the initial phase of the lives of people. Education of a pupil began at home and was later continued in *gurukulas* and *ashramas* (hermitages) where they lived with their gurus. The pupil was groomed in the *Vedas* and traditional branches of learning such as *itihasa-purana* (legends and ancient lore) *vyakarna* (grammar), philology, *chhandashastra* (prosody), *arthashastra* (political economy), *ganita* (mathematics), *dharamshastra* (law), *shastravidya* (military science) and *ayurveda* (the science of medicine). Regular student-ship began with the *upanayana* or initiation ceremony, the pupil being considered thereafter, a *dvija* (twice-born). Mere cramming was condemned and stress was laid on development of the intellect. A special ritual called the *medh-janana* (fostering of intellect) was performed for this purpose soon after the *upanayana* ceremony, when a prayer was offered that the student be favoured 'with an intelligence as attractive as the cows, as vigorous as the studs and as brilliant as the solar rays'.¹

The teacher was content with whatever was offered to him by his pupils at the end of their education. The chief feature of the intimate relationship between teacher and pupil was to inculcate the attitudes of obedience, service, austerity and purity of conduct in the latter. The period of tutelage was 15 to 20 years but varied according to the needs of the student. Since about the times of the Nandas and the Mauryas, a number of religious establishments of the Jains and Buddhists existed in this region. Education in these monasteries was imparted through monks. It was not, however, confined to sacred learning alone, the curriculum including secular subjects as well. Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveller, recorded the presence of a number of Buddhist monasteries with a number of Buddhist monks in them, when he visited Ahichchhatra, in the seventh century A.D.

This system seems to have continued to flourish more or less till the advent of the Muslims in the closing quarter of 12th century. Sanskrit still continued to be studied mostly by the Brahmanas. Secular

¹ Altekar, A.S. : *Education In Ancient India*, p. 262

education was generally imparted through, the medium of local dialects in *pathshalas*, run by private teachers which were often attached to temples. Subsequent to the establishment of Muslim rule at Delhi, Muslim outposts were set up at Budaun and Sambhal and the officers in charge were also required to build mosques to which *maktabs* were usually attached for the education of Muslim children. The courses of study included theology, laying particular emphasis on the Islamic religion. Some Muslim kings like Sikandar Lodi (1479-1517) and Humayun (before he became emperor in 1530), lived at Sambhal for some time and this facilitated the coming of many influential men and scholars to this area. A strong influence of Islamic culture was thereby cast in this region during the medieval period.

With the decline of the Moghul empire in the early half of the eighteenth century, the district and its surrounding areas provided a sanctuary for men of learning. Thus, during the time of nawab Hafiz Rahmat Khan, the Rohilla chieftain who held sway towards the mid-eighteenth century, eminent scholars like Mirza Abdul Ali 'Bahr-ul-uloom' and others migrated to Katchur (Rohilkhand), and engaged themselves in imparting education to Muslim students in mosques and *madarsas* which were set-up specifically for them, the students being given scholarships and provided with books by the government.

With the foundation of the erstwhile Rampur state, the city of Rampur became a prominent centre of oriental learning. Persian and Urdu were taught in *maktabs* (Muslim schools), while Hindi and Sanskrit were taught in *pathshalas* (Hindi schools). These institutions were generally of an ordinary character, being privately owned and run, and received no financial aid from the government.

The returns show that in 1880-81, there were altogether 10 schools supported by the state, comprising one Arabic school (with 18 teachers and 86 boys), one Persian school (with 4 teachers and 34 boys), the Ghausiya school (with 4 teachers and 74 boys), four Arabic-cum-Persian schools (with 4 teachers and 59 boys), a Nagri (Hindi) school (with 2 teachers and 30 boys), an English school (with 1 teacher and 20 boys), and one school for girls (with 13 girls and a mistress). All these institutions, with the exception of the four Arabic and Persian schools, were located at Rampur. A number of scholarships were awarded in the Arabic, Persian and Ghausiya schools. Of the institutions mentioned above, the Arabic school or Madrasa Alia (established in 1874) may be described as the oldest educational institution in the district. The Ghausiya school, almost as old as the former, imparted education of a purely religious nature. Its name derived from that of the great saint Ghaus-ul-Azam, whose mausoleum in Baghdad was a prominent centre of Muhammedan doctors and dervishes. The four Arabic and Persian schools were located at Shahabad, Bilaspur, Tanda and Milak, respectively. There was only one teacher attached to each school, but the older boys instructed the younger ones. In the girls' schools, the curriculum was basically religious. Female students in higher classes

received private tuition at home and many of them attained a high standard of proficiency in the academic field.

A number of *maktabs* flourished during this year, in the city of Rampur and its suburbs, there being 115 such *maktabs* in the city alone, 19 of which were classed as charity institutions and 96 as private ones. Of the 822 pupils in these schools, 440 were students of Arabic, 340 of Persian and Urdu and 42 of Hindi. Hindi was apparently taught in a limited number of private institutions, there being 37 such schools in the various tahsils of the district. These schools were of an indigenous character, being usually held in the verandahs of private houses, belonging usually to village headmen (*padhan*) or the village accountants (*patwaris*). This was attributed to the general apathy of the Hindu population towards education.

However, Rampur appears to have been well established as a centre of religious instruction by this time, receiving students from Afghanistan and Bokhara, besides distant provinces of India. The generous tradition of providing maximum facilities to scholars was carried out to the extent of charging no tuition fee and providing them with a share of public charities in case they lived in a mosque in the city or its suburbs.

The curriculum of the Madrasa Alia (Arabic college) was remodelled in 1889, being based on the pattern of the oriental colleges at Calcutta and Punjab. A board of examiners chosen from among the leading Arabic and Persian schools was appointed to conduct annual examinations and a number of scholarships on a competitive basis were given. Learned professors were appointed to impart knowledge of Persian and Arabic, Shams-ul-ulama Maulvi Abdul Haq Khairabadi, an eminent scholar of Arabic, being appointed as the principal of this college in 1895. The college prepared scholars for examinations to oriental degrees of the Punjab University. The Rukn-i-Alia was a preparatory school for the Madrasa Alia, preparing students in Arabic, Persian and mathematics. The Ghausiya school also as old as the Madrasa Alia, was purely religious in its teaching. Pupils who learnt the *Quran* by heart, were awarded the title of 'hafiz.'

From 1880, onwards, development in the field of education, necessitated the services of an experienced officer. Consequently, the services of Mr E.A. Philips, were requisitioned for this purpose in 1887 and in the same year the state high school was founded and was subsequently housed in a stately building in 1894. It was affiliated to the Allahabad University up to the matriculation standard. Courses of study included theological instruction both for Hindus and Muslims, the study of English being commenced from the lowest class. Training was also imparted in drawing, outdoor games, and gymnastics besides the other subjects. The appointment of an inspector of schools in 1888, brought the educational pattern of the Rampur state at par with contiguous areas

under British rule. In 1900, there were in all 93 schools supported by the state, comprising 4 Arabic, 84 Persian and Urdu, 2 English, 1 Nagri and 2 girls schools. Further additions in 1901, brought the total number of schools to 103 (with 30,741 pupils). Besides being exempted from tuition fees, a large number of scholarships were offered to encourage the growth of education.

The influx of learned scholars to the state of Rampur continued in subsequent years, as is evinced from the fact that such oriental scholars as Maulana Saiyid Najmul Hasan Muftahid-i-Asr-Waz Zaman, were attached to the Madrasa Aliya in 1908-1909. This institution had, in 1908, some 323 students as compared to 452 students in 1907. The decrease in numbers was due to the fact that some students from Bengal and other parts of India, left the college, being dissatisfied with the system of classification and periodical examinations, which were introduced in 1908. There were, in the same year, 40 pupils in the Ruku-i-Aliya and 7 teachers and 95 pupils in the Ghausiya school. In addition to these, there existed in 1908, a Shia school with 80 students on roll. The curriculum of this institution was based on religious education on Shia principles.

Among the six vernacular schools that existed in Rampur in 1908, the best was located in the city itself. It prepared students for the vernacular final examination like the other five vernacular schools which were located in the various tahsils of the state. The total number of pupils in all these schools was 477 in 1908.

Among the city primary schools, there were in 1908, some 10 theological schools, also imparting secular education. They were exclusively maintained by the state and followed the curriculum of the state schools up to class III. Of the 24 aided schools in the same year, 4 were Hindi schools and the rest included in their curriculum, teaching of the *Quran* alongwith Persian and Urdu. There were, in addition to these, 94 village schools in the state at this time, having an attendance of 2,330 pupils (boys). The industrial school was first started in the state on behalf of the wards of the state orphanage, but was later thrown open to general candidates as well. The crafts taught in this institution included sewing, carpentering, carpet-making and working in iron and other metals. It had 81 pupils on roll in 1908.

The education department of the state was placed under the home secretary, who looked after it in addition to other departments during nawab Hamid Ali Khan's reign (1889-1930). Education, by this time had come to be influenced largely by the western pattern but centres of oriental learning continued to flourish both in and around the city of Rampur. A number of financial grants by way of aid were given to educational institutions, both oriental and modern, outside the state of Rampur during that period. The Muhammedan College, Aligarh, the Unani Madrasa Tibbia at Delhi, the Islamia College at Lahore, the

Muhammedan School at Moradabad, the Bareilly College and the Roorkee College received permanent grants from the state. The liberal patronage extended by nawab Hamid Ali Khan to the spread of education, in continuation of the rich tradition inherited by him, was explicitly acknowledged by Lord Minto, who while visiting Rampur in 1910, eulogised the achievements made in this field, in the following terms :

"In the internal affairs of your state too your highness has, since you ascended the *gaddi* fourteen years ago, fully recognised the duty of a ruler to his subjects..... You have fostered and encouraged education, and have indeed identified yourself with the cause of education in India."

Education under nawab Raza Ali Khar (who ascended the throne in 1930), was given liberal expansion resulting in the growth of numerous institutions in and around Rampur. The State High School was upgraded during his period to an Inter College in 1939, being hereafter called the Raza Inter College. Just before the merger of the state of Rampur in 1949, a degree college, named the Raza Degree College was started in Rampur. Thus in Rampur, education, which had largely come to be influenced by the western type of education ever since the later half of the nineteenth century, now entered the modern phase on being subsequently taken over by the Uttar Pradesh government.

GROWTH OF LITERACY

The earliest known figures pertaining to literacy in the district are those of 1881 when only 1.7 per cent of the population were returned as able to read or write, or under instruction. The population of literate males in that year was 2 per cent, and of literate females 0.3 per cent. In 1891, the proportion of literate males was 2.4 per cent, that of females being 0.1 per cent. The percentages in 1901, were 2.5 and 0.1 for males and females respectively. The proportion of literate males in 1911 was 2.1 per cent, that of females being 0.2 per cent. In 1921, literate males were 3.3 per cent and literate females 0.4 per cent. In 1931, the proportion of literacy in the Rampur state was 3.4 per cent. This figure was lower than that of any other district in U. P. The proportion of literate males and females was 2.9 and 0.3 per cent respectively.

In 1951, the percentages of literacy among males and females were 10.5 and 3.7 respectively in the district, while in 1961, it was 17.9 among males as against 5.3 among females. The percentage of literacy in the total population was 12.1 as compared to 17.7, the average percentage of literacy in Uttar Pradesh. The district was comparatively the most backward in this respect at that census, ranking 48th in the whole State in literacy. The following statement indicates the number of educated and literate persons at the census of 1961 :

Level of education				Male	Female
1				2	3
Urban					
Literates (without educational level)	...	...	...	13,095	7,881
Primary or junior Basic	...	...	...	9,456	3,558
Matriculation or higher secondary	...	...	...	4,105	814
Technical diploma not equal to degree	...	...	...	20	8
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	...	...	...	166	139
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical	...	...	...	916	119
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree in :					
Engineering	...	...	...	35	...
Medicine	...	...	...	35	4
Agriculture	...	...	...	5	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	40	21
Veterinary and dairying	...	...	...	1	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
Rural					
Literates (without educational level)	...	...	...	28,745	3,918
Primary or junior Basic	...	...	...	8,867	969
Matriculation and above	...	...	...	1,720	125

The percentages of literacy among males and females in the district were 17.95 and 7.10 respectively at the census of 1971, the percentage in the total population of Rampur district being 13.00 as against the State percentage of 21.6.

GENERAL EDUCATION

General education now includes education from the pre-junior Basic or nursery to the university stage. In 1969-70, the number of pre-junior Basic schools was 5, that of junior Basic schools 589 (with 61,578 boys and 32,756 girls on roll), and that of senior Basic schools 44, with 5,538 boys and 685 girls. There were 16 higher secondary schools for boys and 6 for girls, with 6,847 boys and 3,906 girls. Of these, 8 were intermediate colleges (6 for boys and 2 for girls) the remainder being high schools (10 for boys and 4 for girls). Of the 8 intermediate colleges in the district, 3 are managed by the State government, 1 by

the municipal board and the rest by private bodies. Of the 14 high schools in the district 6 are managed by the State government, including one managed by the Harijan Welfare Department, Uttar Pradesh, the rest being under the management of private bodies. The district also has a degree college, named the Government Raza Post-graduate College, Rampur. It is a co-educational institution. The following statement gives the figures of enrolment for each of the above types of institutions in 1970 :

School/college	No. of schools	No. of students
1	2	3
Pre-junior Basic or nursery	5	1,538
Junior Basic	589	94,334 (including 32,756 girls)
Senior Basic (or junior high school)	44	6,223 (including 685 girls)
Higher Secondary for boys (upto class XII)	16	6,847
Higher Secondary for girls (upto class XII)	6	3,906
Degree college	1	709 (including 227 girls)

Pre-junior Basic Stage

Pre-junior Basic education is imparted to children up to 6 years of age in the district as elsewhere in the State. There are 5 pre-junior Basic schools in the district, including the Government Model Montessori School, which was founded in 1945 by the nawab of the erstwhile Rampur state. It was taken over by the Uttar Pradesh government following the merger of the state in Uttar Pradesh in 1949. The enrolment in this school in 1970 was 276; that in the Tagore Shishu Niketan 341, in the Saraswati Shishu Mandir 251, and in the Bal Ghar and Chacha Nehru Academy 204 and 261 respectively. All these institutions are managed by private bodies.

Junior and Senior Basic Stages

Education of the junior and senior Basic levels is based on the Wardha Scheme of education which was adopted by the State government with certain modifications including the introduction of 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.

This scheme was initiated by Mahatma Gandhi who held that education ought to draw out the best in child and man through body, mind and spirit. Fundamentally, the scheme as enunciated by him

implied that free and compulsory education for a term of 8 years be provided by the State, that the mother-tongue be the medium of instruction, that the process of education should centre round some useful handicraft enabling the child to produce something creative from the moment his training is begun, and that every school be self-supporting. It replaced the vernacular middle stage of education under which education was imparted up to class VII and a uniform examination (known as the Vernacular Middle Examination) was held for the whole State, the passing of which did not entitle a student to gain admission to class VIII of a high school unless an extra year for pursuing English studies had been put in. This disparity between the vernacular and anglo-vernacular systems was abolished as a result of reorganisation. The highest class at the end of the vernacular middle stage became class VIII and the examination at the end of this stage was equated with that at the end of class VIII of the higher secondary school.

In their own jurisdictions, education in both the junior and senior Basic stages is sponsored by local bodies. During 1969-70, the sum spent under this head by the municipal board of Rampur amounted to Rs 7,74,117, the Zila Parishad spending an amount of Rs 17,72,763. In all, 333 men and women teachers were employed during this year by the municipal board of Rampur in the junior and senior Basic schools and 1,289 teachers by the Zila Parishad. The municipal board, Rampur managed 66 junior Basic schools (25 for girls) with 8,255 pupils including 3,382 girl students on roll and provided aid for nineteen junior Basic schools including one for girls during the same year. Of the senior Basic schools, 3 were managed by the municipal board during that year, including one for girls. The total number of students on roll in these institutions was 356 (including 34 girls). These schools are supervised by the superintendent of education who works under the district inspector of schools. The number of junior Basic schools maintained by the Zila Parishad, during 1969-70, was 450 (87 for girls) with 79,437 students on roll (including 270 girls).

Re-orientation Scheme

The aim of this scheme is to train students in agriculture, to create in them a sense of dignity of labour, and to improve the finances of the institution. It is in force in 18 educational institutions of the district, comprising three intermediate colleges, one high school, eight junior high schools and one model school, in which agriculture is taught as a compulsory subject. The land attached to these institutions is 75.28 acres (80.464 hectares) in area. The teachers are especially trained in agriculture, rural economics, and veterinary science and receive their pay from the State government.

Secondary Education

Secondary education, prior to the merger, was very similar to that of other schools run by the department of education in the United

Provinces. 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 class X stage and the Intermediate examination at the end of class XII. Secondary education now covers education from the junior Basic school stage to the end of class XII. It is supervised by the district inspector of schools, Rampur.

The district has 16 higher secondary schools for boys, with 6,847 pupils on roll, 6 providing education up to the intermediate standard and the rest up to class X. The number of girls' higher secondary schools is 6, with 3,906 pupils on roll, two being intermediate colleges. Of these, 8 schools (five boys and three girls) are managed by the State government, and the rest by private agencies, receiving financial aid from the State government.

The Government Raza Inter College, Rampur, traces its origin to the year 1894, in the time of nawab Hamid Ali Khan. Starting originally as a high school, it was upgraded to an intermediate college in 1989, during the reign of nawab Raza Ali Khan. This institution had in 1970, some 881 students and 40 teachers. The Arya Inter College, Milak, was founded in 1953, by Sri Kashi Ram Arya and was upgraded to the intermediate level in 1970, when the number of pupils on roll was 627, there being 28 members of the teaching staff. The Hira Inter College, Mehdipur, was established in 1954, being upgraded to an intermediate college in 1970, when there were 411 pupils on roll with 16 teachers on the staff.

The Government Inter College, Shahabad, was established in 1956, and upgraded to the intermediate standard in 1966. It had in 1970, a strength of 478 students on roll with 28 teachers. The Sunder Lal Inter College was established in 1956 and upgraded to the intermediate standard in 1961. In 1970, it had 725 students on roll, with a strength of 24 teachers on the staff.

The Jain Inter college, Rampur, was established in 1962, being upgraded to an intermediate college in 1966. There were in 1970, 675 students on roll and 28 members on the teaching staff.

The Government Khurshid Girls' Inter College, Rampur, traces its origin to the state period. In 1970, there were 1,521 pupils on roll and 45 teachers.

The Nehru M.B. Girls' Inter College, Rampur, was established in 1955, and is managed by the municipal board, Rampur. It was upgraded from a high school to an intermediate college in 1962. There were in 1970, 896 pupils on its roll, with a staff of 28 teachers.

The Government Hamid Higher Secondary School, Rampur, was originally named as the State High School, being founded in 1887 by

nawab Mashtaq Ali Khan. It was subsequently named after his son Hamid Ali Khan who ascended the throne in 1889. The institution passed into the hands of the U. P. government like the other state owned institutions after the merger of the erstwhile Rampur state in 1949. There were 599 pupils on roll of this institution and 28 teachers on the staff in the year 1970.

The Government Zulfikar Higher Secondary School, Rampur, was established in 1941 by nawab Raza Ali Khan. It was upgraded to a high school in 1969. In 1970, there were 334 students on roll and 20 members of the teaching staff. The Government Murtaza Higher Secondary School, Rampur, was established in 1942 by nawab Raza Ali Khan. It was subsequently taken over by the Uttar Pradesh government in 1949, and in 1970, it had 593 students on its roll, with 32 teachers.

The Netaji Subhash Higher Secondary School, Rathaunda, was established in 1954, being upgraded to a high school in 1965. It had 245 pupils with 8 members on the teaching staff in 1970.

The Roshan Higher Secondary School, Bhanwarka, was established in 1954, being upgraded to a high school in 1966. The number of students on roll in this institution was 112, with 10 teachers in 1970. The Gandhi Higher Secondary School, Durbial, was established in 1957, being upgraded to a high school in 1965. In 1970, there were 350 pupils on the roll and 9 teachers on the staff in this institution. The Guru Nanak Higher Secondary School, Bilaspur, was established in 1958, and was upgraded to a high school in 1961. The number of pupils on roll in this institution was 361, with 10 members in the teaching staff, in 1970. The Ashram Riti Higher Secondary School, Rampur, was established in 1959, by the Harijan welfare department of the State government. It was upgraded to a high school in 1969. The number of pupils in this institution was 168, there being 14 teachers on the staff in 1970. The Sanatan Dharma Higher Secondary School, Rampur, was established in 1963, being upgraded to a high school in 1966. In 1970, it had 235 pupils on roll, with 9 teachers on the staff. The Vidya Mandir Higher Secondary School, Rampur, was established in 1963, being upgraded to a high school in 1967. There were 508 pupils on the roll of this institution with 22 teachers on the staff in 1970.

The Kanya Higher Secondary School, Rampur, was established in 1955, being converted into a high school in 1965. The number of students on roll in 1970 was 353 with 15 teachers. The Ram Prasad Girls' Higher Secondary School, Rampur, which was established in 1958, was upgraded to a high school in 1962, and had 405 pupils and 14 teachers in 1970. The Government Girls' Higher Secondary School, Rampur, was established in 1959, being upgraded to a high school in 1967. It had 340 pupils on roll with 14 teachers on the staff in 1970.

The Government Girls' Higher Secondary School, Shahabad, was established in 1962, being upgraded to a high school in 1965. In 1970, the number of pupils on roll was 281, there being 12 teachers on the staff of this institution.

Education of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes

Particular emphasis is now laid on the spread of education among the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, the number of pupils receiving education in junior and senior Basic schools and higher secondary institutions in 1969-70 being as follows :

School	Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Junior Basic	27,229	14,048	41,277
Senior Basic	2,502	201	2,703
Higher Secondary (up to class X)	1,547	358	1,905
Higher Secondary (up to class XII)	1,187	246	1,888

Boys of these communities are exempted from payment of fees up to class VI and girls up to class X, the wards of those whose monthly income is below Rs 200, also being exempt from payment of fees at the higher stages of education. Other facilities include relaxation of the upper age limit for admission to certain educational institutions, free tuition, stipends, scholarships and financial assistance for the purchase of books and stationery, and provision of free hostel facilities.

Higher Education

There is only one educational institution in this district where facilities for post-graduate education are available. It is a co-educational institution, offering facilities for higher education in a number of subjects. The Government Raza Post-graduate College, Rampur, owes its existence to the patronage of the late nawab of Rampur, Syed Raza Ali Khan, who founded it in the year 1949, a little before the state of Rampur was merged in U. P. It was initially started as a degree college, with arts and science faculties, and was subsequently taken over by the Uttar Pradesh government being upgraded to a post-graduate college in 1968 and affiliated to the Agra University. All the expenses of this institution are borne by the State government. The number of teachers in this institution in 1970 was 62 (including 5 women), that of students being 920 in the degree and post-graduate classes.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Government Normal School, Rampur, traces its origin to the state period, when it functioned as a normal school for V.T.C. classes, under the management of the state. The institution thus started was defunct in 1956, but later the Uttar Pradesh government revived it in 1958. This school had in 1970 some 160 students on its roll, with 13 teachers on the staff. The duration of the course is one year after completing which the B. T. C. diploma is awarded to successful candidates.

