

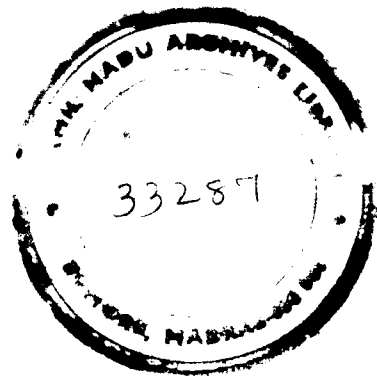
**UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRICT GAZETTEERS**



RAE BARELI

**AMAR SINGH BAGHEL,
I.A.S.
State Editor (District Gazetteers)**

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**GAZETTEER OF INDIA
UTTAR PRADESH**

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

PREFACE

This is the twentieth volume in the series of new district gazetteers of the State of Uttar Pradesh, which are being rewritten under a scheme sponsored by the Government of India, in which the costs are shared by the Union and State governments.

The earliest accounts pertaining to the area covered by the Rae Bareilly district were C. W. Mc. Minn's *Gazetteer of the Province of Oudh*, W. C. Bennett's book on the great families of the district, various Settlement reports of the region and H. R. Nevill's *Rae Bareilly: A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1905) and its supplementary volumes, which have been drawn upon in writing this gazetteer as have been other sources, official and non-official, which have been mentioned in the bibliography of published work used in the preparation of this gazetteer, which appears at its end.

The census figures of 1961 form the basis for most data, and those figures of the 1971 census released so far have also been utilised.

I should like to express my thanks to the chairman and members of the State Advisory Board, to Dr P. N. Chopra, Editor, Indian Gazetteers, Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi, and to all officials and non-officials who have helped in various ways in the production of this gazetteer.

LUCKNOW :
8th January, 1974.

AMAR SINGH BAGHEL

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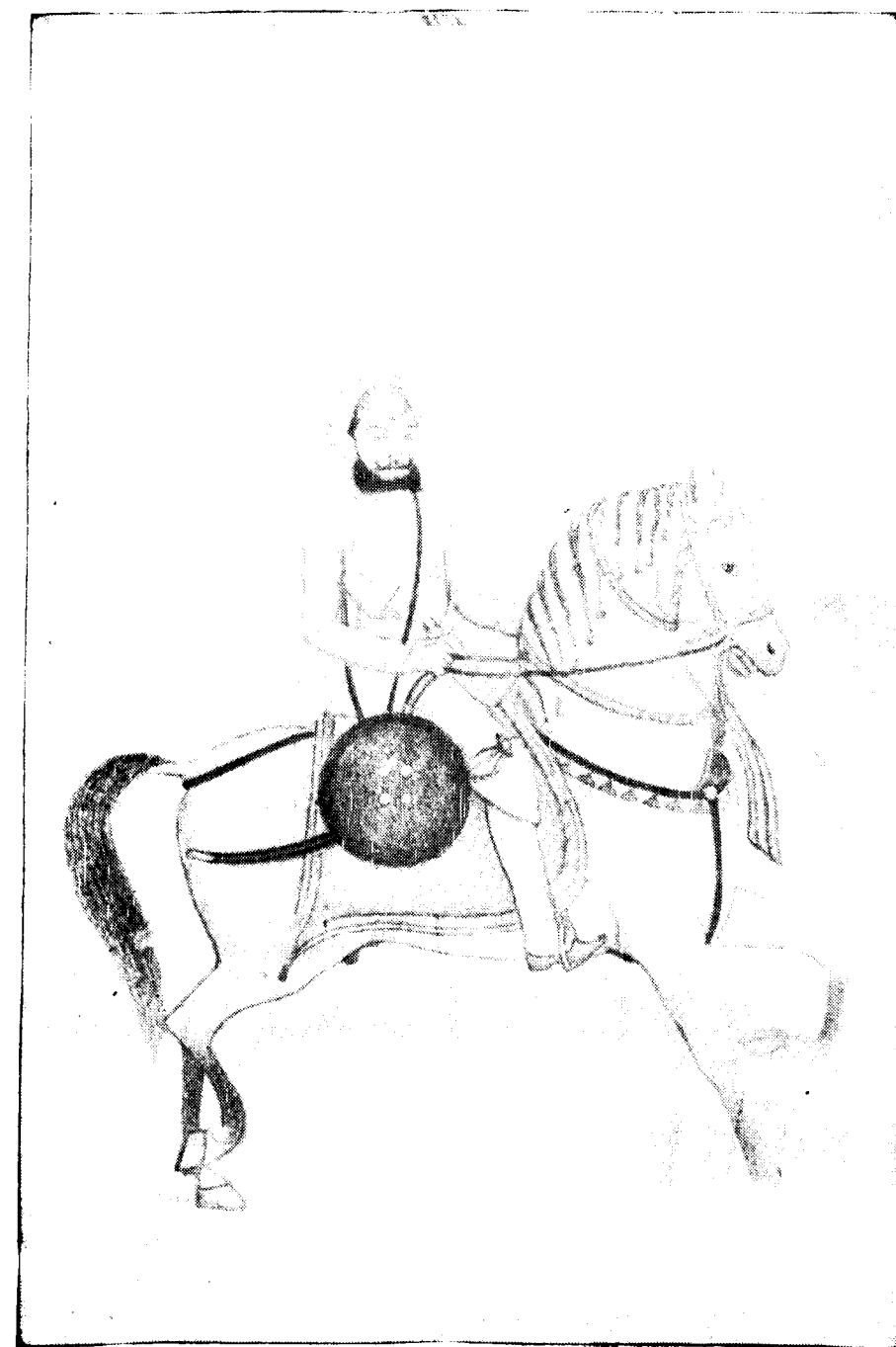
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Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of Name of District

The district of Rae Bareilly, which was created by the British in 1858, is named after its headquarters town. Tradition has it that the town was founded by the Bhars and was known as Bharauli or Barauli which in course of time got corrupted into Bareilly. The prefix, Rae, is said to be a corruption of Rahi, a village 5 km. west of the town. It is also said that the prefix, Rae, represents Rai, the common title of the Kayasths who were masters of the town for a considerable period of time.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district is irregular in shape but fairly compact. It forms part of the Lucknow Division and lies between Lat. $25^{\circ} 49' N.$ and $26^{\circ} 36' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 41' E.$ and $81^{\circ} 34' E.$ On the north it is bounded by tahsil Mohanlalganj of district Lucknow and tahsil Haidargarh of district Bara Banki, on the east by tahsil Musafirkhana of district Sultanpur and on the south-east by pargana Atcha and the Kurda tahsil of district Pratapgarh. The southern boundary is formed by the Ganga which separates it from the district of Fatehpur. On the west lies the Purwa tahsil of district Unnao.

Area—According to the Central Statistical Organization the area of the district was 4,603 sq. km. on July 1, 1971. The area is liable to vary every year by reason of the action of the Ganga, for a small variation in the deep stream of the river makes a very noticeable change in the area of the district, which occupies the thirty-fourth place in size among the districts of the State.

Population—At the census of 1961, the population of the district was 13,14,949, the number of females being 6,45,836. Of this the rural population was 12,75,103 with 6,27,326 females and the urban 39,846 with 18,510 females. The district stood 28th in the State in respect of population which, since 1901, had increased by 2,81,158 persons *i.e.*, by 29.2 per cent. According to the census of 1971, the population of the district is 15,10,812 (females 7,33,671), the urban population being 51,403 (females 24,052) and the rural 14,59,409 (females 7,09,619). The district now stands 31st in the State in respect of population which since 1901 has increased by 4,77,051 persons *i.e.*, about 46.2 per cent.

History of District as Administrative Unit

History is silent about the administrative status of the district prior to the Muslim invasions, except that it formed part of the ancient Kosala country.

At the beginning of the 13th century, what is now Rae Bareli and the tracts around it were ruled by the Bhars who were displaced by the Rajputs and, in a few cases, by some Muslim colonists. The south-western part of the district was occupied by the Bais Rajputs. The Kanupurias and Amethias, other Rajput clans, established themselves respectively in the north-east and east. During the rule of the Delhi sultans nearly the whole tract nominally formed a part of their kingdom. During the reign of Akbar, the area now covered by the district was divided between the sirkars of Avadh and Lucknow in the subah of Avadh and, in the subah of Allahabad, the sirkar of Manikpur which included the larger part of the district as it extended from the present Mohanlalganj pargana of district Lucknow on the north-west to the Ganga on the south and to pargana Inhauna on the north-east. The pargana of Inhauna corresponded to a *mahal* of that name in the sirkar of Avadh. The parganas of Sareni, Khiron and the western portion of the pargana of Rae Bareli formed part of the sirkar of Lucknow. In 1762, the sirkar of Manikpur was included in the territory of Avadh and was placed under a *chakladar*. The parganas of Rae Bareli, Dalmau, Thudendi and Khiron went to the *chakla* of Baiswara in 1774, when pargana Salon, Jais and Nasirabad constituted the *chakla* of Salon. In 1856, after the annexation of Avadh by the British, the *chaklas* of Salon and Baiswara formed the district of Salon which extended from Purwa in district Unnao on the west to Allahabad on the east. In 1858, it was proposed to form a new district with headquarters at Rae Bareli, as a part of the Lucknow Division. This proposal was carried into effect with the difference that a separate Division was created with Rae Bareli itself as the headquarters, the other component districts being Sultanpur and Pratapgarh.

The district, as then constituted, was very different in shape and size from the existing one and was divided into four tahsils, Rae Bareli, Haidargarh, Bihar and Dalmau. The tahsils of Dalmau and Rae Bareli each comprising a single pargana of the same name were soon afterwards united to constitute the single tahsil of Rae Bareli. The tahsil of Bihar, also known as the Baiswara tahsil, comprised no less than nine parganas, Bihar, Khiron, Sareni, Bhagwantnagar, Daundia Khara, Patan, Panhan, Magaryar and Ghatampur. This arrangement resulted in a district of a very irregular shape, 93 km. long and 80 km. broad, and therefore, in 1869, all the parganas of tahsil Bihar, with the exception of Khiron and Sareni, were transferred to district Unnao. Pargana Haidargarh was assigned to the district of Bara Banki. These losses were compensated for by the addition, on the east of parganas Inhauna, Mohanganj, Rokha Jais and Simrauta from district Sultanpur and parganas Salon

and Parshadepur from tahsil Salon of the then district of Pratapgarh. These changes obviously involved a remodelling of tahsils. The pargana of Rae Bareli was formed into a single tahsil. The parganas of Dalmau, Khiron and Sareni constituted tahsil Dalmau and those of Salon, Parshadepur and Rokha Jais formed tahsil Salon. The parganas of Mohanganj, Simrauta, Inhauna, Kumhrawan, Bachrawan and Hardoi constituted the tahsil of Maharajganj. In 1891, when the province of Avadh was divided into two, instead of four Divisions, the district was included in the Lucknow Division. In 1966, owing to the change in the course of the Ganga the villages of Katia Ahatima, Rawatpur, Ghiya Mau, Sultanpur Ahatima, Kishampur, Deomai and Lauhgi were transferred from district Fatehpur to pargana Sareni of tahsil Dalmau in this district.

Subdivisions, Tahsils (including Blocks) and Thanas

The district is divided into four subdivisions, Maharajganj, Salon, Rae Bareli and Dalmau. Each subdivision also forms a tahsil for purposes of revenue administration.

The tahsil of Maharajganj comprises the northern part of the district. It is bounded on the north by tahsil Mohanlalganj and Haidargarh of the districts of Lucknow and Bara Banki respectively, on the east by tahsil Musafirkhana of the district Sultanpur, on the south by tahsils Salon and Rae Bareli and on the west by tahsil Purwa of the district of Unnao. Its population of 3,19,638 had 1,55,046 females in 1961. It covered an area of 1,213.2 sq. km. with one uninhabited and 365 inhabited villages.

For development purposes the tahsil has been divided into two development blocks, Bachrawan and Maharajganj. According to the census of 1971 the population of the tahsil is 3,61,245 souls.

The tahsil of Salon comprises the south-eastern portion of the district and is bounded on the north by tahsil Maharajganj, on the east by the districts of Sultanpur and Pratapgarh, on the south by the district of Fatehpur which is separated from it by the Ganga, and on the west by tahsils Rae Bareli and Dalmau. It had a population of 3,26,634, females being 1,62,134 in 1961. The rural population was 3,16,728, females being 1,57,272 and the urban 9,906 with 4,862 females. The tahsil has an area of 1,150.7 sq. km. and contains 454 inhabited and 14 uninhabited villages and a town. The tahsil comprises the development blocks of Nasirabad, Salon and Uncha'ar. According to the census of 1971 its population is 3,68,071 persons.

Rae Bareli, the central tahsil of the district, is bounded on the north by tahsil Maharajganj, on the east by tahsil Salon, on the south and south-west by tahsil Dalmau and on the west by the district of Unnao. It had a population of 2,90,441, females being 1,40,139 in 1961. The

rural population was 2,60,501 with 1,26,491 females and the urban 29,940, females being 13,648. The area of the tahsil is 959.6 sq. km. containing 354 inhabited and 5 uninhabited villages and the town of Rae Bareli. The tahsil comprises the development blocks of Harchandpur and Rae Bareli. According to the census of 1971 it has a population of 3,39,139 souls.

The tahsil of Dalmau, comprising the south-western portion of the district, is bounded on the north and north-east by tahsil Rae Bareli, on the south-east by tahsil Salon, on the south by the Ganga which separates it from district Fatchpur and on the west by the district of Unnao. It had a population of 3,78,236, females being 1,88,517 in 1961. Its area is 1,223.5 sq. km. containing 575 inhabited and 11 uninhabited villages. It has been divided into four development blocks, Dalmau, Jagutpur, Khiron and Sareni. According to the census of 1971 it has a population of 4,42,357 souls.

Thanas—For purposes of police administration there are 13 thanas (police-stations) and seven *choukies* (outposts) in the district, tahsil Rae Bareli having one police-station, called the Kotwali, in the town of Rae Bareli. There are four police-stations in tahsil Maharajganj, three in tahsil Salon and five in tahsil Dalmau. The boundaries of thanas do not in all cases coincide with tahsil boundaries. The details about the thanas are given in Chapter XII (Law and Order and Justice).

TOPOGRAPHY

The district, as a whole, is a fairly compact tract of gently undulating land. The general slope is from north-west to south-east. The elevation varies from about 120.4 m. above sea-level in the north-west to 86.9 m. above sea-level in the extreme south-east, on the banks of the Ganga. The highest points are the crowns of the watersheds of the different drainage channels which serve to divide the district into five main physical units, the Ganga *khadar*, the Ganga upland, the southern clay tract, the central tract or the Sai upland and the northern clay tract.

Ganga Khadar—This tract, which is also called the *kachhar* of the Ganga, consists of the low-lying alluvial land between the river on the south and its old high bank on the north. The old channels of the river, partially silted up or carrying some water, divide the *khadar* into two parts. The portion, lying between the river and the old channels, is a series of alluvial flat lands. The surface soil changes from time to time. Cultivation is possible only for the Rabi crops. The annual inundation by the river sometimes covers what was previously excellent land with a deposit of poor sand and what was uncultivable land with a thick layer of clay. Usually these variations are not sudden. A portion of the land with good soil remains cultivable for a number of

successive years, and the fresh deposit can seldom be cultivated until, as a result of several seasonal floods, the soil has been bound together by the roots of the tamarisk which grows there as soon as the ground can support any vegetation.

The other portion of the *kachhar* lies between the old channels and the old high bank which in places recedes far from the present stream. This tract is seldom inundated. The Rabi crops are regularly raised here, the Kharif harvest being occasional.

Ganga Upland—To the north of the old high bank stretches the upland which drains directly into the Ganga or into the Loni by means of tributary watercourses. On the west, it covers almost the entire pargana of Sareni, except a few depressions where water accumulates during the rainy season. The upland gradually narrows nearly up to Dalmau but further east the Chob and other small streams again widen the tract which has an average breadth of about 6 km. in parganas Dalmau and Salon. The soil here is generally a light loam, but often the proportion of sand is very high. As the river sank into its present depressed bed, this tract was cut up by the network of tributary channels which have swept the original clay deposits out of the soil. The result is a series of level uplands separated from each other by nullahs. These uplands contain light loam and are remarkably fertile, producing fine crops of wheat in Rabi and *mandua* and jowar in Kharif. Reeds grow abundantly near the river.

Southern Clay Tract—To the north of the uplands there is a belt of stiff clay interspersed with broad and shallow swamps and *usar* lands. It extends from Khiron in the west, past Lalganj and Thalrai, to Bela Bhela in Rae Bareli and Rohania in Salon. The principal crop is rice. Over a large area of cultivated land the soil is too stiff for growing Rabi crops, while a still larger area produces gram and linseed after the Kharif harvest. The water-table is high. The swamps and ponds are used for irrigation purposes in all but the driest seasons and produce reeds. In the central part of the belt there is a chain of lakes more or less connected with each other lying somewhat parallel to the Ganga and the Sai from one end of the district to the other. This chain is apparently the remnant of an old river bed. The theory is supported by the quality of the soil on their banks. It is never stiffer than a light loam and at places, especially inside the bends of the lakes, the land rises into sandy *bhur* of the poorest quality. This type of soil is very easily and seriously affected by heavy rainfall and causes rise of the water level. After a long series of wet seasons much of the land in this tract falls out of cultivation but such deterioration is only temporary and normal conditions are restored by a succession of dry years. The chain of lakes comprises three distinct systems. The swamps in the west form the source of the Basahar. In pargana Dalmau there are numerous reaches, all draining the Sai by various small channels, and in the east, in pargana Salon, there is a chain of narrow lakes, which extends far into the district of Pratapgarh.

Central Tract or Sai Upland—This tract, which lies on both sides of the Sai throughout its course, generally resembles the Ganga upland. However, the soil here is inferior to the poor soil of the Ganga upland and it is impossible to raise Rabi crops without irrigation. A cycle of wet seasons does much more damage in this tract than in the Ganga upland, because it stimulates the growth of rank grass and weeds in the sandy soils, choking the Kharif crops. On the other hand, the soil along the Sai yields excellent crops if cultivated carefully. Some of the farms in this belt are the best in the district. The breadth of the tract is generally 5 km. on either side of the stream but it narrows to 3 km. near Pandri Ganeshpur in the east.

Northern Tract—This tract lies to the north of the Sai upland and includes the remaining portion of the district. The soil here is firm loam or clay. In pargana Inhamma to the extreme north-east the land is somewhat lighter as it approaches the Gomati, and along the Simrauta Naiya direct drainage has some influence on the soil of the villages lying along its banks. Elsewhere the soil is a stiff loam or heavy clay throughout the Maharajganj tahsil, with the exception of the portion of pargana Bachhrawan along the Sai, a large portion of tahsil Rae Bareli and the entire pargana of Rokha Jais in tahsil Salon. Rice is the principal crop in this tract. Swamps and lakes which abound throughout the tract form the chief sources of irrigation.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

The district is drained by the Ganga, the Sai and their tributaries although some of them join the main stream after passing the confines of the district.

Ganga

The Ganga, which is the only river of any magnitude in the district, touches it near the village of Gadmanu in the extreme west of pargana Sareni in tahsil Dalmau and, forming the southern boundary of the district, runs south-east as far as village Barua. Here it turns to the north-east up to Ralpur. It then flows east-north-east receiving the Loni near Raghumathganj and the Mathna near Dalmau, both joining it on the left. After Dalmau it flows south-east to Saiyid Alipur whence it proceeds southwards to Gangagarh, and then resumes a south-east course as far as Kotra Bahadurganj where it passes out of the district. The total length of the course of the river in the Rae Bareli district is about 87 km. The bed is sandy.

Tributaries of the Ganga

Loni—This is a large stream which rises in the district of Unnao and enters Rae Bareli near Semri in the west of pargana Khiron. It flows south-east through a very irregular course, forming for some

distance the boundary between the parganas of Khiron and Sareni. It then turns south through the west of the latter pargana, entering pargana Dalmau near Khajurgaon. It joins the Ganga in the west of Dalmau near Raghumathganj. Although it is a fairly large stream at times, it generally dries up in the hot weather. In its course through the district it is joined by several small streams on either side.

Chob—This stream rises on the southern side of the Itaura Buzurg watershed. Like the northern stream of the same name it fulfils the purpose of a boundary between the parganas of Dalmau and Salon. After flowing a few kilometres in a southerly direction it joins the Ganga near village Shahzadpur in pargana Salon.

Mathna Nadi—This is a small stream which rises in the swamps of pargana Dalmau near Aihar. It runs southward in a tortuous course for several kilometres to join the Ganga to the west of Dalmau.

Sai

This river, which is a tributary of the Gomati, rises in the Hardoi district and for a considerable portion of its course separates the districts of Lucknow and Unnao. It first touches the Rae Bareli district in the extreme north-west corner near the village of Rampur Sudauli, where the boundaries of the Lucknow, Unnao and Rae Bareli districts meet. It then flows in a very tortuous and irregular course along the western border of pargana Bachhrawan to enter the district near the village of Aghaura in tahsil Rae Bareli. Flowing through tahsil Rae Bareli for about 10 km. in a southerly direction it turns eastward near the village of Antri and runs through the central part of the tahsil as far as the village of Didauli. Bending south and passing the railway line near the village of Didauli, it turns east, striking the southern border of the old cantonment in the city. From this point it runs south-eastward making numerous loops and bends. It leaves the Rae Bareli tahsil near Khorahiti. Thereafter, separating pargana Salon from pargana Parshadepur up to Madhopur Ninaiyan it forms the boundary between districts Pratapgarh and Rae Bareli. It passes out of Rae Bareli at village Kanhpur in pargana Salon. The total course of the river in the district is about 100 km. in length. The banks of the Sai are high and in many places precipitous. The level of the water is generally much below the surface of the surrounding country and, therefore, the river is of little value for purposes of irrigation except for the small areas of alluvial land in its immediate neighbourhood.

Tributaries of the Sai

The tributaries of the Sai are small streams which are for the most part mere drainage channels. They run dry in the cold weather but during the rainy season contain considerable volumes of water. Such

drainage lines go by the generic name of Naiya and are usually distinguished by the name of the pargana through which they pass or of some village on their banks. Some important tributaries of the Sai are described below.

Kathwara Naiya—This stream rises in the north-east of village Johwa Sharki in tahsil Rae Bareli, near the southern boundary of pargana Bachhrawan, and runs in a south-easterly direction along the track of the Northern Railway and the Lucknow-Rae Bareli road for some 8 km. It then flows southward as far as Kathwara where it bends to the south-west to join the Sai at village Chaudania, some 13 km. north of Rae Bareli town. It drains the western portion of tahsil Rae Bareli.

Maharajganj Naiya—This stream rises in the *jhil* tract of pargana Kumbhawan in the north of the district and takes a winding course generally in the southerly direction. Past Maharajganj it runs through the east of the Rae Bareli tahsil as far as the Northern Railway track beyond which it forms the boundary between pargana Rae Bareli on the west and the parganas of Rokha Jais and Parshadepur on the east. It finally joins the Sai at village Makraha in pargana Parshadepur.

Nasirabad Naiya—This stream, also known as only Naiya, rises on the confines of the Mohanganj and Rokha Jais parganas and flows south past the village of Nasirabad, after which it is named. About 3 km. further south from this place it turns east for a short distance and again to the south, entering the Atcha pargana of district Pratapgarh at village Bewal, whereafter it falls into the Sai.