The Industrial Training Institute, Rampur, was during the state period, open to only the wards of the state orphanage, but after some time, it was made available to general candidates as well. In 1950, it was taken over by the government of Uttar Pradesh and now functions under the directorate of training and employment department of labour, Uttar Pradesh. In 1970, there were 278 trainees in this institution and 45 members in the instructional staff. Both vocational and technical training is imparted to the trainees here in one-year and two-year training courses. A monthly stipend of Rs 25 is also given to about a third of the trainees and they are awarded the National Trade Certificate on successful completion of their training.

The Government Girls' Industrial and Technical Institute, Rampur, was taken over by the Uttar Pradesh government in 1950 from the state authorities. It trains girl candidates in tailoring and allied crafts, e. g., embroidery, and knitting, in a 2-year training course. This institute in 1970, had 69 trainees and 5 teachers. Training is imparted free of any tuition fee and two merit scholarships of Rs 25 each are awarded to deserving candidates in the first and second year classes. In addition to these, 40 stipends of Rs 10 each are given to the trainees.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

Sanskrit

There are three Sanskrit *pathshalas* (schools) in the district the oldest of these being the Sanatan Dharma Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Rampur. It was established more than a hundred years ago, the details regarding its founder not being known. It prepares students for the degree of Shastri (equivalent to the B.A. degree) of the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi. This institution had in 1970, a total enrolment of 45 students, there being 3 teachers on the staff. The Vedic Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Milak, was founded in 1943 and prepares students for the Madhyama examination. It had 21 students and 3 teachers in 1970. The Gurukula Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Kanakpur, was established in 1957. There were 67 students and 4 teachers in

this institution in 1970. All these institutions are affiliated to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi.

Arabic and Persian

The district had four madrasas in 1971-72 all of these affiliated to the Uttar Pradesh Board of Arabic and Persian Examinations.

The oldest institution imparting education in mostly Arabic and Persian subjects in the district is the Madrasa Alia or the Government Oriental College founded in 1774 A.D. by Faizullah Khan, the founder of Rampur. It offers courses ranging from a study of the *Dars-i-Nizami* (or Arabic classic works) to studies in Persian, Urdu and Hindi as well as other subjects of the day. The examinations for which students are prepared here are the *Fazil-i-Adab* and *Alim* in Arabic; and, *Munshi* and *Kamil* in the Persian group. It had a total enrolment of 323 pupils in 1971-72, there being 35 teachers on the staff.

The Madrasa Matla-ul-uloom was established in 1903 and offers, at present, courses of studies in the *Quran* and in Persian for the examinations of *Munshi*, *Maulvi*, *Maulvi Alim* and *Maulvi Fazil*. It had 50 students and 5 teachers in 1971-72. It is a government aided institution and is affiliated like the other institutions of the district to the Uttar Pradesh Board of Arabic and Persian Examinations at Allahabad.

The Madrasa Jame-ul-uloom Furqania, located in Meston Ganj, was established in 1950. The subjects taught here include Arabic and Urdu in addition to Hindi and mathematics, the examination being held for *Maulvi*, *Alim* and *Fazil*. It had 351 students and 17 teachers in 1971-72. The Dar-ul-uloom Gulshan-i-Baghdad at Rampur offers courses of the senior Basic level in addition to a study of *Dars-i-Nizami* and Persian. It had a total enrolment of 104 students and 7 teachers in 1971-72.

ADULT EDUCATION.

Adult schools are run by the development blocks under the supervision of block development officers. The number of men and women receiving such education in 1970, was 641 and 56 respectively.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education is given to boys and girls in almost all types of institutions. The Pradeshik Shikshak Dal section of the education department imparts compulsory military training to boys in some of the educational institutions in the district. Girl students receive guide training in the Khurshid Girls' Inter College, Rampur, by way of physical education. Rifle training under the National Cadet Corps Rifles, made compulsory for all able-bodied students in degree and intermediate colleges in the wake of the Chinese aggression of 1962, is imparted

to student of degree classes in the Government Raza Post-graduate College, Rampur, under the Senior National Cadet Corps Wing. The National Cadet Corps Junior Wing, imparts training to students of the Government Raza Inter College, Rampur and the Pradeshik Shikshak Dal training course is being provided to students in the Jain Inter College and Sanatan Dharma Higher Secondary School, both at Rampur. Scouts and guides training is imparted to all the students in the boys' inter colleges and higher secondary schools in the district. Interested students in most of the junior high schools are also given training in scouting. A special feature of the physical education is the holding of mass rallies every year, characterised by mass physical training exercises and displays. Students receive training in social and cultural activities at the time of these annual rallies through competitive games and sport-meets.

Government College of Physical Education—A government college of physical education was established in 1945, with a view to imparting physical education to boys and girls in a diploma course for graduates, and a certificate course for students of the intermediate standard. In 1953, the courses for boys and girls were separated. The college of physical education for boys was shifted to Rampur, that for girls being retained at Allahabad. The institution at Rampur is housed in a State owned building having facilities of a swimming pool and a stadium, a 400 metre race track and a gymnasium. The college offers 15 seats for the diploma and 40 for the certificate course.

FINE ARTS

Art and Architecture

The stately building, housing the Raza Library, and other buildings in the Fort at Rampur clearly indicate the enthusiasm shown by the rulers of the erstwhile state in the field of architecture. Architecturally, the special feature in most of the buildings is the massive dome typical to the Moghul style of architecture. In some of the buildings, e.g., the Jami Masjid (built at a cost of over Rs 1,00,000) and Hamid Hall, the central dome is also surrounded by a metal structure resembling a crown with its base girdled by a metal band. The Moti Masjid is yet another beautiful specimen of Muslim architecture with its central dome and surrounding structure. A lofty tower containing a stone slab bearing the impression of a foot-print supposedly made by the Prophet, is situated in the outskirts of the city and is the site of a local fair called Benazir, held annually. A number of ruins of old forts and palaces are to be found in the different tahsils especially Shahabad, of the district. Some of these are remnants of the structures constructed by the early Kachhriya rulers of this region whereas others are remains of the summer palaces or other buildings built by the nawab from time to time. The period of nawab Hamid Ali Khan (1889-1930), witnessed perhaps the best phase

in architecture in Rampur. It was during his period that the Juma Masjid and the Imambara in the fort area were renovated. The Shahabad palace with an imposing lake and surrounding orchard was also built during his reign.

Music and Dancing

The district of Rampur can boast of having fostered a host of musicians, both vocal and instrumental, who flourished here especially during the state period. The tradition thus founded is being carried on by their disciples in various fields of music even today. The nawabs were liberal patrons of Indian classical music and numerous musicians flourished under their patronage from time to time. Among the masters of this art, may be mentioned Ustad Haider Khar, the court musician in Rampur state, who is said to have been the preceptor of Ustad Vazir Khan and belonged to the royal family.

Ustad Vazir Ali Khan, who was the honoured preceptor of nawab Hamid Ali Khan, ranks as one of the most prominent. He was an adept in the '*vina*' (stringed instrument resembling the *sitar*). He traced his musical lineage to *Sainiya gharana*, or the school of music founded after Tan Sen, the court musician *par-excellence* of Akbar's period, and had permanently settled here. Of his numerous disciples, at least two secured international fame, viz., the late Ustad Alauddin Khan who later trained Pandit Ravi Shanker, Indian musician of international fame, and the late Pandit Bhatkhande, the scholar musician, after whom were established the Bhatkhande Institutes of music all over India. Wahid Khan (d. app. 1938) was a local resident of Rampur, being an eminent *sitar* player of his period. Sadiq Ali, who stayed in Rampur till 1962-63 and died in Delhi recently, was a *bin* player (string instrument like the *sitar*) of no mean calibre. He was honoured by the title of Bin-Nawaz by the late nawab Raza Ali Khan (d. 1966). Bahadur Hussain Khan, a Sarod player, and Pyar Khan who specialised in Rabab were other prominent artists of the period. Ustad Mushtaq Hussain Khan who was awarded the first Presidential award, after the independence of India, with the title of Padma Shri, came to found the Rampur *gharana* of vocal music. He originally belonged to the Sahaswan *gharana* (of Sahaswan, Budaun). Among the *khayal* singers (a pattern of vocal music) of India, his name is to this day remembered with reverence.

Nawab Hamid Ali Khan himself (d. 1930), is said to have been a *dhruwad* singer of considerable repute. The late nawab Raza Ali Khan (d. 1936) of Rampur, was a *khartal* player of repute and took keen personal interest in the origin of patterns of music and their implications.

Famous exponents of the art of classical dancing also received court patronage at Rampur. This is testified by the fact that the late Achhan Maharaj, the famous master, spent a considerable part of his life here.

Folk songs, e.g., the *kajri*, *birha*, *alhab*, *phag*, etc., are sung in different seasons of the year by the people of this district as elsewhere in the State.

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS

The district has a number of libraries, having works of Urdu, Arabic and Persian, in addition to numerous manuscripts, which are stored in good condition at the largest library of the district, the Raza Library located in the Fort at Rampur.

Raza Library—This library owes its origin to nawab Faizullah Khan (d. 1794), the famous Rohilla leader and the founder of the erst-while state of Rampur. In its early stage, it formed a part of the Tisha Khana and continued to be so till 1851, when nawab Muhammad Said Khan (1840-55) established it as an independent department known as 'Kutubkhana-i-Durur-Riyasat Rampur.' Nawab Kalb-e-Ali Khan, who succeeded in 1865, had the first list of manuscripts contained in the library prepared under the supervision of Munsifi Amir Ahmad Minai, a prominent Urdu poet of the age. It was in this period (1865-1889) that a large number of rare manuscripts found their way to this library. During the reign of nawab Humid Ali Khan (1889-1930), the first and second volumes of the hand-index of Arabic books and manuscripts were published in 1902 and 1928 respectively. It was during his reign that the state library, as it was then known, came to be established in 1892. Under Razi Ali Khan (1930-66), the state library was patronized even more liberally, resulting in an all-round growth in the collection of books, manuscripts and miniatures. The library is now under the management of the Raza Library Trust, being housed in an imposing building inside the Fort area, which served as a durbar hall during the state period. The splendid hall with its shapely Greek statues done in marble, and the splendid interior of the roof with artistic work on the ceiling, provide, perhaps, the best space for exhibition of rare and attractive books, and paintings and specimens of calligraphy preserved by the library since decades.

The number of manuscripts alone is approximately 15,000 and they are mostly Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Hindi. Important among these are those containing the signatures of the Moghul kings of India and their courtiers; those containing miniature paintings of the Mongolian, Moghul, Kashmir, Kangra and Rajput schools of art, and several rare works of Indian history. The library also has a good collection of paintings, contained in an album prepared for the emperor Akbar. Among other unique collections of painting may be mentioned, certain miniatures of Jahangir's period. These include, miniatures painted by Goverdhan and Fateh Chand, court artists of the emperor. Of Arabic manuscripts the most valuable are a priceless copy of the *Quran* ascribed to the penmanship of Amirul-Muminin Hazrat Ali (d. 40 A.H./661 A.D.), a unique copy of the first available commentary of the *Quran* by Imam

Sufyan Swari (d. 161 A.H./778 A.D.), and a very rare copy of the *Quran* ascribed to Ibn Muqlah Baghdadi (d. 328 A.H./930 A.D.).

Among the Persian manuscripts, a translation of *Tafsir-i-Tabari*, which is also a beautiful specimen of old Persian calligraphy, old manuscripts of famous poetic collections of the poets Sadi, Amir Khusro and Firdausi, such as *Kulliyat-i-Sadi*, *Kulliyat-i-Khusro* and *Shahnama-i-Firdausi*, a rare work on mathematics entitled, *Dastur-ul-Arbab*; the *diwan* of Hafiz Shirazi, prepared for emperor Akbar (1556-1605 A.D.), with miniatures done by Farukh Chela and other court painters, and a detailed work on the Unani system of medicine entitled, *Zakhira-i-Khwarizm Shahi*, may be mentioned as pre-eminent.

The *Diwan Zada Halim*, *Kulliyat-i-Mir* (containing the poetic collections of the famous Urdu poet Mir who flourished in Delhi during the 19th century), *Kulliyat-i-Saada*, *Kulliyat-i-Jurrah*, *Kulliyat-i-Mir Hasan* and *Diwan-i-Ghalib* (the poetic collection of Mirza Ghalib) are some of the valuable Urdu manuscripts.

Among the important Hindi works kept in this library may be mentioned, the *Nadirat-e-Shahi* by Shah Alam II, the Moghul emperor of Delhi, *Naghnatul Asrar* by Shah Mohammad Kazim, *Angdarpan* by Ghulam Ali Bilgrami, *Madhumalti* by Malik Manjhan and *Padmavat*—the poetical work of Malik Mohammad Jaisi. The copy of the last mentioned work is of considerable importance as it also has a translation of the verses in the interlined spaces with *matras* on every word.

The library has inherited a glorious tradition acquired through the services of reputed oriental scholars who were associated with it from time to time. It can boast of having such literary figures as Amir Minai (a celebrated poet of the 19th century), Hakim Ajmal Khan (the famous physician and a prominent nationalist), and the late J.A. Chapman (who was later librarian of the National Library, Calcutta), among the numerous scholars who served this library as librarians from time to time.

The collection of manuscripts, books and paintings in the library as in 1970 amounted to 40,000 printed books and 15,000 volumes of manuscripts in Hindi, Urdu, Persian and Arabic and 300 miniature paintings of the Mughal, Iranian, Kangra, Kashmir and Rajput schools of art, in addition to 560 magazines and 440 periodicals.

A special feature of this library is the publication department attached to it for publishing rare manuscripts. It has so far brought out 15 books dealing with Indian history and literature, earning commendable appreciation from scholars. Two volumes of the Arabic catalogue have been brought out so far by this department, the third one being under print. The library is at present manned by a staff of 22 persons.

Saulat Library—The Saulat library is located in the old tahsil area of the city of Rampur. It was established in 1984 by Saulat Ali Khan, a well-known local resident. It is now under private management and ranks as the second largest collection of books in the district. Among the important collections of this library mention may be made of an yearly file containing all the issues of the Persian periodical named *Jam-i-Jahanuma* (published from Calcutta) for the year 1835; a copy of *Diwan-i-Ghalib* (poetic collections of Mirza Ghalib), published during the author's life time in 1841 at the Syed Mohammad Khan Bahadur Press, Delhi. This is said to be one of the only three copies of the above work which were published during Ghalib's life time. Yet another important collection of this library is the work entitled *Jang Nama-i-Dujaura* by Muazzam Abbasi, describing the battle between nawab Asaf-ud-daulah of Avadh and a Rohilla chieftain at *Dujaura*, a place near Rampur, so called because of the confluence of the four rivers meeting there. The poetical work entitled *Tarikh-i-Badi* by Amirullah Taslim (written in 1861 and published in 1881 A.D.), which is a historical account of Rampur from the time of nawab Faizullah Khan to nawab Kalb-e-Ali Khan's period, is yet another important work on the local history of Rampur. In addition to these, a large number of manuscripts in Arabic and Persian pertaining to Persian poetry, history, essays in Persian (Insha), commentaries on these essays, *Alqawaid* (or the art of grammar), *Al mautiq-wal-phalsafah* (logic and philosophy), and *Tibbia* (the subject of medicine) dating to the 12th and 13th centuries are also housed in this library. The total number of books in this library in 1970 was 46,650 (comprising 2,400 books in Hindi, 50 in Sanskrit, 25,600 Urdu, 8,750 in English and 9,850 in Urdu and Persian) in addition to 18 magazines and 29 periodicals. It is at present, managed by a staff of 8 persons.

Gyan Mandir Pustakalaya—Located in the heart of the city, this library has books numbering 17,435, in its collection, and subscribes to 21 periodicals and 8 magazines.

Jain Pustakalaya—The Jain Pustakalaya (library) is located near the Phoota Mahal in the city, and is under the management of the Jain Samaj. The number of books in this library in 1970 was 4,450, in addition to 8 magazines and 21 periodicals.

The Janta Pustakalaya—It is located in the Purana Ganj area of the city, being under private management. In 1970, this library had a total collection of 3,200 books with 10 magazines and 20 periodicals.

Saeed Library—The Saeed library is located near the Sarai Gate at Rampur and is being managed privately. The collection of books in 1970 amounted to 800 with 7 magazines and 16 periodicals.

Some other libraries functioning in the district are the Sharda Arif Library located in Bangla Azad Khan, the Educational Cultural

Association Library, located in Ghair Majoo Khan and Bachhon Ka Kutubkhana in the Thana Tin area of the city.

CULTURAL AND LITERARY SOCIETIES

A society for the purpose of development and uplift of the Urdu language has recently been set up at Rampur. It is called the Anjuman-i-Farogh-i-Urdu, the members attending periodical meetings wherein discussions on the subject are also held from time to time.

MEN OF LETTERS

Hindi

The number of Hindi authors who flourished in the district is limited. Chaube Baldev Das, who was the court poet during the reign of nawab Kalb-e-Ali Khan (1865-1887 A.D.), had a long ancestral tradition linked to the court of the nawab of Rampur. His ancestors are reported to have migrated from Agra, their ancestral place, during the period of the emperor Shahjahan due to the disturbances prevailing there and settled down in the present tahsil of Shahabad in the district. Nawab Kalb-e-Ali Khan, himself a great patron of letters was greatly influenced by the Persian work 'Qarima' of the well-known Persian poet Sheikh Saadi. He asked Chaube Baldev Das to translate the work, subsequent to which, the latter composed *Niti Prakash* in compliance with this demand. It was printed at the Bareilly Rohilkhand Literary Society press in 1873. The preface and the appendix of this work contain a description of the general conditions prevailing during the time of nawab Kalb-e-Ali Khan, in addition to the improvements wrought by the advent of the English in India. It also contains numerous couplets devoted to the merit obtained through honesty, truthfulness and piety. It may rightly be described as a testimony to the sharp observation of the poet, encompassing nearly all the spheres of public life.

Gwal Rai was yet another famous Hindi poet who came to Rampur during the reign of nawab Yusuf Ali Khan (died 1865 A.D.). He was associated with the court at that time for seven months after which he left and again visited Rampur for a prolonged stay, lasting approximately 14 years, during the reign of Kalb-e-Ali Khan. Credited with as many as 14 poetical works, he is equated with eminent poets like Padmakar. He died in 1867.

Urdu and Persian

Urdu and Persian were liberally patronised by the nawabs of Rampur, some of them being copious writers and ardent poets themselves. The tradition that was established in this sphere, dates back to the year 1774, when with the founding of the city of Rampur as the

seat of Rohilla power, a large number of literary personalities came and settled down there.¹ The continuance of a liberal policy in encouraging learned scholars, writers and poets to come and settle down under court patronage yielded good results. Consequently, in due course of time, such well-known names as those of Mirza Ghalib (1796-1869 A.D.), Amir Minai (1823-1900 A.D.) and Dagh 'Dallivi' (1831-1905 A.D.) came to be closely associated with the Rampur court, in addition to the numerous poets who either migrated or flourished here from time to time.

Among the earliest known men of letters, reference is made to Muhammad Yar Khar 'Amir,' a descendant of nawab Ali Muhammad Khan in the *Intikhab-i-Yadgar*, a descriptive account of poets and writers who flourished in Rohilkhand up to 1290 Hijri (i.e. 1873 A.D.). It describes 'Amir' as being an enthusiastic writer of both Persian and Urdu. He is said to have been a disciple of Qiyam Chandpuri, a famous poet of this region and Muzhbi, another well-known poet. A divan was reportedly composed by him but is not traceable at present. 'Amir' died in 1188 Hijri (1774 A.D.) at Rampur.

Qiyam Chandpuri who died in 1210 Hijri (1795 A.D.), may be described as the poetical preceptor of a large number of poets who flourished in and around Rampur during the 18th century. He is described as the author of numerous works. Two of his famous books are *Diwan-i-Qim* which is a collection of his poems, and, *Makhzan-i-Nikat*, which is a bibliographical dictionary of Urdu poets. They are preserved in original at the Raza Library, Rampur to this day.

Dhan Singh who died in 1212 Hijri (1797 A.D.), was a resident of tahsil Shahabad in the district. He is the author of a work entitled, 'Dar Nasihat Zuban-i-Khud'.

Ghulam Jilani 'Rafat,' a resident of Baghdad, came to Rampur during the regency of the Rohilla chieftain Ilafiz Khan about the middle of the 18th century. He composed a divan in Persian, entitled *Diwan-i-Parsi*, and a divan in Urdu which is no longer available. Other works composed by him are *Darr-i-Manzum* and *Hasht-Khuld*. He died in 1234 Hijri (1819 A.D.).

Amber Shah Khan 'Ashufta' was another copious writer who flourished in Rampur during the 19th century. Most of his works are in Persian, though he had equal command over Urdu also. Among his Persian works may be mentioned, *Minshant*, *Qawwaid-i-Farsi*, *Gulshan-i-Faiz*, *Josh-i-Hawish*, *Gulzar-i-Amber*, *Jauhar-i-Amber*, *Izaamul Auzzam*, *Nawadir-ul-Masadir*, *Mirat-ul-Istahaat* and *Rigaz-i-Amber*. He is also the author of a divan in Urdu entitled *Tadqeequl Khagal*. He

¹ *Brief History of the Chiefs of Rampur*, by S.A. Hussain Khan, p. 23 (Raza Library—Cat. No. 954.1/132)

wrote in Urdu under the pen-name of 'Ashufta' and under that of 'Amber' in Persian and died in 1239 Hijri (1823 A.D.).

Kishor Das 'Kishore,' who flourished during the same period, was a resident of tahsil Shahabad. He is the author of *Kwat-Dar-Sifat-i-Husn*.

Datt Ram, born in 1229 Hijri (1814 A.D.), came to Rampur during his early childhood and received education here. He is the author of *Kavit Dar Madah Sarkar Daulat Madar Kalbe-e-Ali Khan*, *Kavit Dar Maave Dat Farnudan Bandegan Huzur Haz Izaz*, *Kavit Dar Tarif Nahad*, *Aspe Mamdu* and *Kavit Dar Bayan-i-Rukhsat-i-Mashooq*.

Nizam 'Rampuri' saw service under both Yusuf Ali Khan (died 1865 A.D.) and Kalb-e-Ali Khan (died 1887 A.D.). He is the author of a divan entitled *Diwan-i-Nizam*. He died in 1289 Hijri (1872 A.D.) at Rampur.

Abbas Ali Khan 'Befab' was a disciple of the famous poet 'Momin' of Delhi. He composed a divan entitled *Guldast-i-Bagh-i-Jinan*.

Mirza Ghalib (died 1869 A.D.) enjoyed friendly and cordial terms with the Rampur court. Ever though his visit to the state of Rampur in 1865 lasted for a very short period, the Rohilla principality of Rampur seems to have exerted a strong influence on his poetical imagination which is evident from the reference made to Rampur in his couplets composed in praise of the nawab Yusuf Ali Khan of Rampur. He was also the poetical preceptor of the latter and was given a life-long pension of Rs. 100 per mensem by his disciple. He represented the Delhi school of Urdu poetry at Rampur court.

'Amir Minai' was the surname of Mufti Munshi Amir Ahmed, who was originally under the court patronage of nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Avadh. Following the break-up of the circle of courtly poets in the period following the upheaval of 1857, 'Amir Minai' came to Rampur, then under nawab Yusuf Ali Khan. He spent his last 42 years at Rampur, representing the Lucknow school of Urdu poetry. Of the numerous works composed by him, are the *Mirat-ul-Ghalib*, *Sanam Khana-i-Ishq* (two divans of erotic nature), *Mohamid-i-Khalim-ur-Nabin* which is another divan and *Amir-ul-lughat* a fragment of an Urdu lexicon, are the most widely acclaimed. It was scheduled to be complete in 8 volumes of which only 2 could be brought out. These contain the meaning of words and idioms of the Urdu language. The wide researches conducted by the author in etymology are apparent from this vast undertaking. Amir Minai also composed *Intikhab-i-Yadgaar*, a *tazqirah* (or descriptive account) of Urdu poets, which was written at Rampur in 1290 Hijri (corresponding to 1873 A.D.). His style is characterised by a high note of philosophy, which though eloquent, never fails to be harmonious, e.g., in the following couplet:

'Why go for Kaaba's pilgrimage, a foolish
whim 'tis on thy part,
Go seek and thou shalt find thy love, locked
in the closet of thy heart.'

The migration of poets both from Delhi and Lucknow was a direct out come of the unsettled conditions prevailing after 1857. With the annexation of Avadh in 1856, and subsequent exile of the nawab, followed by the deportation of Bahadur Shah 'Zafar' to Rangoon in 1858, the last strongholds of Urdu poetry viz., Delhi and Lucknow, ceased to be points of interest for the numerous poets and literateurs who were hitherto flourishing at these places. The state of Rampur was easily accessible from both Lucknow and Delhi, and the rulers of Rampur enjoyed personal relations with all the men of letters flourishing under their patronage. This was largely responsible for encouraging men of letters from different parts of the country to come and settle here.

Dagh 'Dehlivi' (died 1905), the famous poet of the Delhi school of Urdu poetry, moved to Rampur in the years following the disturbances of 1857. He spent a considerable period of his life at Rampur, being the most popular poet among his contemporaries. He was also the convener of the poetical assemblies held under the auspices of nawab Kalb-e-Ali Khan (died 1887), which were a common feature of the Rampur court during this period. He finally left Rampur in 1887 after the death of his patron Kalb-e-Ali Khan. Of the 4 divans composed by Dagh, the *Gulzar Dagh* and *Aftab Dagh* were published at Rampur. He also composed a few panegyrics in praise of the nawabs of Rampur and the nizams of Hyderabad in the work entitled *Faryad-i-Dagh*. It also describes the love of the poet for a dancing girl called Hijab, a resident of Calcutta, who came to Rampur to visit the Benazir fair held every year near the town in the month of March. The *Gulzar-i-Dagh* and *Aftab-i-Dagh* contain *ghazals* composed during his poetical contests with 'Amir Minai,' Tasleem and Jalal, his contemporaries at the court of Rampur.

Syed Zamin Ali 'Jalal' who belonged to Lucknow came to Rampur during the reign of nawab Yusuf Ali Khan (died 1865). He is the author of 4 divans entitled *Shahid-i-Shokh Taba*, *Karishmat-i-Sakhun*, *Mazmunali-i-Dilkhush* and *Nazm-i-Nigaran*. Other works composed by him are *Sarmaya-i-Zuban-i-Urdu*, an exhaustive dictionary of Urdu idioms; *Ijada-i-Tarikh*, an aid to compilation of chronograms; *Muntakhab-ul-Qawaid*, an exposition of Hindi works; *Tanqih-ul-Lughat*, an Urdu dictionary, *Gulshan-ul-Faiz*, another lexicon of Urdu words and *Mufeed-ul-Fusha*, a treatise on prosody. 'Jalal' died in 1909, having spent more than 20 years at Rampur. Raaz Yazdani (died 1910) was a local poet of Rampur. His poetic collection entitled *Raaz* was published in 1963. Shaad Arfi (died 1911) was another local poet, his collection '*Shaad*' being published in 1962. Tasleem was the pen-name of Munshi Amir Ullah who left Lucknow in the post 1857 period and stayed in Rampur till his death. Of the numerous works

composed by him, the *Nazm-i-Dil Afroz*, *Daftari-i-Khayal*, *Tarikh-i-Badi* and *Safarnama-i-Rampur* were written and published at Rampur.

The tribulation of the conlawabs of the former Rohilla state of Rampur to the field of writing was also by no means insignificant. Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan (died 1865), was initially the disciple of the famous Urdu poet Moina of Delhi, but later he formally enrolled himself as a disciple of Mirza Ghalib. He is described as being the author of an Urdu divan. He wrote under the poetical appellation of 'Nazim.' Among the famous literati who sought his patronage were Mirza Ghalib, Mir Hussain 'Ta-kin', Muzaffar Ali 'Asir', 'Jalal', and Amir Minai. 'Dagh' also came to Rampur during his period. It was during his period that the era of fusion between the Lucknow and Delhi schools of Urdu poetry was ushered in.

Kalb-e-Ali Khan (died 1887), was the greatest patron of letters in the entire history of Rampur state. It was during his period (1865-1887), that Rampur became a well-known centre of court patronage for literateurs and academicians from different parts of the country. Kalb-e-Ali Khan was himself a keen writer and wrote both in Urdu and Persian. His divan in Persian is entitled *Taj-i-Farukhi*. This work is said to have been praised in high terms by scholars at the court of the Shah of Persia when a copy of it was sent there. Other works composed by Kalb-e-Ali Khan are, the *Bulbul-i-Naghma-i-Sanj*, *Tarana-i-Ghum*, *Qandil-i-Harem*, *Shigufa-i-Khusra-Wani*, all prose works; and, 4 Urdu divans entitled *Nasha-i-Khusrawani*, *Dastamburi-i-Khagani*, *Durrat-ul-Intikhab*, and *Taqi-i-Sakhun*. He wrote under the pen-name of 'Nawab' and wrote verses with skill and distinction. He was especially fond of tracing words to their origin and took keen interest in philology (*Lafzi tahqiq*). He abjured obsolete words (*matrukāt*) and scrupulously avoided their use. An important development of his period was the final assimilation of the Lucknow and Delhi schools of Urdu poetry.

Nawab Hamid Ali Khan (died 1930), was a keen writer in addition to being a well-known musician of his time. He wrote under the pen-name of 'Rashq' and the memoirs of his travels abroad were printed as *Munir-i-Hamidi*.

Nawab Raza Ali Khan (died 1936), another well-known musician of his period, was no less skilled as a writer. He is the author of a detailed work dealing with the origin and patterns of music entitled *Sangeet Sagar*. It was published in 5 volumes. Raza Ali Khan also wrote some minor works, e.g., '*Gaane*' and '*Nauhe*', dealing with the various aspects of music. It contains the deep researches undertaken by the author in the origin of patterns of music and their implications,

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN EARLY TIMES

About the origin of medicine the book of Charaka as quoted by 'Ali Ibn Zain of Tabaristan', says : "In primeval times the earth was always fertile and healthy, and the elements or *mahabhuta* were equally mixed. Men lived with each other in harmony and love, without any lust and ambition, hatred and envy, without anything that makes soul and body ill. But then came envy, and lust followed. Driven by lust, they strove to hoard up, which was difficult to some, easy to others. All kinds of thoughts, labours, and cares followed, and resulted in war, deceit, and lying. The hearts of men were hardened, their natures were altered and became exposed to diseases, which seized hold of men and made them neglect the worship of God and the furtherance of science. Ignorance became deeply rooted, and the calamity became great. Then the pious met before their anchorite Krisa, the son of Atreya, and deliberated; whereupon the sage ascended the mountain and threw himself on earth. Thereafter God taught him the science of medicines." Thus came the Ayurvedic system into existence. In early times, Ayurveda which literally means the science of life, was based on the use of herbal medicines for curing physical ailments. It is claimed that Ayurveda mentions about 760 vegetable drugs, in addition to those derived from animal and mineral products. The science was based largely on hygiene and regulation of diet, both of great importance in ancient civilization. In spite of prevailing superstitions, the scientific spirit progressed and the ancient Ayurvedic system became highly developed and produced great practitioners like Dhanwantari, Charaka, Shushruta and Vagbhat. Under this system the classification of diseases was elaborate, and had evolved diagnostic methods. Shushruta has described in detail excision, incision, scarification, puncture, probing, extraction, squeezing and sewing. Since the practice of cutting of the nose as a punishment was in vogue at that time, the system of Rhinoplasty (replacement of the nose) was evolved. In early times the Ayurvedic system was prevalent in Rampur, and there were some famous *vaid*s who were consulted by the people.

During Muslim rule, the Unani system was generally practised and became more popular due to the patronage of the rulers. This system of medicine was based on Arabic and Greek systems and was introduced in the district in the mediaeval period. It was influenced by celebrated hakims like Razes, Habibun-Abbo and Avicenna and the practitioners of this system were called hakims. As far back as 1857, the state possessed several renowned hakims, such as Hakim Ibrahim of Lucknow and Almad Khan Kukri of Rampur.

Nawab Kalb-e-Ali Khan realised the need for the introduction of the allopathic system and in 1868 a dispensary was opened and was placed in the charge of Dr. Nityan Das, with a trained hospital assistant. Medicines were supplied free of charge to the patients and indoor treatment was also provided to a certain number of patients. In 1893, the medical department in the state was reorganised and placed under Captain C.C. Manifold, M.D., I.M.S., who later became the inspector general of civil hospital in the United Provinces. English dispensaries opened at the headquarters of the tahsils, were also reorganised, and for the most part were manned by hospital assistants. At Rampur, the English Sadar dispensary was moved to a new building in 1898, to meet the increasing requirements of the patients. A female hospital was also established in 1895, under a qualified lady doctor. There were 10 dispensaries in the state in 1909, three in Rampur city and the rest in different tahsils. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the year ending 30th September, 1909, was 1,75,660, and the total expenditure on the upkeep of the department during the same period was Rs. 51,130. In 1920-21, outdoor and indoor patients attending all the state dispensaries numbered 1,25,693 and 845 respectively.

In 1930-31, a sum of Rs. 35,000 was donated by Nawab Raza Ali Khan for the installation of an X-ray plant and other instruments for alleviation of suffering and medical research. In 1941-42, a new hospital was opened at Shahabad and the building for a rural hospital was constructed at Suar.

Before the merger of Rampur state, the public health activities were supervised by a director of public health who was responsible to the public health minister of the state. The director was assisted by a rural health officer, an assistant rural health officer and a school health officer. In those days, smallpox, cholera and malaria were the most common causes of mortality, for the control of which effective steps were taken.

The Suar and Bilaspur tahsils were highly affected by malaria and both of them were declared Tsetse tahsils. Twelve travelling medical units each, with a compounder in charge of the unit were set up in these tahsils during 1941-42 and the main work of these units was to control malaria, cholera and smallpox. These travelling dispensaries treated about 75,462 persons in that year. At tahsil level there used to be one sanitary inspector, equipped with all anti-epidemic means for prevention of cholera, smallpox and malaria.

The sanitary inspectors supervised vaccination work, the work of travelling medical units and organised D.D.T. sprays, to check breeding of mosquitoes and flies.

In each of the Shahabad, Milak and Sadar tahsils there was a health worker, who, besides being in charge of a unit performed smallpox

vaccinations and anti-cholera inoculations and also maintained records of births and deaths in his area.

The medical department of Rampur state worked under the supervision of a chief medical officer, who supervised the work of the district hospital, city dispensary and the state hospitals at Milak, Suar, Tanda, Shahabad, Bilaspur and Kemri.

During the year 1940-41, the Rampur Anti-Tuberculosis Association was formed, which was affiliated to the Central Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

With the merger of the state, all the hospitals, dispensaries, *ausdhalagas* and *shafakhana*s came under the Uttar Pradesh government. At present there are two *ausdhalagas* and three *shafakhana*s in the district, besides the district hospital and a women's hospital. There is a government T.B. clinic in the city and five dispensaries, one each at Tanda, Munpur Ojha, Milak, Kemri and Rampur city. Three employees' state insurance dispensaries are also located at Rampur. The civil surgeon, Rampur, looks after matters relating to the administration of hospitals and dispensaries, in addition to his medical work.

The district medical officer of health is primarily responsible for the prevention of epidemics, enforcement of sanitary measures, registration of births and deaths, and popularisation of vaccination and family planning programmes. He is assisted by an additional district medical officer, a chief sanitary inspector, sanitary inspectors, vaccinators and others. Health work in the municipal area of Rampur is looked after by a separate health officer, who is assisted by a chief sanitary inspector and three sanitary inspectors.

VITAL STATISTICS*

An examination of the vital statistics of the district in the first decade of this century indicates that birth-rate (per thousand) had been slightly higher than the death-rate, excepting for 1907, 1908, 1909, when the death-rate was slightly higher than the birth-rate. The cause of the increase was the high incidence of deaths from plague in 1907 and smallpox in 1908. The birth-rate per thousand was 24.58 in 1904, being the highest in the decade. The lowest figure being 15.41 in 1901. The maximum and minimum death-rates were 24.12 in 1909 and 11.13 in 1901, respectively. From 1911 to 1921, the highest birth-rate was 27.51 per thousand in 1913 and the lowest 12.30 per thousand in 1919, while the highest death-rate was 56.75 in 1915 and the lowest 18.57 in 1917. The high death-rate in 1919 was due to influenza which raged for several months and took an epidemic form. The state supplied free medicines on a large-scale and controlled the disease. In 1980-81,

*There were, it is apprehended, large-scale omissions in the registration of births and deaths and therefore the rates are only indicative of the general trends

the birth and death-rates per thousand were 20.17 and 19.31 respectively. In the report of R.H. Saloway, the census commissioner of the Rampur state, the following observations, made in 1940-41, throw sufficient light on the causes leading to decline in population of Bilaspur and Suar tahsils: "A study of the population figures shows that there was a further sharp fall of population as recorded in the census in 1921. This decline was arrested in the decade from 1921 to 1931 and the census taken in the latter year showed a slight increase on the 1921 figures. The 1941 census has recorded a further slight increase in population. This increase would have been larger but for the decline in the population of Bilaspur and Suar tahsils. These tahsils like the Tarai and Bhabar government estates have never really recovered from influenza epidemic of 1919, the result of which are reflected in the 1921 census figures. The epidemic was responsible for the depopulation of many villages resulting in the advance of Tarai conditions which provide perfect breeding ground for the malaria mosquitoes. The remnants of population weakened as they were by the influenza epidemic were unable to withstand malaria and the population consequently declined."

In 1941-42, the birth-rate was 20.6 and the death-rate 14.2. This shows that the birth-rate was more or less the same as it was in 1931 but that there was slight fall in the death-rate.

After 1950, rates of birth and death continued to show downward trends. In the fifties the highest birth-rate was 18.7 in 1957, the lowest being 12.5 in 1956. In the same period the highest death-rate was 20.7 in 1958, the minimum being 12.9 in 1956. For the sixties the following statement indicates figures for the birth-rate and death-rate:

Year				Birth-rate per thousand	Death-rate per thousand
1				2	3
1962	...	...	...	15.38	8.90
1963	...	...	...	14.43	6.72
1964	...	...	...	14.45	7.46
1965	...	...	...	16.11	8.65
1966	...	...	...	16.15	7.29
1967	...	...	...	18.25	8.25
1968	...	...	...	19.95	7.90

Infant Mortality

The rate of mortality among children below one year in age was quite high in the past. In 1941-42, the total number of deaths of

children below one year of age was 660. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 births was 69.8.

In the fifties, infant mortality was highest in 1951, when 786 infants died. The minimum figure was 364 in 1959. In the sixties, the figures came down in 1960 and 1962 but again rose to 1,286 in 1964 and 1,418 in 1965. On the whole, more infants died in the sixties than in the fifties of the present century. The following statement gives figures of infant mortality in the district in the sixties of this century :

						Infant mortality
Year						2
1						
1960	...	...	...	...	...	163
1961	...	...	...	...	...	Not available
1962	...	...	...	...	...	146
1963	...	...	...	...	...	331
1964	...	...	...	...	...	1,286
1965	...	...	...	...	...	1,418
1966	...	...	...	...	...	952
1967	...	...	...	...	...	825
1968	...	...	...	...	...	731
1969	...	...	...	...	...	Not available

DISEASES

Common Diseases

Epidemic like cholera, smallpox, plague, fevers, bowel-disorders and respiratory diseases caused most of the deaths in the past but they have been controlled to a considerable extent. Fever, however, still claims a large number of deaths in the district.

Fever—The term 'fever' covers a number of such diseases as malaria and typhoid as well as many unidentified ailments usually accompanied by fever. The abundance of rainfall and nearness to the Tarai appear to favour the development of malaria parasites which cause fever. Previously, fever was the commonest and most fatal disease of the district. In the early months of 1894, fever raged in an epidemic form but it died down with the coming of summer, although it again burst out with an unparalleled severity during the rains. It is estimated that about 90 per cent of the inhabitants were affected, schools were closed for three weeks and public offices for three days.

In the beginning of the twentieth century also fever was the main cause of death. In 1900, as many as 6,115 out of 17,649 total deaths were caused by fever. In 1910, 4,478 persons died of fever, while the total number of deaths was 9,755. In 1921, about 600 persons died due to fever, the total number of deaths being 13,739. Between 1910 to 1920, the highest number of deaths was 1,972 in 1912. In 1930-31 the number of deaths was 9,034 and of these 2,422 were due to fever. In 1941-42, the total number of deaths was 6,640, out of which 3,253 persons died of fever. This shows that about 50 per cent deaths were due to this cause. In the fifties, the highest number of deaths due to fever was 3,039 in 1959, the year 1956 registering the lowest figure, 2,155.

With the improvement of medical and health services deaths from fever have declined. Figures for the sixties are as under :

Year						Number of deaths due to fever
1						2
1961	...	...	...	...	...	N.A.
1962	...	...	...	...	...	1,148
1963	...	...	...	...	...	1,884
1964	...	...	...	...	...	1,022
1965	...	...	...	...	...	1,706
1966	...	...	...	...	...	1,201
1967	...	...	...	...	...	1,329
1968	...	...	...	...	...	1,238
1969	...	...	...	...	...	87 (urban area only)

Dysentery and Diarrhoea—Bowel complaints, usually in the form of dysentery and diarrhoea, generally account for a large number of deaths in the district. These are mostly due to insanitary conditions and unsatisfactory arrangements for supply of drinking water. With the enforcement of sanitary measures, the incidence of these diseases has declined. In the first decade of this century about 400 persons on an average died of these diseases per year, the highest figure being 651 in 1909, which fell to 141 only in 1910. From 1911 to 1950, no separate account of deaths caused by dysentery and diarrhoea is available. In the fifties, the minimum figure was 305 in 1956, while the maximum 657 (in rural areas only) in 1960. The following statement gives the number of deaths due to bowel disorders from 1962 to 1969 :

RAMPUR DISTRICT

Year	Number of deaths due to dysentery and diarrhoea				
1	2				
1962	...	...	...	...	329
1963	...	...	...	...	238
1964	...	...	...	...	137
1965	...	...	...	...	283
1966	...	...	...	...	488
1967	...	...	...	...	417
1968	...	...	...	...	139
1969	...	...	...	...	10 (urban area only)

Respiratory Diseases—In the fifties of this century, the number of deaths from these diseases rose from 853 in 1951 to 1,002 (in rural area only) in 1960, the highest number being 1,579 in 1958. The following statement gives figures for the year from 1962 to 1969:

Year	No. of deaths due to respiratory diseases				
1	2				
1962	...	...	...	...	769
1963	...	...	...	...	525
1964	...	...	...	...	721
1965	...	...	...	...	825
1966	...	...	...	...	1,033
1967	...	...	...	...	793
1968	...	...	...	...	985
1969	...	...	...	...	82 (urban area only)

Epidemics

Cholera, smallpox and plague formerly used to take a heavy toll of lives in the district, while plague appeared at intervals, cholera and smallpox were almost a permanent feature.

Cholera—Cholera is one of those formidable diseases which take a few lives every year and sometimes assume the form of an epidemic. The year 1896 was marked by a severe epidemic of cholera when 1,134 persons died of this disease. Once again, in 1900, Cholera took an epidemic form, the number of deaths reported being 1,185. Though strict measures were taken to check the disease, yet in August, 1902 there was again serious outbreak of cholera and tahsils Bilaspur and Milak were chiefly affected. In 1903, it reappeared but in a mild form. In 1907, it took 431 lives, but from this year on it declined. In 1912 there were 339 deaths. In the second decade of this century, the highest number was 1,266 in 1915. In 1921 it reappeared in a severe form and took 1,819 lives but in 1930-31, the number came down to 122 and it was further reduced to only 26 in 1941. In the fifties, there were few cases of cholera, except in 1958, when 636 lives were lost. In the sixties only stray cases were reported.

Smallpox—Smallpox was a frequent visitor in the district towards the end of the last and beginning of the present century. In order to check the disease a vaccination department was established in Rampur, in 1878, and the Vaccination Act was enforced in the city in 1895. In the beginning, people opposed vaccination, but gradually they realised its benefits. In 1903, smallpox took an epidemic form and 3,100 persons died of it. In 1907 it again appeared in a virulent form, causing 1,218 deaths. Though incidence of the epidemic became lighter, it recurred from time to time, claiming about 300 lives at each visitation during this decade. In 1914 and 1920 it again appeared in an epidemic form and took the lives of 2,477 and 3,057 persons, respectively. In 1930, it revisited the district and caused 459 deaths. In 1941, the number decreased to only 18, and from 1950 to 1960 the maximum number of deaths due to this cause was 198 in 1959. There was a general decrease in the number of deaths from smallpox as it was checked by preventive measures taken by the medical and public health department. Consequently during the sixties very few cases occurred in the district.

Plague—Plague is said to have made its first appearance in the district in January, 1905, when 600 cases were reported. In 1906, it took 1,529 lives. Though necessary measures were adopted to check it, 1907 saw plague again with unabated severity, and mortality increased to 2,121. Generally people do not favour plague inoculation. From 1908 to 1910 there were very few cases of plague. In 1911, 1912 and 1918 the city was ravaged by plague which caused 4,044, 858 and 998 deaths, respectively. The epidemic also prevailed during January, February and March and again in December, 1931. Necessary measures and precautions were taken by the medical and public health department to control it, and only 385 persons fell a prey to it. Anti-plague vaccine was used for its prevention. Then onward, cases of plague have been very few, so that in the fifties and sixties not even a single case was reported.