Basaha—This stream takes its origin in a series of swamps in pargana Khiron. It runs in a well-defined bed through the western part of tahsil Rae Bareli and joins the Sai on the right bank, about 16 km. west of Rae Bareli near village Purai. Like the other streams, it is dry during the hot weather, but in the rainy season it assumes rather formidable proportions. In wet years the discharge of water from this stream is largely responsible for the floods that occur about and below Rae Bareli in the river Sai.

Soh—It is a small stream which has its origin in the lakes in the south of pargana Mauranwan in district Unnao and flows through the west of the Rae Bareli tahsil. The Soh joins the Sai on the right bank near the village of Bardar, 5 km. north-east of Gurbakhshganj.

Choh—This also is a small stream which runs northward from the watershed at Itaura Buzurg in the south-eastern part of the district. Dividing the parganas of Dalmau and Rae Bareli on the west from pargana Salon on the east, it joins the Sai near Bara Dih in the north-west corner of pargana Salon. This stream possesses some historical interest having long been the traditional boundary between the territories of the Kanhpurias and Baiswara.

Simrauta Naiya—In the northern part of the district there is a small stream known as the Simrauta Naiya, a tributary of the Gomati. It rises in the swamps towards the south of Haidargarh in district Bara Banki. It forms the boundary between pargana Simrauta on the west and Pargana Inhauna on the east. After passing close to the village of Simrauta it turns east and separating pargana Inhauna on the north from pargana Mohanganj on the south it leaves the district near the village of Medhauna and enters the district of Sultanpur.

Lakes

There is a large number of marshes and irregular water courses in the district, which are all dry during the hot weather, but, in years of heavy rainfall, they all contribute towards causing floods in the district. The lakes in the north of the district form part of the chain of lakes which characterises the two southern parganas of district Bara Banki. The largest here are the Mung Tal, Hanswa, Khaur and Salethu lakes. In the southern part of the district the most noticeable are the lakes of Narpatganj, Jalsen, Bisaiya and Shamaspur which are deeper and narrower than those in the north. However, all of them contract to very small dimensions in the summer season.

GEOLOGY

The district forms part of the Gangetic plain which is of recent origin according to geological chronology and reveals ordinary Gangetic alluvium. The geological history of India of the post-tertiary period is discovered in the thick sedimentary deposits found in the alluvial belt between the Himalayas and the Central India plateau. The district being part of the alluvial plain conforms to the same geological sequence as the plain itself. The only mineral of importance is *kankar*. The district is also noted for its deposits of *reh* and brick-earth.

Kankar—It occurs both in the block and nodular forms and is obtainable in all parts of the district except in the sandy portions. *Kankar* is used in the construction of roads and in the manufacture of lime for building purposes. A large quantity of *kankar* is consumed for the construction of roads by the public works department, the Zila Parishad, the municipal board and the irrigation department. Quarries are worked in many places, especially in the neighbourhood of the railway and the motor roads in order to reduce the cost of transport. Most of the quarries are in the Rae Bareli tahsil. Several others are near Jais, Salon, Suchi and other places in tahsil Salon, and at Gharwara, Nawabganj and some other places in tahsil Dalmau. The quarries are comparatively fewer in the northern part of the district, those at Sarayan and Salethu being of some importance.

Reh—It is found in many places on *usar* land. It is used in the manufacture of glass and by the dhobies as a substitute for washing soap.

Brick-earth—This is found all over the district as a result of which there are many brick-kilns.

Earthquakes—The district is situated in a zone of slight to moderate intensity where no earthquake of any significance has been located in the past. It has however been affected by earthquakes originating in the Great Himalayan Boundary fault zone and other tectonic features which lie to the north of the district, along the Himalayan Mountain range and the Moradabad fault.

In the earthquake zoning map of India prepared under the auspices of the Indian Standards Institution, Rae Bareli district lies in zone III, where the seismic intensity may not exceed "VII" on the Modified Mercalli Scale, 1931 (I—"Not felt" to XII—"Damage total").

Civil engineering structures in this area should be designed with the provision of the seismic coefficient recommended in ISI Code, entitled, "Criteria for the Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures, IS : 1893-1970."

CLIMATE

As stated earlier this district lies in the vast Gangetic plains of north India at an elevation of 100 to 120 metres, sloping gently to south-east. The Sai, flows through the district, while the Ganga along its southern boundary. Due to its situation, low elevation and long distance from the sea, the district has a hot summer lasting from March to May or early June, and a considerable diurnal variation in temperature. Relief from the summer heat arrives with the monsoon in the second half of June, though the weather may often remain sultry. The winter sets in November and lasts up to February generally.

Rainfall—Records of rainfall are available for long periods for four stations, viz : Rae Bareli, Maharajganj, Dalman and Salon. Table IV of the Appendix gives the average rainfall and the average number of rainy days for these four stations and the district as a whole. Days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more only are treated as rainy days. The average annual rainfall is 92.8 cm. and varies from 90.0 cm. at Maharajganj in the north to 98.0 cm. at Salon in the south-east of the district. Almost 90 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months, viz : June to September. Nearly 60 per cent is equally shared by the months of July and August alone. Mostly during these two months and to a lesser degree in September the district is affected by monsoon storms or depressions which originate in the Bay of Bengal and normally take a north-westerly course passing across or through the south of the district. As a sequel, the district experiences spells of heavy rain and squally weather, causing floods in rivers and low-lying areas. On an average one or two storms or depressions afflict the district in July and August each.

Five per cent of the annual precipitation occurs in the winter months and is associated with the western disturbances which pass eastwards

across north U.P. and the Himalayas. Thunderstorms occur occasionally before the monsoon and give some rain. The annual rainfall in the district during the 50 years from 1901 to 1950 was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 13 years with two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurring thrice. The annual rainfall in the district was within 10 per cent of the normal in 12 years. Considering the annual rainfall at individual stations, less than 80 per cent of it occurred in two consecutive years three to five times at all the four stations, Salon recording three consecutive years of such low rainfall from 1903 to 1905.

Temperature—There is no meteorological observatory in the district for recording temperature. The description which follows is based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts having similar climatic conditions. Temperatures begin to increase rapidly in March. The rise in day temperatures is rapid and the maximum temperatures often exceed 38° C. (100° F.) in March itself. On the other hand, as a result of the ingress of cooler air in the wake of passing western disturbances across north India, minimum temperature often falls below 10° C. (50° F.) March is, thus a month of great temperature contrasts having the maximum mean diurnal range of temperature about 17° C. (30° F.). Thereafter, both day and night temperatures continuously rise till the end of May or early June when the maximum temperature occasionally reaches 48° C. (117° F.) making it the hottest part of the year. Often hot scorching winds add to the discomfort due to intense heat and low humidity, which is of the order of about 30 per cent or less. Afternoon dust-storms which occur occasionally bring welcome though temporary relief. With the advent of the monsoon in the district by about the middle of June there is appreciable drop in the day temperature, while the night temperature falls but slightly, thus reducing appreciably the diurnal variation in temperatures. However, owing to high relative humidity, the weather remains sultry. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the end of September there is a slight increase in the day temperature but the nights gradually grow cooler. After October both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly and the weather becomes pleasant and winter conditions begin to set in. The difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures also increases reaching up to 16.5° C. (29° F.) in November, i.e. almost equal to the diurnal range for March.

January is usually the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature of about 23° C. (73° F.) and the mean daily minimum of about 8° C. (46° F.). During this season, the district is periodically affected by cold waves in the wake of western disturbances. The minimum temperatures then may sometimes drop to about 2° C. (35° F.).

Humidity—During the monsoon season the air is very humid, the relative humidity generally exceeding 70 per cent. Thereafter it decreases. The driest part of the year is the hot-weather season with humidity less than 30 per cent in the afternoons.

Cloudiness—The sky is heavily clouded or overcast during the monsoon season and for brief spells of a day or two during the cold season. During the rest of the year the sky is mostly clear or lightly clouded.

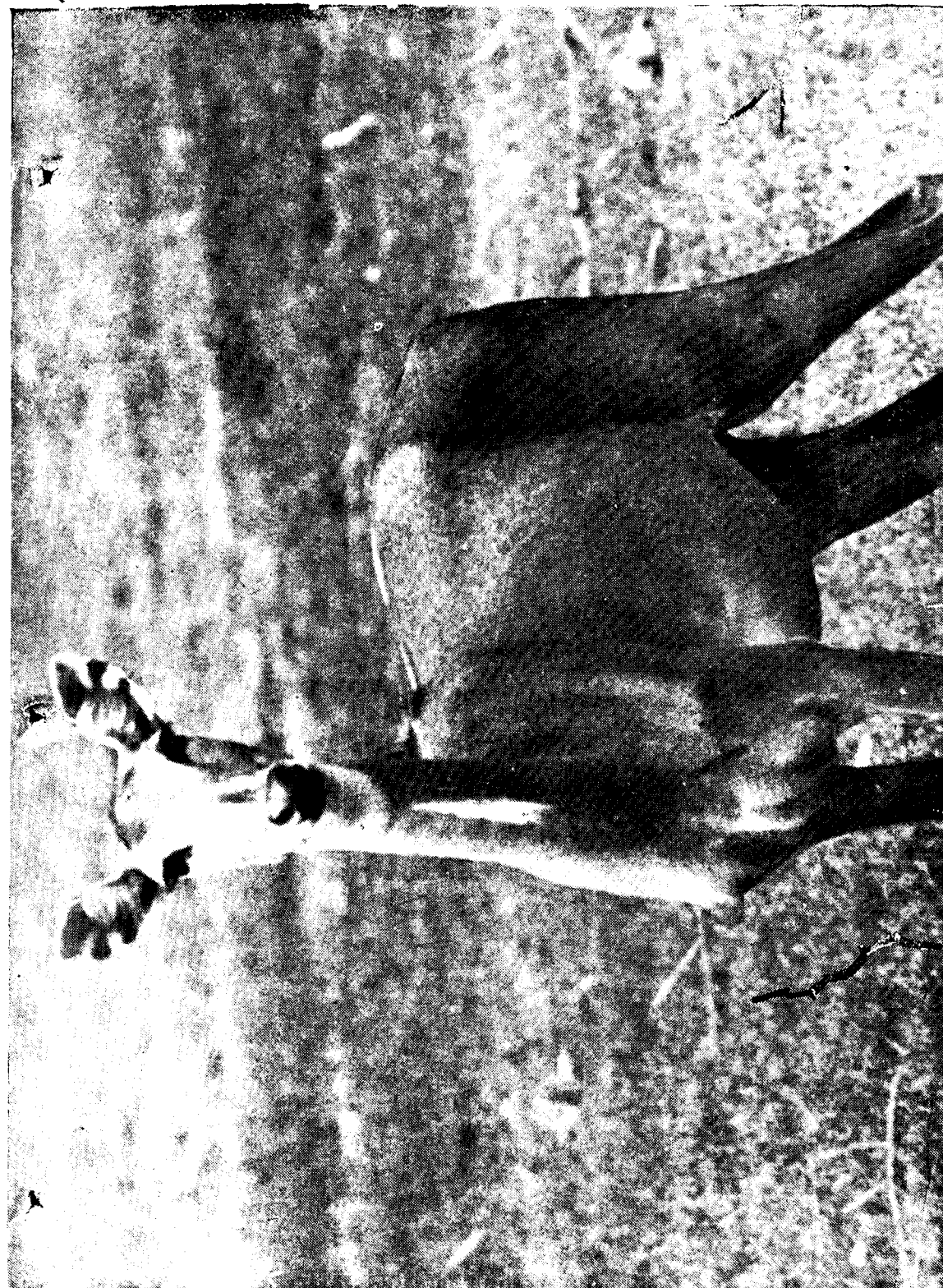
Winds—Winds are generally light except in summer. During the months of April to June, strong hot winds called 'loo' generally blow from a westerly direction but subside in the evenings. They occasionally continue during nights also. These winds add considerably to the discomfort caused by the dry hot weather. During winter strong cold winds blow from the west and north-west in the wake of western disturbances. They are biting and cold particularly during January when the temperatures are the lowest.

Special Weather Phenomena—Thunderstorms are most frequent, lasting up to about 12 days, during the monsoon period of June to September. Thereafter this phenomena becomes infrequent and November is practically free from it. Thunderstorms recur during the winter season in association with western disturbances when they may be accompanied by hail. Duststorms occur during the pre-monsoon months. Fog occurs occasionally in winter.

FLORA

About the 13th century the greater part of the district was covered with extensive forests and in the clear spaces brick dwellings and scattered hamlets of the Bhars were the only evidences of human life. With the increase of population the forests were gradually reclaimed for agricultural purposes. The dense forests which surrounded the strongholds of the talukdars were almost destroyed after the freedom struggle of 1857. By the beginning of the present century patches of thick forests, were, however, found in pargana Inhauna, the chief being those near the village of Banbharia, and extensive forests spread along the banks of the Sai. Patches of dhak forests were found throughout the district. During the period of the Second World War and thereafter in furtherance of the grow more food campaign, forests in the district were recklessly cut down. After the enforcement of the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act in 1952, areas of waste lands measuring about 1,587 hectares in tahsil Salon, 1,527 hectares in tahsil Maharajganj, 953 hectares in tahsil Dalmau and 722 hectares in tahsil Rae Bareli were made over to the forest department for afforestation. The areas of such lands already planted with trees like dhak, *khair*, babul, *shisham*, *neem*, Vilayati babul, *arjuna*, *kanji*, *siras*, eucalyptus, mango and *jamun* are 544 hectares in tahsil Rae Bareli, 500 hectares in tahsil Salon, 348 hectares in tahsil Dalmau and 61 hectares in tahsil Maharajganj.

Groves—Groves in the district consist mostly of mango and *mahua* trees. According to the settlement of 1861-72, the area under groves was 84,759 hectares representing about 7.7 per cent of the area of the



Nilgai or Blue Bull



Indian Antelope (Black buck), a protected Species—getting extinct

district. Tahsil Salon had the largest percentage of its area under groves viz: 8.5 per cent. At the end of the last century the area of grove lands was found to have increased to 35,978 hectares i.e. 7.9 per cent of the area of the district. In 1903 the area covered by groves diminished to 33,412 hectares. In 1968-69 the area under groves in the district was 28,472 hectares, of which an area of 9,056 hectares lay in tahsil Dalmau, 7,557 hectares in tahsil Maharajganj, 6,611 hectares in tahsil Salon and 5,247 hectares in tahsil Rae Bareilly.

FAUNA

Wild animals have greatly decreased in number and variety in the district during the past century. This has chiefly been due to the clearance of jungles and the reclamation of wild tracts for cultivation. Earlier, when large areas were covered with dense jungles, wild animals were numerous. Tigers and wild buffaloes were found in the tamarisk jungles along the banks of the Ganga. The larger carnivora have disappeared and even the wolf and the hyena have become very rare. The wild boar is seldom seen. The Indian antelope has been declared a protected species in the district. The deer, fairly common till the middle of the 18th century, is also rare now being represented solely by the nilgai near the Ganga. Jackals abound throughout the district. The porcupine, hare, fox, Indian rutel, jungle cat, mongoose and palm squirrel are some of the other animals which are found in the district.

Birds—The birds of the district are similar to those of the adjoining districts. The chief game birds found are several varieties of ducks, partridges and pigeons. Some species of geese, coots, jackana, moorhen, snipe and sandpiper are also met with. In the cold weather there are plenty of waterfowl and snipe, quail being fairly common. The pink-headed duck has become extinct. Green pigeons are becoming rare due to felling of fruit and berry trees. Pigeons and partridges have become rare due to indiscriminate netting. Besides these game birds, there are innumerable other ordinary varieties of birds common to the plains e.g. the grebe, cormorant, darter, heron, vulture, kite, owl, cuckoo, kingfisher, hoppoe, horn bill, parrot, woodpecker, lark, oriole, black drongo, sparrow, crow, bulbul, fly-catcher, warbler, sunbird and peafowl. The red-headed parrot was formerly extensively netted for the sake of its plumage. its skin being sent to Kanpur for export to Europe.

Reptiles—Different varieties of snakes and other reptiles are found everywhere in the district especially in the rural areas. Some snakes are harmless but some are deadly e.g., the cobra, krait and rat-snake. The Russel's viper which is viviparous and nocturnal in its habits is commonly found in this district. Though the majority of snakes is non-poisonous, a few people die of snakebite almost every year.

The other reptiles found in the district are the chameleon, gecko and monitor lizard, the last, becoming extinct due to netting and shooting, is a protected species. The marsh crocodile, generally found in

the Ganga, is also becoming extinct due to netting and shooting and has, therefore, been declared as a protected species in the district.

Fish—Fish are found in the rivers, lakes, ponds, canals and artificial reservoirs of the district. About 36 species of fish have been found in this district so far, the chief being the rohu (*Labeo rohita*), *Tengra* (*Mystus senghala*), *parhan* (*callogonia attu*), *mangur* (*clarius batrachus*), *saul* (*ophiocephalus spp.*) *nain* (*cirrhina mrigala*).

Game-laws

Hunting and fishing in the district was regulated under the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, as amended by the U.P. Act XIII of 1934. It has now been replaced by the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 which provides for the protection of wild animals and birds and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto.



Ruins of the fort at Dalmau

CHAPTER 11

HISTORY

Since about the beginning of the mediaeval period of Indian history the region in the south of which the area covered by the district of Rae Bareilly lies has been known as Avadh or the subah of Avadh. Earlier, it was called Kosala-vishaya, Kosala-mahajanapada or the Kosala country.¹ Ancient Kosala was bounded on the west and north-west by the kingdom of Panchala, on the east by the river Sadanira, or the great Gandaki, which separated it from Videha, and in the south-east by the kingdom of Kasi. In the north it stretched as far as the foothills of the Himalayas and in the south as far as the Ganga beyond which lay the Vatsa country.² Some scholars have suggested that the Sai (Syandika, Sarpika or Sundarika) formed the southern boundary of Kosala.³ There is no doubt that the district has seen civilized and settled life since very early times.

No pre-historic sites or antiquities have so far been discovered in the district, nor have any systematic archaeological explorations and excavations yet been undertaken in it. Nevertheless, accidental finds at a number of sites reveal their antiquity. Apart from the ruins of numerous mediaeval buildings or monuments, Hindu and Muslim, the district possesses many brick-strewn mounds (*dih*s or *kheras*). They are believed to mark the sites of old towns or fortresses, usually ascribed to the Bhars. The massive and strong fort at Dalmau, which was partially destroyed and then restored by the Sharqi sultans of Jaunpur early in the 15th century, is said to have been originally built by the local Bhar rajas. The fine mediaeval gateway to the east was largely composed of carved slabs, pieces of pillars and architraves, which formed part of some ancient temple. Fragments of ancient pillars and sculptures have also been seen scattered here and there or used as materials for building mosques which themselves are in ruins. It has also been suggested that the original Hindu fort was built probably on the ruins of two ancient stupas, presumably Buddhist. On an isolated mound, a short distance to the north-west of Dalmau, there are remains of what appears to have been a mediaeval *dargah* (Muslim shrine) and is popularly known as Alha-Udal-ki-baithak in memory of Alha and Udal, the well-known and ubiquitous Banaphar heroes of the 12th century. The structure was built entirely of older Hindu materials including eight round

¹ Pathak, V.N. : *History of Kosala upto the Rise of the Mauryas*, (Varanasi, 1963), p. 36

² *Ibid.*, pp. 38-43; Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D. (Ed.): *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, p. 4; Rapson, E.J. (Ed.): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 158

³ Pathak, *op. cit.*, p. 48

pillars, each in two or three pieces, with most of their ornamentation cut off.¹ There are two brick-strewn mounds, surrounded by deep ditches, in the village of Bahai and a large mound, covered with broken pottery, bricks and terracottas, near the village of Satanpur, and the village of Lalpur Dehi, about 13 km. east of Dalmau, containing the ruins of an ancient tower.² To the south of Jagatpur, a small village about 30 km. south of Dalmau, stands the great mound of Tanghan, which is a little less than 2 km. in diameter and is surrounded by a deep ditch. In the middle of this mound were discovered the remains of what is supposed to have been a large ruined brick stupa, conical in shape and at least ten metres in height. The bricks used were of a big size (about $15'' \times 9'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$), a sure sign of antiquity. A short distance to the north of the ruined stupa were seen the foundations of a small building, supposed to be a Buddhist *vihara* (monastery), and about a kilometre to the east of the stupa were noticed the ruins of a large building, apparently a *sangharama* (big monastery). Numerous traces of solid brickwork and large quantities of broken terracottas and burnt and unburnt clay seals bearing Buddhist symbols and old coins, discovered here, prove the great antiquity of the place which seems to have once been a big and flourishing Buddhist centre.³ From the village of Chinta Khara a very old and rare image of Nataraja Shiva (dancing Shiva) is reported to have been discovered a few years ago. The other villages of the Dalmau tahsil, which have yielded antiquities of pre-Muslim times, are Bhojpur, Nisgar and Saraini.

The Salon tahsil also possesses a few ancient sites, such as Chandau, Jais, Kandara (Kandrawan), Pandukot and Unchahar, also known as Mustafabad. The rising ground on which the present town of Jais stands covers the remains of the ancient fortified capital of a Bhar kingdom. It is said to have been captured and destroyed by the early Muslim invaders of the region. The Jame Masjid, which crowns the hillock, was built in the 15th century, on the ruins and from the materials of an older Hindu temple. On a mound at the village of Kandara there are the ruins of a large ancient brick-built Shiva temple and at the foot of the temple mound many fragments of interesting Shiva sculptures were seen lying scattered about the close of the last century. The neighbouring villages of Chandau and Pandukot also contained fragments of ancient sculptures of good workmanship and there are high brick-strewn mounds near the town of Salon and at the village of Nain.⁴ The headquarters town, Rae Bareli, itself and the fort there are said to have been originally built by the Bhars and to have been repaired and further strengthened by the Sharqi kings in the 15th century. The huge crenellated battlements and gateways of the fort were seen rising

¹ Fuhrer, A. : *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, (Allahabad, 1891), p. 322

² *Ibid.*, pp. 322-323

³ *Ibid.*, p. 323

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 324

grandly above the surrounding fields as late as the close of the 19th century. It was a vast quadrangular structure consisting of a high earthen mound faced with huge bricks ($2' \times 1\frac{1}{2}' \times 1'$). About the centre of the fort, there was a *baoli*, a vast circular well about 12 metres in diameter, lined with huge bricks, with supporting balconies and containing chambers level with the water.¹ The well has, however, now been almost wholly filled up with earth, the sides have fallen in and there is practically nothing to show what it was like originally. The nearby village of Aliganj possessed an extensive and high brick mound from which some carved statues of Vishnu were dug out. The villages of Bhaon and Tanda also possessed such mounds. Tanda is a small village about 36 km. north-west of Rae Bareli and in the ancient *dih* (mound) there was discovered a hoard of twenty-five Gupta gold coins.² In tahsil Maharajganj the village of Majhita, near Inhauna, contains the ruins of an ancient brick fort, locally ascribed to the Bhars.³ Some of the coins and other antiquities discovered in the district are preserved in the State Museum, Lucknow.