Other Diseases

Insanity, blindness, leprosy and tuberculosis are the other common diseases found prevailing in the district since long. In 1901, the total number of insane, blind, deaf and lepers was 1,039. Efforts were made by the nawabs to check these diseases, especially tuberculosis. After the merger of the state necessary provisions were made by the Uttar Pradesh government, in the Five-year Plans, to improve conditions and they resulted in a decrease of the incidence of some of these diseases. The following statement gives the number of deaths caused in the district due to T.B. and Leprosy from 1960 to 1969 :

Year					T.B. Leprosy	
1					2	3
1960	...	...	...	...	...	28
1961	...	...	...	...	...	25
1962	...	...	...	...	25	40
1963	...	...	...	...	22	77
1964	...	...	...	...	125	288
1965	...	...	...	...	109	146
1966	...	...	...	...	62	233
1967	...	...	...	...	70	154
1968	...	...	...	...	131	57
1969	...	...	...	...	..	180

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANISATION

The medical department was under the chief medical officer, posted at Rampur, who was responsible to the minister for medical and public health of the erstwhile state. After the merger of the state with Uttar Pradesh in 1949, a civil surgeon was posted at Rampur, and he is the head of the entire medical set-up in the district. He is in over-all charge of all the hospitals and allopathic dispensaries. In July, 1961, a separate directorate was established at Lucknow for the development and effective supervision of the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries, but their local administration continues to be in the charge of the district medical officer of health.

The planning department also looks after the improvement of general sanitation and public health. Sanitary inspectors look after environmental sanitation work in each development block and supervise work

relating to control and prevention of epidemics. The following statement gives details of public health activities undertaken in the district in first three Five-year Plans :

Scheme	I Plan II Plan III Plan			
	1	2	3	4
No. of drinking water wells constructed	...	175	393	568
Old drinking water wells improved	...	356	555	818
Length of kutchha drains constructed	...	6 km.	8.96 km.	Nil
Length of pukka drains constructed	...	18 km.	15 km.	58 km.
No. of hand pumps installed	...	86	930	2,698
No. of washing and bathing platforms built	...	102	470	1,159
No. of smokeless ovens constructed	...	39	56	268
No. of ventilators fixed	...	84	111	93
No. of sanitary latrines built	...	54	104	756
No. of health and sanitary exhibitions organized	...	6	7	10

Hospitals

There are four State hospitals and one T.B. clinic in the district, all situated at Rampur. The district hospital, Rampur, has 110 beds for men and 6 for women. The women's hospital has 50 beds, and jail and police hospitals have 12 beds each. The government T.B. clinic gives only outdoor treatment.

Both the district and women's hospitals are equipped with Pathological laboratories, the former having an X-ray apparatus also in addition. Convicts and police personnel suffering from leprosy and other diseases are treated at the hospitals attached to the jail and police lines respectively.

The following statement gives information about the staff posted and patients treated in the hospitals in 1969 :

... in the hospitals in 1969 .

Hospitals	Staff		No. of patients treated		
	No. of doctors	Others	Indoor	Outdoor	
1	2	3	4	5	
District Hospital, Rampur	...	6	98	3,949	44,255
Women's Hospital, Rampur	...	2	19	1,680	11,855
Police Hospital, Rampur ...	...	1	5	98	6,894
Jail Hospital, Rampur ...	...	1	1	55	801
Government T.B. Clinic, Rampur	...	8	20	...	962

Dispensaries

Allopathic—The following statement gives about the staff, number of beds and number of patients treated at the State allopathic dispensaries in the district in 1969 :

Dispensary	Staff		No. of beds	No. of patients treated	
	No. of doctors	Others		Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6
City Dispensary, Rampur ...	1	8	...	...	15,209
State Dispensary, Tanda ...	1	7	7	140	11,308
Manpur Ojha Dispensary ...	...	5	...	...	9,247
State Dispensary, Milak ...	1	7	5	83	7,538
State Dispensary, Kemri ...	1	4	...	...	5,128
E.S.I Dispensary, Civil Lines	4	18	...	...	7,406
E.S.I. Dispensary, Fort Area	4	17	...	...	16,204
E.S.I. Dispensary, Jwalanagar	3	13	...	...	11,560

In addition to the hospitals and dispensaries set up by the State government many clinics are run by private medical practitioners at different places in the district.

Ayurvedic and Unani—There are three Unani and two Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district, under the supervision of the district medical officer of health, Rampur. The State Unani dispensary, located in the Fort Area of Rampur city, was established in 1944 and the rest were set up after the merger of the state, between 1953 and 1956. Each Unani dispensary is manned by a Hakim in charge, except for the state Unani dispensary, Rampur city, where there is one more Hakim. Each Ayurvedic dispensary has one *vaid* in charge. The following statement gives the number of staff, beds and patients treated in these dispensaries during 1970 :

Dispensary	No. of staff		No. of beds	No. of patients treated	
	No. of doctors	Others		Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6
State Unani Dispensary, Rampur City ...	2	9	8	7	1,22,000
Unani Dispensary, Kira ...	1	2	...	...	648
State Unani Dispensary, Patwai	1	2	...	...	18,000
Ayurvedic Dispensary, Rampur City	1	4	...	...	22,000
Ayurvedic Dispensary, Manpur	1	2	...	...	875

Primary Health Centres

There are six primary health centres in the district, at Shahabad, Bilaspur, Suar, Chamraua, Rajpura and Saiyidnagar, each manned by a doctor and a compounder, the centre at Rajpura being manned by a compounder only. There are 8 beds each at the Shahabad, Bilaspur and Suar centres and 6 beds each at the Rajpura, Chamraua and Saiyidnagar centres. These primary health centres are the peripheral units of medical health, family planning and maternity and child health activities, working under the control of the medical officer, but under the general supervision of the district medical officer of health. The following statement gives the location and year of establishment of these centres :

Primary health centres	Year of establishment		Development block in which situated
	1	2	
Shahabad ...	...	1953	Shahabad
Rajpura ...	...	1967	Milak
Bilaspur ...	...	1953	Bilaspur
Suar ...	...	1953	Suar
Chamraua ...	...	1956	Rampur
Saiyidnagar ...	...	1956	Saiyidnagar

Maternity and Child Welfare

To reduce the high rate of female mortality during child-birth, and pre-natal and post-natal periods and death of infants, planned efforts are being made since 1948. The high rate of mortality was due to lack of medical facilities, malnutrition, poor living conditions and unhygienic midwifery by untrained *dais*. Each centre is manned by a midwife, a health visitor and a *dai*, whereas certain subcentres are manned by a *dai* only. A doctor has been posted at each centre at Shahabad, Bilaspur, Suar, Chamraua and Saiyidnagar. These maternity centres also serve as family planning centres and the district family planning officer looks after their administration. The following statement gives the location of maternity centres and subcentres :

Primary health centre	Maternity centre with year of establishment		Maternity subcentres
1	2		3
Shahabad	...	Shahabad-1953	Seifni, Kharsoi, Tanda, Patwai, Madkhari
Rajpura	...	Milak-1967	Dhaneli, Milak, Jiwai, Dhamora, Loha
Bilaspur	...	Bilaspur-1953	Kemri, Manpur Ojha, Nawabganj, Mollakhera
Suar	...	Suar-1953	Tanda, Maswasi, Milak Khamam, Darchal, Chapparra
Chamraua	...	Chamraua-1956	Kakraua, Punjabnagar, Bhamraua, Koela
Saiyidnagar	...	Saiyidnagar-1956	Singankhera, Doraniyen, Mundia Badpur, Khurshidnagar

The statement below gives the number of maternity cases attended by the staff of these centres during 1967, 1968 and 1969 :

Year	No. of cases handled at homes			No. of cases handled at centres
	Midwives	Dai	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1967	...	...	4,028	1,194
1968	...	...	3,865	2,692
1969	...	...	2,742	1,531

There is a training centre in Rampur city, established in 1953, where a two-year course of training is imparted to auxiliary nurses and midwives. Each trainee is given a stipend of Rs 40 per month during the training period. Minimum qualification for entrants is that they should have passed the eighth class examination, and 60 trainees can be trained in two equal batches. However, there were only 32 admissions in 1971 and 24 in 1972. In the same premises there is the Rafat Maternity Centre manned by one health visitor, four midwives, two *dais* and other staff. It has an indoor ward consisting of 14 beds for maternity cases.

Vaccination

In order to check the ravages of smallpox, the vaccination department was established at Rampur in 1878. The drive for vaccination at first met with great opposition from the people, but later they realised its benefits and public response increased. This is shown by the fact that in 1881 only 4,522 persons got vaccinated, as compared with 19,512 in 1908.

After the merger of the state, the district medical officer of health was put in charge of the work of vaccination in the district. He is assisted in this work by 23 vaccinators and others. The work of vaccination has been intensified since 1963, when the national smallpox eradication scheme was launched in the district. Mothers are usually advised to get their children vaccinated as early as possible.

The following statement gives the number of persons vaccinated during the years 1960 to 1969 :

Year	Primary vaccinations			Re-vaccinations		
	Total no.	Successful	Un-successful	Total no.	Successful	Un-successful
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960	...	25,644	22,150	700	43,068	36,434
1961	...	25,717	22,783	410	42,823	35,558
1962	...	28,640	25,924	430	55,894	48,792
1963	...	33,014	29,968	379	73,361	64,057
1964	...	42,308	36,092	575	3,87,516	2,01,561
1965	...	31,324	25,877	1,772	2,57,696	1,05,882
1966	...	30,471	27,131	993	61,408	33,062
1967	...	44,486	39,812	1,549	2,14,384	1,21,907
1968	...	41,549	38,079	1,130	1,20,291	67,773
1969	...	53,891	48,461	1,495	98,358	54,307

Eye-relief

Cataract, glaucoma and trachoma are the most common diseases of the eye in the district, and the K.D. Dalmia Eye Hospital run by the district Eye Relief Society, Rampur, a voluntary agency is intended to treat these. This hospital was established on December 20, 1958, and holds eye-relief camps at different places in the district. Detailed information about the camps held during 1969 and 1970 is given below :

Year	Place	No. of operations	No. of refractions
1	2	3	4
1969	... Khempur Bilaspur Milak Shahabad Rampur Rathaunda	175	74
1970	... Milak Tanda Bilaspur Rathaunda Shahabad Chamraua	195	79

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The district medical officer of health is the licensing authority for food establishments and drug stores in the district. The following statement would give an idea of the measures undertaken to prevent adulteration during 1967, 1968 and 1969 :

Year	No. of samples collected	No. of samples found adulterated	No. of prosecutions launched	No. of cases convicted
1	2	3	4	5
1967	220	68	49	29
1968	248	40	39	11
1969	242	83	21	10

National Malaria Eradication Programme

The abundance of rainfall and proximity to the Tarai were suitable factors for malaria which caused fever often to assume an epidemic form. The northern portion of the district adjoining the Tarai was repeatedly visited by malarial fever and caused many deaths.

The national malaria control programme was introduced in the district on January 2, 1957, under the supervision of an anti-malaria officer, and was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme on April 1, 1958.

In the area adjoining Tarai, where malaria took an epidemic form, spraying of D.D.T. was carried out twice a year in all human dwellings

and cattle-sheds. In other areas it was sprayed twice a year. Surveillance work was started in 1961 when 446 positive cases of malaria were detected. Since then the incidence of malaria has been gradually decreasing, as the following statement indicates :

Year	No. of fever cases	Persons given anti-malaria treatment	No. of Blood smears collected	Positive cases detected
1	2	3	4	5
1962	30,944	25,618	25,758	2
1963	30,465	21,757	25,862	Nil
1964	30,934	32,858	32,919	1
1965	36,985	34,078	45,025	Nil
1966	12,682	7,230	11,458	Nil
1967	8,395	8,046	8,365	2
1968	14,158	13,591	14,245	8
1969	15,496	15,275	15,558	Nil
1970	16,581	16,032	18,963	17
1971	16,180	16,011	18,669	5
1972	16,351	14,710	17,136	Nil

The National Malaria Eradication Programme entered the 'maintenance phase' from September 1, 1966. The district medical officer of health is assisted by two units, one each posted in the Milak and Shahabad tahsils to look after this work. Basic health workers of the units collect blood smears of fever cases and send them for examination to the unit at the headquarters. A basic health worker is deputed for population of 10,000 persons, visiting every dwelling-place each month.

Family Planning

The family planning scheme was introduced in the district in 1962, and was put under the charge of the district medical officer of health. The district family planning bureau was established in 1965 at Rampur, under a district family planning officer, its supervision and control resting with the district medical officer of health. He is also assisted by a male, and a female district extension educators and a health education-cum-information officer posted at Rampur.

There were four family planning centres in the district in the beginning—one each of Suar, Bilaspur, Saiyidnagar and Shahabad. As many as 32 more family planning centres have been established since 1962. They are equally divided among the six primary health centres.

Every family planning centre is manned by a family planning health assistant and a family welfare worker. This staff works under the supervision of the medical officer in charge of the primary health centre concerned. In addition, there is a block extension educator and a health visitor in each block, to propagate family planning methods and motivate the people. The following statement gives the list of family planning centres in district :

Primary health centres					Family planning centers				
1					2				
Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	Munpur	Ojha	Bilaspur	Bengali colony	Kemri
							Molla	Khera	Panwaria
Chamraua	...	...	...	...	Punjabnagar	Bakania	Chamraua	Bhamraua	Kochla
							Kakraua		
Rajpura	...	...	...	...	Dhamora	Dhanoli east	Jiwai	Jadid	Loha
							Milak	Rajpura	
Saiyidnagar	...	...	...	...	Mundia	Badpur	Saintha	Khera	Kashipur
							Dilpura	Kharshidnagar	Saiyidnagar
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	Tanda	Seifni	Patwai	Kharoli	Shahabad
							Madkhar		
Suar	...	...	...	...	Darhial	Tanda	Maswasi	Rustam Nagar	Milak
								Khamam	Suar

There are two mobile units at the district headquarters, each under a medical officer. One unit performs vasectomy operations. In all 273, such operations were performed in 1969-70. The other unit inserts loops and is in the charge of a female medical officer. As many as 326 loops were inserted in 1969-70. The progress of the family planning scheme is indicated in following statement :

Year				No. of loop insertions	No. of vasectomy operations	No. of tubectomy operations
1				2	3	4
1961-62	...	...	...	Nil	49	86
1962-63	...	...	...	Nil	51	30
1963-64	...	...	...	Nil	112	11
1964-65	...	...	...	Nil	1,239	Nil
1965-66	...	...	...	293	1,066	9
1966-67	...	...	...	1,410	973	26
1967-68	...	...	...	1,652	2,801	51
1968-69	...	...	...	3,442	1,398	35
1969-70	...	...	...	2,433	1,610	55

District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society

It was established in 1950, with the district magistrate as its ex officio president and the civil surgeon its vice-president. The district medical officer of health works as its ex officio secretary. The society gives relief to the people at the time of natural calamities and emergencies. Funds are raised by enrolling members or collecting donations and subscriptions. A sum of Rs 182 was realised in 1969-70 by the society as membership subscription.

Diet and Nutrition

Wheat and rice are consumed at an average rate of 250 gm. and 80 gm. respectively per capita per day. Most of the people consume polished rice and the practice of parboiling the paddy is disappearing. Rice is washed several times before cooking and the majority of people discard its water, but it is used either in pulse or in some vegetable. About 28 to 30 gm. bran is removed from 1 kg. of wheat. A small section of population consumes cheap grains like barley, jowar, bajra and maize. The average daily consumption of such cereals

was 20 gm. per head per day in 1971. Some people also consume mixture of cereals such as wheat, barley and gram or wheat and gram. Generally *bajra* is consumed during winter and jowar in summer, as there is a general belief that *bajra* gives heat and jowar keeps the body cool. The total daily consumption of cereals is 350 gm. against the recommended quantity of 400 gm. This has led to overall lowering of the calorific value to 1,857 against the recommended allowance of 2,400. The consumption of pulses is 30gm. per head per day, the recommended quantity being 70 gm. for vegetarians and 55 gm. for non-vegetarians. Among pulses black gram (*urd*), green gram (*moong*) and lentils (*masoor*) are consumed. People prefer pulses without husk and cook it separately. No preference is generally given in giving more pulses to pregnant mothers. The per capita consumption of green leafy vegetables per day is only 20 gm. as against the recommended quantity of 100 gm. The leafy vegetables available in the district are amaranth, radish leaves, spinach, fenugreek, mustard leaves and *kulpha*. The low consumption of green leafy vegetables has resulted in lowering of vitamin A content in the diet. An average of 50 gm. of non-leafy vegetables are consumed per capita per day against the recommended quantity of 45 gm. Among such vegetables *taroi*, gourd, *lobhia*, pumpkin, ladiesfinger, cauliflower, cabbage and turnip are more popular. The average daily consumption of root vegetables is 30 gm. against the recommended allowance of 75 gm. These include potato, colocasia, onion and radish. Vegetables, like the cereals, are cooked in open iron pan and utensils of aluminium and other metals. The daily consumption of fruits is generally higher than the recommended allowance, especially during rainy season. Mangoes, guavas, plums, apples, oranges and papayas are consumed and generally people grow these fruits locally.

Mustard oil and other vegetable oils are the main cooking media, while ghee is consumed comparatively by few people. The average daily consumption of mustard oil was 8 gm. and ghee 7 gm. per head in 1971, the total fat consumption being only 15 gm. against the recommended quantity of 35 gm. Regarding milk and its products, the average daily consumption per head is 80 gm. against the recommended allowance of 200 gm. for vegetarians and 100 gm. for non-vegetarians. Both curd and *matha* are also used by people. The average daily consumption of meat and fish is 20 gm. per head by the non-vegetarians which nearly equals the recommended allowance. Eggs are also used in fair quantity.

Generally the diet of people is deficient in calories and animal protein, although the total protein is adequate. The diet is marginal in calcium and riboflavine, but vitamin A content is inadequate. People, especially children, show signs of protein malnutrition, vitaminosis, riboflavin deficiency and anaemia resulting from iron deficiency.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

For the administration of Labour Laws and implementation of Labour Welfare measures the district of Rampur falls in the Bareilly region of the State labour department. The office of the additional regional conciliation officer was established at Rampur in 1949. He is in overall charge of the implementation of labour laws and other allied measures in the district. He is assisted by three labour inspectors, one superintendent and other staff. The inspectors look after the interests of labour generally and maintain liaison between employees and employers in the district. Broadly, the socio-economic problems of the labourers relate to their working conditions, wages, industrial relations, trade unions, social security and welfare problems. It is the responsibility of labour inspectors to ensure that different labour laws are properly enforced and their contraventions prosecuted. Some of the labour Acts in operation in the district are briefly given below :

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923—This Act enjoins upon an employer the payment of compensation if death or personal injury is caused to a worker in an accident in the course of his employment and also if the worker contracts any of the diseases mentioned in the Act as a result of his occupation. The deputy commissioner, Rampur, is the compensation commissioner ex officio under the Act, for determining the amount of compensation payable to a workman. The following statement gives the amount of compensation paid in 1968 and 1969 to injured workmen and dependents of workmen involved in fatal accidents :

Year	No. of disablement cases	Amount of compensation paid (in Rs)	No. of fatal cases	Amount of compensation paid (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5
1968 ...	Nil	Nil	1	7,000
1969 ...	1	8,900	1	7,000

The Indian Boiler's Act, 1923—This Act provides for the registration and inspection of boilers and prohibits the use of unregistered or uncertified boilers.

The Indian Trade Union Act, 1926—The Act provides for the registration and cancellation of trade unions and empowers the registrar of trade unions, Kanpur, to check their activities.

The Employment of Children Act, 1938—The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of fourteen years, in workshops where *biris*, carpets, cement, soap, matches, explosives, and fireworks are manufactured, cloth is printed, dyed and woven, mica is cut and split, hides are tanned, wool cleaned, etc. It also prohibits the employment of children below the age of fifteen years in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mails, etc.

The U. P. Maternity Benefit Act, 1938—This Act provides for payment of cash benefits to women before and after childbirth and for compulsory periods of rest during such periods.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946—The Act is applicable to factories and establishments in the district, employing a hundred workers or more. The Act regulates their conditions of service such as leave, absence, late coming, supply of drinking water during summer, industrial safety, rest pause, etc. It requires employers to frame standing orders defining the terms and conditions of employment which are certified by the labour commissioner. By the end of March 31, 1971, there were seven establishments having certified standing orders.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 1947) and the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (U. P. Act XXVIII of 1947)—Both these Acts provide for the settlement of industrial disputes and prevention of lock-outs and strikes. The conciliation officer in the capacity of the chairman, conciliation board first tries to settle disputes through persuasion and mediation. If success is not thus achieved, he submits the report to the government which after being satisfied refers the disputes to the adjudication of a labour court or an industrial tribunal. Under these Acts, the labour inspector posted at Rampur is required to conduct preliminary enquiries. He also ensures the implementation of awards given by the labour court and industrial tribunals. The conciliation board disposed of 122 and 71 cases respectively in 1970 and 1971.

The Factories Act, 1948—This Act seeks to regulate the conditions of work inside factories such as the hours of work, leave and wages, safeguards for health, special provisions for young persons and women welfare measures like first-aid, canteens, and supply of cool drinking-water in summer near the place of work, etc. There were 27 factories registered under the Act in April, 1973.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (Act XXXIV of 1948)—With the enforcement of this Act after the merger of the state, certain benefits have been provided to the employees of factories in the district. As many as three factories situated at Rampur had been covered under Employees' State Insurance scheme till 1970. It provides security for industrial workers against risk of sickness, maternity and

injuries sustained during employment in the form of cash benefits. These benefits are at present available to 5,300 workers. The scheme is implemented by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Kanpur, which provides all the prescribed benefits to insured employees. At the three Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries, located at Rampur, insured employees are given medical treatment. As many as 35,170 patients were treated at these dispensaries in 1970.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948—This Act authorises the State government to fix the minimum wages of agriculture and various industries covered under the scheduled employments and to regulate the hours of work and weekly rest of workers. The labour inspector posted at Rampur looks after its enforcement in scheduled employments including the rice mills, flour mills, oil mills, the tobacco industry (including the making of *biris*), tanneries, leather factories, road construction, building operations, public motor transport, local bodies, agricultural farms, etc. Four prosecutions were launched in the district for contravention of provisions of the Act in 1970-71, the number of inspections carried out being 252.

The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961—This applies to motor transport undertakings which employ five or more persons. According to the provisions of this Act, motor transport companies and undertakings have to be registered and have to make provision for recreation, rest-rooms, canteens, liveries, medical aid, working hours and weekly rest, leave and holidays for their workers. There were two registered motor transport undertakings in the district in 1970.

The Uttar Pradesh Industrial Establishments (National Holidays), Act, 1961—It applies to the factories and provides that national holidays, such as Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday and Republic Day, be allowed to workers on full wages.

The Uttar Pradesh Dookan Evam Vanijya Adhishthan Adhiniyam, 1962—This Act repealed the U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947, in December, 1962. It is applicable to shopkeepers and owners of other commercial establishments and regulates matters like the hours of opening and closing of shops and commercial establishments, weekly close days, attendance, leave, payment of wages and conditions of service of shop assistants. In 1969-70 as many as 962 shops were inspected and 33 shopkeepers prosecuted for breach of the provisions of the law while in 1970-71 the number of shops inspected was 2,610, the number of shopkeepers prosecuted being 38.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965—This Act applies to all factories and establishments employing 20 workers or more and provides for payment of bonus ranging between four per cent and twenty per cent of wages earned by an employee during the accounting year. In 1971 there were twenty-four units in the district covered under the Act.

Labour Welfare Centre

One 'A' class labour welfare centre was established in 1953 by the State government in the Civil Lines at Rampur near the labour colony.

It has an allopathic dispensary for providing free medical aid to workers and their families. A medical officer assisted by two compounders and a midwife is posted at the centre. It also has a women's and children section which renders maternity care and service to women workers. The centre runs a sewing and embroidery class and has a reading room, library and radio forum. It has provisions for indoor and outdoor games, such as a gymnasium, and wrestling pits, etc.

Under the subsidised industrial housing scheme, sponsored by the Government of India, the State government has set-up two housing colonies in Rampur town, one in the Civil Lines and the other at Jwala-nagar. The colonies comprise 288 single-room and 96 double-room tenements for the workers employed in the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

OLD-AGE PENSION SCHEME

The old-age pension scheme was launched in the district on December 1, 1957. It provided for a pension of Rs 15 per month to old and destitute persons of 70 years of above, having no means of subsistence and no relations bound by custom or usage to support them. Since then the scope of this scheme has been liberalised from time to time. In February, 1962, the definition of 'destitute' was modified in such a manner as to include a person having an income up to Rs 10 per month and the age of eligibility for the pension was reduced to 65 years. Three years later, in February, 1965, the scheme was made more generous by raising the income of the 'destitute' to Rs 15 per month and relaxing the age of eligibility for the pension to 60 years, for the widow, cripple and persons totally incapable of earning a livelihood on account of other physical disabilities. The amount of the pension had also been increased to Rs 20 per month in April, 1964.

The pension is granted by the labour commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, but verification of age and other particulars is done in the district. A large number of old persons have derived benefit from the scheme. The following statement gives some of the important details about the old-age pensions in each tahsil as well as the district as a whole:

Tahsils	Number of applications accepted by the government from 1951 to January 31, 1973			Number of persons receiving old-age pensions on September 30, 1972		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rampur	93	200	293	52	107	159
Milak	15	14	29	4	1	5
Suar	10	20	30	5	2	7
Bilaspur	18	28	46	9	12	21
Shahabad	17	21	38	9	9	18
District	133	292	425	79	131	210

PROHIBITION

Efforts, both official and non-official, have been made to propagate prohibition since 1947. However, little success has been achieved. A new scheme was, therefore, introduced in the district in December, 1962. It aims at curtailing the consumption of liquor by restricting the hours of its sale, increasing the number of dry days and fixing the maximum quantity of liquor which may be sold to individuals.

There were 31 liquor shops in the district in 1970. The consumption of liquor has been steadily rising. The total sales were of the order of 19,740.40 L. P. gallons in 1958-59, while these increased to 94,643.7 L. P. gallons in 1969-70. The shops remain open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. except on Tuesdays, Independence Day, October 2, January 30, Holi and Diwali.

The district temperance society was constituted in 1957. It carried out temperance and prohibition programme. The president of the Zila Parishad, Rampur, was its chairman and the district excise officer its secretary. A vice-chairman and a joint secretary were elected members of the society. In 1971, the Zila Maddyanishedh Evam Samaj Uttlan Samiti was formed, the district magistrate being its ex officio chairman and the excise officer, the secretary and treasurer. A vice-chairman, joint secretary and an executive committee consisting of 15 members are elected by the samiti from among its members after every three years. It exerts moral and social pressure on people to dissuade them from drinking liquor. One prohibition organiser and one honorary *pracharak* have been appointed, and they hold camps and stalls in fairs and exhibitions for propagating prohibition and to wean people from the habit of indulgence in intoxicants in general and spirituous drinks in particular. Boards depicting the disastrous effects of drugs and liquor have been set up at prominent places in the district. The Arya Samaj and the Gandhi Smarak Nadhi also help in the promotion of temperance and prohibition.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The establishment of the Harijan Sahayak Department in 1950 in the State was a step towards amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and members of the denotified tribes. A district Harijan welfare officer was posted in the district in 1958 to implement schemes aiming at ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. The Harijan welfare officer was designated as the district Harijan and social welfare officer in 1961 when the two posts were amalgamated. He is assisted by two supervisors and some clerks.

There is a district Harijan Sahayak Committee functioning in Rampur which is presided over by the president of the Zila Parishad. The vice-chairman of the committee is nominated by the government while the

district planning officer and the Harijan and social welfare officer act as secretary and joint secretary respectively. The committee is an advisory body and advises the Zila Parishad and other local bodies on matters relating to the uplift of the backward people on the one hand, and the district inspector of schools and the district Harijan and social welfare officer in the matter of awards of stipends, scholarships, etc., to the students of these groups on the other. It also organised Harijan Sammelans (conferences) and community dinners to counteract the practice of untouchability made punishable under the Untouchability Act, 1955.

The government aims at the economic regeneration of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes by fostering agriculture and industries among them and raising their social status. Accordingly, financial assistance has been extended to them, since the beginning of the first Five-year Plan, for these purposes as also for construction of houses and sinking of wells to provide drinking water to them.

The following statement gives the amount of grants advanced by the Central Government for various purposes from the beginning of the first Five-year Plan up to about the middle of 1970 :

Purpose	Amount distributed in rupees	Number of persons/ families benefited	
		Scheduled Castes	Denotified Tribes
1	2	3	4
Purchase of house sites and work sites	20,000	32	...
Construction of the houses	3,500	...	7
Cottage Industries	3,300	...	9
Agricultural development	9,500	...	19
Construction of houses	46,650	59	...
Drinking water facilities	4,500	9	...
Grant to Dr Ambedkar Chhatravas	4,231	...	...

Relaxation in the upper age limit for admission to and reservation of seats in government services have been provided for members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. In educational institutions free tuition, stipends, scholarships, financial assistance for the purchase of equipment and stationery and free hostel accommodation are provided up to class X to those students whose

parents do not have incomes exceeding Rs 250 per month, and in higher classes to those students whose parents do not have incomes exceeding Rs 500 per month. The statement below gives the amount of grants advanced by the State government to members of the Scheduled Castes for various purposes from the beginning of the First Five-year Plan up to about the middle of 1970 :

Purpose	Amount distributed (in Rs)	Number of persons/ families benefited
1	2	3
Construction and repair of houses	26,550	32
Development of cottage industries	78,025	266
Construction and repair of drinking-water wells	1,28,000	219
Agricultural development	58,500	100
Purchase of house sites	14,000	28
Grant to Harijan Sahayak Committee for removal of untouchability	2,635	14
Construction of hostel	10,000	...
Sanitation	2,000	...
Agricultural development of Backward Classes	2,100	5
Cottage industries for Backward Classes	1,100	6

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

Waqfs—The Shia Central Board of Waqfs, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow supervises the administration of 13 *waqfs* in the district. While ten of them are sizeable ones, the remaining are quite small. These *waqfs* make provision for expenditure on religious and charitable objects. The following statement gives some relevant information about the ten bigger Shia *waqfs* :

RAMPUR DISTRICT

Names of waqfs	Date of establishment	Total income in 1969 (in Rs)	Purpose
1	2	3	4
Nawab Mohd. Syed Khan	23-3-1855	12,829	Partly for religious and charitable purposes and partly for lighting at Karbala.
Rafat Zaman Begum	11-3-49	10,000	Religious and charitable.
Husain Sarai	Old	600	Partly for religious and charitable purposes and partly for maintenance of the serai at Rampur.
Imambara Qila Rampur	24-11-49	6,900	Religious and charitable
Jafaria	17-6-49	3,983	Ditto
Muntaz Dullhan	17-6-49	3,161	Ditto
Begum Bahu (Bahu Begum)	Old	2,119	Ditto
Karblai Shareef	Old	1,600	Ditto
Bagh Mehdi Ali Khan	Old	1,240	Ditto
Maqabir Momain	Old	994	Ditto

The Sunni Central Board of Waqfs, U.P., Lucknow, supervises the administration of 171 *waqfs* in the district, of which only 16 have an annual income of Rs 500 and above. The following statement gives some information about these 16 *waqfs*:

Name and Location	Year of establishment	Annual income (in Rs)	Purpose
1	2	3	4
Masjid Kherla Malook, Rampur	N.A.	1,500	Maintenance of a mosque
Moti Masjid, Rampur	N.A.	750	Maintenance of a mosque
Islamia Musafirkhana Madrasa	N.A.	1,000	Charitable purposes
Madrasa Gulshan Bagdad	6-8-64	500	Ditto
Mazar Hazrat Huseebullah	N.A.	500	Ditto
Nawab Kaul-e-Aashiyar	Old	1,500	Religious and Charitable
Jama Masjid	22-5-49	2,100	Ditto
Masjid Gulzar Khanam	Old	1,525	Ditto
Masjid Mira Khan	Ditto	600	Ditto
Masjid Madasa Kohna	Ditto	732	Ditto
Mazar Hazrat Hafiz Shah			
Jamal Ullah Sahib	Ditto	915	Ditto
Sahilzada Munjiley Sahib	Ditto	2,392	Ditto
Sikandar Zaman Begum	Ditto	1,430	Ditto
Masjid Ikhlas Khan	Ditto	600	Ditto
Mazar Mian Subhan Shah Sahib	Ditto	612	Ditto
Maqbara Nawab Faizullah Khan Sahib	Ditto	730	Ditto

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF DISTRICT IN LEGISLATURES

Political Parties

The political parties active in the district are all local units of all-India political organisations. The Congress and the Jan Sangh contested all the four general elections since 1952 and the mid-term poll to the State Vidhan Sabha in 1969. Shortly after, the Congress split into two parties, the Congress (O) and the Congress (J), and in the mid-term parliamentary election of 1971, the district seat was contested by the Jan Sangh and the Congress (J). The Praja Socialist party entered the contest in the last three and in the mid-term poll in 1969, the Hindu Mahasabha in the first and third, the Samyukt Socialist party in the fourth, the Bhartiya Kranti Dal in the mid-term poll in 1969, the Socialist and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja parties in the first, the Swatantra party in the fourth and the Ambedkarite and the Communist parties in the mid-term poll in 1969, to the State Vidhan Sabha only.

Each party has its own district and regional organisations and primary units to propagate and execute its programmes and policies, and usually becomes more active and organises campaigns to influence public opinion at the time of general elections or elections to local bodies of the district. Besides the political parties contesting the elections, some persons, not belonging to any political party, also contest the elections as independent candidates.

State Legislature

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)—For the general elections to the Vidhan Sabha of the State, held in 1952, the district was divided into four assembly constituencies viz : Rampur city, Huzur-cum-Milak (North), Shahabad-cum-Milak (South) and Suar-cum-Tanda-cum-Bilaspur. All the four were single-member constituencies. There were 20 candidates for the four seats, all of which were contested by the Congress and the Socialist parties. Three contestants belonged to the Hindu Mahasabha, two to the Jan Sangh and one to the Kisan Mazdoor Praja party. Independent candidates numbered six. All the seats were won by the Congress.

For the elections of 1957, there were three constituencies : Rampur, Suar-Tanda and Shahabad, of which the first two were single-member

constituencies and the last a double-member one in which one seat was reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidate. There were 12 contestants for the four seats, all of which were contested by the Congress. Three candidates belonging to the Praja Socialist and two to the Jan Sangh parties also entered the contest. The number of independent contestants was three. Of the four seats three went to the Congress and one to the Praja Socialist party.

In the third general elections held in 1962, the district was divided into four single-member constituencies : Suar-Tanda, Rampur, Rampur-rural and Shahabad (Scheduled Castes). There were 19 contestants for the four seats. The Congress contested all the seats, the Jan Sangh and Praja Socialist parties three seats each and the Hindu Mahasabha one seat only. Eight persons contested as independents. All the seats were won by the Congress.

For the fourth general election of 1967, the number of constituencies in the district remained the same, but the name of only one was changed. The new constituencies were Suar-Tanda, Rampur, Bilaspur and Shahabad (Scheduled Castes). All of these were single-member constituencies. For the four seats there were 16 contestants, the Congress and the Swatantra parties contesting all the four seats, the Jan Sangh two seats and the Praja Socialist and the Samyukt Socialist parties one seat each. The number of persons who contested the election as independent candidates was four. The Swatantra party won all the four seats.

The Vidhan Sabha constituted after the general elections held in 1967 was dissolved on February 25, 1968, the President of India assuming the administration of the State. After nearly a year, mid-term poll was held and the new Vidhan Sabha constituted on February 26, 1969.

In the mid-term elections the constituencies in the district were the same as in the preceding general election. There were 22 contestants for the four seats, the Congress and Jan Sangh parties putting up candidates for all the four seats, the Bhartiya Kranti Dal for three seats and the Praja Socialist, the Ambedkarite and the Communist parties for one seat each. Independent candidates numbered eight. Of the four seats two went to the Congress and one each to the Jan Sangh and the Bhartiya Kranti Dal.

The total electorate in the assembly constituencies in the district in 1952 was 2,93,100, in 1957 it rose to 3,25,972, in 1962 to 3,40,585, in 1967 to 3,92,946 and in 1969 it was 4,24,837. The total number of valid votes polled was 1,45,566 in the first, 2,15,897 in the second, 1,50,896 in the third, 2,47,749 in the fourth general elections, and 2,46,638 in the mid-term elections of 1969.

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The statement below gives the figures of valid votes polled by the candidates of various political parties and independents at the four general elections of 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967 and the mid-term elections of 1969 :

Party/Independents	1952	1957	1962	1967	1969
1	2	3	4	5	6
Congress ...	76,674	1,12,460	69,853	24,753	87,043
Jan Sangh ...	24,154	19,155	30,558	44,092	42,040
Hindu Mahasabha ...	19,161	...	3,587	...	...
Socialist ...	13,968	...	...	...	...
Kisan Mazdoor Praja ...	1,224	...	...	...	...
Praja Socialist ...	...	51,897	22,719	20,756	21,231
Swatantra ...	...	...	...	1,47,227	...
Samyukt Socialist ...	...	...	...	789	...
Bhartiya Kranti Dal ...	...	...	...	...	45,857
Communist ...	...	...	...	...	1,252
Ambedkarite ...	...	...	...	...	341
Independents ...	10,385	49,255	24,179	9,532	48,874

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)—The district at present forms part of the Rohilkhand Graduates', the Rohilkhand Teachers' and the Rampur-cum-Budaun Local Authorities' constituencies for elections to the Vidhan Parishad. No resident of the district has been elected member of the Vidhan Parishad from these constituencies so far.

Union Legislature

Lok Sabha (House of the People)—In the last four general elections for the Lok Sabha held from 1952 to 1967 and in the mid-term parliamentary poll held in 1971 the district formed a single-member parliamentary constituency of its own name. There were two contestants for the seat, in the elections of 1952 belonging to the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha, and the former won. In the elections of 1957 also, there were two contestants, one each belonging to the Congress and the Jan Sangh, the seat going to the former. In the general elections of 1962, there were six contestants, one each belonging to the Congress and Jan Sangh and four being independents. The Congress again emerged victorious. In the elections of 1967, there were three contestants one each belonging to the Congress, the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra parties. The Swatantra party won the seat.

The Lok Sabha constituted after the elections of 1967 was dissolved on December 27, 1970 by a proclamation of the President of India and fresh polls were ordered. The mid-term parliamentary poll was completed in March, 1971, and the new Lok Sabha was constituted in the same month. There were seven contestants in this election for the single seat, one each belonging to the Congress (J) and the Jan Sangh and five being independents. The Congress (J) captured the seat.

The total number of electors in the parliamentary constituency of the district was 3,76,700 in 1952, 4,03,446 in 1957, 4,21,922 in 1962, 4,99,114 in 1967, and 5,52,912 in the mid-term poll of 1971. The total number of valid votes polled were 1,81,607 in 1952, 1,87,123 in 1957, 1,97,495 in 1962, 3,22,046 in 1967, and 3,49,834 in the mid-term poll of 1971.

The statement below gives the figures of valid votes obtained by the candidates of various political parties and the independent candidates in the general elections held up to 1967 and in the mid-term elections of 1971 :

Party/Independents	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
Congress	1,08,180	1,27,864	92,636	34,051	..
Congress (J)	..	..	..	..	1,98,323
Jan Sangh	..	59,107	48,941	1,19,548	1,33,983
Hindu Mahasabha	73,427	..	..	..	..
Praja Socialist	..	..	30,439	..	..
Swatantra	..	..	..	1,68,447	..
Independents	..	..	23,479	..	17,528

Rajya Sabha (Council of States)—No resident of the district has been a member of the Rajya Sabha so far.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The oldest Urdu weekly newspaper was the *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari*, published from Rampur since the year 1866, and continued till 1911. In 1889, the Urdu weekly *State Gazette*, began to be published from the state press and continued till the state's accession to the Indian Union in 1949. Urdu monthly magazine named the *Nairang*, was also published from Rampur and continued till the year 1911. It was mainly a literary and cultural magazine.

Among the Urdu monthly magazines being currently published from the district are the *Alfarooq*, the *Noor*, the *Alhasnat* and the *Sitara*, all started in 1968 and each having an average monthly circulation of 500 copies in 1970-71. The *Zindagi*, started in 1968, had an average monthly circulation of 1,000 copies and the *Hijab*, coming out in 1970, had a monthly circulation of 500 copies in 1970-71. The Urdu fortnightly are the *Guide* and the *Tamir-e-Adab*, started in 1969 and having average fortnightly circulations of 500 and 300 copies respectively in 1970-71. The notable Urdu weekly newspapers are the *Afqare*, started in 1966, the *Garogh*, the *Qaumi Tarana* and the *Aseem*, all started in 1967, which have circulations of 200 to 300 copies each. A number of other Urdu weeklies were started in 1968, the notable ones being the *Rohilkhand Reporter*, the *Jisarat* and the *Nashtar*, each with a circulation of 500 copies, the *Jauhar*, with a circulation of 300 copies, the *Muqami Jang*, and the *Dabdaba-i-Hind*, each with a circulation of 200 copies, the *Mukhlis*, started in 1969, with a circulation of 300 copies in 1970-71.

The Hindi weeklies coming out from the district are the *Sakkari Yug*, started in 1958, which has an average circulation of 2,500 copies, the *Rampur Samachar*, started in 1962, having an average circulation of 1,000 copies, and the *Lok Dhata*, started in 1969, with an average circulation of 300 copies in 1970-71.

The Urdu daily newspapers published in the district are the *Nazim* (started in 1950) having a circulation of 5,000 copies, the *Qaumi Jang* (started in 1967) having circulation of 5,000 copies and the *Rampur Gazette* (started in 1968) having an average circulation of 1,000 copies in 1970-71.

Other Newspapers and Periodicals

Some of the English dailies which are read by the people of the district are the *National Herald*, *Pioneer*, *Indian Express*, *Economic Times*, *Hindustan Times*, *Statesman* and the *Times of India*. The English weeklies usually read are the *Blitz*, the *Illustrated Weekly of India*, *Shanker's Weekly*, the *Sports and Pastime* and *Time*. The English fortnightly popular in the district are the *Caravan*, *Filmfare* and the *Star and Style*. Among the English monthlies, *Imprint*, *Life*, *Mirror*, the *Reader's Digest*, *Picturepost*, the *Career and Courses*, the *Indian Review*, the *World's Sports* and *Science To-day* are popular. They are all published outside the district.

The Hindi dailies published outside the district and generally read by the people are the *Hindustan*, *Nav Bharat Times*, the *Navjeevan* and the *Swatantra Bharat*. Amongst the Hindi weeklies, fortnightly and monthly periodicals and magazines usually read in the district, are the *Dharmyug*, the *Saptahik Hindustan*, *Sarita*, *Navneet*, *Niharika*, *Mukta*, *Sarika*, *Kadambini*, *Nai Kahanigan*, *Saraswati*, *Nandan*, *Chandamama*, *Parag*, *Raja Bhaiyya*, *Natraj* and the *Urvashi*.

The Urdu dailies, weeklies and monthlies mostly read in the district are the *Tej*, *Qaumi Awaz*, *Shama*, *Biswin Sadi* and the Urdu *Sarita*.

A number of free as well as priced publications of the Central and State Governments, numerous diplomatic missions in the country, various cultural, religious, spiritual and economic organisations, both national and international, and the agencies of the United Nations Organisation are also read in the district.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

In the past the joint family system not only made for social cohesion, but also provided a measure of social service and security. The establishment of British rule in the country, however, generated forces, economic, social, cultural, educational and psychological, which tended to shift the emphasis from the joint family to the individual as unit of social organisation and slowly and systematically weakened the age-old social ties. The opening of institutions like schools and hospitals ushered in western ideas of organised social service in the whole country. Institutions organised for the welfare and uplift of the socially and economically weaker sections of the society mostly depended for their finances on individual charity and philanthropy. Since the achievement of independence, government began to take an active interest in activities connected with social welfare and uplift programmes. The Harijan and social welfare officer looks after the work of social and Harijan welfare in the district. His main function is to help voluntary social service organisations to run efficiently and to co-ordinate the work of private institutions with that of governmental agencies established for this purpose.

An account of some of the voluntary social service institutions in the district is given below: The Sahayak Samiti was established in 1968-69 at Rampur with a view to provide financial help, education, vocational training and facilities of rehabilitation for orphaned children, widows and physically handicapped persons. There is a managing committee of 16 persons to look after the affairs of the Sahayak Samiti. The government gave a grant of Rs 1,000 to this society in 1969-70. The Rampur Bar Association was established in 1930 when Rampur was a princely state and there was a separate high court here. When the state was merged in the Indian Union in 1949 and was constituted a district of Uttar Pradesh, it came under the jurisdiction of the high court of judicature at Allahabad. The association was formally registered in 1963 and became associated with the Uttar Pradesh Lawyers' Conference. The aims and objects of the association are to protect and safeguard the interests, rights and privileges of its members, to inculcate a high standard of professional conduct among them, to promote the development of legal science, to advise on matters of legislation, and to maintain a library of law books and journals and a reading-room

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In 1970, there were 90 advocates who were members of the Bar Association, Rampur.

There are also district branches of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, the Indian Red Cross Society, the Boy Scouts and Guides Association, the Arya Samaj, the Crime Prevention Society and the Temperance Society in Rampur.