The earliest known organised government to which the tract represented by the district became subject was the kingdom of the Ikshvakus of Ayodhya.⁴ Ikshvaku, who was the eldest son of Manu Vivasvan, inherited from his father the Madhyadesa. He made Ayodhya his capital and came to be the eponymous ancestor of the Ikshvakus who represented the Solar race of the ancient Indian Kshatriyas.⁵ Mandhata, the 19th king in the line, was the first *chakravarti* ruler, *i.e.* emperor, under whom the kingdom of Ayodhya became an imperial power.⁶ His successors were, however, weak and for a while the power of the dynasty was comparatively eclipsed. The Haihaya king Arjuna, also known as Kartavirya or Sahasrabahu, led the Haihaya—Talajanghas of south Malwa and the Deccan and overran northern India,⁷ including the territory of the Ikshvakus. He was, however, defeated by the then ruler Asit. Outside the town of Salon, a high brick-strewn mound is pointed out as the remains of Sahasrabahu's fort.⁸

It was Sagara, the 38th king in the line, who completely retrieved the lost prestige of his forefathers. He is believed to have brought the whole of India under his suzerainty and was the second *chakravarti* ruler in the dynasty. He is mentioned also in the *Mahabharata*.⁹ The next

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 324

² *Ibid.*, p. 325 ; *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1886, p. 86

³ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 323

⁴ Pargiter, F.E. ; *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, pp. 84, 257

⁵ *Ibid.* ; Pathak, *op. cit.*, pp. 115-116

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 120-127

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 128-129

⁸ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 325

⁹ *Mahabharata*, Shanti-parva, Ch. 29, v. 130 ; Pathak, *op. cit.*, pp. 143-147

well-known king was Bhagiratha.¹ A few generations later came Dilipa-II and it is said that it was under him and his immediate successors that the region came to acquire the name Kosala.² His successor, Raghu, was a great conqueror and gave the dynasty the name Raguvansha.³ Raghu's grandson, Dasharatha, was also a great monarch⁴ and father of Rama, the most widely known of the Kosala kings, who has left an imperishable mark on Indian culture and the course of Indian history, the term Rama-rajya having become proverbial as the symbol of an ideal rule.⁵ There is no doubt that the district formed an integral part of Rama's extensive and prosperous kingdom.

Towards the end of his life, Rama divided his vast kingdom among his sons and nephews, all owing allegiance to the central authority at Ayodhya where Kusha, his eldest son, succeeded to the throne. The district of Rae Bareilly lay in the dominion of Kusha.⁶ In the days of the Mahabharata War, Drighayajna, a powerful and religious minded monarch, was the king of Ayodhya and ruled over this region. He was subdued by Bhima Pandava and seems to have sided with the Pandavas in the Mahabharata War.⁷ A few generations later came Atanara, and his son, Para, who were weak rulers. In the time of the latter, king Divakara of the Shrivasti branch, founded by Rama's son, Lava, occupied Ayodhya and united the two branches. The district now began to be ruled over by the Kosalan kings from their capital at Shravasti.⁸

Mahakosala, in the 6th century B.C., was a powerful king of Kosala. His son, Prasenajit, was a contemporary of Mahavira and the Buddha and seems to have patronised both the teachers. He was the last great monarch of the Solar dynasty of Kosala. The kingdom of Kosala figures as one of the sixteen mahajanapadas (great kingdoms) of the time described in the Buddhist and Jain literatures.⁹ After Prasenajit the kingdom saw rapid decline, and Sumitra, the fifth in descent from him, was the last independent sovereign of his dynasty. About the middle of the fourth century B.C., he was defeated by Mahapadma, the Nanda king of Magadha, who annexed the entire territory of Kosala, including this district, to his empire.¹⁰

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 148

² *Ibid.*, p. 38 ; Pargiter, *op. cit.*, p. 275

³ Pathak, *op. cit.*, pp. 149-155

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 156-160, 164

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 161-194

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 195-197

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 201 ; *Mahabharata*, Sabha-parva, ch. 30, v. 2

⁸ Pathak, *op. cit.*, p. 205

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 216 ; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 1-3, 4-5

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 32-33 ; Pathak, *op. cit.*, p. 235

The Nandas were succeeded by the Maurya emperors of Magadha, and the district formed part of their empire. Some of the ancient remains at Dalmau and its neighbourhood are said to belong to the Maurya period.

After the Mauryas, this region was governed by the Sungas of Magadha and appears to have been under the immediate rule of their Ayodhya branch which is evident from the inscribed coins discovered in the vicinity of Ayodhya. These coins are square which are obviously cast and show no trace of foreign influence in their style and type. The obverse of these coins shows a bull or rarely an elephant before an elaborate symbol and, on the reverse, a group of five or six symbols including a tree-in-railing, the swastika, a group of four *navdipadas* (ancient Indian mystic symbol—bull's foot), a small Ujjain symbol, a river or snake and another peculiar symbol. The names of rulers inscribed on these coins are : Dhanadeva, Visakhadeva, Muladeva, Vayudeva, Naradatta and Sivadatta and they continued to govern this region from about the middle of the second century B.C., to the beginning of the Kushana rule in the last quarter of the first century, A.D.¹

The Kushana emperor Kanishka (78-102 A.D.) extended his dominion over the whole of northern India, including Kosala of which this district formed part, the kings of Ayodhya probably being reduced to the status of feudatories.² The rule of these local chiefs of Kosala appears to have come to an end about the close of the second century A.D., which probably synchronised with the overthrow of Kushana domination over the Gangetic valley, including this district.³ Soon after, another local dynasty, that of the Mitra kings of Ayodhya, established itself in this region. The names of seven kings of this line are known from their coins, the last being Kumudasena. It has been suggested that it was from his successor that the Guptas conquered Avadh and annexed it to their empire.⁴

One of the several dynasties, which established themselves on the ruins of the Kushana empire, was that of the Bharashivas, a branch of the Nagas, whose sphere of influence extended from Gwalior and Mathura in the west to probably Varanasi and Mirzapur in the east.⁵ A considerable number of these Bharashivas may have infiltrated into this district during that period and they may have been the forebears of the latter day Bhars of this region.

The rise of the Guptas of Pataliputra commences with Chandragupta I from about 320 A.D. Avadh was included in the kingdom of the Guptas and Ayodhya was one of their important cities.⁶ That the

¹ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 95-96, 173-174

² *Ibid.*, pp. 141, 144

³ Majumdar, R.C. and Altekar, A.S. : *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, (Delli, 1960) p. 26

⁴ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 174

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 169-171 ; Majumdar and Altekar, *op. cit.*, pp. 25-28, 36-40

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 131-135, 156 footnote ; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 4

district of Rae Bareilly formed an integral part of their dominions is also supported by the Tunda hoard of Gupta gold coins, six of which belong to the reign of Chandragupta I and nineteen to that of Samudragupta, as well as by the sculptural and architectural remains discovered at Dalmau and elsewhere in the district, attributable to the Gupta period. The hold of the Guptas over this region lasted till about the beginning of the 6th century.

A local tradition ascribes the occupation of parts of the district by the Bhars to 530 A.D.¹ The Bhars, who figure prominently in the history of the district for about the next thousand years, seem to have taken advantage of the rapid decline of the Gupta power, in the wake of the invasions of the Hunas,² and set-up petty chiefships in this and the neighbouring districts. They were, however, no more than local feudatories subject to the overlordship of the Maukharis of Kannauj, who had succeeded the Guptas in the middle country.³ The Maukharis, in their turn, were superseded by the emperor Harsha (606-647 A.D.).⁴

It was during Harsha's reign that the Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang, journeyed through northern India. In 636 A.D., he left Kannauj and reached Prayag, visiting on the way Navadevakula, Ayudha and Hayamukha. From Prayag he proceeded to Shravasti via Kosambi, Kasapura and Vishoka.⁵ One view identifies Hiuen Tsang's A-yu-te (Ayudha) with Jagatpur, near Dalmau in this district,⁶ and his A-ye-muka (Hayamukha) has been identified with Daundia Khara in the Unnao district,⁷ which stands close to the north-western border of the Rae Bareilly district. According to the pilgrim, 'the A-yu-te country was above 5,000 *li* (1,333 km.) in circuit. It yielded good crops, was luxuriant in fruit and flower and had a genial climate. The people had agreeable ways, were fond of good works and devoted to practical learning. The A-ye-mu-ka country was 2,400 or 2,500 *li* (640 or 667 km.) in circuit, with its capital situated on the Ganga. In climate and natural products the country resembled A-yu-te. The character of the people was good, and they were studious and given to good works.'⁸

¹ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 320

² Tripathi, R.S. : *History of Kannauj*, pp. 20-21, 22

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 22, 24, 33, 55; Majumdar and Altekar, *op. cit.*, p. 200; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 69-71

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 113, 115, 121

⁵ Watters T. : *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*, Vol. II, p. 335

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 352, 354, 359-360; Vol. II, pp. 338-339

⁷ Cunningham, A. : *The Ancient Geography of India*, pp. 324-326

⁸ Watters, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 355, 359

After the death of Harsha there was chaos and anarchy in northern India for about half a century.¹ The Bhar chiefs of the district appear to have consolidated their strength. During the first half of the 8th century, king Yashovarman, and during the latter half of that century, the Ayudha kings, both of Kannauj, brought the district under submission.² During the 9th century the Gurjara Pratiharas, also of Kannauj, were the most powerful monarchs in northern India, and the district formed an integral part of their dominions.³ The Gautam Rajput rajas of Argal, in Fatehpur district, were related to the later Gurjara Pratiharas by marriage and by virtue of that relationship became their principal tributaries in southern Avadh.⁴ The district was thus under the direct sway of the rajas of Argal, but they could not effectively control its turbulent Bhar chiefs. It was particularly so in the 11th century, the first quarter of which saw a rapid decline in the power of the Gurjara Pratiharas. The invasion and sack of Kannauj by Mahmud of Ghazni, towards the close of 1018 A.D., virtually sounded the death knell of that dynasty.⁵

Mahmud of Ghazni does not appear to have come to this district, but, according to local tradition, his nephew, Saiyid Salar Masaud, led a conquering expedition into Avadh, in 423 A.H. (1033 A.D.).⁶ At a number of places in the present district of Rae Bareilly, e.g. Bachhrawan, Dalmau, Hardoi, Inhauma, Jais, Khiron, Lalpur Delhi and Thulendi, tombs of his followers who fell fighting were said to have been found.⁷ The story of the exploits of this legendary hero is not accepted as true by historians, being regarded simply as a myth, popularised by a 17th century work, *Mirat-i-Masaudi*, which is its only source.⁸

The downfall of the Gurjara Pratiharas was followed by a period of chaotic conditions which came to an end, in the last decade of the 11th century, by the establishment of the Gahadavala dynasty at Kannauj. The Gahadavalas consolidated their hold over the whole of what is now eastern Uttar Pradesh and the district evidently passed under their sway⁹ and was included within the territory of their feudatories, the rajas of Argal. The power of the Gahadavalas, however, came to an end by the defeat, in 1193 A.D., of their king Jai Chand at the hands of Shihab-ud-din Ghuri.¹⁰

¹ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 188

² *Ibid.*, pp. 192, 194-197, 211-218

³ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 32-33

⁴ Crooke, W. : *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Vol. II, pp. 404-405

⁵ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 38; Vol. V, pp. 14-15

⁶ Elliot, H.M. and Dowson, J. : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. II, pp. 533-534

⁷ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, pp. 319-320, 323, 324

⁸ Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 513-549

⁹ Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 302, 324; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 51-55

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 54-119

The local Bhar chiefs of the district, who probably never owed more than a nominal allegiance to their immediate overlords, the rajas of Argal, seem to have taken advantage of the political situation to become practically independent, forming themselves into a sort of loose federation. Common tradition states that the district was then occupied by the Bhars. Scattered over the area, wherever there is any rising ground, are to be found the remains of large Bhar villages which had houses built of burnt bricks. Several old mounds, called *dih*s or *kherras*, are supposed to contain ruins of strong Bhar castles or fortresses, such as those at Bachhrawan, Bawan Buzurg, Bhaon, Dalmau, Hardoi, Inhauna, Jais, Khiron, Parshadepur, Rae Bareilly, Salon, Saraini, Sudamanpur and Thulendi. The Bhar tanks were distinguished from other tanks in as much as they were longer from east to west and known as Surajbedi, while those built by others are longer from north to south and are termed Chandrabedi.¹ The foundation of every old town or village in the district, the name of which does not end in *pur*, *abad* or *man*, is attributed to the Bhars.² As a distinct community, caste or tribe the Bhars have completely disappeared from the district since long.

Soon after the defeat of the Gahadavala of Kanauj in 1193 A.D., the Muslims occupied their territory as far as Varanasi and entrusted its government to a responsible officer, probably Malik Hissam-ud-din Aghul Bak, the first Muslim governor of Avadh.³ On Shihab-ud-din Ghuri's death in 1206, his viceroy at Delhi, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, assumed supreme authority over Ghuri's Indian dominions, and thus founded the Slave dynasty of the Delhi sultans.⁴

In 1207 A.D., Saiyid Ruknuddin, Saiyid Jahangir, Shah Ibrahim and Shah Husain Ali are said to have led an army into the area comprising this district and overthrown several of its prominent Bhar chiefs. Bhikam Khan and Malik Makhdum Shah, who were the founders of the estates of Amawan and Binogra, are also said to have come here along with this army. The sultan's officers, however, could not hold Avadh for long. One Bartu, probably a Rajput or Bhar chief, is known to have strengthened his position in Avadh in the reign of Iltutmish (1212-1236) and to have fought with the sultan's officers and killed one hundred and twenty thousand of his soldiers.⁵ The sultan, therefore, placed the territory of Avadh in 1226 in the charge of his eldest son, Nasiruddin Mahmud, who is said to have overthrown and killed Bartu and subdued a considerable number of other refractory local Hindu chiefs.⁶

¹ Crooke, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 4

² *Ibid.*, pp. 3-5, 12

³ Haig, Sir Wolseley (Ed.): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 42; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, vol. V, pp. 55, 121, 122

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 124, 130; Haig, *op. cit.*, p. 48

⁵ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, pp. 55, 135

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 55; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 335; Haig, *op. cit.*, pp. 53, 54

It is said that the town of Dalmau prospered during the reigns of Iltutmish and his successors when the saint Makhdum Badr-ud-din Badre Alam resided there. His traditionally known date is 646 A.H. (1248 A.D.), in which year he probably died, his tomb, along with a mosque attached to it, was erected in Dalmau by the then sultan, Nasiruddin (1246-1266)¹, who is also said to have routed the Bhar chiefs of the district about the year 1246.²

In 1250 A.D., the raja of Argal refused to pay tribute to the crown at Delhi and defeated the troops sent against him by the subedar of Avadh, probably Arsalan Khan. Soon after when the rani of Argal, accompanied by an unmarried daughter and very inadequately escorted, went to bathe in the Ganga at Baksar in the Unnao district without informing the raja, the subedar sent his men to the bathing ghat to capture the rani. Her escort was dispersed and she was on the point of being carried off when the Bais Rajput brothers, Abhai Chand and Nirbhair Chand, of Mungi Pattan on the Narmada, who happened to be there for a bath in the holy river, came to her rescue. They beat off the rani's assailants and guarded her litter till she arrived in safety at Argal. Nirbhair Chand died of his wounds, probably on the battle-field, but Abhai Chand recovered and the raja, in gratitude for his gallant conduct, gave him his daughter in marriage and bestowed on her as dowry the part of his territory lying north of the Ganga, which included the area of this district. Abhai Chand made Daundia Khera, in district Unnao, the seat of his estate. The Bais talukdars of the district claim descent from him and the tract of country in which they dominated began to be called Baiswara.³

Another principal Rajput clan of the district, the Kanhpuria, is also said to have originated here in the 13th century. Kanh, the progenitor of the clan, is said to have been born of Sachh, a Brahmana, and his Rajput wife, a daughter of the Gahadavala chief of Manikpur. Kanh founded the village of Kanhpur which gave its name to the clan, and married a Bais girl. His sons, Sahas and Rahas, increased their possessions by driving out the Bhars and killing their chiefs, Tiloki and Biloki, in battle. Tiloki had founded the town of Tiloi and made it his stronghold. It was now occupied by Rahas who became the founder of the Kanhpuria estate of Tiloi.⁴ The Bhars were still the virtual rulers of the district. They had, however, now to contend not only with the Muslims but also with the Rajput immigrants and settlers, both of whom were bent upon carving out estates for themselves at the cost of the Bhars.

When Balban ascended the throne of Delhi in 1266 A.D., his government hardly exercised any effective control over the district. Hence,

¹ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, pp. 320, 322

² Crooke, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 3

³ Bingley, A.H. : *Rajputs*, (Calcutta, 1918), pp. 36-37

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 87-88

the very next year he divided the disaffected areas of Avadh into military commands and garrisoned them with troops, detailed to campaign relentlessly against the insurgents.¹ In 1280, when Amin Khan, the subedar of Avadh, failed to subdue the rebel, Tughril Khan, the governor of Bengal, Balban marched in person against the refractory officer, passing through Avadh and probably this district, when he also punished Amin Khan for his failure.²

Ala-ud-din Khalji (1296-1316), before ascending the throne of Delhi, had held the governorship of Kara and Avadh³ which included this district.

During the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325-1351), one Malik Mubarak is said to have been the governor of Dalmau.⁴ In 1333, the sultan is said to have led a punitive expedition against the local chiefs and to have plundered and devastated the Dalmau territory.⁵ About this time Ain-ul-Mulk was appointed governor of Avadh and under his paternal administration the province prospered and on its overflowing granaries the sultan drew for the relief of the misery of his famine-stricken subjects, mainly belonging to Delhi.⁶ Ain-ul-Mulk, however, rebelled in 1340, but was suppressed.⁷

Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-1388), the next sultan, founded at Dalmau a school for the instruction of the people in Muslim lore. During his reign an *idgah* was also erected in 1358 A.D. at Dalmau by one Yusuf, a local resident, as is evident from a *qita* (pair of couplets) inscribed on a piece of stone discovered there.⁸ It was also during this reign that Gardezi Saiyids migrated to Mustafabad and Pathans to Amawan and Pahreman in the district from Manikpur. They overran pargana Salon and settled there. In 1376, the chief of Dalmau, together with certain lands outside the district, was given by the sultan to Mardan Daulat Nasir-ul-mulk⁹ who lost it some time before 1389.¹⁰

About 1392, the then sultan of Delhi, Muhammad Shah Tughluq, visited Dalmau and punished the refractory local chief for exhibiting a spirit of independence.¹¹ In 1393, Malik Sarvar Khwaja-i-Jahan was

¹ Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 150

² *Ibid.*, p. 154; Haig, *op. cit.*, pp. 79-80

³ Majumdar, R.C. (Ed.): *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI, the Delhi Sultanate, p. 15

⁴ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 320

⁵ Majumdar, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 65; Haig, *op. cit.*, p. 147

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 154, 156

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 156-158; Majumdar, *op. cit.*, p. 78

⁸ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 320

⁹ Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 13

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 22

¹¹ Haig, *op. cit.*, p. 192

appointed subedar of Avadh. He soon established himself at Jaunpur virtually as an independent ruler and founded the Sharqi dynasty of Jaunpur. The district formed part of the Dalmau province of his kingdom,¹ having nominally passed from the hands of the Delhi sultans into those of the Sharqi kings of Jaunpur. Taking advantage of the change, the local Bhar chiefs became dominant here by 1394.² In 1399, Khwaja-i-Jahan was succeeded by his adopted son, Mubarak Shah, who was succeeded in 1401-02 by his brother, Ibrahim Shah Sharqi.³

It was about this time that the Bais Rajputs of Daundia Khera started on their career of expansion in right earnest, at least in this district. Rai Tas, the seventh in descent from Abhai Chand, consolidated his paternal estate and his son, Raja Sathna, pushed eastward into pargana Khiron of this district, taking it from the Bhars and calling the pargana Satampur after the name of the village he had founded there. He also drove out several Muslim zamindars of the district. Raja Sathna's posthumous son, Tilok Chand, came to be the eponymous hero of the greatest of the Bais clans, named the Tilokchandi Bais after him. He collected the Rajputs and extended his authority over a large tract of country, said to comprise twenty-two parganas and probably including the major part of the western half of the Rae Bareli district. The Tilokchandi Bais talukdars of Murarman in this district claim lineage through his eldest son, Pirthi Chand, and the Saibasi and Naihasta families through the younger son, Harhar Deo.

In their drive against the Bhars, the Bais and other local Rajputs appear to have made a common cause with the Sharqi kings, the Bhars being still the strongest power in the district. About the beginning of the 15th century there were certain powerful, brave and warlike Bhar chiefs, the foremost being Dal, the raja of Dalmau who commanded the strongest fort in the region and was the acknowledged leader of all the local Bhar chiefs. His brother Bal held the strong fort of Bareli (Rae Bareli). The two brothers were the bitterest thorns in the side of Ibrahim Shah Sharqi (1402-40). This sultan who left his mark on the district more deeply, perhaps, than any other Muslim ruler waged an incessant war against the Bhars whom he ultimately succeeded in crushing for ever. It is said that Dal wished to obtain the hand of the daughter of Baba Haji, a Saiyid officer of the sultan. Baba Haji appealed to his master for help and the latter, having made adequate preparations, marched with a large army against Dal. He was opposed by Dal's brother Kakoran at the village of Sudamanpur, about 23 km. from Dalmau. Kakoran was killed in the battle and his men were routed. The sultan rushed with his forces to Dalmau where, it being the occasion

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 205, 251, Majumdar, *op. cit.*, p. 187

² Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 29

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 37, 38; Haig, *op. cit.*, p. 251; Majumdar, *op. cit.*, p. 187

of Holi, most of the Bhars of the district had assembled to drink and make merry. They were taken unawares and, although they fought bravely, were slain to the last man and the town was given over to plunder and destruction. The Bhars were treated with terrible severity of which memories still survive. A monument raised to the memory of Dal and Bal in the village of Pakhrauli, some 4 km. south-east of Dalmau, is still worshipped by the Ahirs of the neighbourhood. The Bharaudia Ahirs of the pargana commemorate the catastrophe, the men by abstaining from celebrating Holi and the women from wearing nose-rings and glass bangles, absence of these ornaments indicating widowhood.¹

After the annihilation of the Bhars, the followers of the king of Jaunpur, as also the descendants of earlier Muslim settlers in the district, were rewarded for their services and were settled in the towns of Dalmau, Bareli, Jalalpur Dhari and Thulendi. The Bhar war apparently took place some time before 1417-18 A.D. when Ibrahim Shah Sharqi is said to have restored the fort of Dalmau which had suffered severe damage during the war. He also erected, on the eastern side of the fort, a fine gateway largely composed of carved slabs, pillars and architraves. The foundation of the Purana Bazar or Charai Mandi of the town and the laying out of a garden with a big masonry well on the banks of the Ganga are also attributed to this monarch. The town of Dalmau was given a very high status, which is evident from the appointment of a number of such officers here as were rarely found except in an important royal fort. These officers were the *mutwalli* (superintendent of rent-free grants), *muhtasib* (religious censor), *khatib* (recitor of *khutbah*), *nasibi* (teacher of court rules), *ghariyali* (time-keeper), and *guldagha* (brander of royal studs). Several of them were also given rent-free grants in the neighbouring villages which their descendants continued to enjoy till very recently. About the same time the king is said to have re-erected the fort at Rae Bareli, out of the materials of ancient buildings. The local Jame Masjid is also attributed to him, while the Khatrauni Kalan and Khatrauni Kiurd localities of the town are attributed to his Khattri treasurers and the Shah Tola to his purveyor. He raised the place to the status of a town, perhaps, for the first time by posting a Qazi in it. The town was then handed over to his Sheikh and Saiyid followers.

The king also built a Jame Masjid at Jais where his minister, Khwaja Sultan, resided. The mud fort at Thulendi which was made the headquarters of a pargana, the foundation of Nasirabad named after his son, Nasiruddin, and the masonry fort at Bhaon on the site of an old Bhar castle, are also attributed to him. Bhaon was founded by Bhawan, a brother of Dal, who held it till the Sharqi conquest. The Bhars were also expelled from pargana Hardoi of tahsil Maharajganj.

¹ Cunningham, A. : *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. XI, p. 60; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 322

Ibrahim Shah Sharqi also introduced certain administrative changes and divided the pargana of Rae Bareli into the four *tappas* or *mahals* of Rahi, Bhaon, Bachewan and Anguri; pargana Bachhrawan into the two *tappas* of Ashan and Sudauli; and pargana Dalmau into the six *tappas* of Bahai, Birkha, Dalmau, Jalalpur, Pandaria and Sataun. Some of the remaining parganas of the district did not exist then and the rest were for the most part in the possession of the various estate-holders. The erstwhile Pathan proprietors of Bawan Buzurg claimed descent from Faqir Khan, an Afghan, who settled down in the locality by driving out its Bhar inhabitants during this reign. In 1440 A.D., this monarch, the greatest of the Sharqi kings of Jaunpur, died after a reign of about forty years and was succeeded by his son Mahmud Shah.¹

The Bais, Kanhpuria and other Rajputs of the district who had probably helped Ibrahim Shah Sharqi in his campaigns against the Bhars and, as a result of the latter's annihilation, had gained considerably in strength and possessions in spite of that king's efforts to keep them under control, drove out a majority of the Muslim zamindars and settlers from the district.

Mahmud Shah was succeeded in 1457 by his son, Muhammad Shah who was killed a few months later by his brother, Husain Shah, in an action² fought probably at or near Dalmau where in his grandfather's garden a tomb, known as Maqbara-i-Shah Sharqi, was raised over his remains.

Husain Shah Sharqi, who ascended the throne of Jaunpur in 1458,³ restored the ousted Muslims to their power and possessions in the district and changed the name of the town of Rae Bareli to Husainabad, which, however, did not survive its originator.

With the final defeat of this Sharqi king by Bahlul Lodi, in 1486, the district once more passed under the sway of the sultans of Delhi.⁴ The opportunity was again seized by the local Rajputs to strengthen their position and the sultans at Delhi or their governors at Jaunpur, under whose jurisdiction the district fell, exercised only a loose authority over them.

In 1492, during the reign of Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517), the Rajputs of Pratapgarh rebelled against Barbak Shah, the sultan's brother and governor of Jaunpur. The sultan marched against them, reaching Dalmau in 1493, where he was joined by Barbak Shah and his nobles. He then advanced to Kathgar in pargana Dalmau, routed the rebels and proceeded to Jaunpur where he reinstated Barbak Shah.⁵ The latter

¹ Majumdar, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, 188

² *Ibid.*, p. 190; Haig, *op. cit.*, pp. 254-255

³ *Ibid.*, p. 231

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 234, 257-258

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 237

was, however, unable to maintain his position and the sultan once again came to these parts and, having subdued a rebellion in Allahabad, marched by way of Kara to Dalmau¹ where he is said to have married the widow of Sher Khan Lohani.²

During the reign of Ibrahim Lodi (1517-1526), the district was again disturbed when Islam Khan, the jagirdar of Kara-Manikpur, revolted against the sultan. He was, however, exterminated³ and the district remained quiet till Ibrahim Lodi himself was defeated and killed in the battle of Panipat by Babur⁴ in 1526.

Nothing is heard of the district during the reigns of Babur and Humayun. The latter was driven out of India, in 1540, by Sher Shah Sur. It was also during this year that Malik Muhammad Jaisi composed his celebrated work, *Padmavat*, which made the town of Jais famous forever.⁵ He is said to have been a disciple of the Sufi saint, Makhdum Ashraf.

During the rule of the Sur kings (1540-1555), the local Rajput chiefs do not seem to have suffered any marked diminution in their power or prestige.

In 1556, the great Mughal emperor, Akbar, ascended the throne of Delhi. In 1559, Khan-zaman, an imperial officer, was sent to oust the Afghans from Jaunpur and the connected territories including this district.⁶

According to the administrative arrangement of Akbar's empire, a part of the area covered by the present district of Rae Bareli was included in sirkar Manikpur of the subah of Allahabad and the remaining area was divided between the sirkars of Avadh and Lucknow of the subah of Avadh. The arrangement of *mahals* or parganas then existing is not altogether clear, but with the aid of the *Ain-i-Akbari*⁷ and local tradition a more or less satisfactory reconstruction may be attempted. It appears that of the 12 *mahals* that made up the sirkar of Manikpur the whole or portions of nine lay in this district. The northern-most *mahal* of Bhalol or Bhilwal of this sirkar included the northern part of pargana Kumhrawan of this district, the bulk of this *mahal* lying in the Bara Banki and Lucknow districts. To its south lay the small *mahal* of Tilhandi

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 238; Nevill, H.R. : *Rae Bareli : A Gazetteer*, p. 137

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 137-138; Haig, *op. cit.*, p. 249; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 14-16

⁴ Haig, *op. cit.*, 250

⁵ Majumdar, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 27

⁶ Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 259-260

⁷ AbulFazl : *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, trans. into Eng. by H.S. Jarrett, (2nd ed., Calcutta, 1949), pp. 173-176, 184-185, 188-190

(Thulendi) which corresponded to almost the whole of the present pargana of Bachhrawan. It was held by the Rajputs, Kayasths and Baurias, and supplied to the government a force of 10 horse and 300 foot. The large *mahal* of Rae Bareli, included in the pargana of the same name, contained a brick fort on the Sai and a military contingent of 40 horse and 2,000 foot, the chief landholders being the Rajputs and the Baurias. Further south was the *mahal* of Dalmau, which probably corresponded fairly closely with the present pargana, although its western portion seems to have belonged to the Baiswara *mahals* of the sirkar of Lucknow. Dalmau possessed a brick fort standing on the banks of the Ganga and a military force of 40 horse and 2,000 foot. The *mahal* was held by the Turkomans. Adjoining the *mahal* of Dalmau on the east was the *mahal* of Salon, which also possessed a brick fort. It was held by the Kanhpuria and Bisen Rajputs and supplied a force of 180 horse and 8,900 infantry. To the north of this *mahal* and the east of the Rae Bareli *mahal* was the *mahal* of Nasirabad which seems to have included the present pargana of Parshadepur and the old pargana of Rokha. The proprietors were the Bais and other Rajputs, Kayasths and Baurias, who provided a contingent of 40 horse and 1,000 foot. To its north lay the *mahal* of Jais, which included the old pargana of Jais, the pargana of Mohan-ganj, a portion of pargana Simrauta and some areas in district Sultanpur. It was held by various castes, but probably the Kanhpurias dominated. The military force assigned consisted of 250 cavalry and 7,000 infantry. A number of villages of the present tahsil of Salon were included in the two *mahals*, Qaryat Guzarah and Qaryat Paegah.

The *mahal* or Anhonah (Inhauna) of the sirkar and subah of Avadh corresponded to the present pargana of Inhauna of this district. It had, at its headquarters, a brick fort and the military force allotted to the *mahal* consisted of 100 cavalry and 2,000 infantry. The proprietors were the Rajputs who had been newly converted to Islam, probably the Bhale Sultans. The large *mahal* of Subeha, in Bara Banki district, included the northern villages of pargana Simrauta and the north-western part of pargana Inhauna of the Rae Bareli district.

Among several *mahals* of the Lucknow sirkar in the subah of Avadh were divided into the present parganas of Sareni, Khiron and Hardoi and the western portion of pargana Rae Bareli. The detached and small *mahal* of Hardoi probably corresponds with the present pargana of Hardoi of the Rae Bareli district. It was held by the Brahmanas and supplied only 300 soldiers. The *mahal* of Lashkar, probably named after the village of Nisgar, situated on the banks of the Ganga, some 8 km. south-west of Sareni, and covering part of pargana Sareni, was held by the Bais Rajputs and contributed a force of 4,000 soldiers. The rest of pargana Sareni seems to have been made up of the two *mahals* of Deorakh and Khanjrah, both held by the Bais Rajputs, the former contributing 100 horse and 1,500 foot and the latter 100 horse and 2,000 foot soldiers. The *mahal* of Satanpur, covering the major part of pargana Khiron, was held by the Bais Rajputs and the Brahmanas and supplied a force of 50 horsemen

and 2,000 infantry. The small *mahal* of Hailhar was probably named after the large village of Aihar near Jalganj and appears to have comprised the north-western part of pargana Dalmau. It was held by the Bais Rajputs and contributed a contingent of 30 horse and 500 foot.¹

So far as the district is concerned, this arrangement seems to have lasted till a little after the end of Aurangzeb's reign in 1707.

During the reign of Akbar, the *dargah* of Makhdum Jahaniyan is known to have been built at Dalmau, in 1597 A.D., entirely out of the ruins of an old Hindu temple. In 1598 A.D., one Haji Zahid built there a serai and a mosque, both named after Mir Sakhawat Ali.² Two inscribed red sandstone slabs, discovered in the village of Ashrafpur, also record the building, in this reign, of a mosque.³ It appears that one Mirza Shukrullah was the *faujdar* of Dalmau towards the close of Akbar's reign and continued in office during Jahangir's reign. In 1614 A.D., he restored the tomb of Makhdum Badruddin Badre Alam.⁴ In the reign of Shahjahan, Saiyid Nizam Murtaza Khan, a son of Akbar's famous officer, Sadr Jahan of Pihani, held the pargana of Dalmau in jagir and successfully quelled many disturbances.⁵ Nawab Sarandaz Khan, the *faujdar* of Dalmau, built in 1639 a mosque and a *baradari* (twelve-arched pavillion).⁶ The fort and town of Rae Bareli were in the charge of Nawab Jahan Khan, the local *faujdar*, who built there in 1631 A.D. a big mosque, the Rang Mahal palace and a wall around the town, renaming it as Jahanabad and the cultivated lands attached to it as Ikhtiyarpur.⁷ In this reign, Ahmad Beg Khan, a nephew of Nur Jahan, held the fief of Jais,⁸ and several fine buildings, such as tombs imambaras and palaces were built by one Abdul Khaliq at Mustafabad (Unchahar).⁹ In 1674, during the reign of Aurangzeb, Sheikh Abdul Karim built a mosque at Jais and, in 1678, the emperor ordered the repair and restoration of the Jame Masjid at Rae Bareli, originally built by Ibrahim Shah Sharqi.¹⁰ Bijai Singh, a dewan of Aurangzeb and a Kayasth of Rae Bareli, was given the title of 'Khawaja'.

From the last quarter of the sixteenth to the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the history of the district, excepting the few stray facts mentioned above, reflects only the rise of the local Bais and Kanhpuria chiefs.

¹ Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 138-142

² Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 322

³ *Ibid.*, p. 324

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 320, 322

⁵ Abul Fazl: *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, trans. into Eng. by H. Blochmann, (2nd ed., Calcutta, 1939), pp. 522-523

⁶ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 321

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 325

⁸ Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 576

⁹ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 324

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 324, 325

The end of Akbar's reign had marked a season of great vitality among these Rajput families, which was evidenced by the spirited prosecution of the old and the turbulent commencement of new family feuds. Whenever the control of the central government weakened the whole district relapsed into confusion. The rule of the strongest prevailed and it was during this period that the chiefs of the Saibasi subdivision of the Bais Rajputs laid the foundations of their great estates of Khajurgaon, Gaura, Semarpaha, Chandania, Korihar Sataun and Shankarpur. In the time of Aurangzeb, Amar Singh the Bais raja of Murarman, Doman Deo, the Saibasi rana of Khajurgaon, and Surat Singh, the Kanhpuria raja of Tiloi, were the most prominent Rajput chiefs of the district.

So far as this district is concerned little seems to have happened during the reigns of the Mughal emperors, Bahadur Shah (1707-1712) and Jahandar Shah (1712-1713), which might well find mention here. Saiyid Abdul Qadir, Bahadur Shah's tutor, was a resident of Jais and Chhabile Ram Nagar was the Commandant of Kara-Manikpur in the subah of Allahabad.¹ As the greater portion of this district was then included in sirkar Manikpur, the authority of its commandant, Chhabile Ram Nagar, extended over the district, but appears to have been only nominally exercised due to the turbulence of local Rajput chiefs, prominent among whom were Mohan Singh, the Kanhpuria raja of Tiloi, Amar Singh, the Saibasi rana of Khajurgaon, and Chet Rai, the Naihasta raja of Kurri Sudauli. They frequently indulged in personal vendettas and family feuds, often prolonged and usually bloody.

During the reign of Jahandar Shah, his most formidable rival and claimant to the imperial crown was Farrukh Siyar who finally succeeded in defeating the former and getting him murdered and ascended the throne in January, 1713.² Chhabile Ram Nagar being his staunch supporter and active helper was promoted to the office of the subedar of Allahabad. In 1719, Farrukh Siyar was also deposed and murdered as a result of court intrigues.³ Chhabile Ram Nagar at once threw off the semblance of subordination to the Delhi throne and endeavoured to set-up an independent kingdom for himself. Having occupied the fort of Allahabad and collected the revenues of the surrounding region, he crossed the Ganga heading his forces. Here he met with stiff resistance at the hands of the Rajputs, particularly the Saibasis under Amar Singh, rana of Khajurgaon, and his kinsman, the chieftain of Gaura. They were, however, defeated and Chhabile Ram Nagar took the western parganas of this district into his possession. When Muhammad Shah (1719-48) ascended the throne, negotiations were opened to reconcile Chhabile Ram Nagar and re-appoint him subedar of Allahabad, but he died before an agreement could be concluded.⁴ His nephew and suc-

¹ Burn, Sir R.: *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 327

² *Ibid.*, pp. 327-330

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 338-339

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 340-341

cessor, Girdhar Bahadur, offered to surrender the fort of Allahabad in return for his appointment as governor of Avadh, which charge he had succeeded in securing for himself, although only for a very short time.¹

In 1722, Saadat Khan, the governor of the province of Agra, was also given the charge of the subah of Avadh,² and, by 1724, he had so firmly established himself there that he and his successors, though nominally subedars of the imperial government, were virtually independent rulers of the kingdom of Avadh which had thus been founded.³ Accordingly, the district ceased to have anything to do with the imperial government of Delhi and formed an integral part of the dominions of the nawabs, or Nawab-Wazirs, as they were often designated, of Avadh. About the beginning of his reign, Saadat Khan made a tour of this district in order to receive the submission of the powerful local Rajput chiefs who cherished their traditional freedom and sovereignty and were very reluctant to yield obeisance to the nawab. In particular, Mohan Singh of Tiloi and Chet Rai of Kurri Sudauli put up a gallant resistance to the nawab's efforts.⁴ About 1730, Pahar Singh of Khajurgaon succeeded in recovering his paternal estate which had been lost by his grandfather, Amar Singh, who was defeated at the hands of Chhabile Ram Nagar.

In 1739, Saadat Khan was succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law, Safdar Jang (1739-54). Mohan Singh of Tiloi continued to give trouble to this nawab as well and had to pay for it with his life. His son, Pem Singh, who succeeded to the estate, seems to have been a man of peaceful disposition, but his brother, Nawal Singh, gave unremitting trouble and vexation to the nawab. Pem Singh was succeeded, in 1748, by his son, Balbhadra Singh, another famous warrior of this family.⁵ The whole of his life was spent in fighting, often beyond the borders of this district. When quite young, he is said to have led his forces to Varanasi to drive back to Mirzapur certain Mughals who wished to defile a Hindu temple. On two occasions he served in the armies of Delhi against the Jats and the Marathas. For these services he was first invested with a *mansab* of four thousand and then of five thousand, and was thus one of the few Avadh chieftains to obtain a place among the higher grandees of the Mughal empire. He is also said to have claimed from Safdar Jang fourteen parganas, covering a considerable area between Manikpur in the Allahabad district and Daryabad in the Bara Banki district. Which he was apparently allowed to hold.

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 341, 342, 346

² *Ibid.*, p. 348

³ *Ibid.*, p. 625

⁴ Srivastava, A.L. : *Shuja-ud-daulah*, Vol. I, pp. 129-130

⁵ *Ibid.*

In order to unite under his own central authority the various elements enjoying power and influence in the district, Saadat Khan had already acknowledged the authority of the local chiefs in their respective parganas and entrusted to them the collection of government revenue. The measure had been generally successful but it needed a strong hand to prevent these talukdars from assuming practical independence. Safdar Jang, therefore, obtained from the emperor the charge of the subah of Allahabad also and appointed Jan Nisar Khan to hold the charge of the sirkar of Manikpur, under the general superintendence of his minister, Raja Nawal Rai.

In 1754, Safdar Jang died and was succeeded by his only son, Shuja-ud-daulah.¹ He was a youngman of twenty-three years of age, utterly indifferent to the business of administration and given to sensual pleasures. His unworthy conduct caused popular agitation against him, which was taken advantage of by his cousin and deputy at Allahabad, Muhammad Quli Khan, who unsuccessfully tried to displace the nawab from the throne of Avadh.² He was, however, allowed to hold Allahabad including Manikpur,³ although the Hindu chiefs did not let him remain in peaceful possession of his charge. Balbhadra Singh of Tiloi rose in rebellion and was suppressed with difficulty by Najaf Khan, the nawab's commandant at Pratapgarh. Muhammad Quli Khan made Rae Bareilly his headquarters for a time, but this step, too, did not help him in punishing the local talukdars or in reducing their turbulence. In 1759, Shuja-ud-daulah seized the territory of Muhammad Quli Khan,⁴ and tried to restore order in the district, but was prevented from doing so due to the incursions of the Marathas into Avadh.

In July, 1760, Bhau, the Maratha commander-in-chief in northern India, sent instructions to his officers posted in the Allahabad region to win over the zamindars of Avadh and incite them against the nawab and to make reprisals in the latter's territory. Gopal Ganesh Barve and Krishnanand Pant, the Maratha *faujdar*s respectively of Kora Jahana-bad and Kara, intrigued with the disaffected Avadh chieftains, notably Balbhadra Singh, the raja of Tiloi and instigated them to break into open rebellion against Shuja-ud-daulah. About the middle of January, 1761, Gopal Ganesh Barve crossed the Ganga and arrived at Dalmau. The local Rajput chiefs, headed by Balbhadra Singh, had already assembled there with their troops to receive the Marathas whom they now joined in their destructive activities. The first place to suffer from their onslaught was the town of Dalmau of which the inhabitants were ruthlessly massacred and their property recklessly plundered. Meeting no opposition from any quarter the Maratha invaders with their new allies easily penetrated into the heart of the district, giving rein to slaughter

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 14

² *Ibid.*, pp. 15-17

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 18, 28, 52, 54

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 63

and arson on their march through the countryside and driving away the police and revenue officers of the nawab from their posts. No town or village that lay in the path of the Marathas was spared.¹

When news of this Maratha invasion reached the nawab, his minister and general, Raja Beni Bahadur, rapidly marched against the raiders and fell upon them. Balbhadra Singh and other Rajput chiefs were defeated and dispersed and the troops of Gopal Ganesh Barve, the Maratha leader, were routed and scattered. Confounded and accompanied by only five or seven of his troopers, he could escape with difficulty across the Ganga. Balbhadra Singh was further punished for his defection and alliance with the Marathas by being driven into exile across the Ghaghra. He was also dispossessed of his flourishing estate of Tiloi. Some time later, however, he was allowed to recover possession of his patrimony.²

Shuja-ud-daulah is said to have built several buildings inside the fort at Rae Bareilly³ and a brick house in a garden which he had laid out some 3 km. north of Dalmau. It was in this house that his descendant, Saadat Ali Khan, the fifth nawab of Avadh, was born. In 1760, Shuja-ud-daulah confiscated the rent-free tenures granted by former rulers, which resulted in considerable distress to the people. In 1762, the nawab included the sarkar of Manikpur in his dominions in Avadh and placed it under a *chakladar*.

Shuja-ud-daulah died on 26th January, 1775,⁴ and was succeeded by his son, Asaf-ud-daula. About the year 1783, Asaf-ud-daula assigned to his mother, the Bahu Begum, the parganas of Salon, Jais and Nasirabad in jagir. A number of villages in pargana Salon belonged to the Kanhpurias who were now displaced. Their villages were given to the Pirzadas. Salon was also made the headquarters of a *chakla* and contained a garrison of about 350 men of whom 50 were quartered in the small mud fort which stood to the south of the town. About the same time, the parganas of Rae Bareilly, Dalmau, Thulendi and Khiron were placed under the *chakladar* of Baiswara. Finally, it appears that the whole of Baiswara was constituted into a *nizamat* under a *nazim* and practically the whole of the present district of Rae Bareilly was divided between the *chaklas* of Rae Bareilly and Salon of the *nizamat* of Baiswara. This arrangement seems to have lasted, without any material change, till the annexation of Avadh in 1856.

After the reign of Asaf-ud-daula, for more than half a century, the history of the district is simply a record of constant fighting between the officials of the nawabs and local Rajput chiefs. "A report, dated 1809, made by the tahsildar of Dalmau," as quoted from Bennett, gives a lively

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 96-98

² *Ibid.*, pp. 98-99

³ Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, p. 324

⁴ Srivastava, A.L. : *Shuja-ud-daulah*, Vol. II, p. 287

picture of the difficulties under which the nawabs' officials collected government revenue.¹ Din Sah, the talukdar of Gaura, had built a fort on an area of 15 acres of land, and defended it with two guns and a hundred matchlockmen. At his call, Sheo Prashad Singh of Shankarpur could bring 300 stout villagers and Dalpat Sah of Chandania and Fateh Singh of Semarpaha could between them raise a thousand men. At the prospect of a fight the Kanhpurias of Nain were ever ready to troop in from their jungles. Thus a levy of 2,000 men could be raised at a moment's notice. Under the nawab's orders the fort at Gaura was burnt down, but the royal army had hardly turned its back when another fort rose from the smoking ruins. Not only did Din Sah refuse to pay any revenue himself but he rendered it impossible for the officials to collect it in the neighbouring villages by destroying the crops of the zamindars who were inclined to co-operate with them. Once he was caught and shut up in the fort at Dalmau in consequence of a quarrel with a merchant who had stood security for his villages. He, however, soon made his escape into the jungles and it was found that he was a more intolerable nuisance as a proclaimed outlaw than he had ever been before. He was, therefore, pardoned and appeased by granting to him a village rent free. To this he soon added eleven more. After his assassination in the Dalmau kachahri in 1795, his brother, Lal Sah, and nephew, Ram Bakhsh, also walked in his foot-steps.²

The Kanhpurias of Nain were in constant opposition to the famous *nazim* Darshan Singh who held Salon from 1827 to 1836. At that time, Incha Singh was in charge of the rest of Baiswara. In 1837, Kundan Lal Pathak was posted at Salon and he had to establish a garrison in the midst of the jungles of Nain, much of which he cut down and cleared. In 1838, he died and Darshan Singh returned as *nazim* with his brother, Bakhtawar Singh, who held Salon till 1848. The latter was succeeded by Nauroz Ali, a weak and inexperienced man, in whose time the Kanhpurias recovered all that they had lost during the time of his predecessors. In Baiswara, Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh of Shankarpur, the strongest of the Bais chieftains, was all powerful. He was the seventh in descent from Narind Sah, the builder of the fort of Shankarpur and younger brother of Amar Singh of Khajurgaon, and belonged to the Saibasi section of the Bais Rajputs of this region. The *nazim* found himself unable to interfere with this powerful baron and could not enforce the payment by him of government revenue. Sir William Sleeman, who made a tour through this district and visited Salon and Nain shortly before the annexation of Avadh, speaks of the turbulence of the Bais and Kanhpuria talukdars, but, at the same time, avers that their strength had its advantages for life and property seem to have been more secure in this district than in any other part of Avadh.³ The talukdar of

¹ cf. Bennett, W.C. : *A Report on the Family History of the Chief Clans of the Roy Bareilly District*, (Lucknow, 1870), p. 61

² *Ibid.*

³ Sleeman, W.H. : *A Journey Through the Kingdom of Oude*, (London, 1858), Vol. I, p. 240

Shankarpur was practically supreme and his presence served to check in this district the internecine feuds that raged in the Baiswara parganas of Unnao. Fighting occasionally took place between the local talukdars and the nawab's officials, because the chiefs of Baiswara never submitted without demur to the central authority.