The Harijan and social welfare department of the government provides financial help in the shape of grants to deserving institutions in the district which are engaged in social uplift and cultural advancement of the people. A sum of Rs 4,29,941 was thus distributed to various institutions in the district during the first three Plan periods. The Doctor Ambedkar Hostel has been constructed and maintained at Rampur through government help by a society and the government is also running an Ashram-type high school for providing free education to the children of denotified tribes in the district. There were 210 students in this school in 1969-70.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

Aimi (tahsil Milak)

Aimi, a small village, lies in Lat. 28° 41' N. and Long. 79° 12' E., about 7 km. north-east of Milak. It is an old village assessed to a sum of Rs 8,801 as land revenue. Its population is 1,195 and area 417 hectares, of which 327 hectares are cultivated. The main products of the place are rice, maize, sugar-cane, wheat and gram. Floods from the Pilakhar river, which flows to the east of the village, occasionally cause damage to the crops. The Kemri canal forms one of the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is included in the Khariya *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Milak development block. It possesses two old buildings, the shrine of a sati and the temple of Jwala Devi where small gatherings take place on several occasions in the year.

Ajitpur (tahsil Rampur)

Ajitpur, a considerable village, stands in Lat. 28° 45' N. and Long. 79° 1' E., about 3 km. south of Rampur town, on the Rampur-Shahabad road, close to the Northern Railway line. It is one of the oldest villages of the district and is said to have been founded by Raja Ajit Singh, an Ahir, about 850 years ago. The village flourished during the reign of Garab Singh, the successor of Ajit Singh. The only remains to witness its vanished greatness are the ruins of an old building lying outside the village. The village, assessed to a sum of Rs 8,859, as land revenue, has a population of 3,132 souls. Its area is 377 hectares of which 285 hectares are cultivated. The irrigated area of the village is about 58 hectares, a branch of the Kosi canal, tube-wells and wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Chamraua development block.

Akbarabad (tahsil Suar)

Akbarabad is situated in Lat. 29° 5' N. and Long. 79° 1' E., on the right bank of the Kosi river, about 8 km. north-west of Suar and 32 km. north of Rampur. The unmetalled road running from Darhial to Kashipur (in district Naini Tal) passes through the village to district

*Figures of population and total area in this chapter are based on the Census of 1971, and those relating to cultivated area and land revenue pertain to the year 1971-72

Moradabad. In former days it was the capital of a Hindu raja. Though the buildings of that time have almost been entirely demolished and washed away by the Kosi, some traces of its former glory can still be seen in the existing dilapidated remains. It is now an insignificant locality with a population of 757 and an area of 389 hectares of which 191 hectares are cultivated. The village is assessed to Rs 673 as land revenue. The Kosi river occasionally inundates the village, which is included in the Darhial *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Suar development block and contains a junior Basic school.

Bhagwantnagar (tahsil Suar)

Bhagwantnagar, an old village, lying in Lat. 29° 3' N. and Long. 79° 9' E., on the right bank of the Baur river is about 10 km. north-east of Suar. There is no direct route from Suar to Bhagwantnagar on account of the existence of the Ghuga river, in between. Formerly, it was an important place but owing to a change in the course of the river the village was destroyed and the old site was brought under the plough. The only relic of its former prosperity is a masonry well. The village has a population of 2,194 persons and an area of 939 hectares of which 395 hectares are cultivated. The land revenue of the village amounts to Rs 7,104.

It is included in the Paswara *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Suar development block and contains a junior Basic school.

Bhamraua (tahsil Rampur)

Bhamraua, an old village, is located in Lat. 28° 47' N. and Long. 79° 4' E., about 3 km. south-east of Rampur. It was originally held by the Tagas who were driven out by the Sheikhs during the early Muslim period. The place contains an old temple of Siva, where fairs are regularly held in the month of Sravana and on the occasion of Shivratri. The village, assessed to a sum of Rs 8,519 has a population of 1,338 souls and an area of 328 hectares of which 265 hectares are under the plough. The irrigated area of the village comes to 66 hectares. The Kosi canal running through the western part of the village forms the chief sources of irrigation.

It is included in the Juthiya *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Chamraua development block.

Bhot Bakkal (tahsil Suar)

Bhot Bakkal, which is an old village, is located in Lat. 28° 56' N. and Long. 79° 4' E., to the east of the road running from Rampur to Suar, at a distance of about 10 km. south of the latter. The only old building of the place was a stable which existed here in the beginning of the present century. The village is said to have derived its name from its founder, Bhot Chand Padhan, a Vaish. The village is assessed to

a sum of Rs 15,597 as land revenue and has a population of 3,400 persons and an area of 415 hectares of which 372 hectares are cultivated

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat in the Suar development block and possesses a post-office and a junior Basic school. Markets are held here on every Saturday and Tuesday.

Bilaspur (tahsil Bilaspur)

Bilaspur, the headquarters of the tahsil to which it gives its name, lies in Lat. 28° 53' N. and Long. 79° 17' E., on the right bank of the Bhakra about 26 km. north-east of Rampur with which it is connected by a metalled road. Other roads lead from the village to Suar in the north-west, Rampura in district Naini Tal in the north-east, Shishgarh in district Bareilly in the south and Milak via Kemri in the south-west. Tradition has it that in ancient days there existed the town of Rajpur, the capital of a Hindu raja. On the downfall of the raja, a Thakur Bilasi Singh, is said to have founded Bilaspur near the old town of Rajpur, about 850 years ago. In course of time Bilaspur attracted the population of Rajpur which was gradually deserted, and at a subsequent period fell into the hands of the Rohillas. Among ancient buildings there is an old fort now occupied by the tahsil. Other important buildings are the mausoleum of Saiyid Mian near the serai of Imam Tarab Ali Shah, and the tombs of Mian Sadiq Shah (near the Rampur road) and Mian Badi-ud-din. Bilaspur, which is being administered as a town area is the headquarters of a development block and has a population of 13,064 and an area of 1,159 hectares. It possesses a dispensary, post-office, veterinary hospital, junior high school, and a maternity and child welfare centre. A masonry dam has been constructed near the village on the river Bhakra which is crossed by an iron bridge of three spans of about 28 metres each. A market, attended by about 2,000 persons, is held here on every Monday and cattle, rice and other articles of general use are brought here for sale. The remains of a sati shrine, said to have been built by Sardar Daud Khan, the Rohilla chieftain, in memory of Raja Khem Karan and his widow who burnt herself alive after the death of her husband, is still pointed out in the village. Fairs are held here on the occasions of Dasahra, the two Ids and the 10th day of Muharram.

Chamraua (tahsil Rampur)

Chamraua, an old village, is situated in Lat. 28° 47' N. and Long. 79° 7' E., on the road leading from Rampur to Kemri, about 8 km. south-east of Rampur. Tradition has it that the village was founded during the reign of Shah Jahan by Rustam Khan Dakhani who called it Rustamnagar after himself but, as the village was inhabited by large number of Chamars it came to be popularly known as Chamraua. The Turks migrated to this place when Ahmad Shah Durrani visited India. The village is assessed to a sum of Rs 20,778 as land revenue,

and has a population of 3,687 and an area of 594 hectares. The cultivated area is about 492 hectares, the Kosi canal forming one of the chief sources of irrigation.

The village possesses a dispensary, maternity and child welfare centre, post-office and a junior Basic school. It gives its name to a development block with headquarters at Rampur.

Dhamora (tahsil Milak)

Dhamora, an old village, is situated in Lat. 28° 41' N. and Long. 79° 7' E., on the Moradabad-Rampur-Bareilly national highway, about 10 km. north-west of Milak. An unmetalled road leads from the village to Rathanda. The village is said to have been founded by one Thakur Dhara Singh about 550 years ago. Formerly, the place contained a camping ground which has since been brought under the plough. It has a post-office, maternity and child welfare centre, police out-post and a cattle pound. Markets are held here twice a week, on Saturdays and Wednesdays. The village which is assessed to a sum of Rs 6,070 as land revenue has a population of 1,373 persons and an area of 171 hectares of which 136 hectares are cultivated. Irrigation is provided chiefly by the Kosi canal.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Milak development block and possesses two junior Basic schools, including one for girls.

Dhaneli (tahsil Milak)

Dhaneli (Dhanaili North) lies in Lat. 28° 37' N. and Long. 79° 11' E., on the left bank of the Nahal river, about a kilometre north of Milak, the tahsil headquarters. Having a population of 1,407 persons, the area of the village is 389 hectares of which 192 hectares are cultivated. The land revenue of the village amounts to Rs 3,890. The lands of the village are occasionally inundated by the Nahal river. The village is said to have been founded by a Banjara some 750 years ago. One of its hamlets is known as Partabpur after the name of Raja Partab Singh in whose time it was founded.

The place is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Milak development block and possesses a junior Basic school.

Kakraua (tahsil Rampur)

Kakraua, a considerable village, lies in Lat. 28° 43' N. and Long. 79° 4' E., on the south side of the Bareilly-Moradabad national highway, at a distance of about 7 km. south-east of Rampur. An old fair, known as Nath Mela, is held here on every Friday of Jyestha and every Monday of Asadha, the average attendance being about 500 persons. The village is assessed to a sum of Rs 18,139 and has a population of 2,977

souls. Its area is 537 hectares of which 439 hectares are under the plough. The Kosi canal forms one of the chief sources of irrigation. A market is held in the village on every Tuesday.

The village possesses a junior Basic school, maternity and child welfare centre and a post-office. It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Chamraua development block.

Kashipur (tahsil Rampur)

Kashipur, one of the oldest villages in the district, is situated about 6 km. north of Rampur in Lat. $28^{\circ} 52' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 3' E.$, between the Kosi canal on the east and the Rampur-Suar-Naini Tal road on the west. The latter passes at a distance of about 2 km. to the west of the village. It is said that the village was founded about 2,000 years ago by Kashi Ram, a Brahmana, who named it Kashipur after his own name. The village, assessed to a sum of Rs. 26,903 as land revenue, has a population of 4,968 and an area of 902 hectares of which 769 hectares are under the plough. The soil of the village is so moist as to need no irrigation and the Rabi crop suffers during years of excessive rainfall.

The village is the headquarters of *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Saidnagar development block and contains a junior high school and two junior Basic schools including one for girls. A fair, attended by about 1,000 persons, is held here on the occasion of Muharram. It also possesses a post-office, maternity and child welfare centre and an old mosque.

Kemri (tahsil Bilaspur)

Kemri, one of the largest villages of the district, lies in Lat. $28^{\circ} 48' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 12' E.$, between the two rivers, the Pilakhar on the west and the Sainjni on the east, about 19 km. east of Rampur and 11 km. south-west of Bilaspur. Unmetalled roads connect the village with Rampur which is in the west, Milak in the south and Bilaspur in the north-east. It is said that the village was founded about 650 years ago by one Khem Singh who called it Khemri after his own name, and which in course of time was corrupted to Kemri. The village contains the ruins of an old fort and a monument to a sati in masonry. It also has a dispensary, maternity and child welfare centre, branch post-office and a junior Basic school. A market is held here every Thursday. The village is assessed to a sum of Rs. 8,948 as land revenue and has a population of 8,853 persons, the area of the village being 655 hectares of which 815 hectares are cultivated. A canal and wells form the chief sources of irrigation.

Kemri is administered as a town area and contains a seed store and an inspection house of the Zila Parishad.

Keorar (tahsil Milak)

Keorar lies at a distance of about 3 km. south of Milak, in Lat. $28^{\circ} 36' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 11' E.$, to the west of the Moradabad-Rampur-Barcilly national highway. The village owes its origin to one Pande Dargahi Mal, who is said to have founded it about 450 years ago. It contains an old temple dedicated to Mahadeo, a post-office and a junior Basic school. The village, assessed to a sum of Rs. 3,168, has a population of 2,458 souls and an area of 202 hectares of which 148 hectares are under cultivation, the Kosi canal, a tank and wells forming the chief sources of irrigation. Markets, attended by about 1,000 persons, are held here twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. A considerable trade in cattle is carried on at the markets, to which dealers from adjoining districts also bring their animals. Other items of business brought to the market for sale are food-grains and articles of daily use. The village falls in the Dhaneli *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Milak development block.

Lalpur (tahsil Rampur)

The village of Lalpur also known as Lalpur Kalan is situated on the right bank of the Kosi river, in Lat. $28^{\circ} 54' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 1' E.$, at a distance of about 11 km. north of Rampur. The road from Tanda to Singan Khara passes through the village. Near the village a masonry weir has been constructed over the Kosi river, which forms the headwork of the Kosi canal. The weir was completed in 1899 at a cost of about two and a half lakh of rupees. It is a solid masonry structure, about 244 metres in length, and contains a series of five sluices on the eastern side which serve as escapes. The weir wall itself consists of 16 bays, each about $13\frac{1}{2}$ metres in length and provided with shutters to control the supply of water in the canal. The weir has extended irrigation facilities to a large area, especially in the central and southern parts of the district. The village, assessed to Rs. 7,805 as land revenue, has an area of 357 hectares of which about 150 hectares are cultivated. The population of the village numbers 2,146 souls. Fairs are held on the occasions of Dusshra and Chehlum. The village which is electrified, contains a post-office, an inspection bungalow, two junior high schools and a junior Basic school. A weekly market attended by about 1,000 persons is held in the village, the items brought for sale being grains and articles of daily use. It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Saiyidnagar development block.

Lalu Nagla (tahsil Rampur)

The village of Lalu Nagla stands in Lat. $28^{\circ} 46' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 7' E.$, about 11 km. east of Rampur. It is situated at a distance of about a kilometre and a half to the south of Chamraua, a village on the Rampur-Kemri road. The village is said to have derived its name from its founder, Lalu Banjara, who, it is stated, migrated to this place from

Bulandshahr. It has a population of 1,919 persons and an area of 274 hectares. Irrigation is afforded by the Kosi canal. The area under plough amounts to about 159 hectares. The village is assessed to Rs 8,856 as land revenue.

The village is included in the Chamraua *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Chamraua development block and contains two junior Basic schools, including one for girls.

Manpur Shimali (tahsil Suar)

Manpur Shimati, which is also known as Manpur, is situated in Lat. 29° 6' N. and Long. 79° 5' E., on the right bank of the Naiya about 9 km. north of Suar and 33 km. north of Rampur with which it is connected by road. Other roads lead from the place to Shafakhana in district Naini Tal on the north-east and to Munshiganj in the south-west. The village is said to have derived its name from one Man Khan who founded it about 250 years ago. During the reign of the nawabs of Rampur the village was the headquarters of tahsil Suar for some time. It is assessed to a sum of Rs 6,477 as land revenue and has a population of 735 and an area of 492 hectares of which 412 hectares are cultivated. The soil here does not require much rain and the chief crops are maize and paddy. A market is held here every Tuesday.

The village is included in the Bijar Khata *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Suar development block. A fair, attended by about 400 persons, is held in the village on the occasion of Shivratri. There is a junior Basic school in the village.

Milak (tahsil Milak)

Milak, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 28° 37' N. and Long. 79° 10' E., on the right bank of the Nahal river, about 26 km. south-east of Rampur on the Moradabad-Rampur-Bareilly national highway. Unmetalled roads connect the place with Bilaspur on the north, Patwari on the north-west, Matwali on the west and Kup on the south-west. Milak, which is electrified, is administered as a town area and has a population of 11,000 persons and an area of 1,214 hectares. Besides the tahsil, Milak contains a police-station and a dispensary. Behind the police-station is a cattle pound. The place also possesses a post-office and a maternity and child welfare centre. It also has a railway station on the northern railway to which it gives its name. There is a junior Basic school and a permanent bazar in the village. Markets, attended by about 2,000 persons, are held twice a week on Mondays and Fridays, items brought for sale being cattle and grains. Milak is also the headquarters of a development block of the same name.

Nagalia Aqil (tahsil Rampur)

Nagalia Aqil, which is also known as Nagaria is located in Lat. 28° 53' N. and Long. 79° 6' E., in the lowland of the Kichha river. It is about 18 km. north-east of Rampur with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. The place was founded by Aqil Padhan during the reign of nawab Faizullah Khan (1774-1794). The village, assessed to a sum of Rs 1,402, has a population of 4,181 and an area of 413 hectares of which 340 hectares are under cultivation. The soil here generally requires no irrigation. The inhabitants are all cultivators except the Banjaras who are mostly engaged in trade. A fair, attended by about 2,000 persons, is held in the village on the 10th day of Muharram.

The village, which is electrified, falls in the Saidnagar development block and is included in the Bagraua *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses two junior Basic schools, including one for girls, a maternity and child welfare centre and a post-office.

Naugawan (tahsil Rampur)

Naugawan is said to have been founded during the reign of nawab Ahmad Ali Khan (1794-1840) and is situated in Lat. 28° 46' N. and Long. 79° 7' E., on an unmetalled road from Rampur to Bara, at a distance of about 8 km. south-east of the former. The village, assessed to a sum of Rs 11,221, has a population of 2,195. The area of the village is about 308 hectares of which about 263 hectares are under cultivation. The Kosi canal forms one of the chief sources of irrigation. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in trade while the majority depend on agriculture. A fair attended by about 3,000 persons is held here on the 10th day of the month of Muharram and a market on every Thursday. The village is included in the Chamraua *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Chamraua development block.

Panjabnagar (tahsil Rampur)

Panjabnagar lies in Lat. 28° 44' N. and Long. 79° 0' E., on the unmetalled road from Rampur to Seifni, about 7 km. south of the former. The protective dyke, which has been constructed along the left bank of the Kosi river passes through the lands of the village. It prevents a large area from being submerged under the waters of the river when in spate. The village, assessed to Rs 6,788 as land revenue, has a population of 2,009 souls. The area of the village, is 298 hectares of which 245 hectares are under the plough.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Chamraua development block and possesses a junior Basic school. There is a lake in the village with an abundant supply of fish.

Param (tahsil Milak)

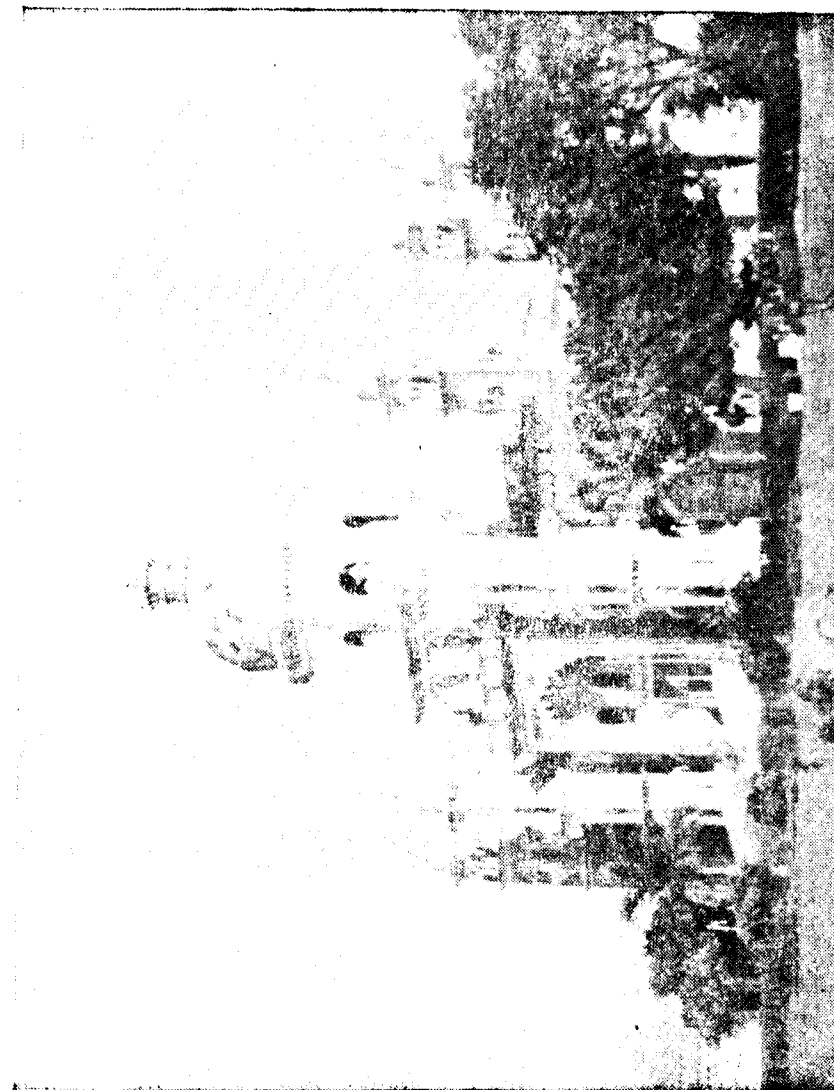
Param, one of the oldest villages of the district, lies in Lat. $28^{\circ} 84' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 8' E.$, on the road running from Milak to Kup, at a distance of about 8 km. south-east of Milak. The village derives its name from one Thakur Param Singh who is said to have founded the place centuries ago. Formerly, it contained an inspection bungalow which stood on the ruins of an old building. The village is assessed to a sum of Rs 14,756 as land revenue, has a population of 2,780 persons and an area of 875 hectares of which 676 hectares are cultivated. Sugar-cane, paddy, wheat and gram are the main crops produced in the village which is also a good pigsticking ground. Ponds form one of the chief sources of irrigation. The village contains a junior Basic school for boys and girls and a panchayat ghar. It is the headquarters of a *ngaya* panchayat circle in the Milak development block.

Rampur (tahsil Rampur)

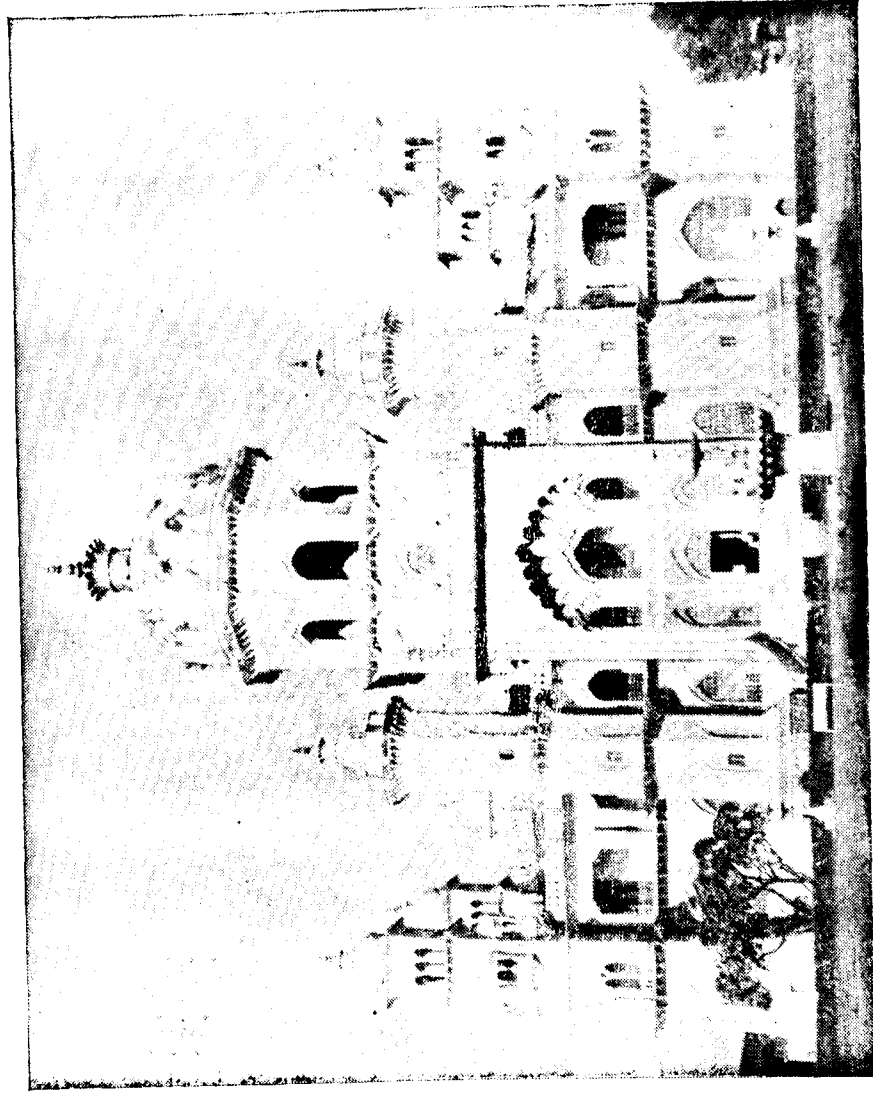
Rampur, the district headquarters, stands in Lat. $28^{\circ} 48' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 2' E.$, about 300 km. north-west of Lucknow, on the Moradabad-Rampur-Bareilly national highway. In the southern part of the town is the Rampur station of the Northern Railway. Metalled roads connect the town with Naini Tal in the north, Bareilly in the south-east and Moradabad in the west. The tahsil headquarters of Suar, Bilaspur, Milak and Shahabad are also connected with the town by metalled roads. An unmetalled road runs to Bilaspur via Kemri. Yet another unmetalled road runs to Seifni towards the south-west.