In February, 1856, Wajid Ali Shah, the king of Avadh, was deposed and his territories, including the area now covered by the Rae Bareli district, were annexed by the East India Company.¹ The district then created for this area, with headquarters at Salon, was known as the district of Salon and was placed in the charge of one Captain Barrow. The measure passed off quietly and without opposition either from the people or the talukdars and for a year attention was devoted to the settlement of revenue and the arrangement of the details of the new administration. The progress of this work was, however, cut short by the outbreak of the freedom struggle in 1857.

At the first summary settlement of revenue, made by the British soon after the annexation, the talukdars of the district had suffered unusually heavily, yet up to June 1, 1857, they seem to have had no intention of joining the struggle. They paid up the Rabi instalment of revenue that was then being collected.² The Indian troops comprising six companies of the First Oudh Irregular Infantry and stationed at Keswapur near Salon remained loyal to their British officers longer than those in any other cantonment in Avadh, and it was not till June 10, that they ceased to obey orders.³ The Deputy Commissioner had begun to receive disturbing news from the adjoining districts since June 8, and by the afternoon of June 10, he was obliged to seek safety in flight. Even then there was no bloodshed. He and other British fugitives from the district were helped in their flight by Raja Hanwant Singh, a Bisen talukdar of Rampur Dharupur in district Pratapgarh, who conducted them safely to Allahabad.⁴

The result was that British rule abruptly came to an end in the district and the inhabitants reverted to the shape of things that had prevailed on the eve of the annexation. The talukdars again became independent and resumed control of their old estates. Everyone of them ensconced himself in his fort and prepared to defend his property from others and, if possible, to extend his possessions. The Kanhpuria chief of Tiloi and several of the Bais talukdars also sent levies to help the freedom fighters at Lucknow. The most notable among them was Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh of Shankarpur who professed a great zeal for the cause of the deposed king of Avadh and kept up to the last a relentless struggle against the British. Immediately after the

¹ Dodwell, H.H. (Ed.): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. VI, p. 165

² Rizvi, S.A.A. (Ed.): *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. II, p. 38

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 39-40

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 38-41; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 147

departure of the British officials from the district, the Kanhpurias of Nain descended upon the civil station near Salon, burnt down the court-houses and destroyed all government records. The people of the district, practically without exception, sided with the fighters for freedom and were thoroughly hostile to the British. They killed Major Gall at Rae Bareli, because he had attempted to carry despatches from Lucknow to Allahabad,¹ and made it difficult for the British at these two stations to intercommunicate.

Up to the expulsion of the British from Lucknow, resulting in the establishment there of a revolutionary government and the installation of Brijis Qadr as king of Avadh, early in July, 1857,² no event of significance took place in the district of Rae Bareli. On August 17, 1857, the new king appointed Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh as administrator of Jaunpur and Azamgarh, ordering the people that in obedience to the instructions of the brave rana they should 'capture, put to the sword and annihilate the entire group of these perverted unbelievers (the British) and make every effort to extirpate them from this country'.³ Early in October, large levies were sent from the district to Lucknow to participate in the war against the British: the *nazim* (district officer) of Salon took with him 2,000 men leaving behind instructions to enlist three or four thousand more; Jograj Singh, a brother of the rana, took 700 men and two guns from Shankarpur to Lucknow, picking up at Rae Bareli 1,200 or 1,300 men of Basant Singh of Semarpaha and Raghunath Singh of Khajurgaon along with their four guns; and Jagannath Bakhsh, Ram Prasad, and others of Nain sent to Lucknow 700 men and two guns.⁴ At Shankarpur the rana employed himself vigorously in putting his fort in order and had with him 1,200 men and eight large guns.⁵

By the end of November, the British were forced to evacuate the Residency at Lucknow and retreat from the city, and the revolutionaries, in spite of their poor resources, prepared themselves to retain the hard won freedom.⁶ The struggle for Lucknow went on unabated till the city finally fell to the British in March, 1858.⁷

With the fall of the capital of Avadh, the talukdars of the district were obliged to reconsider their position and to decide whether they were to cast in their lot with the revolutionaries or to espouse the cause of the British. The proclamation issued by the British government⁸

¹ Gubbins, M.R.: *The Mutinies in Oude*, (1858), p. 146.

² Rizvi, *op. cit.*, pp. 77-91

³ *Ibid.*, p. 121

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 209-210

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 210

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 262-265

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 289-328

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 328-338

soon after worked upon the fears of the talukdars for the future and the continued presence of the revolutionary government, actively supported by Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh beyond the Ghaghra, excited the hopes of many of them. These two influences tended to prolong their antagonism to and increase greatly the difficulties of the British government. The latter then announced that the proprietary titles of the talukdars were to be recognised and they were to be put in possession of the estates they held at the time of the annexation. Persons who had been concerned in the murder of Europeans were excepted, but all others were invited to receive their estates, with a title from the British government. Later, the queen's proclamation and amnesty were made public and all persons who surrendered before the 1st of January, 1859 were pardoned,¹ barring of course those involved in the killing of Europeans.

Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, however, along with his staunch ally, Bhagwan Bakhsh, the Kanhpuria talukdar of Nain, kept up the hostilities with an army of 15,000 men in the south of the district, and maintained regular correspondence with other leaders of the struggle.² Sheo-darshan Singh, the raja of Atra Chandapur, also continued fighting against the British for long. The raja of Murarmau, on the other hand, remained loyal to the British throughout the struggle and maintained close relations with them. He had also rescued the survivors among the European refugees from Kanpur. Jagpal Singh, the raja of Tiloi, was among the first to tender his submission to the British, about the beginning of 1858, and assisted in the re-establishment of their posts in this region. This brought upon him the wrath of Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh who collected all his forces and those of the neighbouring talukdars, besieged the fort of Tiloi and reduced it to great extremities before the British troops could come to its rescue.³ The Bais rana of Khajurgaon, who had always been a rival of Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, also surrendered to the British at an early date and, in spite of the zeal he had previously shown for the revolutionary cause, rendered valuable help to the British in the Baiswara region. He paid to them a sum of Rs 20,000 as revenue⁴ when the struggle for freedom was at its height and assisted them in putting up and guarding the bridge at Bhitauraghat. The talukdar of Tikari also remained loyal to the British.

Those talukdars who submitted to the British were directed to establish police posts in their estates in the name of the British government. Such revenue as they had paid to the revolutionary government was forgiven them, but they were held liable for all unpaid arrears. A part of the confiscated property of the raja of Daundia Khera, in Unnao, was made over to the raja of Murarmau as a reward for the latter's loyalty. Similarly, the Shankarpur estate was divided among the rana of

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 332-338, 570

² *Ibid.*, pp. 392-396, 406

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 436-438

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 433

Khajurgaon, the Sikh Sardars settled in the district, Major Orr, Captain Bunbury and several other persons. The property of Bhagwan Bakhsh of Nain was handed over to the talukdar of Tikari, and half of the Atra Chandapur estate was seized from its raja and distributed among many persons.

Till April, 1858, the main task before the British in Avadh was the reduction of Lucknow to submission, its recapture and the consolidation of their hold on it. However, when their hands were comparatively free, they led their first expedition into Baiswara, under the command of Hope Grant, early in May. He marched from Purwa in district Unnao to Pachhimgaon near Bachhrawan in this district and occupied without resistance the fort of the Naihasta talukdar there. He then proceeded to Daundia Khera in Unnao, reaching there on May 10, but finding the place deserted returned to Bhagwantnagar in this district on May 12. There he heard that the revolutionaries had taken up their position at Senri, 8 km. to the east, along the banks of the Loni. He promptly marched against them to find them posted in front of a jungle with the river defending their line. In the ensuing battle the revolutionaries were driven back and dispersed.

During the succeeding months the British could do little except in the north of the district where their military police tried to restore order. The south was still in the hands of the revolutionary Bais chiefs. Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh made his influence felt far and wide and on more than one occasion actually threatened the road between Kanpur and Lucknow, his guerilla tactics greatly worrying the British.¹ At last, about the end of October, 1858, Sir Colin Campbell, the British commander-in-chief, commenced his famous combined movement upon Baiswara. He and Hope Grant marched from Allahabad and Sultanpur, and on October 28, Hope Grant occupied Jagdishpur and thence marching by way of Jais captured Rampur Kasia.² From there he moved towards the town of Rae Bareli, parallel to the Sai, and reaching the vicinity of Shankarpur made a detour to the left. Campbell himself reached Parshadepur and marching along the road from Salon to Dalmau took up position on November 15, some 3 km. to the east of Shankarpur. The fort of Shankarpur, celebrated for its association with the brave Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, one of the foremost leaders of this freedom struggle, was considered to be one of the strongest in Avadh. The rana had collected a considerable force and, although the fort was closely invested by the British, he succeeded in breaking up their cordon and making his way in to the jungles of Purai, about 13 km. from Rae Bareli, at midnight the same day.³ On November 16, the British occupied the fort but found nothing there except one or two old and unused guns. They destroyed the fort and cleared the jungle

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 419, 422-423, 428-429, 430

² *Ibid.*, pp. 533-537

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 537-538

around it. Hope Grant then proceeded to Rae Bareli and further on to Jagdishpur in order to guard the passage of the Gomati.¹ On November 17, Eveleigh, who had gone in pursuit of the rana to Purai, was attacked by the latter's forces at Bardar on the Sai. He, however, succeeded in defeating the revolutionaries and driving them westward. Campbell (later Lord Clyde) himself reached Rae Bareli on November 18, left a garrison there and marched by way of Hajipur, Baehrawan and Gurbakhshganj to Bhagwanthnagar where, on November 23, he was joined by Eveleigh.² Their combined forces then advanced towards Daundia Khara where the Rana had now entrenched himself. On his refusal to surrender the British stormed the fort, but the Rana escaped with his men and money moving along the bank of the river Ganga to an unknown place towards the north.³ Thus by the end of November, 1858, the great freedom struggle was over so far as the district of Rae Bareli is concerned. What happened to the bravest hero of the district, Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh, thereafter is shrouded in mystery, but his memory, preserved in many a local folk-song, is still cherished by the people.⁴

The British government re-established its civil administration over the area covered by this district and made Rae Bareli its headquarters in place of Salon. A military force was also maintained in Rae Bareli for some years. The subsequent history of the district for several decades is uneventful and is only a record of revenue settlements and a few changes in area and administration. However, nothing material was done for the amelioration of the peasants who thus continued to be comparatively neglected by the government and exploited by the landlords.

The Oudh Rent Act, 1886 (Act XXII of 1886) gave unlimited powers to the talukdars over their tenants who were reduced more or less to the status of serfs. The talukdars could eject any tenant practically at will and rack-renting was rampant. Repressive measures were used to realise cesses and rents, often with the help of the magistracy and police who, in addition to their sympathy with the landlords and antipathy to the peasants, saw in the opposition and resistance of the tenants the influence of Gandhiji's Non-co-operation movement. The oppression to which the peasantry was subjected is best summed up in the words of the commissioner of Lucknow Division in his report to the chief secretary, "There is no doubt that in the worst managed talukdars' estates in this district, the tenants have been entrusted with such want of consideration and in some cases with such oppression by the landlords that one is compelled to sympathise with them. At the root of the trouble is of course the pressure of population on the soil combined with the increased letting value due to high prices. This appears to have resulted

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 538

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 60-61

⁴ *Uttar Pradesh*, August, 1957, p. 63

in the free use of notices of ejectment as a lever for realising *nazrana*. In some cases I hear that the holding is practically put up for auction and the old tenant, rather than lose his land, is compelled to borrow money in order to save his land from being given to someone else."

These causes as well as the numerous other exactions made and acts of oppression committed by talukdars incited the peasantry to a spirit of revolt which came to a head in the early 1920s and swept the entire district. The talukdars were subjected to social boycott by the people and even sweepers and scavengers refused to serve them.

Early in 1921, the tenants refused to pay the illegal and oppressive cesses imposed on them and this led to landlord-tenant riots in several places, including Aundu, Chichauli and Rustampur.

One of the more serious riots broke out in village Chandanian where a meeting of peasants was held to protest against the highhandedness of the local talukdar. It was decided to summon the talukdar to the meeting to answer charges levelled against him. On his refusal to comply, the crowd got excited and the local police, apprehending trouble, sent a message to the district headquarters in response to which the district magistrate and the superintendent of police reached the spot and arrested Baba Janki Das, a prominent peasant leader, and two others. They were lodged in the Rae Bareli district jail. The news of their arrest spread and on January 7, 1921, a large body of peasants, not only from this but also from neighbouring districts, marched towards the jail to meet their leaders, though officially it was given out that the crowd intended to storm the jail and free the incarcerated leaders. The crowd was intercepted by the police and military at the bridge on river Sai at Munshiganj, 3 km. from the town of Rae Bareli. People continued streaming in from all directions so much so that the crowd swelled to more than ten thousand. The district magistrate having failed in his efforts to disperse the crowd, ordered firing, which resulted in many deaths and injuries. It is not possible to correctly or even approximately estimate the number of deaths because dead bodies were thrown into the river.

While the firing was still in progress, Jawaharlal Nehru arrived on the other bank, but was prevented by the police and military from crossing the bridge and joining the crowd. He had received a telegram from Rae Bareli on the previous day that trouble was apprehended, and in response he had hurried to Rae Bareli. On arrival, he was given a note written by the district magistrate, "Pt. J. L. Nehru, you are hereby informed that your presence in the district is not desired, you are directed to leave by the next train." Jawaharlal Nehru was undeterred and returned the note with the following reply written on its back, "I should like to know if this is a formal order or a mere request. If it is the former then it should be drawn up in a formal manner mentioning the section etc. Until such an order is served on me I propose to remain here."

When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru reached the bridge the sound of firing could still be heard. He addressed a gathering of about two thousand frightened peasants who were hiding in the fields on this side of the river and succeeded in allaying their fears. In the meantime, the district magistrate arrived personally and invited Pandit Nehru to accompany him to his house, where he kept him under the pretext of collecting the dispersed peasants on that side for over two hours after which he made the excuse that none were willing to come and thus prevented Panditji either from visiting the scene of firing or seeing his colleagues.

Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, the great nationalist leader, condemned the action of the government in firing on peaceful peasants in his Hindi daily *Pratap*, and was prosecuted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

The same day, police also opened fire on a large crowd of peasants demonstrating at Fursatganj, an important market place which lies about 20 km. east of Rae Bareli, in which several persons were killed and wounded. Official figures put the number of deaths at 4 and the total number of deaths in both firings at 9 but actually the number of dead is understood to have far exceeded these figures. Mass arrests were also made.

Spontaneous demonstrations were held all over the district and fearing further demonstration at the jail and greater agitation, the district magistrate made a telegraphic request for the transfer of Baba Janki Das, Anmol Brahman and Badri Narain Singh to another jail and on January 8, 1921, they were removed to the Lucknow jail.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya visited the district on January 15, 1921 to hold an inquiry into the firings and also visited the wounded and families of the dead.

The district was in turmoil and rapidly approaching anarchy. The British let loose a reign of terror in a futile bid to crush the spirit of the people. Indiscriminate arrests were made and those arrested were subjected to inhuman treatment in the jail. Meetings and processions were banned and a large number of false cases were registered against known sympathisers of the peasants.

The police once again opened fire on a crowd at village Karhaiya in tahsil Salon on March 20, 1921, when a meeting was being addressed by certain Kisan leaders. The main speakers, Jhanku Singh and Brij Pal Singh, were arrested, but they were rescued by the crowd. This led to police firing in which at least two persons were killed and five wounded. But the crowd refused to retreat and the police fled from the scene. From midnight to dawn the police remained in hiding and the leaders continued their speeches to a gathering of several thousands. The district magistrate and the superintendent of police then arrived with

police reinforcements and seized Jhanku Singh but the officers were surrounded by the crowd and cut-off from the police force. This led to another round of firing in which one person was killed and seven injured. Both Jhanku Singh and Brij Pal Singh were arrested, the former dying later in jail of septic wounds. Brij Pal Singh was convicted and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Rae Bareli was also in the vanguard of the Non-co-operation movement started by Mahatma Gandhi. British goods were boycotted and people willingly allowed their foreign and western-style clothes to be publicly burnt, *Khadi* (hand-woven and hand-spun cloth) and the Gandhi cap came into vogue and tailors refused to stitch foreign cloth. Many cloth merchants dealing in foreign cloth were ostracized and fined by the people. Liquor shops were also picketed by Congress volunteers, including women and children, and processions and meetings became a daily feature. The talukdars and those who were loyal to the government found themselves isolated and spurned. Both the movements—the Kisan and the Non-co-operation-continued side by side under the guidance of Jawaharlal Nehru.

On October 17, 1925, Mahatma Gandhi passed through Rae Bareli on his way from Ballia to Lucknow and received a tumultuous welcome at the railway station.

On February 3, 1928, when the Simon Commission arrived in Bombay, complete hartal was observed in the district and protest demonstrations and processions were organised. Black flags were waved and banners with the words, "Go back, Simon," were displayed.

Now followed a period of intense activity and widespread agitation against the government and the landlords. Jawaharlal Nehru again visited the district on February 26, 1929 and addressed meetings in Harchandpur, Maharajganj and Bachhrawan. Next day he unfurled the Congress flag at the Congress office in Rae Bareli and also visited Lalganj and Itaura. Later in the day, he was presented addresses by the municipal and district boards.

The year was also marked by the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to the district. On November 13, he addressed a large gathering at Bachhrawan where he was presented with a purse. He then proceeded to Rae Bareli where he addressed a huge meeting and received addresses from the *Gandhi Swagat Samiti* (Gandhi reception committee), Kisan Sabha and the municipal and the district boards. Here, too, he was presented with a purse. He addressed a meeting of women and exhorted them to take an active part in the Congress movements and popularise the use of *khadi*. Next morning, he motored to Lalganj and addressed a mammoth meeting there.

The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930 and Rae Bareilly was in the fore-front of this movement. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed four meetings in the district in February, 1930. He revisited the district on March 29, to organise and revitalize the Satyagraha movement of which the Salt Satyagraha was an integral part. Such was the enthusiasm of the people for this movement that countless volunteers were enlisted everywhere. The Raja of Kalakankar (in Pratapgarh district) led a large procession which culminated in a meeting addressed, among others, by Rafi Ahmad Kidwai (later to become minister in the central government in Independent India) and Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi. On April 1, batches of volunteers poured into the district from Pratapgarh and paraded in a procession through the town of Rae Bareilly.

Rafi Ahmad Kidwai was appointed dictator of the Salt Satyagraha in Rae Bareilly district and he addressed meetings in a large number of villages, explaining the aims and objects of the movement. The district was one of the five which was given the honour of starting the Salt Satyagraha in Uttar Pradesh. On April 6, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai accompanied by volunteers went to Dalmau to manufacture salt in contravention of the Salt Law but was forced to turn back as the owner of the premises would not permit them to make salt on his land; but on April 8, salt was manufactured publicly at Rae Bareilly, Motilal Nehru playing the leading role. Jawaharlal Nehru's wife, Kamala, and daughter, Indira, then 12 years of age, were also present. The salt so manufactured was auctioned by Motilal Nehru and the highest bid of Rs 51 was made by the son of a government official. Numerous arrests were made, but this did not deter the people from manufacturing salt in every corner of the district. All this while picketing of liquor, toddy, drug and foreign cloth shops continued. The government retaliated by issuing the Press Ordinance, the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance, and the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance and declared the All India Congress Committee unlawful.

While in Rae Bareilly, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai was deeply touched by the miserable plight of peasants who lived on the verge of starvation and consequently he organised a no-rent campaign in the district with the slogan "no land revenue to a government which is deaf to all grievances." For a month he occupied the waiting room of the railway station posing as a transient passenger and buying and returning tickets to conceal his identity and hoodwink the police. The movement attracted thousands of persons and alarmed, the government served an order on Rafi Ahmad Kidwai curtailing his movements and restricting his activities. He ignored the order and was arrested in June, 1930, and convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50 or in default of payment of fine to undergo six weeks' further imprisonment. While in Rae Bareilly jail he refused to do manual labour and this led to a clash with the commissioner when the latter inspected the prison. The commissioner ordered him to do his allotted work but Rafi Ahmad Kidwai refused and the former, flying into a rage, raised his cane to strike him but the latter broke it into two. This earned him a spell of solitary confinement.

After his release in 1931, he again threw himself whole-heartedly in the peasant struggle that was being waged in the district. Unable to pay rent the tenants were ejected from their holdings, their houses and properties were attached and auctioned and they were made to suffer civil imprisonment. As a last resort the tenants refused to pay their rent till some settlement with the government was worked out. In its endeavour to suppress the movement the government adopted ruthless measures. The Congress was banned, its offices were locked and sealed, papers, accounts and flags seized, brutal lathi charges and firing on unarmed processionists resorted to and section 144 Cr. P.C. was promulgated throughout the district. When Rafi Ahmad Kidwai was addressing a gathering of peasants in Daulatpur Panwari, the police broke up the meeting forcibly and opened fire. But instead of achieving their purpose, these repressive measures succeeded merely in adding fuel to the fire. Tens of thousands of additional persons became formal four-anna members of the Congress. Congress offices were established all over the district and Congress volunteers extensively toured the rural areas dissuading tenants from paying rent.

The signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931 gave the government some respite. The ban on the Congress was lifted and the release of political prisoners started.

Jawaharlal Nehru visited the district on June 25 and then again on December 6, 1931 and addressed largely attended meetings. He exhorted the peasants to unite and urged them to withhold the payment of rent regardless of sufferings, humiliation and repression.

The people of the district enthusiastically responded to the call of individual Satyagraha and large numbers courted arrest.

Under the Government of India Act of 1935 the Congress decided to contest the elections both for the State Assembly and at the Centre. The Congress party captured 148 seats in the State Assembly with the Muslim League winning 86 seats. The first Congress ministry in Uttar Pradesh was sworn in on April 1, 1937, with Govind Ballabh Pant as the leader. The government put through important legislation for the benefit of the tenants and the U.P. Tenancy Act, 1939, was passed which gave a uniform law to the entire State and replaced separate rent laws for Agra and Avadh. Now for the first time the tenants in Avadh received the same rights as their counterpart in Agra and this did much to put an end to the exploitation of the tenants at the hands of landlords.

The Quit India movement was inaugurated on August 9, 1942 and the district did not lag behind any others. Again there were mass arrests, imposition of collective fines, lathi charges and police firing. At Sareni the police opened fire at an agitated crowd, killing and maiming many. Among those martyred were Tirri Singh and Audan Singh, two

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prominent local fighters for freedom. This movement clearly showed that there was universal discontent against British rule and it was clear indication that the British could not hold on to India for any length of time. By 1945 when the Second World War ended, British public opinion had veered round to granting complete independence to India. The battle for India's freedom was taken to the council table with the British now sincere for the first time in their desire to leave India for good.

At last, on August 15, 1947, the country shook off the foreign yoke and achieved its long-awaited independence. Rae Bareli celebrated the event with befitting glee and rejoicing in every home along with the rest of the country.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

GROWTH OF POPULATION

The first census of the province of Avadh was held in 1869, according to which the population of the area now included in the district of Rae Bareli was returned as 9,89,008, with a density of 568 persons per square mile. There were then 1,768 inhabited sites in the district, with an average population of 560 apiece.

At the census of 1881, the district population stood at 9,51,905, showing a decrease of 37,103 persons, attributed partly to the famine of 1877 and partly to inaccuracies in the two enumerations. The density also fell to 547.6 persons per square mile and the number of inhabited sites to 1,762. At the census of 18 1, however, the population rose to 10,36,521, with a density of 591.7 persons per square mile. The increase was attributed to a series of good harvests in the preceding years and a comparative absence of epidemics. The number of inhabited villages and towns, however, decreased to 1,732.

The decennial growth of population in the district during the period 1901-1961, as per census records of 1961, is given below :

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	10,33,761	..	..	5,10,090	5,23,671
1911	10,16,864	-16,897	-1.68	5,10,665	5,06,199
1921	9,86,408	-80,461	-7.91	4,74,742	4,61,666
1931	9,74,127	+37,724	+4.08	4,98,780	4,80,397
1941	10,64,804	+90,677	+9.31	5,39,177	5,15,627
1951	11,56,704	+91,900	+8.63	5,91,772	5,64,932
1961	13,14,949	+1,58,245	+13.68	6,69,113	6,45,836

Thus, during the first two decades of this century the population declined, but after 1921 it registered a steady growth, showing an aggregate rise by 2,81,188 persons or 27.2 per cent in 60 years. The decline in population during the years 1901-1921 appears to have been

largely due to epidemics, particularly the influenza epidemic of 1915-16, which must have taken a heavy toll of life in the district. Subsequently the lowest increase, 4.03 per cent, was registered in the decade 1921-1931, and the highest, 13.68 per cent in the decade 1951-1961, when the State average was, however, 16.7 per cent. The tahsilwise growth during this decade was highest in tahsil Rae Bareli, being 16.1 per cent followed by 15.0 per cent in tahsil Dalmau, 14.5 in tahsil Salon and 9.2 per cent in tahsil Maharajganj. The census of 1971, gives the population of Rae Bareli district as 15,10,812 persons, of whom 7,77,141 are males and 7,33,671 females with the decadal variation as +1,88,691, and rate of decennial growth as +14.27.

In 1961, the area of the district, according to the surveyor-general of India, was 4,553 sq. km. (1,758 sq. miles) but, according to the revenue records, it was 4,547 sq. km. (1,755.6 sq. miles). The population was 13,14,949 (6,69,113 males and 6,45,836 females). The district occupied the 34th position in point of area and the 28th position with respect to population among the districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The density of population was 289 persons per sq. km. (749 persons per sq. mile), which was higher than the State average of 250 persons per sq. km. (648 persons per sq. mile). Among the tahsils, the most densely populated was Dalmau with 309 persons per sq. km., followed by Rae Bareli with 303, Salon with 284 and Maharajganj with 263 persons per sq. km. The density of population per sq. km. was 281 and 3,629 persons respectively in the rural and urban areas of the district. Tahsil Dalmau led in the density of population in the rural and tahsil Salon in the urban areas, with 309 and 12,338 persons per sq. km., respectively. In 1971, the density of population of the district was 328 persons per sq. km. The density of population in the rural areas was 318 persons per sq. km. and 4,673 persons per sq. km. in the urban area. Among the tahsils, the most densely populated was Rae Bareli with 358 persons per sq. km. followed by Dalmau with 348, Salon with 319 and Maharajganj 298 persons per sq. km.

In 1901, females outnumbered males in the district by 13,581, there being 1,026 females per 1,000 males. Since 1911, however, males have outnumbered females in every decade so that for every thousand males there were 991 females in 1911; 972 in 1921; 973 in 1931; 975 in 1941; 955 in 1951 and 965 in 1961. Thus the sex-ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) of the district in 1961 was higher than the State average of 909. In the rural area of the district the sex-ratio was 968 and in the urban 868, the highest rural sex-ratio, 994, being in tahsil Dalmau and the lowest, 942, in tahsil Maharajganj. The sex-ratios for tahsils Salon and Rae Bareli were 986 and 944 respectively. In the urban areas the Jais town area has the highest sex-ratio, 964, and the municipality of Rae Bareli, the lowest, 838. The figure for the sex-ratio in the district in 1971 was 944 females per 1,000 males which was higher than the State average of 879. In the rural area of the district, the sex-ratio was 946, and in the urban it was 879.

Population by Tahsils

At the census of 1961, the district comprised the four tahsils of Dalmau, Maharajganj, Rae Bareli and Salon and had two towns, the Rae Bareli municipality and the Jais town area. There were 1,779 villages of which 1,748 were inhabited and 31 uninhabited. The tahsilwise population and numbers of villages and towns are given below:

Tahsil	Villages			Population		
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	Towns	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dalmau-rural ..	11	575	..	3,78,236	1,89,719	1,88,517
Maharajganj-rural ..	1	365	..	3,19,638	1,64,592	1,55,046
Rae Bareli-rural ..	5	354	..	2,60,501	1,34,010	1,26,491
—Urban ..	..	..	1	29,940	16,292	13,648
Salon-rural ..	14	454	..	3,76,728	1,59,456	1,57,272
—Urban ..	..	..	1	9,906	5,044	4,862
Total ..	31	1,748	2	13,14,949	6,69,113	6,45,836

Immigration and Emigration

According to the census of 1961, about 93.3 per cent of the total population were born in the district, 6.2 per cent in other districts of Uttar Pradesh, 0.3 per cent in other parts of India and 0.1 per cent in other countries, the corresponding figures for the first three categories in the rural area of the district being 98.6, 6.0 and 0.3, and for the urban area 83.8, 13.4 and 1.3, respectively. Of the immigrants from other countries, 591 lived in the urban areas and only 216 in the rural areas. Among the immigrants from other countries, there were 748, mostly displaced persons, from Pakistan, 31 from Burma, 22 from Nepal, two from South Africa, and one each from China, Singapore, Australia and the United States of America. There were also 1,363 unclassifiable persons in the district. About half the immigrants had resided in the district for more than ten years. Of the immigrants, 82.1 per cent were females and only 17.9 per cent males. Among the 3,019 immigrants, consisting of 824 males and 2,195 females, from other States of India, 2,123 (males 883 and females 1,740) were from Madhya Pradesh, 452 (males 280 and females 222) from Punjab, 285 (males 98 and females 142) from Bihar, 142 (males 85 and females 57) from Rajasthan and 67 (males 33 and females 34) from Delhi. The number of immigrants from other districts of Uttar Pradesh was 81,474, of whom 18,164 were men and 68,810 women.

A number of persons must have gone out from the district to other parts of the State or country or abroad for purposes of education, employment, trade or business or on account of marriage. The figure of emigrants is, however, not available.

Displaced Persons

In 1961, there were in the district only 748 persons recorded as hailing from Pakistan and most of them were classed as displaced persons. They have all settled down in different trades and avocations. Initially, on their arrival in the district, a sum of Rs 98,250 was advanced to them as loan to rehabilitate them in agriculture, trade and industry. Fifty shops-cum-houses, built for them, were later sold to them against cash payment or verified claims. Licenses for the sale of certain controlled commodities were also granted to them.

Distribution of Population

The distribution of the rural population in the district, among villages of different population ranges, in 1961, is given in the statement below :

Ranges of population	No. of villages	Persons	Male	Female	Percentage of total population of the district
1	2	3	4	5	6
1—199	279	84,887	17,889	16,948	2.6
200—499	589	1,99,495	1,01,210	98,276	15.2
500—999 . . .	517	3,67,858	1,86,682	1,81,221	27.9
1,000—1,999	256	3,54,932	1,80,105	1,74,827	26.9
2,000—4,999	102	2,87,279	1,46,176	1,41,108	21.8
5,000—9,999	5	30,707	15,756	14,951	2.3

Thus about 97 per cent of the total population of the district lived in its 1,748 inhabited villages and only three per cent in its two towns.

The number of inhabited villages in 1961 had increased by 14 since 1951, and the average population per inhabited village was 729 against 638 in 1951. About half the total number of villages, that is 868, were small having populations under 500. The percentage of medium sized villages, with populations between 500 and 1,999, was 44.2 and that of large-sized ones having populations of 2,000 and above, 6.1. As much

as 56.7 per cent of the rural population lived in medium-sized villages and only 24.9 and 18.4 per cent, respectively, in the larger and smaller ones. The villages having population exceeding 5,000 are Konsa and Bela Bhela, in tahsil Rae Bareli, and Nasirabad, Salon and Ataura Buzurg, in tahsil Salon. In 1961, the population of the headquarters town of Rae Bareli, 29,940, was 75.1 per cent of the total urban population in the district. It had increased by 20 per cent since 1951. The town of Jais had registered an increase of 20.8 per cent in population during the same period.

LANGUAGE

A list of the languages spoken as mother-tongues, with the number of persons speaking each in the district, in 1961, is given below :

Language	Number of persons speaking		
	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Hindi	12,19,023	6,21,842	5,97,181
Urdu	94,166	46,969	47,799
Punjabi	923	547	376
Sindhi	462	229	233
Gurmukhi	153	..	153
Bengali	122	70	52
Marathi	26	9	17
English	18	18	5
Rajasthani	11	8	8
Bundelkhandi	10	..	10
Marwari	10	10	..
Nepali	9	8	1
Gujarati	6	5	1
Madras	8	8	..
Bhojpuri	2	2	..
Malayalam	1	1	..
Sanskrit	1	1	..
Tamil	1	1	..
Total	13,14,949	6,69,113	6,45,836

Of these eighteen languages, Hindi has been returned as their mother-tongue by 92.7 per cent of the people of the district, followed by Urdu spoken by 7.2 per cent of the population. In the rural area, 93.9 per cent of the inhabitants speak Hindi and 6.1 per cent Urdu, whereas in the urban area the corresponding percentages are 55.8 and 41.3.

The form of Hindi, spoken by the people, is Awadhi which, according to Grierson's classification, is one of the three main dialects of Eastern Hindi and belongs to the mediate group of Indo-Aryan languages. Awadhi means the language of the region known as Avadh, and since the ancient name of Avadh was Kosala, the language is also called Kosali. The district of Rae Bareli lies in the western part of Avadh and its dialect is, therefore, called western Awadhi. It is also sometimes designated as Baiswari, or the language of Baiswara which includes this district and was dominated by the Bais Rajputs. The first well-known poet to use the dialect of the district as a literary vehicle was the celebrated Malik Muhammad Jaisi (*circa* 1494-1542). In modern times, however, its place as a literary vehicle has been taken by the standard Hindi called khari-boli which is also the official language of the State. The prevailing speech in the rural areas, and of the majority of town-dwellers, is still the local form of Awadhi.

This dialect has an ample vocabulary and is melodious in its enunciation. The past tense of transitive verbs is often construed passively, the verb agreeing in gender and number with the object, and the subject being put in the case of the agent.

Many persons in the district appear to be bilingual, generally with Hindi, Hindustani or Urdu as one of the languages. The English knowing educated urban class is almost invariably bilingual.

Script

The scripts in use are the Devanagari for the Hindi, Sanskrit, Rajasthan, Bhojpuri, Marathi and Punjabi languages and the Persian for Urdu and Sindhi. Other languages have their respective scripts.

RELIGION AND CASTE

The numbers of the followers of different religions in the district, in 1961, were as given below :

Religion	Followers	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Hinduism	11,93,316	6,07,613	5,85,703
Islam	1,20,354	60,870	59,484
Sikhism	1,051	515	536
Christianity	133	59	74
Jainism	92	53	39
Buddhism	8	8	..
Total	13,14,949	6,69,118	6,45,830

Principal Communities

Hindus—In 1961, of the total population of the district 90.7 per cent were Hindus, their proportion in the rural population being 91.9 per cent and in the urban 55.1 per cent. At the census of 1971, they numbered 13,57,620 of whom 6,99,279 were males and 6,58,341 females. The society is patterned on the traditional four-fold caste system originally based on the four Varnas *viz.* Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaish and Shudra. The first three are usually termed the twice-born or higher castes. The Shudras include most of the Other Backward Classes and the Scheduled Castes. The main castes together with the major sub-castes, represented in the district, are more than a hundred, but only about twenty of them have more than 10,000 members each.

The Brahmanas constitute about one-tenth of the total Hindu population. A majority of them belong to the Kanyakubja subdivision, followed by the Sarwaris or Saryuparins. They are engaged in agriculture, trade or business. Many of them are also in government service and the learned professions. The members of a sub-caste, known as the Gangaputras, are more numerous in this district than in any other part of Avadh and reside chiefly at or around Dalmau and earn their living from the donations made by pilgrims who assemble during the bathing festivals on the banks of the Ganga.

The Kshatriyas or Rajputs have been the principal landholders in the district. The erstwhile talukdars mostly belonged to this caste. In numerical strength they are inferior only to the Brahmanas. There are about forty Rajput sub-castes living in the district, the Bais being the largest in number, followed by the Kanhpurias. Other well-known sub-castes are the Chauhan, Gautam, Amethia, Sombansi, Rathor, Panwar, Janwar, Kachhwaha, Bisen, Dikhit, Bhadauria and Chandel.

The Vaishs are distributed all over the district, though their number in the Salon and Dalmau tahsils is large. They belong mostly to the Agrahari and Kasundhan sub-castes. The Agrawals mostly follow Jainism. The chief occupation of the Vaishs has been money-lending, trade and business. Many of them are also government servants and members of the learned professions.

The Kayasths are also fairly numerous and are spread all over the district. About 80 per cent of them reside in the Rae Bareli pargana. Most of them are Srivastavas but almost all the twelve sub-castes are available in the district.

Among the cultivating castes, the Ahirs, who also call themselves Yadavas, are the most numerous, constituting about 14 per cent of the total Hindu population. They are fairly distributed over all the tahsils but are in larger numbers in the Dalmau tahsil and are fewer in the Maharajganj tahsil. They are very industrious. Before the abolition of zamindari they held the largest area as tenants in the district.

The Ahirs of the Dalmau tahsil are called Bharantia and are said to be the descendants of the Bhars. They do not celebrate Holi as it marks the day when the Bhars were crushed. In memory of the catastrophe their wives do not wear glass bangles and nose-rings.

The Lodhs are also good cultivators and are about half of the Ahirs in number. They are chiefly concentrated in the Maharajganj tahsil, although there are many in tahsil Dalmau and certain other parts of the district as well. Next come the Muraos, Kachhis, Kurmis and Gadariyas. The last named frequently pursue their traditional occupation of keeping sheep and goats, but are chiefly engaged in agriculture.

The other sub-castes, mostly occupational and generally included in the Other Backward Classes, are the Kumhar, Barhai, Bharbhunja, Kahar, Lohar, Lunia, Tamboli, Mali, Sonar, Bari, Gosain, Nai and Darzi.

Among the Scheduled Castes are included the Pasi or Tarmali, Chamar, also known as Mochi, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava, Kori, Dhobi, Dom, Khatik, Dharkar, Beriya, Banmanus, Nat, Baheliya, Musahar, Dabgar, Dhanuk, Kanjar, Beldar, Mehtar or Bhangi or Balmiki, Ghasiya, Majhwar and Shilpkar. Of the Scheduled Castes, which constitute 29.4 per cent of the total population of the district, 50.5 per cent are Pasis, 31.2 per cent Chamars, 9.3 per cent Koris, 4.2 per cent Dhobis and the remaining 5 per cent others. They live mainly in the rural areas, only 1.5 per cent living in towns. The tahsilwise break-up of the Scheduled Castes is as follows :

Tahsil	Number of persons		
	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Maharajganj	1,07,822	55,759	52,063
Rae Bareli	81,286	40,880	40,406
Dalmau	1,02,220	49,714	52,506
Salon	95,782	48,116	47,666
Total	3,87,110	1,93,969	1,93,141

In 1971, the number of Scheduled Castes increased to 4,60,058 of whom 2,31,909 were males and 2,28,149 females. In the post-independence era, untouchability has been banned by law and even Harijans can now enter temples and use public wells. This has lessened the rigidity of the caste relations. In matters of food and marriage, however, traditional prejudices are still noticed.

Muslim—In 1961, there were 1,20,354 Muslims in the district, of whom 60,870 were men and 59,484 women. They constituted 9.2 per cent of the total population, their percentages in the rural and urban areas being 8.1 and 42.9 respectively. At the census of 1971, they numbered 1,51,373 of whom 76,916 were males and 74,457 females. Formerly, there were several large landed proprietors among them. Most of the Muslims are Sunnis, only a few thousands being Shias. Their subdivisions represented in the district are numerous. The Gujars are more numerous in this district than in any other district of Avadh. Mostly settled in the Salon and Maharajganj tahsils, they are good husbandmen, frugal in habits differing but little in customs and manners from the Hindu Gujars. The Pathans reside chiefly in pargana Rae Bareli, where they previously owned the two estates of Amawan and Pahremau. The Yusufzai, Ghorri, Lodi and Afridi are their main subdivisions. The Sheikhs are largely concentrated in the Salon tahsil and are chiefly Siddiqis, Faruqis, Qureshis and Ansaris. The Saiyids, mostly Taqvis, also reside mainly in the Salon tahsil. The Muslim Rajputs of the district trace their origin from the Kath Bais, Bharsaiyans, Chauhans, Bhale, Sultans and Gaharwars. The few Mughals in the district are Chaghtais. Other Muslims are the Qassab, Darzi, Manihar, Kunjra, Karugar, Julaha, Bisati, Behna, Mehtar, Nai, Ghosi, Nat, Rangrez, Dhobi and Tawaif.

Sikh—In 1961, there were 1,051 Sikhs in the district, of whom 515 were men and 536 women. There were several Sikh estates in the district, dating from about 1858, some of which were granted to the descendants of Sher Singh, the maharaja of Lahore, and some to the sons of Chhatar Singh Atariwala, a prominent chieftain of Punjab. The present Sikh population, however, consists mostly of immigrants from Pakistan. At the time of the census of 1971, there were 1,308 Sikhs in the district of whom 713 were males and 595 females.

Christian—There were 133 Christians in the district, including 74 women, in 1961. In 1971, they numbered 295 including 163 females. They are mostly Indians converted to Christianity by the Anglican and American missions which started work in the district about 1864.

Jain—In 1961, the Jains numbered 92 of whom 53 were men and 39 women. In 1971, their number increased to 188 including 103 females. They are chiefly confined to the towns of Jais and Rai Bareli, there being a few in Bachhrawan also. Most of them belong to the Agrawal sub-caste and a few to the Khandelwal sub-caste.

Buddhist—In 1971, there were 28 Buddhists in the district of whom 16 were males and 12 females.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Of Hindus—Popular Hinduism, as professed in the district covers a vast range of beliefs and practices from the transcendental mysticism of the monotheists to an elaborate polytheism, including belief

in ghosts, spirits and various minor godlings and diverse superstitions. The principal deities worshipped in the district, particularly by the orthodox, are Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Surya, Lakshmi, Parvati, Krishna, Rama, Sita, Hanuman, Ganesha and Devi. Devi is worshipped under various names, the chief being Durga, Kali, Anandi, Annapurna and Bhawani. Bhuiyan Rani, a village godling, Nag-devata, the serpent god, and Dal and Bal, the Bhar heroes, are also worshipped by different communities. Ganga is worshipped as the holiest river. Worship in temples is not obligatory and only a few visit them daily, others doing so only on special occasions. Some people have a separate place for puja in their houses as well, where idols of the favourite deity or deities are installed and worshipped, and generally *sandhya* (prayers) and *arati* performed daily in the morning and the evening. Some also make oblations to fire at *yajnas* held occasionally. Fasts are observed on various week-days or according to the dates of the lunar month and at some festivals. Discourses and recitations from the scriptures like the *Gita*, the *Upanishadas*, the *Ramayana* and the *Bhagavata*, known popularly as *kathas*, are sometimes arranged. *Kirtans* and collective singing of devotional hymns are also held. The illiterate and more backward sections of the community, on the other hand, indulge in various superstitions and the propitiation of ghosts, spirits, etc.

There are many temples in the district, the more important being the Ahorwa Bhawani at Ahorwa, Hanumangarhi at Atrehta, Kanjeshwar Mahadeo at Bachhrawan, Annapurna Devi at Chandapur, Kaleshwar Mahadeo at Rajamau and Bhuvaneshwar or Bhanwareshwar Mahadeo at Rampur Sudauli, all in tahsil Maharajganj; the Bhuiyan Rani at Ahmadpur Nazul, Durga Devi at Ataura Khurd, Achaleshwar Mahadeo at Rahwan, Parvati Devi at Sataun and Sevara Devi at Seontha, in tahsil Rae Bareli, and the Baleshwar Mahadeo at Aihar, Sankata Devi at Gegason, Balbhadrashwar Mahadeo at Khiron and the Thakurdwara at Murarmau, in tahsil Dalmau.

The *Dharma-sastras* prescribe a number of *samskaras* (socio-religious ceremonies) to sanctify the body particularly for the *duvija* (higher-caste Hindus), such as *garbhadhana* or the foetus-laying ceremony which is performed at the consummation of marriage. This ceremony is in continuation of the pledge taken by the marrying parties at their wedding, viz. to fulfil the obligation of continuing the family line. Also, the mating of husband and wife as identified with the foetus-laying ceremony suggests that mating is conceived as a part of the obligations of the married couple towards the family and the community. The *namakarna* rite is performed about twelve days after the birth of the child when it is given a name. In naming a child certain rules are followed in order that the name may refer to the family, the community and the social class to which the child belongs.

The other major *samskara* is *chudakarma* (*mundan*) or the first tonsure of the hair which is generally held in the first, third or fifth year of

the child's birth but may also be performed at a later age according to the custom in the family. This ceremony is perhaps intended to celebrate the child's introduction to the rules of bodily hygiene. *Upa ayana* is the ritualistic sacred thread ceremony. With this ceremony the boy is fully accepted as a member of the group and of the spiritual life of the community to which his forefathers belonged and from now onwards, he has a right to know and learn the well-preserved sacred lore of the community.

The *antyeshti* or the funeral rite marks the end of the human career of the individual, and his entrance into the realm of his ancestors (*pitris*). The Hindus believe that one who dies on a cot becomes an evil spirit. Therefore, just before death, every Hindu is expected to take the name of Rama or if prevented from doing so, the name is whispered in his ear. He is then taken down from the cot and placed on the floor. Ganga water, leaves of *tulsi* plant if available, and gold is also administered to the dying person so that he or she might be purified. After a bath the corpse is taken on a bier for cremation and the funeral pyre is lit by the eldest son or a near relation. The ashes are then immersed in a river. But the dead body of a child is usually buried, whereas that of a leper or person who dies of snake bite, poisoning, or some infectious disease like small-pox, cholera, etc. is immersed.

The death is followed by the *shuddhi* ceremony on the tenth day and by *terhavin* on the thirteenth day when the house is cleaned, puja performed and Brahmanas, friends and relatives fed. Prior to the last named ceremony the family of the deceased is considered ritually impure. However, the observance of these ceremonies differs from caste to caste and sometimes from family to family. With the passage of time, however, the rigidity in the performance of these ceremonies is being relaxed to some extent. On account of the high cost of living, for example, the number of annual *shradh* ceremonies has been curtailed only to those of the more important ancestors.

Of Muslims—Any one believing in the one God and Muhammad, His prophet, is a Muslim. A follower of Islam is required to say prayers (*namaz*), either individually or collectively in a mosque five times a day, keep fast (*roza*) in the month of Ramadan, undertake hajj to Mecca and contribute in cash or kind to charitable purposes (*zakat*). *Quran*, the holy book of the Muslims, is read or recited. A person who can recite it by heart is called a *hafiz*. There are many mosques, including Jama Masjids and Idgahs, in the towns and villages of the district. The old mosques date back to the 14th century. Many Muslims have faith in *pirs* (saints) and hold *urs* celebrations at their tombs.