It is said that in ancient days, on the site now occupied by the town, there was a group of four villages, which was called Rampur after one Raja Ram Singh of Kotehr. According to the prevalent tradition the present town was founded in 1775 by nawab Faizullah Khan. At that time there were thick forests all around which were favourite haunt of tigers, leopards and other wild animals. The nawab cleared the forests and constructed the town which he proposed to call Fyzabad. On being informed that several towns bearing that name already existed, the name was changed to Mustafabad *urf* Rampur. He planted a dense bamboo hedge encircling the town which existed here till the beginning of the present century.

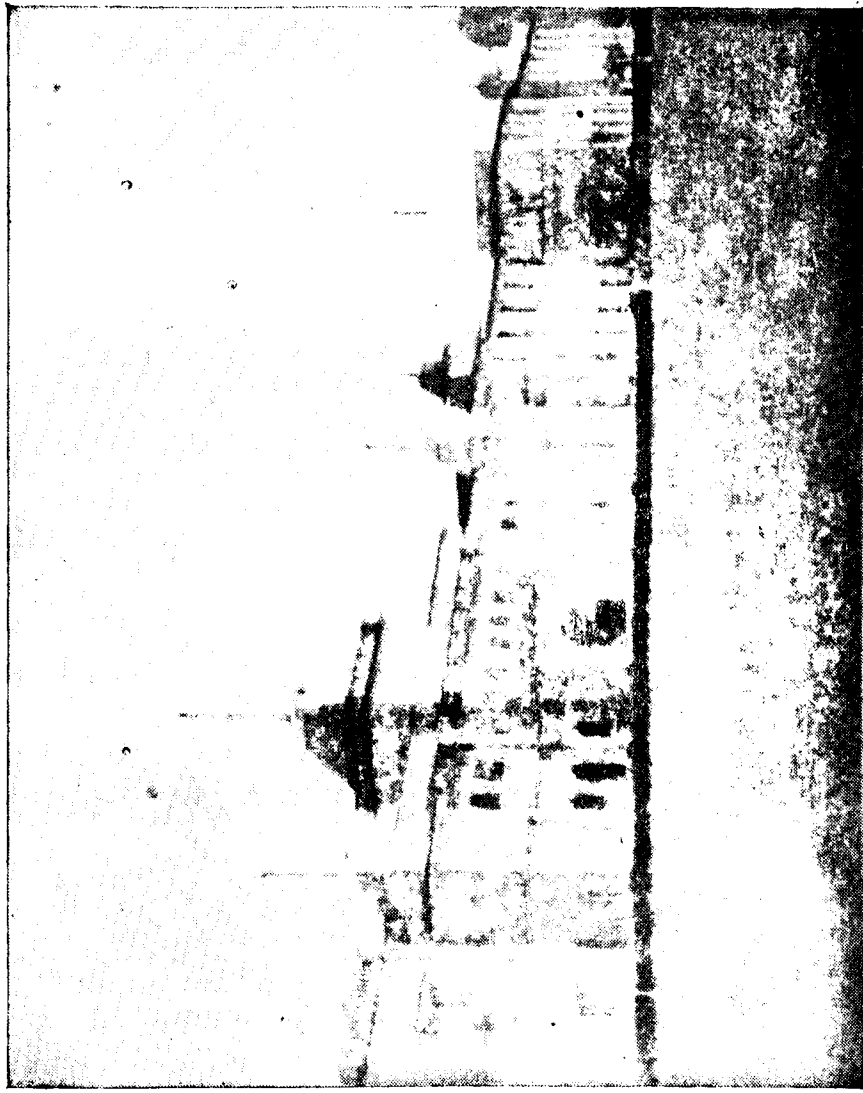
It was about 16 km. in circumference and contained 10 gates. Though the hedge exists no more, the gates are still intact. The Dongarapur and the Khusru Bagh gates lie in the north. On the east are the Bilaspur and Phari gates. The Bareilly gate is located in the south-east. On the south is the Sambad gate. The Nawab gate stands in the south-west and on the west stand the gates of Mori, Delhi and Sarai. Some of these gates now give their names to the localities which have developed around them. He also built the fort in the town. Inside the fort, the Hamid Manzil with the La Touche Hall, the Rang Mahal,



Side view of Hamid Manzil, Rampur



Front view of Hamid Manzil, Rampur



Khas Bagh Palace, Rampur

the Machchhi Bhawan palace, the Mahal Sarai and the Imambara were rebuilt during the reign of Hamid Ali Khan (1889-1930).

The industrial development of the town began after 1930. The Raza Buland Sugar Factory was established here in 1934, the Raza Textiles in 1939 and the Rampur Distillery and Chemical Works in 1940. Besides the above, the other important factories in the town are the Rampur Industries Cold Storage and Ice Factory, the Jwala Fabrics Ltd, the Card Board Factory, the Jain Industries for moulding heavy iron poles, etc., the Rafat Ice Factory and the D.C.D.F. Cold Storage and Ice Factory. There are several workshops and motor parts factories in the town which is also famous for making knives and *sarotas*. These factories and establishments are located in the southern part of the town in the Civil Lines. This has been declared as Factory Area and several new colonies have come into existence.

The branches of the State Bank of India, the Punjab National Bank, the District Co-operative Bank and the Central Bank of India are located near the Fort in the heart of the town. The inspection house of the public works department is located in the Civil Lines. Besides this there are three inspection houses belonging to factories also. Hotels are mostly situated in the Civil Lines, the chief being the Aqwane Shahi, the Tourist Hotel, the India Hotel and the Panjab Hotel. In addition to these, there are five dharmshalas situated in the Meston Ganj locality near the Fort. The head post-office stands near the Nawab Gate beside the Naheed Cinema House. The town also possesses the District Hospital, Women's Hospital, Police Hospital, E.S.I. Dispensary, Jail Dispensary, I.D. Hospital, Eye Hospital, the Sadar Hospital and a T.B. Clinic.

The town, which is being administered as a municipality, has been divided into 14 wards. It has an area of 20.20 sq. km. and a population of 1,61,417 souls (females 74,899). The collectorate and the civil courts are located in the Civil Lines in a building which formerly housed the secretariat of the nawabs of Rampur. Near the collectorate is the Khas Bagh which contains a beautiful palace surrounded by an extensive garden. A number of other government offices are also located in the Civil Lines.

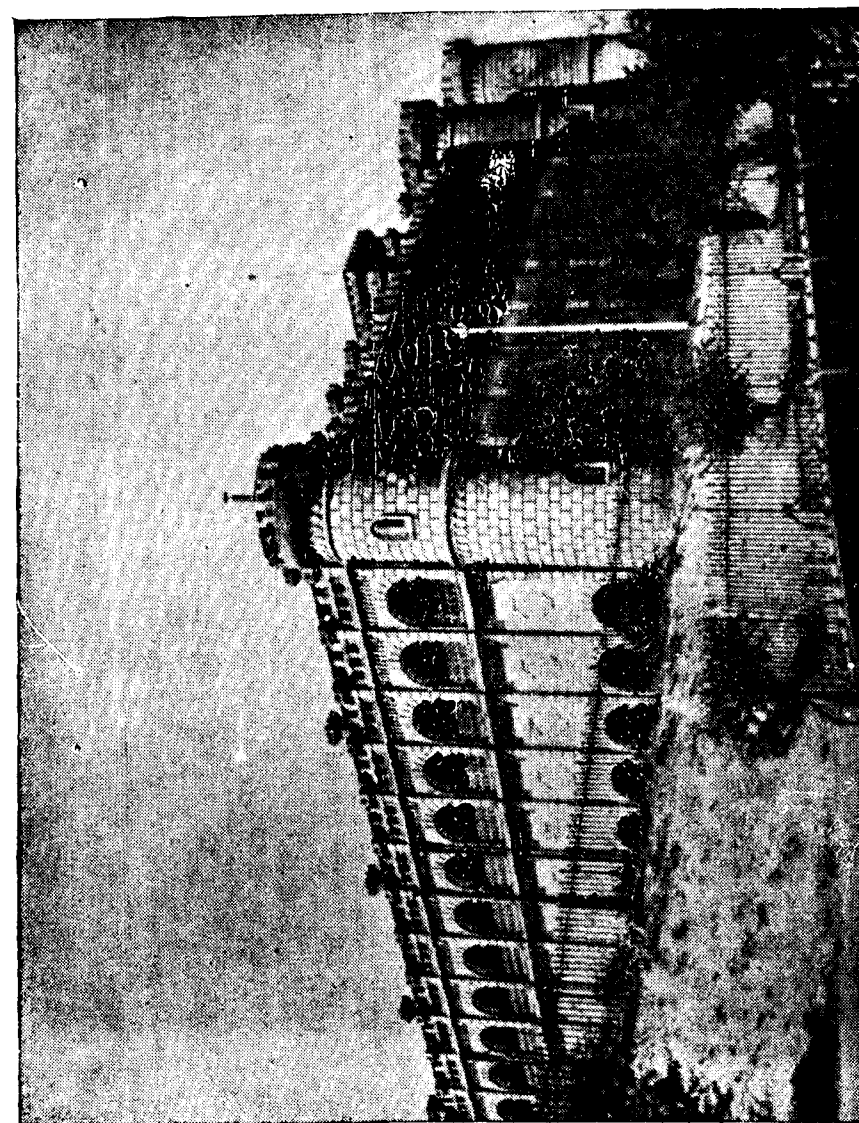
The fine wall surrounding the Fort is pierced by two gates, known as the Hamid and Wright gates with six minarets. Each of them was mounted with a gun in the nawab's days. The buildings inside the Fort are now utilised as residential quarters. The Fort also houses an intermediate college for girls, the office of the inspector of schools and the well-known Raza library. The high court buildings of the erstwhile state, which are located near the western or the Hamid Gate, are occupied by the Sadar tahsil and other government offices. The Kotwali is also located in an old building built for the

which has been brought under the plough. A road from Shahabad to Kundarki (in district Moradabad) passes through the village which also has a police out-post. The Gangan river is crossed here by a ferry on the road from Seifai to Rampur.

The village is the headquarters of a *ngaya* panchayat circle in the Shahabad development block and possesses a house built by nawab Hamid Ali Khan. The water of the well, which is attached to the house, is said to possess curative properties for tuberculosis, and patients in large numbers flock there for treatment. Markets are held here on every Saturday and Tuesday. The village, assessed to a sum of Rs 497, has a population of 4,514 persons and an area of 628 hectares of which 463 hectares are under cultivation. A fair, attended by about 10,000 persons, is held here in honour of Sidh Baba, on the 5th day of the bright half of the month of Sravana. Two small fairs are also held in the village, one on the occasion of Muharram and the other on the 9th day of Bhadra in honour of Krishna. The village, which is electrified, contains a post-office and a junior high school.

Shahabad (tahsil Shahabad)

Shahabad, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 28° 33' N. and Long. 79° 4' E., on the right bank of the Ramganga river, about 25 km. south of Rampur. A metalled road connects it with Seifai on the north-west. The Shahabad-Rampur road crosses the Ramganga near Patwai by a bridge of boats which is dismantled during the rainy season when traffic is diverted via Moradabad, Kundarki and Seifai. Unmetalled roads lead from Shahabad to Tanda on the south-east and Dhakia on the south. The place is assessed to a sum of Rs 9,159 as land revenue and has a population of 14,100 persons. Its area is 1,558 hectares of which 430 hectares are cultivated. The main crops produced in the village are wheat and sugar-cane. A canal and wells form the chief sources of irrigation. Shahabad is associated with the ancient town of Lakhnaur which, it is stated, was founded by Lakhana-pala, a Rastakuta raja of Volamaya (Bulana), about the middle of the 12th century. Shahabad is said to have been founded by Rustam Khan who invaded the country during the reign of Shahjahan and called it after his emperor. The place remained the headquarters of the Rampur state for some time during the reign of Faizullah Khan who later on shifted it to Rampur. The remains of the buildings built by Faizullah Khan and other old monuments are still pointed out in Shahabad which also contains a castle built by nawab Hamid Ali Khan. Its construction was started in 1903 and completed in 1907. It is a picturesque double-storied building, standing on a high ground and overlooking a lake and a garden which extends on all sides of the castle and is known as the Lakkhi Bagh. It was built as a summer resort and for the nawab's during epidemics. Close to the castle is an ancient Siva temple. The story goes that the nawab wanted to extend his



Shahabad Castle, Distt. Rampur

castle up to the temple which he destroyed but he failed to dislodge the lingam in spite of his efforts to uproot it by using elephants. Eventually he gave up and restored the temple. Fairs are organised at Shahabad on the occasion of Dasahra, Muharram and Holi.

Shahabad which is electrified, is being administered as a town area since 1939 and is the headquarters of a development block. It possesses a hospital, post-office, maternity and child welfare centre and a veterinary hospital. The place had a local fame for its sugar and indigo industries which came to an end by the beginning of the present century. Markets, attended by about 1,000 persons, are held here on every Sunday and Wednesday the main items of trade being food-grains and articles of daily use.

Suar (tahsil Suar)

Suar, the headquarters of the tahsil to which it gives its name, is located in Lat. 29° 2' N. and Long. 79° 4' E., about 24 km. north of Rampur. The Naini Tal-Rampur road passes through the village. Another road leading south-eastward connects the place with Bilaspur. The Kosi river flows at a distance of about 3 km. west of the village. It is said to have been founded about 200 years ago by one Sewa Singh from whom it derives its name. The village, assessed to a sum of Rs 6,902, as land revenue, has a population of 9,909 persons and an area of 401 hectares of which 220 hectares are cultivated.

The village, which is administered as a town area, is electrified and, besides the tahsil buildings, contains a police-station, subpost-office, town hall, a maternity and child welfare centre, a hospital, a veterinary hospital, a junior high school and a junior Basic school. A small market is held here on every Sunday and fairs are organised on the occasions of Muharram and Id.

Tanda (tahsil Suar)

Tanda, a considerable town, stands in Lat. 28° 58' N. and Long. 78° 58' E., on the left bank of the Bahalla (Bah) river, about 23 km. north-west of Rampur with which it is connected by a metalled road. The Moradabad-Naini Tal road also runs through the town. It has an area of 9.07 sq. km. and a population of 14,628 souls (females 6,939). Among the old buildings are a temple, a mosque and an Idgah. The town is famous for its trade in rice which is brought in from adjoining places to be processed. It possesses a junior high school, junior Basic school, dispensary, a cattle pound and a serai. Markets are held here twice a week, on Thursdays and Sundays.

APPENDICES

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TABLE I—Area and Population

Taluk and district	Area in sq. km.		Population							
	1961	1971*	1961				1971			
			Persons		Male		Persons		Male	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Tahsil Bilaspur										
Total ...	530.4	487.7	73,722	42,303	33,419	1,00,181	54,809	45,372		
Rural ...	530.4	487.7	73,722	42,303	33,419	1,00,181	54,809	45,372		
Urban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tahsil Milak										
Total ...	406.4	406.4	1,11,106	60,761	50,345	1,42,659	78,602	64,057		
Rural ...	406.4	406.4	1,11,106	60,761	50,345	1,42,659	78,602	64,057		
Urban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tahsil Rampur										
Total ...	440.1	446.5	2,65,980	1,43,268	1,22,712	3,27,637	1,77,161	1,50,476		
Rural ...	438.9	426.3	1,30,573	70,073	60,500	1,66,220	90,643	75,577		
Urban ...	20.2	20.2	1,35,407	73,195	62,212	1,61,417	86,518	74,899		
Tahsil Shahabad										
Total ...	432.5	432.5	1,08,641	53,061	55,580	1,35,307	74,333	60,974		
Rural ...	432.5	432.5	1,08,641	53,061	55,580	1,35,307	74,333	60,974		
Urban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tahsil Suar										
Total ...	555.8	602.2	1,40,088	75,552	64,536	1,95,425	1,05,956	89,469		
Rural ...	550.1	593.1	1,29,513	70,065	59,448	1,80,797	98,217	82,580		
Urban ...	5.7	9.1	10,575	5,487	5,088	14,628	7,689	6,889		
District Totals										
Total ...	2,374.2	2,375.3	7,01,537	3,74,945	3,20,592	9,01,209	4,90,861	4,10,348		
Rural ...	2,348.3	2,346.0	5,55,555	2,96,268	2,59,292	7,25,164	3,96,654	3,28,510		
Urban ...	25.9	29.3	1,45,982	78,682	67,300	1,76,045	94,207	81,838		

* The area is according to revenue records.
† The total area of the district according to the Central Statistical Organisation is 2,372 sq. km.

TABLE II—Statistics of Cultivation and Irrigation (in Hectares), Faslī 1377 (1969-70)

Tahsil and district	Total	Unculti- vable area	Cultivated area										Net culti- vated area	1 out- cropped area
			Area irrigated by						Total irriga- ted area	Un-irri- gated area	12	13		
			Canals	Tube- wells	Other wells	Tanks, lakes and ponds	Other sources	9						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
(1) Bilaspur ...	48,687	4,010	3,665	10,374	5,901	320	300	622	17,517	23,495	41,012	21,078		
(2) Milak ...	40,674	3,698	3,536	275	77	386	119	68	925	32,495	33,420	13,526		
(3) Rampur ...	44,604	5,523	3,279	2,987	1,308	795	60	42	5,192	30,610	35,802	14,092		
(4) Shahabad	43,287	7,574	2,927	899	7,787	2,167	53	98	11,004	21,782	32,786	10,444		
(5) Sar ...	59,055	5,455	7,519	3,452	2,528	1,003	50	319	7,352	38,729	46,081	20,843		
District total ..	2,33,317	23,270	20,946	17,987	17,601	4,671	582	1,149	41,990	1,47,111	1,89,101	79,963		

RAMPUR DISTRICT

APPENDIX

TABLE III (i)—Areas (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Bilaspur

Fasli year	Rabi		Kharif		
	Wheat	Gram	Paddy	Maize	Sugar- cane
1	2	3	4	5	6
1368*	38,351	11,966	28,529	19,761	17,056
1369	39,102	13,523	29,116	19,644	20,368
1370	37,711	12,253	32,783	19,047	17,595
1371	38,841	12,812	27,996	20,576	16,162
1372	35,727	10,770	32,240	19,124	22,242
1373	35,717	9,296	16,809	18,517	23,806
1374	40,598	9,945	27,809	23,257	13,184
1375	46,999	12,089	23,489	6,672	2,897
1376	50,108	9,324	39,667	17,587	8,848
1377	51,322	7,953	40,539	15,253	11,656

*Fasli 1368 = 1960—61

TABLE III (ii)—Areas under Principal Crops, Tahsil Milak

Fasli year	Rabi										Kharif			
	Wheat alone	Wheat mixed	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Bajra	Paddy	Maize	Sugar-cane					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
1368*	...	8,699	21,514	521	6,146	14,263	863	21,754	12,398	11,365				
1369	...	11,315	22,670	1,303	6,487	12,778	969	23,009	12,873	11,205				
1370	...	9,579	23,241	338	6,337	13,593	592	21,077	14,346	9,150				
1371	...	7,684	21,342	307	4,426	14,283	595	19,397	16,649	7,312				
1372	...	8,310	22,414	396	4,016	13,168	1,074	21,871	16,205	8,225				
1373	...	7,759	24,125	312	7,724	14,883	1,043	19,485	16,691	10,323				
1374	...	11,672	24,397	409	5,366	15,990	1,210	21,270	16,199	5,180				
1375	...	17,645	19,815	678	7,493	17,825	860	22,432	13,891	2,584				
1376	...	15,746	22,545	339	7,529	17,909	967	22,600	14,138	2,561				
1377	...	15,339	22,260	686	8,821	17,909	967	22,600	14,138	2,561				

* Fasli 1368=1960-61 A.D.

RAMPUR DISTRICT

TABLE III (iii)—Areas (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Rampur

Fasli year	Rabi										Kharif			
	Sugar-cane	Wheat	Wheat and gram	Gram	Jowar	Bajra	Paddy (early)	Paddy (late)	Maize					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
1368*	..	15,079	16,950	16,867	7,255	9,148	1,028	20,564	2,967	14,060				
1369	..	17,391	18,780	18,759	4,943	10,235	905	21,632	1,439	14,459				
1370	..	13,321	20,748	18,635	3,706	10,854	810	20,799	871	15,796				
1371	..	9,395	18,075	19,452	4,406	12,159	1,201	18,513	1,615	18,429				
1372	..	13,712	17,463	17,413	6,214	11,461	1,549	19,733	297	18,399				
1373	..	15,484	18,216	19,055	3,768	12,122	1,424	15,631	1,397	19,218				
1374	..	8,990	22,764	17,202	4,234	12,939	1,593	16,674	3,047	18,818				
1375	..	5,235	28,828	13,881	4,337	14,150	1,291	13,454	2,999	16,078				
1376	..	7,137	25,379	14,446	4,292	13,713	1,439	17,823	2,924	16,106				
1377	..	9,478	27,994	12,639	4,822	11,999	2,016	17,173	3,313	16,390				

* Fasli 1368=1960-61 A.D.