Of Sikhs—Sikhism is a monotheistic religion, which disavows idolatry and has no caste distinctions. It enjoins the wearing by each adherent of a *kanghi* (comb), a *kara* (iron bangle), a *kirpan* (dagger) and *kachha* (shorts) and prohibits the cutting of the *kesh* (hair). The Sikhs attend congregational prayers in the *gurdwaras* (places of Sikh worship).

Of Christians—The Christians believe in God, and His son, Jesus Christ, and the holy ghost, the resurrection of the dead and the life everlasting. The *Bible* is their holy book. They have churches or chapels for worship, there being an American chapel at Rae Bareilly. The Christians here mostly belong either to the American Episcopal Methodist Church or to the Anglican Church.

Of Jains—Almost all the Jains of the district belong to the Digambara sect. They follow the creed of the Jinās or Tirthankaras and instal their images in their temples. They are strict vegetarians and uphold ahimsa as the highest dharma. They have temples at Jais and Bachhrawan.

Festivals and Fairs

Hindu—Almost all the common Hindu festivals are celebrated in the district, the Hindu calendar or the Vikrama Samvat beginning with the first day of the bright half of Chaitra. The first nine days are called the Navratri. On the eighth day falls the Sheeta Ashtmi when Devi, particularly in the form of Sheetla, is worshipped. The next day, Ram Naumi, marks the birthday of Rama when the devout keep fast, eat special non-cereal food and decorate the temples dedicated to this incarnation of Vishnu. Special *katha* programmes relating to the life story of Rama are arranged. The Vat Amavasya falls on the 15th of the dark half of Jyāishtha and perpetuates the memory of Savitri and Satyavan. This festival is, therefore, also known as *Vat-Savitri*. It is observed by married women praying for the grant of long lives to their husbands and worshipping the banyan tree or a branch of it in their houses. The 10th day of the bright half of that month, called the Ganga Das-hra, is supposed to mark the day when the river descended to the earth and people bathe in it on this day. Nag Panchmi falls on the fifth day of the bright half of Sravana. Fairs for children are held and some people offer milk to the serpents. Some celebrate it as the dolls' day for small girls. The last day of this month is known as the Raksha Bandhan when the orthodox change their old sacred threads for new ones and sisters tie threads of protection, on the wrists of their brothers implying that the latter are responsible for their protection. The Brahmanas also sometimes tie thread on the wrists of their patrons with the same object. The eighth day of the first half of Bhādra is observed as the birthday of Krishna. The celebrations begin from the previous month. On this occasion decorated cradles containing the idols of the incarnation are installed in many homes, temples and other places. Devotees keep fast and people go about appreciating the decorations. They also go to temples which are specially adorned and illuminated for the occasion. *Bhajans* and *kirtans* are sung in homes and temples. The first fortnight of Āsvin, called the Pitra-paksha, is devoted to the memory of forefathers. The next nine days are designated the Kuar (Sharadiya) Navratri when Devi in her various forms, particularly that of Durga or Vijaya, is worshipped. The 10th day is known as Dasahra

or Vijaya Dashmi which also commemorates the victory of Rama over Ravana. In the dark fortnight of Kartika the fourth day, called Karwa Chautha, is observed as a day of fasting by married women for the health, prosperity and well being of their husbands. The 13th day is Dhan Teras, when the Diwali festivities begin and people purchase jewellery and metal utensils. Some also worship Dhanwantri, the presiding deity of Ayurveda. The next day is Narak Chaturdashi or Chhoti Diwali when *daridra*, that is poverty, is supposed to quit houses which are cleaned and prepared for the reception of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, on the following day. This day is also the birthday of the god Hanuman and is so celebrated. Next day is Diwali proper which is a day of rejoicings, followed by illuminations from the evening when cleaned and white-washed shops and houses are illuminated with earthen lamps, candles or electric bulbs. Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, and Ganesa, the auspicious, are worshipped at night. Sweets are distributed and traders and businessmen usually end their fiscal year, opening new account books and praying for prosperity in the new year. The day following Diwali is known as Annakoot or Govardhan Puja and the day next as Bhaiya Dooj when sisters put *tilak* on their brothers' foreheads and pray for their safety and the length of their lives. Some people worship the pen and the inkpot on this day and new accounts are started. The farmers worship their agricultural implements, the Kshatriyas their weapons and others the items connected with the mode of earning their living respectively. Kartiki-purnima is the greatest bathing festival of the district. Makar Sankranti, which falls on January 13 or 14, is another bathing festival, followed by the Amavasya on the 15th day of Magha when winter is at its peak. Basant Panchmi, the fifth day of the bright half of the month is dedicated to the worship of Saraswati, the goddess of learning. Yellow coloured clothes are worn on this day. Shivaratri is celebrated in honour of the god Shiva on the 13th day of the dark half of Phalgun, the devotees keeping fast, singing and reciting prayers to him and worshipping his idol. Usually religious lectures and discourses lasting a week are arranged by the Arya Samaj from this day. The last day of that month is celebrated as Holi, the famous spring festival to commemorate the victory of Prahlad over his atheist father. Bonfires are burnt and newly harvested ears of barley and wheat are roasted in them for offering to the gods. The next day people throw coloured water on each other and rub coloured powders, called *abir* or *gulal*, usually on one another's faces. They put on new clothes and in the evening visit friends and relatives and make merry. Singing parties are arranged. The special tunes sung on this occasion are called Phag and Holi.

The number of Hindu religious fairs held annually in different parts of the district is quite large. About a dozen such fairs are attended by about ten thousand persons or over. The biggest is the bathing fair held on the banks of the Ganga at Dalmau on the Kartiki-purnima and it attracts about 75,000 persons. On this occasion bathing fairs are also held at other places in the district such as Bardhani and Janai in the Maharajganj tahsil and Kharauli in the Salon tahsil. These fairs

are attended by about 9,000 to 15,000 persons each. Another important bathing fair is held at Jaudaha in the Salon tahsil on the Yam-dwitiya day sacred to Yama, the lord of death, falling on the second day of the bright half of Kartika. On the occasion of Dasahra, Ramlila fairs are held at a number of places, the more important being those held at Shahmau and Tiloi in the Maharajganj tahsil and Gaura Hardeo in the Dalmau tahsil. The chief feature of the Ramlila fairs is the open air dramatisation of the story of the *Ramayana*. Two fairs are held annually at the temple of Parvati Devi at Sataun in tahsil Rae Bareilly, on Vijaya Dashmi and again in Vaisakha, each being attended by about 15,000 devotees. About 10,000 persons attend the fair of Ahorwa Bhawani at Ahorwa in tahsil Maharajganj on the Navratri Ashtami in Asvina. Fairs are held at almost all the important Shiva temples on Shivaratri, the biggest being the one held at the Bhuwaneswar temple in village Rampur Sudauli, visited by about 10,000 persons. The Punjabi festivals are Heer Ranjha and Lori which are celebrated with vigorous music often accompanied by dance.

Muslim—The Muslims of the district celebrate a number of festivals. Id-uz-Zuha is celebrated on the 10th day of the month of Zilhij. It commemorates the day when the prophet Ibrahim submitted to the will of God and is celebrated by attending community prayers in Idgahs or mosques and sacrificing sheep and goats in God's name. The first ten days of the month of Moharram commemorate the martyrdom of Imam Husain and his companions on the historic field of Kerbala. It is a festival of mourning, observed particularly by the Shias. *Majlis* are held and the *imambaras* are illuminated during Moharram. On Ashra, the 10th day, *tazias* are taken out in processions. Chehlum falls on the 40th day from Ashra. It usually marks the end of the period of mourning. Parawafat, the 12th day of Rabi-ul-Awwal, is celebrated as the birthday of the prophet Muhammad by holding discourses on his life and distributing alms. Shab-e-barat, falling on the 14th of Shaban, is a festival of rejoicing. It is marked by a display of fireworks, distribution of sweets and saying of *fatihah*, prayers for the peace of the souls of the dead. The month of Ramadan is observed by fasting. On its expiry, on the first of Shawwal, the festival of Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated by offering prayer in Idgahs and mosques and exchanging gifts and greetings. Besides these festivals, *urs* ceremonies are held at the tombs of famous saints annually and are usually accompanied with fairs. The *urs* celebrations at Takia Muhabbat Shah in village Sahimada on the first Thursday of Phalguna, at the tomb of Makhdum Sahib at Jais from the 1st to the 10th of Zilhij, at the tomb of Ghazi Mian at Susari for eight days starting from the first Monday of Jyaistha, and at the tomb of Piran Parontha at Salon from the 8th to the 10th of Jama-di-ul-awwal are well-known. One *urs* is also held at Hardoi.

Sikh—The Sikhs celebrate the birthdays of their gurus, Nanak and Govind Singh, when portions of the *Granth* are read or recited, congregational prayers are held and processions taken out. The Baisakhi is another Sikh festival.

Christian—The main festivals of the Christians are Christmas, the birthday of Jesus Christ, Good Friday, the day of His crucifixion, and Easter, the day of His resurrection. The New Year (January 1) is also particularly celebrated by them.

Jain—The Jains celebrate the birth and nirvana anniversaries of their Tirthankaras, particularly of Mahavira, the Paryushana in the last ten days of Bhadra and the three Ashtanlikas falling during the last eight days each of Asadha, Kartika and Phalguna.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

In the case of the talukdars who had received *Sanads* under the Oudh Estates Act, 1869, succession of property was governed by that law, irrespective of whether the talukdar was a Hindu or a Muslim. In the case of these estates, the ordinary law of primogeniture applied, in which the eldest son succeeded to the estate. Where there were no descendants in the male line of the talukdars, the nearest male agnate was entitled to succeed. This law applied to intestate successions and the talukdars were entitled to otherwise bequeath by will or give away by gift to any one the estate or any portion thereof. The Muslim talukdars who were childless were entitled to adopt an heir, or with his written permission his widow would also have been entitled to do so, as if the talukdar was a Hindu. The talukdars were also entitled to apply to the government that they would not like to be governed in the matter of succession by the provisions of the Oudh Estates Act, 1869, and on acceptance of his application, the succession of such estates became subject to the personal law applicable to the talukdar. It will be seen, under the provisions of the aforesaid Act that no daughter could succeed to an estate. But now by the passing of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act No. I of 1951) and its enforcement in the district on July 1, 1952, the succession and partition of agricultural holdings and other properties, which were previously governed by the personal law of the individual concerned, came to be regulated by the Act (Act No. I of 1951). The inheritance of property among the Hindus is determined according to the provisions of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, which brought about important changes in the law of succession for the Hindus, Jains and Sikhs, enabling a female heir to succeed to coparcenary property. The Muslims are governed by their personal law of succession and inheritance and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

Under the impact of recent legislations, new economic and social forces and the individualistic outlook of the people the old Hindu joint family is fast breaking up. The legal provision for transfer of property through wills has further helped the process. In the district, the pattern of family has been patriarchal, and nowhere matriarchal.

MARRIAGE AND MORALS

The following statement shows the distribution of the population of the district according to marital status in various age-groups, in 1961 :

Age-group	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-9	1,92,261	1,83,337	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	46,234	29,058	29,995	34,688	215	256	210	105
15-19	18,081	6,348	33,291	42,482	527	246	225	87
20-24	7,646	1,806	37,585	51,875	1,031	474	403	125
25-29	4,928	1,074	42,434	49,315	1,559	907	498	182
30-34	3,098	672	40,352	45,479	1,928	1,674	443	179
35-39	1,932	439	34,640	35,030	2,507	2,275	387	127
40-44	1,497	392	32,316	32,023	3,458	4,465	287	124
45-49	1,130	305	27,112	23,605	3,997	5,638	286	96
50-54	1,249	178	25,131	17,849	5,681	9,484	206	104
55-59	542	87	13,227	10,976	4,245	6,543	150	60
60-64	810	53	14,424	7,745	6,548	12,404	132	180
65-69	284	18	5,505	3,349	3,565	5,806	25	38
70 and above	555	37	7,387	3,275	6,731	12,531	63	25
Age not stated..	126	186	24	14	3	2	1	4
Total	2,80,373	2,23,990	3,43,423	3,57,705	41,995	62,705	3,316	1,436

Note.—Six males were of unspecified marital status

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

Of the total population of the district, 13,14,949, about 38.4 per cent were unmarried, 53.3 per cent married, and 8.3 per cent widowed or divorced. The corresponding figures for the rural area were 38.0 per cent, 53.6 per cent, and 8.4 per cent, and for the urban area 48.6 per cent, 43.7 per cent and 7.7 per cent. Among the men in the district 41.9 per cent were unmarried, 51.3 per cent married and 6.8 per cent widowed or divorced, while among the women the percentages were 34.7, 55.4 and 9.9, respectively. Of the married men 8.7 per cent and of the married women 9.7 per cent belonged to age-group 0-14 years; about 44.8 and 52.9 per cent to the age-group 15-34 years; about 34.7 and 30.3 per cent to the age-group 35-54 years; and 11.8 and 7.1 per cent to the age-group, 55 years and over, respectively. Among the men and women aged 35 years and over only 3.9 per cent of the former and 0.8 per cent of the latter remained unmarried. This shows that it was only in rare cases that women remained unmarried. Again since the percentage of widowed or divorced women was 9.9 as against 6.8 of such men, many widows in the district would appear to have disliked re-marriage. The percentages, respectively, of the married men and women of the ages between 10 and 14 years were 11.2 and 14.0, which shows that child marriage was prevalent in the district, particularly of girls, in spite of the law to the contrary. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were, however, 17.3 and 23.3, the contrast indicating that the practice is gradually dying out.

Of Hindus—For the Hindus, marriage is a sacrament governed by the *shastras* and, to a considerable extent, by customs and traditions, often varying from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste or sub-caste. The general practice is to marry within the caste and inter-caste and even inter-sub-caste marriages are still rare as are also those between persons of the same *gotra*, although these customary restrictions have been abolished by the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, which, however, holds marriage between *sapindas* (agnates within seven generations) to be invalid and also illegalises polygamy. Polyandry is unknown in the district. The minimum age prescribed for marriage is 18 years for a male and 15 years for a female, provided that the consent of her guardian has to be obtained if the girl has not completed the age of 18 years. Child marriage, however, persists markedly among the Scheduled Castes and certain sections of the Other Backward Classes. In the district, women are generally dependent on the male members of the family for their maintenance and protection. In the home they usually occupy a respectable place and do or look after the domestic chores. Very few women are self-dependent or earn their own living.

Ordinarily, marriages are arranged by the parents, sometimes through an intermediary, the initiative being taken by the girl's guardians. When the proposal is accepted, the betrothal ceremony, variously called *sagai*, *tilak*, *tika* or *phaldan*, is performed at the bridegroom's house. Then, on an appointed day, the bridegroom's party (*barat*) arrives at the bride's house where the groom is given a reception at

the doorstep and generally the *jayamal* ceremony is also performed, the bride garlanding the groom. It is followed by the actual marriage ceremony in the *mandap* (marriage enclosure). Priests of both sides perform the rituals and the bride's parents or guardian perform the *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl). The *guthbandhan* (tying up the ends of the dresses of the bride and bridegroom) ceremony is then held, and the couple solemnise the *bhanwar* or the *saptipadi* ceremony by going around the sacred fire seven times. The bridegroom and his party then take leave (*vida*) and return to his house along with the bride.

Among the Scheduled Castes and some of the Other Backward Classes marriage is simpler and at times takes the form of *dola* in which the bride is taken to the groom's house where the ceremony is performed. In the Sikh marriages extracts from the *Granth* are recited and the couples go seven times round the holy book. The Jain marriage follows the pattern of that of the twice-born Hindus, but the hymns recited and the puja performed are Jain instead of being Brahmanical.

Of Muslims—With the Muslims marriage is a contract which every Muslim of sound mind, who has attained puberty, may enter into. A man may have as many as four wives at a time under the Muslim law. The principal condition of a marriage is the settlement of *mahr* (dower) payable by the bridegroom to the bride. The first ceremony is the *mangni* (asking for the bride). On the marriage day the groom with his party (*barat*) goes to the bride's house. The bride's *vakil*, usually an elderly relative, obtains her and the groom's consent in the presence of two witnesses who must be sane adult Muslims. The *qazi* then performs the marriage ceremony. After the recitation of *khutbah* the ceremony is over. Soon after, the *rukhsat* (leave-taking) takes place and the bride accompanies the bridegroom to his house. Among the Shias also the mode is the same except that two *mujtahids* or *maulvis*, one from each side, perform the marriage ceremony instead of the *qazi*.

Disposal of dead among the Muslims

The moment death takes place, the dead man or woman's mouth and eyes are closed, to avoid disagreeable looks, toes are fastened together with a thin piece of cloth, the face is turned towards the *Qiblah* (Mecca), perfume is burnt around the body and in the case of wealthy people, a man is hired to read the *Quran*. The burial takes place as soon as the body is got ready for the purpose, which usually does not take more than a few hours. The dead body covered with cloth (*kafan*) is placed in a bier (*janaza*) and is carried by men to the graveyard, where the last prayer is offered. After the grave is closed all present pray for the peace of the soul of the deceased. The most important among the ceremonies is the *chaliswan* (fortieth day) when alms are distributed to the poor and a dinner is given to friends and relatives.

Of Christians—Christian marriages are governed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended in 1952). The minimum marital age is 18 years for a man and 15 years for a woman, but in case the latter is under 18 years of age the consent of her guardian is necessary. Usually the proposal for marriage is made by the man and when accepted by the woman the engagement is taken to be complete. Then, on a fixed date, after the banns have been published thrice, once every week, the two are married in a church by a priest. The bride is given away by her father, a relative or a friend and the couple repeat the marriage vows, the groom places the wedding ring on the bride's finger and the priest declares the couple as man and wife. The couple then sign the marriage register along with their witnesses.

Dowry—The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, has made the offering and accepting of dowry illegal. The practice, however, still persists in the district as elsewhere.

Civil Marriage—The Special Marriage Act, 1954, provides for the performance and registration of a marriage by a marriage officer, appointed in the district by government. Caste and religion are no bar to such a marriage and no rites or ceremonies are required. Such marriages have not yet become popular in the district and during the five years, 1964 to 1968, only eight civil marriages were solemnized, one each in 1964, 1965 and 1966, two in 1967 and three in 1968.

Widow Marriage—The Hindu Widow Marriage Act, 1956, recognises the remarriage of a widow. The old customary prejudices against the remarriage of a widow are, however, still strong, particularly among the higher castes. Among the Scheduled Castes and some sections of the Other Backward Classes remarriage of widows is common and generally takes the simple form in which the woman just starts living with her new husband. Other communities also do not favour widow remarriage ordinarily, although it is permitted, for example, among the Muslims, by their personal law.

Divorce—Divorce or dissolution of marriage was previously not permissible among the Hindus. In the Scheduled Castes and some of the Other Backward Classes, however, a man or woman could leave or relinquish his or her wedded spouse with the sanction of the caste panchayat. The Indian Divorce Act, 1869, is applicable generally to the Christians. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, gave a Muslim wife the right to seek dissolution of her marriage under certain conditions, and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, permits divorce and dissolution of marriage, under certain specific circumstances, among the Hindus also. Nevertheless, among the higher castes instances of recourse being taken to the Act for divorce are still rare. Some details of divorce cases decided in the district under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, during the five years from 1961 to 1965 are given below :

Year	No. of cases filed			No. of cases in which divorce was allowed		
	Total	By men	By women	Total	To men	To women
1961	7	4	3	5	4	1
1962	5	2	3	3	1	2
1963	6	4	2	5	4	1
1964	5	5	..	5	5	..
1965	6	5	1	4	3	1
Total	29	20	9	22	17	5

Prostitution and Traffic in Women—No organised brothels or prostitution centres are known to exist in the district. The number of prostitutes is also not available, nor have there been any cases of traffic in women and girls during the last three years. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, has been enforced in the district since January 13, 1965, after which the prostitutes have been rehabilitated. Many of them have adopted the pursuits of dance and music.

Gambling The Public Gambling Act, 1867, as amended in 1952 and 1962 for U.P., makes gambling in public an offence. This vice does not appear to have serious proportions in this district. It is usually indulged in as a pastime, particularly by Hindus on the occasion of Diwali. During the last five years 64 cases of gambling offences were prosecuted, resulting in 26 convictions.

Home-life—In 1961, there were in the district 62 homeless persons of whom 34 were males and 28 females. The 'institutional population' comprised 980 persons—908 men and 72 women—of whom as many as 914 persons were in the Rae Bareli tahsil. The rest of the population lived in 2,55,711 residential houses of which 2,48,346 were in the rural areas and 7,365 in the urban. In the district, the average size of a household, represented by a group of persons ordinarily living together and taking their meals from a common kitchen, consists of 4.8 persons and 4.9 persons in the rural and urban areas respectively. The corresponding figures in 1951 were 4.7 and 4.4 persons, which shows that there has been a marked increase in the size of an average urban household during the decade, 1951-61. Of the total number 0.5 per cent of the households have no regular room to live in, 28.8 per cent have one room, 21.5 per cent have two rooms and 18.9 per cent have three rooms while those living in four or more rooms are 30.3 per cent. This shows the existence of larger residential accommodation for nearly one-third of the population. The average density of persons per room in the rural areas is 1.7 and in the urban 1.9.

Houses—The residences of some of the erstwhile talukdars, mostly at their country seats, are well-built and occasionally spacious and palatial. In the towns, about 72 per cent of the houses are made of burnt bricks, often plastered and sometimes cemented. They are generally one-storeyed, although houses of two or even three storeys are also seen here and there. There are a few bungalows, particularly in the civil lines area of Rae Bareli proper. In the villages about 94 per cent of the houses have walls of mud or unbaked bricks, the rest of burnt bricks. Of the urban 61 per cent and of the rural 95 per cent houses have thatched or tiled roofs. Except where *phoos* (thatching grass) or *khap-rail* (tiles) are used for the ceiling the roofs are mostly flat. Many houses have a raised narrow platform in front of the *baithak* (sitting-room). In the villages a cattle shed is attached to the house. Sometimes the passage or *barotha* itself is used as a byre. Some of the well-to-do villagers have also small gardens attached to their houses.

Furniture and Decoration—The common people do not usually have much in their homes by way of furniture which mostly consists of a few ordinary string cots, one or two *takhts* (backless and armless wooden couches), stools, low wooden seats and mats. Cheap pictures of gods and goddesses, wall paintings and clay toys serve as items of decoration. On ceremonial occasions, like marriage, some villagers decorate the fronts of their houses with designs painted with a mixture of red clay (*geru*) and rice powder. The rich and educated among the towns-people, and some dwellers even in the country-side, furnish their homes with items of modern furniture and fittings.

Food—The people of the district are generally vegetarian by habit and preference, although the number of those who eat meat, fish and eggs is considerable. Meat is not generally available in the villages and the poor, even in towns, can hardly afford it. Wheat, rice, gram, maize and pulses, along with curd, milk, vegetables and ghee or vegetable oils, usually constitute the staple food of the well-to-do. Rice and maize are consumed less here than in the western and northern parts of Avadh. Coarse grains like barley, jowar *kodon* and *sawan* form the staple diet of the very poor. Among villagers *sattu* (flour of parched gram and barley) and *chabena* (parched grain) are also common. People generally take two meals a day, about midday and sunset. The principal constituents of food are *rotis* (loaves of bread) and a bowl of pulse with or without cooked vegetables. They usually eat out of metal utensils, sitting on the ground on low wooden seats, mats or carpets. The orthodox Hindus take their meals in or near the kitchen. Many of the unorthodox and the educated eat at tables. Use of crockery has increased. Tea and smoking are common.