L/BE III (9) - - - - - (in 1960-61) (in 1960-61) (in 1960-61)

TABLE III (iv)—Areas (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Suar

Fasli year	Rabi					Kharif					
	Wheat	Wheat and gram	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Jowar and arhar	Bajra	Paddy	Sugar- cane	Mize	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1368*	...	18,939	21,452	614	10,094	3,151	5,300	231	24,674	17,384	22,872
1369	...	23,075	19,652	643	8,243	3,991	3,953	218	29,781	21,010	21,924
1370	...	24,214	16,069	487	6,880	3,044	4,469	252	38,731	18,341	22,187
1371	...	20,020	20,113	315	8,192	3,122	3,929	243	22,419	16,161	26,253
1372	...	20,296	22,050	563	11,387	3,065	3,093	456	18,928	19,808	25,210
1373	...	23,843	23,665	382	7,779	3,992	5,204	539	26,510	19,941	27,016
1374	...	25,128	22,411	380	7,782	2,784	5,410	470	44,106	17,950	31,169
1375	...	25,957	19,295	576	9,594	2,876	5,617	281	27,219	15,441	28,868
1376	...	34,295	17,310	489	8,304	3,416	4,646	439	26,651	13,171	27,189
1377	...	38,976	14,617	437	7,730	3,083	3,998	827	51,570	15,050	25,618

*Fasli 1368=1960-61 A.D.

TABLE IV (i-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Rampur

Year	Government grants	Fairs and exhibitions	Other heads	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5
1965-66	...	...	...	1,80,000
1966-67	...	...	...	2,87,354
1967-68	...	...	...	2,23,200
1968-69	...	...	...	4,68,263
1969-70	...	...	...	23,59,280

TABLE IV (i-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Rampur

Year	General administration and collection charges	Education	Public works	Fairs and exhibitions	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66	...	38,562	...	65,495	1,78,850
1966-67	...	49,856	...	1,90,038	2,88,499
1967-68	...	62,625	...	1,06,371	2,39,109
1968-69	...	64,143	1,67,769	1,67,664	4,84,169
1969-70	...	79,757	17,72,763	1,52,030	20,83,850

TABLE IV (ii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board Rampur

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1960-61	...	22,456	3,51,342	2,07,318	31,894	49,086	17,15,618
1961-62	...	21,919	5,28,119	2,94,567	31,311	3,08,765	22,37,009
1962-63	...	22,127	3,70,994	2,87,549	47,046	1,42,616	21,00,778
1963-64	...	25,783	3,56,119	3,00,540	18,412	1,52,766	20,24,310
1964-65	...	22,615	3,32,592	5,33,071	34,262	52,908	22,09,831
1965-66	...	23,298	4,08,591	6,05,302	38,783	48,054	25,06,172
1966-67	...	22,414	4,48,555	2,60,382	49,389	57,510	21,52,713
1967-68	...	22,645	4,24,237	3,93,691	57,498	68,894	22,34,470
1968-69	...	18,986	3,87,614	5,12,850	23,671	31,693	23,85,498
1969-70	...	19,219	4,35,505	3,33,185	18,288	52,575	30,05,131

TABLE IV (ii-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board Rampur

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Miscellaneous	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1960-61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1961-62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1962-63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1963-64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1964-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1965-66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1966-67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1967-68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1968-69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1969-70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV (iii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Bilaspur

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)			Expenditure (in Rupees)						
	Govern- ment grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General adminis- tration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other heads	Total expendi- ture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1960-61	...	6,928	85,006	33,378	1,25,312	8,932	28,453	11,776	12,335	61,496
1961-62	...	22,971	1,14,640	85,847	2,23,358	16,205	57,127	52,680	30,000	1,56,312
1962-63	...	62,885	1,13,041	89,193	2,65,159	18,315	23,170	1,09,485	290	1,51,260
1963-64	...	2,13,745	79,104	1,81,561	4,74,410	22,354	39,747	2,40,283	23,400	4,25,784
1964-65	...	67,172	43,493	78,111	1,88,776	24,202	45,159	88,987	6,640	1,04,988
1965-66	...	19,569	47,528	74,395	1,41,492	26,209	43,404	26,740	8,076	1,04,429
1966-67	...	17,425	44,878	81,786	1,44,089	23,669	45,675	38,396	7,234	1,14,974
1967-68	...	17,550	45,158	76,839	1,40,517	23,600	48,864	53,117	5,165	1,30,746
1968-69	...	32,512	61,512	75,621	1,72,645	29,861	51,423	51,165	3,343	1,35,792
1969-70	...	16,692	77,058	1,04,778	1,98,528	32,398	62,525	69,266	3,355	1,67,544

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TABLE IV (iv)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Kenri

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)				Expenditure (in Rupees)					
	Govern- ment grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General adminis- tration and collec- tion charges	Public health	Public works	Other heads	Total expendi- ture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1960-61	...	5,625	4,337	6,764	16,726	4,870	4,929	4,318	980	15,097
1961-62	...	5,433	6,968	3,412	15,813	6,932	4,096	1,488	1,406	18,922
1962-63	...	4,653	10,682	3,821	19,156	6,515	4,625	4,745	463	16,348
1963-64	...	4,620	6,787	4,417	15,824	7,195	5,252	7,045	1,786	21,278
1964-65	...	7,767	8,006	4,923	20,696	6,694	6,240	1,587	752	15,273
1965-66	...	7,102	8,560	8,336	23,998	7,303	7,352	4,001	650	19,306
1966-67	...	13,035	15,259	8,337	36,631	9,644	7,075	12,209	1,213	30,141
1967-68	...	18,285	15,714	12,075	46,074	11,989	11,743	10,717	4,312	38,761
1968-69	...	48,577	15,460	11,294	75,331	11,908	12,807	18,727	3,897	47,339
1969-70	...	44,630	16,607	10,287	71,524	12,797	13,674	46,565	1,796	74,832

TABLE IV (v)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Milak

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)				Expenditure (in Rupees)					
	Govern- ment grants and subsidy	Toll tax	Other sources	Total receipts	General adminis- tration and col- lection charges	Sanita- tion and lighting	Public works	Other heads	Total ex- pendi- ture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1960-61	...	7,353	42,368	29,245	79,267	7,354	23,489	21,522	37,140	90,105
1961-62	...	8,701	49,536	23,204	81,241	7,472	26,050	10,930	3,420	47,872
1962-63	...	9,544	90,399	27,190	1,27,633	8,258	44,079	44,028	6,731	1,03,096
1963-64	...	12,047	64,466	31,369	1,07,852	8,956	30,847	52,368	4,356	96,321
1964-65	...	22,855	35,157	32,362	90,374	9,307	31,010	56,452	14,657	81,510
1965-66	...	11,895	31,667	45,447	88,949	9,719	32,554	18,309	45,639	1,06,221
1966-67	...	12,207	31,555	77,903	1,21,665	10,889	41,418	62,962	23,458	1,88,718
1967-68	...	13,531	33,431	41,019	87,978	14,441	34,638	23,368	22,267	1,04,644
1968-69	...	4,303	37,030	78,412	1,19,745	17,811	42,404	28,430	16,908	1,05,553
1969-70	...	12,435	37,504	69,577	1,19,516	16,182	43,119	56,553	18,143	1,37,048

RAMPUR DISTRICT

TABLE IV (vi)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Shahabad

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)				Expenditure (in Rupees)						Total expenditure
	Government grants and subsidy	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other heads			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1960-61	...	5,772	5,774	50,305	61,851	3,715	500	23,473	12,652	39,740	
1961-62	...	7,250	3,452	33,559	44,261	2,644	400	18,168	19,775	40,687	
1962-63	...	3,224	3,646	30,987	37,857	3,787	500	9,258	38,640	52,585	
1963-64	...	6,131	5,109	53,044	64,284	4,478	500	12,087	24,626	41,761	
1964-65	...	9,620	8,562	73,717	96,899	6,009	700	34,986	26,921	68,616	
1965-66	...	11,432	14,070	71,036	96,538	8,936	200	25,543	33,205	67,984	
1966-67	...	11,420	11,190	79,122	1,01,732	11,397	400	24,431	25,540	67,768	
1967-68	...	11,600	13,264	92,795	1,17,659	11,959	650	34,148	42,147	88,165	
1968-69	...	21,528	13,505	96,383	1,36,416	13,736	580	26,732	36,658	77,076	
1969-70	...	5,301	14,141	1,16,787	1,36,229	15,056	685	37,335	44,941	98,017	

TABLE IV (vii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Suar

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)						Total expenditure
	Government grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other heads			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1960-61	...	2,700	22,393	57,911	83,004	14,858	28,915	20,785	21,769	86,527	
1961-62	...	3,000	29,062	52,228	84,290	14,098	21,843	15,912	9,055	60,108	
1962-63	...	2,000	23,600	47,923	73,523	17,858	23,435	33,740	11,258	86,291	
1963-64	...	2,000	18,734	78,555	99,289	15,288	28,498	48,049	11,160	1,02,315	
1964-65	...	30,800	6,677	77,618	1,15,095	16,684	30,701	24,418	5,245	77,048	
1965-66	...	1,43,343	25,028	1,33,141	3,01,512	21,468	2,54,222	47,438	19,565	3,43,093	
1966-67	...	5,000	21,923	90,799	1,17,722	22,280	45,197	31,393	937	99,807	
1967-68	...	55,000	23,749	1,17,278	1,96,027	22,994	66,248	30,872	6,096	1,26,210	
1968-69	...	25,000	27,446	1,48,303	2,00,749	33,135	54,015	98,018	10,754	1,95,922	
1969-70	...	21,000	28,825	1,51,922	2,01,817	28,359	56,468	1,17,536	5,965	2,08,328	

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TABLE IV (viii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Tanda

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Govern- ment grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General adminis- tration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other heads	Total expendi- ture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1960-61	...	18,181	20,980	14,077	53,238	9,556	18,389	15,440	17,454	60,839
1961-62	...	11,072	23,165	23,484	57,721	15,656	20,591	9,057	3,266	48,570
1962-63	...	10,999	24,766	21,758	57,323	17,150	24,161	17,880	1,651	60,842
1963-64	...	10,299	22,777	32,519	65,565	17,827	25,638	7,842	428	51,735
1964-65	...	13,317	19,920	29,959	63,196	17,361	24,642	19,650	7,421	69,074
1965-66	...	14,427	26,104	31,847	72,378	20,371	25,416	11,289	4,348	61,424
1966-67	...	13,429	26,564	35,322	75,315	22,695	28,838	21,298	5,491	78,322
1967-68	...	14,521	24,348	36,754	75,623	26,003	36,761	23,841	9,251	95,856
1968-69	...	33,297	31,146	51,508	1,15,951	22,762	38,523	33,528	1,607	96,420
1969-70	...	29,644	30,677	61,541	1,21,862	22,532	35,760	30,529	4,975	93,796

TABLE V (i)—General Education

Year	Junior Basic education				Senior Basic education				Higher secondary education			
	No. of schools	No. of students		No. of schools	No. of students		No. of schools	No. of students		No. of schools	No. of students	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1960-61	...	302	20,485	5,472	23	3,036	532	6	2,752	878		
1961-62	...	396	23,721	7,939	23	2,897	644	7	2,396	225		
1962-63	...	427	30,885	3,951	23	3,608	644	12	3,467	1,667		
1963-64	...	460	28,308	9,693	32	3,392	574	12	3,345	1,871		
1964-65	...	575	45,845	18,955	37	3,500	998	10	2,540	1,014		
1965-66	...	584	50,534	22,830	37	4,281	601	12	2,681	711		
1966-67	...	586	52,706	24,329	35	4,389	517	14	3,858	1,056		
1967-68	...	588	55,039	27,971	42	5,044	617	16	3,528	1,221		
1968-69	...	589	55,973	28,622	43	5,421	663	20	6,426	3,552		
1969-70	...	589	61,378	32,756	44	5,538	685	22	6,847	3,900		

TABLE V (ii)—Higher Education

Year	Bachelor's degree*				Master's degree*					
	No. of colleges		No. of students		Faculties	No. of colleges		No. of students		Faculties
	For girls	For others	Boys	Girls		For girls	For others	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960-61	...	1	136	40	Arts and Science	...	...	...	...	...
1961-62	...	1	162	60	"	...	...	...	...	...
1962-63	...	1	181	61	"	...	...	...	...	...
1963-64	...	1	213	78	Arts, Science and Commerce	...	...	...	...	...
1964-65	...	1	220	97	"	...	...	...	...	...
1965-66	...	1	232	117	"	...	...	...	...	...
1966-67	...	1	322	142	"	...	...	...	...	...
1967-68	...	1	322	137	"	...	...	...	...	...
1968-69	...	1	508	222	"	...	1	118	26	Arts and Science
1969-70	...	1	482	227	"	...	1	139	72	"

*No. of students show total of previous and final

TABLE VI—Fairs

Village/town	Name	Date	Approximate attendance
1	2	3	4
TAHSIL BILASPUR			
Bilaspur	Urs of Shidi Miyan	Rajjab 22	1,000
Chandpur	Urs of Mastan Miyan	Zilhidj 27	1,000
TAHSIL MILAK			
Bhaunrki	Mendha	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	5,000
Bhensori	Urs	Jamadi-ul-Awwal 27	8,000
Rathonda	Shivratri	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	1,00,000
TAHSIL RAMPUR			
Benazirpur	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 10	1,000
Benazirpur	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	4,000
Bhaurauwa	Shivratri	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	400
Bhot	Muharram	Muharram 1 to 10	2,500
Dilpura	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 10	2,000
Karanpur	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 10	2,000
Munakpur	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 10	1,000
Nagalia Aqil	Muharram	Muharram 1 to 10	2,500
Naugawan	Muharram	Muharram 1 to 10	800
Singan Khora	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	500
TAHSIL SHAHABAD			
Bairwa	Jyestha Dasahra	Jyestha, <i>sukla</i> 10	500
Bairwa	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	500
Baragaon	Muharram	Muharram 1 to 10	2,000
Bhitargaon	Krishna Naumi	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 9	1,000
Bhitargaon	Tilandi	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 2	2,500
Bhitargaon	Chhari	Shravana, <i>sukla</i> 5	1,000
Dhakia	Chhari	Shravana, <i>sukla</i> 5	750
Dhokariya	Jyestha Dasahra	Jyestha, <i>sukla</i> 10	1,000
Dhokariya	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	1,500

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1	2	3	4
Khandeli	Tilandi	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 2	2,500
Koop	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	1,000
Koop	Chhari	Shravana, <i>sukla</i> 5	800
Koop	Jyestha Dasahra	Jyestha, <i>sukla</i> 10	1,000
Matwali	Jyestha Dasahra	Jyestha, <i>sukla</i> 10	500
Matwali	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	500
Osi	Muharram	Muharram 1 to 10	2,000
Patwai	Chhari	Shravana, <i>sukla</i> 5	500
Patwai	Muharram	Muharram 1 to 10	5,000
Rawane	Muharram	Muharram 1 to 10	2,000
Sagarpur	Muharram	Muharram 1 to 10	5,000
Seifni	Muharram	Muharram 1 to 10	2,500
Seifni	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 10	2,500
Seifni	Krishna Naumi	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 9	500
Seifni	Chhari	Shravana, <i>sukla</i> 5	500
Shahabad	Chhari	Shravana, <i>sukla</i> 5	1,000
Shahabad	Krishna Naumi	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 9	1,500
Shahabad	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1 to 10	2,500
Shahabad	Urs	Jamadi-us-Sani 2	2,000
Shahabad	Muharram	Muharram 1 to 10	5,000
Suhawa	Muharram	Muharram 1 to 10	5,000
TAHSIL SUAR			
Bhot Baqqal	Muharram	Muharram 1 to 10	200
Bhot Baqqal	Id	Shawwal 1	1,000
Chandoopura	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	2,000
Shikampur	Id	Shawwal 1	400
Darhial Ahtamali	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	1,000
Darhial Ahtamali	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	1,000
Dhanaura	Naumi	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 9	1,000
Dilari	Shivratri	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	25,000

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1	2	3	4
Hakinganj	... Muharram	... Muharram 1 to 10	... 500
Manpur Uttari	... Naumi	... Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 9	... 2,000
Maswasi	... Gudri	... Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 8	... 2,500
Milak Khanam	Muharram	... Muharram 1 to 10	... 1,500
Peeplinayak	... Gudri	... Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 8	... 2,000
Peeplinayak	... Naumi	... Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 9	... 2,000
Rajpura	... Naumi	... Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 9	... 400
Rasoolpur	... Muharram	... Muharram 1 to 10	... 1,200
Razanagar	... Muharram	... Muharram 1 to 10	... 500
Sonakpur	... Ganga Ashnan	... Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	... 200
Sonakpur	... Dasahra	... Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	... 200
Suar	... Dasahra	... Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	... 5,000
Suar	... Muharram	... Muharram 1 to 10	... 4,000
Suar	... Id	... Shawwal 1	... 1,000
Suar	... Id-uz-Zoha	... Zilhij 9	... 1,000
Suar	... Chehlum	... Safar 20	... 4,000

TABLE VII—Inspection Houses, Dak Bungalows, etc.

Village/Town	Name	Managing department
1	2	3
TAHSIL BILASPUR		
Bilaspur	... Inspection House	... Irrigation (Canal)
Kemri	... Ditto	... Ditto
TAHSIL MILAK		
Duganpur	... Duganpur Bungalow	... Irrigation
Milak	... Milak Bungalow	... Ditto
Sehari	... Sehari Bungalow	... Ditto
TAHSIL RAMPUR		
Bhoor	... Inspection House	... Irrigation
Lalpur Kulan	... Ditto	... Ditto
Rampur City	... Ditto	... Public Works
TAHSIL SUAR		
Pipli	... Inspection House	... Forest
Suar	... Ditto	... Irrigation
Tanda	... Ditto	... Ditto

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RAMPUR DISTRICT

TABLE VIII—Dharmshalas, Hotels (Licensed), Tourist Homes, etc.

Village/Town	Name	Facilities	Management
1	2	3	4
TAHSIL BILASPUR			
Bilaspur	Agarwal Dharmshala	Lodging only	Private
Ditto	Ram Niwas Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Bal Kishan Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL MILAK			
NIL			
TAHSIL RAMPUR			
Rampur	Dharmshala Baijnath Halwai	...	Private
Ditto	Munne Lal-ki-Dharmshala	...	Ditto
Ditto	Chandrasain-ki-Dharmshala	...	Ditto
Ditto	Agarwal Dharmshala	...	Ditto
Ditto	Vaishnav Ashram Dharmshala	...	Ditto
TAHSIL SUAR			
NIL			

TABLE IX—Post-offices, 1971

(In the list below)

S Stands for Savings Bank

T Stands for Telegraph

PCO Stands for Public Call Office

Names in capital letters are sub-post-offices. Others are branch post-offices).

Name of post-offices	Facilities available
1	2
Ajitpur	S
Azim Nagar	S
Babura	S
Benazir	S
Bhot	S
Bhot Baqqal	S
Chamraua	S
Deoraniya	S
Dhamora	S, PCO
Jewai	S
Juttua	S
Kakraua	S
Kashipur	S
Kira...	S
Koila	S
Mankara	S
Mursaine	S
Nagalia Aqil	S
Narkhera	S
Nipania	S
Patwari	S, PCO
Panjabnagar	S

[Continued :

1	2
Singan Khara ...	S
All India Radio ...	S
Anwaria Tahwabi ...	S
Chandain ...	S
Godhi ...	S
Kemri ...	S
Khempur ...	S
Kaushal Ganj ...	S
Mathkhara ...	S
Milak Khanam ...	S
Nawabganj ...	S
Panwalia ...	S
Pipaliagopal ...	S
Paigamberpur ...	S
Ratanpura ...	S
Simaria ...	S
Swaragfarm ...	S
Bhainsari ...	S
Bhonka ...	S
Dhaneliuttari ...	S
Gangapur ...	S
Keorar ...	S
Khamaria ...	S
Kiramcha ...	S
Koop ...	S
Lohar ...	S
Param ...	S
Parsupura ...	S
Rathaunda ...	S
Silai Baragaon ...	S

[Continued.]

1	2
Patti Basantpur ...	S
Dhakia ...	S
Karelhi ...	S
Kharasol ...	S
Madhkar ...	S
Rawane ...	S
Unchagaon ...	S
Doondawala ...	S
Maswasi ...	S
Rehmatganj ...	S
Samodia ...	S
Ahmed Nagar Kalan ...	S
Dadhial ...	S
Lalpur Kalan ...	S
Lambakhara ...	S
Manpur ...	S
Pipli Naik ...	S
Said Nagar ...	S
Rampur (Head Office) ...	S, T, PCO
Bilaspur ...	S, T, PCO
Islamganj ...	S
Jwala Nagar ...	S, T, PCO
Khusro Bagh ...	...
Meston Ganj ...	S
Milak ...	S, PCO
Municipal Board, Rampur ...	S
Puranaganj ...	S
Rampur Chowk... ..	S
Rampur Distillery ...	S
Rampur Secretariat ...	S, T, PCO

[Continued.]

1	2
Rampur City	S, T, PCO
Shahabag	S, PCO
Suar	S, PCO
Tanda	S, PCO
Rampur Tahsil	S
C and M Store	S, PCO
Civil Lines	S

CONVERSION FACTORS

Money

- 1 pie = 0.52 paise
1 pice = 1.56 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 = 259 hectares
1 acre = 0.405 hectare

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 hundred weight = 50.80 kilograms
1 ton = 1,016.05 kilograms = 1.016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales

- 1° Fahrenheit = $9/5$ ° Centigrade + 32

*As defined in Indian Standards Weight Act, 1989

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

<i>Aushdhalaya</i>	...	...	Dispensary
<i>Ban</i>	...	...	Twine made of <i>moonj</i> grass (kind of long reed)
<i>Bhatties</i>	...	...	Furnaces
<i>Bidi</i>	...	...	Indigenous cigarette made of leaves of <i>tendu</i> tree and tobacco
<i>Charpay</i>	...	..	Cot
<i>Chauki</i>	...	...	Low wooden stool
<i>Dai</i>	...	...	Midwife (not diplomaed)
<i>Desi</i>	...	...	Indigenous
<i>Hakim</i>	...	...	Practitioner of Unani system of medicine
<i>Karda</i>	...	...	Market charge in the form of commission
<i>Lahi</i>	..	...	Oil seed
<i>Khandsari</i>	...	...	Indigenous white sugar
<i>Maida</i>	...	...	Fine wheat flour
<i>Markin</i>	...	...	A rough cotton cloth
<i>Narkul</i>	...	...	Grass reed
<i>Qarava</i>	...	...	Market charge in the form of commission
<i>Rab</i>	...	...	Raw form of Jaggery
<i>Sarauti</i>	...	...	Betel nut chopper
<i>Shafakhana</i>	...	...	Dispensary
<i>Sherwani</i>	...	...	Type of long coat
<i>Taqavi</i>	...	...	Loan (with or without interest) given by government to cultivators for agricultural purposes
<i>Vaid</i>	...	...	Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine

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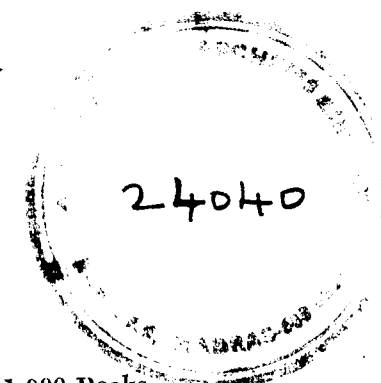
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