Dress—In the villages the common dress for men consists of *kurta* (long loose shirt) or a *ganji* (half shirt) a dhoti, an *angochha* (scarf) and a turban or a cap. The women put on a *saluka* (loose blouse), a *lehnga* (a long skirt) and an *orhni* to cover the head and the upper part of the

body. Some village women wear saris. Muslim males often wear pyjamas or *lungis* with *kurtas* or shirts and turbans or caps. The educated and more advanced, particularly among the town-dwellers, dress in the western style or put on bushcoats or bush-shirts with trousers or slacks. Women in the towns usually wear sari and blouse. The girls wear *salwars*, *kurtas* and pyjamas with *ornhuks*.

Jewellery—Men do not wear jewellery except sometimes a chain round the neck and a ring or two on their fingers. Some men are also seen wearing silver bangles in the villages. Women generally wear glass bangles, a nose-ring (*nath*) or nose-stud, ear-rings, tops or ear pendants. bangles or bracelets, collars, necklaces, armlets and anklets. The poor wear these ornaments generally made of silver or baser metals, while the rich have them made of gold, particularly the ones worn above the waist.

Communal Life

Amusements and Recreations—There are two permanent cinema houses, the Mifan and the Capital, both located in the town of Rae Bareilly and having seating capacity for 980 persons. They yielded a sum of Rs 1,56,731 as entertainment tax to government in 1968-69. Touring talkies and circuses also visit the district now and then and *dangals* (wrestling matches), *nautankis* (indigenous open-air drama-tic performances), Qawwali parties, *kavi-sammelans* and *mushairas* are arranged occasionally at different places. There is an officers' club at Rae Bareilly and another of which the members are mostly lawyers.

The village folk generally remain busy in their work and get little time for recreation and amusement. During the rainy season and between weeding operations, when they are comparatively free, they indulge in folk-songs, called *birha*, *kajri* and *malhar*, to the accompaniment of handy musical instruments like *dholak* and *majira* and, often, harmonium. The recitations of *Alha* or other heroic ballads such as the one narrating the story of Rana Beni Madho Bakhsh's fight with the British are also popular. The Holi festival is the occasion for group singing of special songs called *phag* or *holi*. A number of fairs annually held in the district afford opportunity to the people to relax and amuse themselves. From the point of view of public entertainment, the more prominent among the recreations are those afforded by the Ramlila or Dhanush-yagya organised in fairs at different places around Dasahra. The people enjoy the *kathas* and *kirtans* also. Puppet shows are also popular in the rural areas. Documentaries and feature films are shown by the publicity staff quite frequently in the rural as well as the urban areas.

Through its panchayat *ghar* programmes the All-India Radio seeks to entertain and educate the rural masses. There are more than 2,000 privately owned radio and transistor sets in the district. The planning

department had also provided radio sets to panchayat *ghars*. Clubs for the youth, women and children, in the form of Yuvak, Mahila and Bal Mangal Dals, respectively, have been organised in the different development blocks of the district and serve as recreation centres. There are 455 youth clubs in the district, each with a membership of about 15. Under the auspices of the district branch of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal, 159 youth clubs with a membership of 1,670, organised in 1968 competitions or tournaments in physical exercises, games and sports and undertook *shramdan* (voluntary labour) programmes. A variety of out-door and in-door games and sports, both indigenous and modern, are played in the district. Among the indigenous games and sports common in the district, mention may be made of *kabaddi*, *gullidanda*, *gulhar*, *choon-ghora*, *lukwal* and *kho*. The more common of the modern games played in the district are volley-ball, football, hockey, cricket, badminton and tennis.

Impact of Zamindari Abolition

The district of Rae Bareilly is predominantly agricultural, about 39 per cent of its total population and 85.5 per cent of its working population being engaged in active agricultural pursuits. Prior to the abolition of zamindari under the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951), almost the entire agricultural community of the district consisted of tenants who held on rent about 82 per cent of the total cultivated area. They were not the masters of their lands. The district was a stronghold of the talukdars who were more than sixty in number and among themselves exercised proprietary rights over more than eleven hundred whole *mahals* and parts of a hundred others. About a dozen of these talukdars were quite big estate holders, owning from 30 to 140 *mahals* each. They maintained city residences in Lucknow, besides their country seats in the district. Some talukdars were in prosperous circumstances and good and considerate landlords. With the abolition of zamindari and impact of new economic and social forces a substantial change has taken place. The erstwhile talukdars can no more afford to live lavishly and many of the smaller ones have now been reduced to the level of cultivators. The decline in the fortunes of the landlords has had its repercussions on trade as well, the trades men who catered primarily to their expensive needs finding themselves without their best customers. Trade in articles of luxury has greatly dwindled in favour of that in goods in common demand. Many of the tenants have acquired *bhumidhari* rights and have become masters of the land under their cultivation. They are free from the fear of ejection and pay land revenue direct to the government. The high prices of agricultural produce and the fixed land revenue have considerably improved their economic condition and they are now better able to hold their own in life and society. Thus the abolition of zamindari has heralded the advent of a socialistic age in the district.

CHAPTER IV AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

LAND UTILISATION AND RECLAMATION

Agricultural Population

According to the census of 1971, in the district the total number of workers was 4,85,253 of whom 4,26,514 were cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Cultivated Area

In the first Settlement of 1872, the cultivated area in the district was 2,27,396 hectares. It rose to 2,33,000 hectares at the time of the next Settlement in 1898. The statement below gives the figures of cultivated area in the district in the years 1901-02, 1931-32 and 1968-69 :

Year	Cultivated area (hectares)		Cultivated area in State (hectares)
1	2	3	
1901-02	2,45,404		
1931-32	2,42,280		
1968-69	2,80,806		2,16,54,109

Culturable Land

The statement which follows gives the figures of culturable land in the district for a number of selected years from 1901-02 to 1968-69 :

Year	Culturable land (hectares)		Culturable land in State (hectares)
1	2	3	
1901-02	1,14,334		
1931-32	1,17,280		
1968-69	1,00,400		50,40,210

The culturable area of 1,00,400 hectares in the district, in 1968-69, included 4,895 hectares under forests, 30,019 hectares under groves,

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37,719 hectares of culturable waste, 3,121 hectares of land covered by pastures and grazing grounds and 24,646 hectares of fallow. In that year the area of barren and unculturable land was 29,603 hectares and the area of land put to non-agricultural uses was 47,582 hectares.

Soil Conservation

Land reclamation work has not yet been taken up in this district on a large-scale. However, an area of more than 2,000 hectares of culturable land was reclaimed in the Second, and an area of about 2,480 hectares in the Third Plan periods.

Soil erosion is noticeable in its worst form in the watersheds of the Ganga and the Sai. The government, therefore, took up soil conservation and ravine reclamation programmes especially in the catchment areas of these two rivers, in order to check soil erosion and reclaim such land as had been affected by it.

A unit was established at Rae Bareilly in 1964-65, for the purpose, and another at Lalganj in 1967-68. Three more such units have recently been established at Bachhrawan, Salon and Dalmau. The programme includes afforestation, construction of contour bunds, levelling of land and reclamation of ravined areas and other culturable waste lands. The achievements under this programme during the years 1964-65 to 1968-69 are given below :

Area surveyed	10,174 hectares
Area protected	8,100 hectares
Area afforested	53 hectares
Length of the bunds constructed	10,68,023 metres
Amount of loans distributed to cultivators for taking up soil conservation work in their holdings	Rs 1,31,665

IRRIGATION

The district is, on the whole, provided with good irrigation facilities, both natural and artificial. The rivers, lakes and ponds have normally sufficient water to irrigate the paddy crop during breaks in the rains and the other crops in winter. These sources are supplemented by wells, canals, tube-wells and lift-irrigation devices.

At the time of the first Settlement of 1872, the proportion of the irrigated area to the cultivated area of the district was 74.5 per cent.

The land was recorded as irrigated if it appeared to be usually watered. Thus the area shown as irrigated was the irrigable rather than the actually irrigated area in any year. In 1902, the irrigated area was only 51 per cent of the land under the plough. In 1955-56 the irrigated area was 1,01,100 hectares or nearly 38 per cent of the cultivated area. In 1968-69, the irrigated area in the district was 1,29,995 hectares or about 46.3 per cent of the cultivated area.

In 1872, nearly 47 per cent of the total irrigated area was watered from wells and 53 per cent from tanks and a negligible area from other sources. In 1893, the area irrigated from wells increased to 63.4 per cent of the total irrigated area and there was a corresponding fall in the area irrigated from tanks, it being only 35.8 per cent. In 1903, the area irrigated from wells increased to 66.8 per cent as against 32 per cent from tanks. In 1921-22 the area irrigated from wells was 77,240 hectares and that from tanks and other sources 23,092 hectares. Since 1928, water from the Sarda canal began to be made available for irrigation. In 1931-32, wells irrigated 63,100 hectares, tanks and lakes 32,000 hectares and canals 13,300 hectares. In 1968-69, wells irrigated 45,821 hectares, tanks and lakes 11,980 hectares, tube-wells 4,751 hectares and canals 66,135 hectares.

Means of Irrigation

Wells—The average depth of water almost all over the district is about five metres below the surface. It ranges from about seven metres in pargana Sareni to about five metres in pargana Salon. At some places where the subsoil is sandy, it is difficult to construct wells. But such tracts are small and mainly confined to villages near the banks of the Sai. Water from a pucca well is drawn in the ordinary manner with bullocks and a leather bucket of a normal capacity of 54 litres. This method serves to irrigate an acre of land ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hectare) in eight days. The kutchha wells are protected by a lining of twigs. For these a *dhenkli* (lever) is usually employed and where the water is close to the surface the pot and pulley system is also adopted. Generally the kutchha wells do not last beyond one season but in areas where the subsoil is firm they may last several seasons. In 1903-04, there were 71,149 pucca wells in the district and in 1968-69, the number of such wells was 41,660.

Tanks and Lakes—Generally the tanks employed for irrigation are natural depressions in which the surface drainage collects. Sometimes, however, excavated tanks are also found, some of them being very old and assigned to the Bhars. But they are not numerous in the district. Irrigation from tanks and lakes is done by lifting water by means of baskets, locally called *beri* or *dugla*. The number of lifts of water depends on the height of the field above the water level. In 1903-04, the number of tanks and lakes in the district was 31,914 of which 14,551 were actually used for irrigation. By 1968-69, the number of tanks and lakes had decreased to 5,979, as with the passage of time, some of

the shallower ponds have been brought under the plough or filled up with silt. Their importance as a source of irrigation has, in general, diminished as government, besides providing liberal assistance for the construction of pucca wells and the sinking of tube-wells, have also provided canals.

Small streams and rivulets also serve as sources of irrigation to a limited extent. Most of the areas so irrigated are situated in the parganas of Rae Bareli, Bachhrawan, Dalmau, Salon and Sareni. Wherever possible, small earthen dams are raised across a stream or rivulet so as to form a small reservoir from which water is lifted as from a tank.

Canals—Water was made available for irrigation from the Sarda canal in the year 1928, after the construction of its channels and distributaries. The Purwa, Jaunpur and Rae Bareli are the main branches of the Sarda canal in this district. Various projects have since been taken in hand to expand the canal systems in the district. A separate division of the Sarda canal was created for the district in 1939. In 1942, the total length of the canals and their distributaries in the district was 274 km. and they irrigated nearly 34,000 hectares. In 1943, about 58 km. of new channels were constructed in the district under the Grow More Food Scheme and the area irrigated by the canals rose to 50,000 hectares. A number of schemes for the extension of canals in the district were completed during the Second and Third Plan periods. The total length of the canals and their distributaries in the district was 1,730 km. in the year 1968-69 and they irrigated an area of nearly 62,810 hectares of land. The Sarda canal is unable to provide sufficient water to meet the full irrigational requirements of the district. A number of lift irrigation schemes have, therefore, been completed in the district.

Lift Irrigation Schemes—The Akbarpur, Jijaulia, Dariiba, Sohalia, Raghunathpur and Pastaur pump canal schemes on the Sai had been completed in the district by the year 1969, at a total cost of 14 lakhs of rupees. An area of more than 2,428 hectares of cultivated land is irrigated under these schemes. The Chauhania and the Gangamau pump canal projects on the same river are nearing completion and are expected to irrigate an area of 687 hectares. The first stage of the Dalmau pump canal on the Ganga was completed in 1969 at a total cost of 164 lakhs of rupees. It provides additional water to the Purwa branch of the Sarda canal and is capable of irrigating 24,281 hectares of cultivated land in the district. The second stage of this project which is the biggest in the State is to cost a sum of 110 lakhs of rupees. On its completion, it will irrigate nearly 90,650 hectares of land in the districts of Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, Allahabad and Varanasi. A scheme has been also prepared to utilise in the district the water of the Gomati by pumping it at Salempur into the Rae Bareli branch of the Sarda canal.

In the Fourth Plan it is proposed to construct pump canals on the Ganga at Sangtha and Khajurgaon, on the Sai at Rani-ka-Purwa, Phagpur, Hajipur and Piranagar and on the Loni at Saraila.

The Sarju canal project or the Sarda Sahayak Pariyojna, which visualises diverting the waters of the Sarju or the Ghaghra and the Sarda rivers in district Bahraich into the Purwa branch of the Sarda canal in this district will, it is estimated, go a long way towards meeting the irrigational requirements of the cultivators of this district. The total length of the main canal will be nearly 266 km. and more than 3,200 km. of distributary channels will be constructed. Nearly 644 km. of the existing channels will have to be renovated to carry water from this canal. It will irrigate nearly 11,73,590 hectares of land in a number of districts between Bahraich and Allahabad, including an area exceeding 24,000 hectares in district Rae Bareil. The area in this district which will benefit from this project will rise to about 1,41,600 hectares by the end of the Fifth Plan period. It has been approved and the work has begun on it in 1968-69.

Minor Irrigation Works—During the years 1951 to 1967 more than 7,451 pucca wells were constructed and 3,106 hand pumps, 1,173 pumping sets and 2,617 persian wheels (*rahat*) installed and 1,127 tube-wells sunk in the district. An area of about 59,280 hectares of land may be irrigated from these sources.

The government distributed a sum of Rs 48,05,300 as *taqavi* and Rs 12,19,000 as grant-in-aid to the cultivators of the district in 1967-68, for construction of minor irrigation works. The following works were completed during that year :

Item	No. completed
1	2
New pucca wells	1,470
Repair of old pucca wells	1,102
Persian wheels (<i>rahat</i>)	289
Pumping sets	211
Tube-wells	
(a) Electric	329
(b) Diesel	300

In the year 1968-69, sums of 107 lakhs and 27 lakhs of rupees as loan and grant-in-aid respectively were proposed to be distributed to the cultivators for repairing 1,300 old pucca wells, constructing 1,500 new pucca wells, setting up 800 persian wheels and 400 tube-wells.

Drainage

The main natural drains in the district are the Ganga, the Sai and their tributaries. The irrigation department has also constructed a number of drains, the chief being the Issure in tahsil Dalmau and the Maharajganj and the Sheogarh drains in tahsil Maharajganj about 47 km., 64 km. and 32 km. in length respectively.

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils and Land

Starting from the south of the district, we come across the low-lying alluvial *khadar*, locally called the *kachhar* of the Ganga. It comprises land lying under the old high bank of the river and while, at places, it has almost no breadth, at others, it attains a width of 3 km. This land may be divided mainly into two classes. One class comprises alluvial flats separated from the high bank by old channels which are sometimes partially silted up and sometimes carry a volume of water during the rains. These areas remain under water over fairly long periods during the year and cultivation is possible only in the Rabi season. The surface soil varies from year to year, as the annual inundation of the river occasionally covers what was previously excellent land with a deposit of sand, while, at other times, a thick fertile layer of clay is found to have been spread over land that was previously unculturable. The other class of the *kachhar* is the tract lying between this purely alluvial land and the old high bank, which, in some places, recedes far from the course of the stream. This land does not suffer from the incursions of the river and is regularly cultivated in the Rabi season, while occasionally it is also possible to raise a Kharif crop in it. One of the advantages that both of these classes of *kachhar* possess is that they do not require irrigation.

Above the old high bank of the Ganga stretches inwards an upland tract which contains numerous smaller water courses draining into the Ganga or the Loni. Following the Ganga eastwards this tract gradually narrows until, close to Dalmau, it extends over a little more than a km. from the river. The soil is a light loam but frequently the proportion of sand is quite large. In the Rabi, crops of wheat and barley and in the Kharif good crops of *mandua* and jowar are raised.

In the north of this upland tract the land sinks again and the light soil gives place to a belt of stiff clay interspersed with broad and shallow swamps and stretches of barren *usar* land. Here the principal crop is rice. In a large portion of the cultivated area, the soil is too stiff to admit of the raising of the Rabi crops of gram and linseed after the rice harvest. A marked feature of this tract is the abrupt shift from good fertile soil to absolutely unculturable *usar*. Water for irrigation is available almost throughout the year from the numerous lakes and

ponds. Owing to high water level, wells are also easy and cheap to construct.

The tract of stiff clay has a chain of lakes more or less connected with each other. They are generally situated parallel to the Ganga and the Sai and appear to be the remains of some old river beds. This conjecture is supported by the quality of the soil on their banks. It is never stiffer than a light loam. Here and there sandy *bhur* of the poorest description occurs. Such soil is very easily and seriously affected by heavy rainfall, and is not good for cultivation.

The average width of the central tract is about 5 km. It lies on both sides of the Sai and resembles the upland of the Ganga. For purposes of agriculture some portions of this tract are the best in the district.

Almost the whole of the remaining area of the district has a firm loam or clay soil in which rice is the principal crop. The Rabi crops are fair but inferior to those grown in the lighter soils. In this area also lakes and wells are the sources of irrigation.

Classification of Soils

The classification of the soils of the district, as adopted at the Settlement of 1923-29, still holds good. The three major classes of soil are *goind*, *manjhar* and *palo*. The main cause of inferiority of soil in the district is its sandiness. Distinction has, therefore, been made between *dumat* or firm loam and *bhur* or sandy soil. The soil which usually gives a single crop of rice is known as *matiyar*.

The various classes and sub-classes of soil are as follows :

Classes	Sub-classes
1	2
<i>Goind</i> <i>Kachhiana</i> }	<i>Dumat, bhur</i>
<i>Manjhar</i>	<i>Dumat, bhur, matiyar</i>
<i>Palo</i>	<i>Dumat, bhur, matiyar</i>

The *goind* soil is generally found in the fields in the immediate neighbourhood of village *abadis*. On account of their proximity to the inhabited areas these fields are better manured and irrigated. All kinds of crops are grown in these fields. *Kachhiana* is a finer variety of *goind* land suitable for intensive cultivation. Usually tobacco and vegetable crops are produced in it. *Manjhar* land borders on *goind* lands and by reason of its greater distance from the inhabited sites receives less manure. *Palo* is all other outlying land which is seldom manured.

The difference between the *dumat* and *bhur* sub-classes of all the main soils is that while *dumat* is a good mixture of clay and sand, *bhur* has a preponderance of sand.

Harvests

As in other districts of the plains the main crops are the Rabi, the Kharif and the Zaid. The Kharif crops generally predominate in all the tahsils especially in tahsils Maharajganj and Rae Bareli. In 1866, the area covered by the Kharif crops was 53.9 per cent and by the Rabi crops 51.3 per cent of the total cultivated area. The preponderance of the Kharif area over the Rabi area has always been a characteristic feature of this district, as will be clear from the following statement :

Year	Area under Kharif crops (hectares)		Area under Rabi crops (hectares)	
	District	State	District	State
1	2	3	4	5
1902-03	1,79,220	..	1,41,310	..
1921-22	1,79,280	..	1,25,320	..
1949-50	1,79,116	..	1,42,812	..
1968-69	2,03,365	1,14,28,780	1,60,654	1,01,31,075

The Zaid harvest is of comparatively little importance considering the area under it. But it has considerably increased since the Settlement of 1923-29 when it was only 5,104 hectares. The record figure of an area of 12,150 hectares under this crop was reached in the year 1948-49. In 1968-69 the Zaid area was 8,742 hectares. The main Zaid crops are *sawan*, melons and hot weather rice varieties like *satha* and *kurail*. *Sawan* thrives in stiff clay soils and grows in all parts of the district. Whenever the main Kharif and Rabi crops fail in the district the area under *sawan* increases. Thus this crop serves to offset the effects of scarcity to some extent. Melons are usually grown along the banks of the rivers. Those grown in Saidanapur and Binohra along the Sai in tahsil Rae Bareli are particularly known for their sweetness. They very much resemble in colour, shape, size and taste the famous Lucknow variety.

Maharajganj tahsil has the largest area under the hot weather rice crop in the district followed by the Salon and Rae Bareli tahsils. Areas along the banks of lakes, ponds, swamps and smaller streams suit this crop.

The area sown more than once in a year, generally referred to as the double-cropped area, was only 6.2 per cent of the cultivated area in 1866.

It increased very fast reaching to 38.8 per cent of the cultivated area in 1902. The trend in double-cropping in the district in different years is clear from the following statement :

Year	Area under double-cropping (hectares)	
	District	State
1	2	3
1901	91,000	..
1921	70,000	..
1941	80,260	..
1961	99,380	..
1968	91,865	48,65,058

Principal Crops

Kharif—Among the Kharif crops paddy is the most important in point of area covered, by it. In 1901, it covered an area of 88,223 hectares, increasing to 1,08,252 hectares in 1961-62 and 1,06,932 hectares in 1969-70. Total production of paddy was 90,231 tons and 76,819 tonnes in 1961-62 and 1969-70 respectively. There are two varieties of paddy grown, the early one known as *kuari* and the late crop called *jarhan*. The *kuari* paddy 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, pea, etc. *Jarhan* is sown after the commencement of rains. The plants are first raised in especially prepared nursery beds and on attaining a height of nearly 15 cm., they are transplanted in fields. The crop is reaped in November whereafter the fields usually remain fallow during the Rabi season.

Next to rice, the most common Kharif crop of the district is jowar. The area producing it has been increasing since the beginning of this century. It covered an area of 22,660 hectares in 1901, which rose to 28,296.8 hectares in 1961-62. It occupied an area of more than 28,660 hectares in 1969-70. The total production of jowar amounted to 21,927 tons and 36,582 tonnes in 1961-62 and 1969-70 respectively. The cultivation of jowar is very well suited to areas which have a loamy soil of medium consistency. Areas with a lighter soil, as in the tahsil of Dalmau, also produce good jowar harvests. It is a hardy crop and does not require much labour, manure or irrigation.

Among other Kharif cereals only *bajra*, maize, *mandua*, *kodon* and *sawan* and pulses like *arhar*, *urd*, *moth* and *moong* are worth mentioning. *Bajra* and maize are not very popular in the district, being sown in areas of

nearly about 10,674 hectares and 1,115 hectares respectively in 1969-70. Their total yield in the district was 7,324 and 1,171 tonnes respectively in that year. *Bajra* is grown exclusively in light soil and requires very little water. Areas along the Sai in the tahsils of Rae Bareli and Salon are suitable for its cultivation. It is also sown mixed with *arhar*. *Mandua*, which was one of the favourite Kharif crops in the district in the past, has gradually lost its appeal and yielded place to more valuable crops like pulses and jowar. It covered an area of more than 8,200 hectares in 1903 which shrank to nearly 4,300 hectares in 1966-67. The other smaller millets like *kodon*, *sawan*, *kakun* and *kutki* have fared similarly, all of them combined covering an area of slightly more than 2,420 hectares in 1966-67.

Among the Kharif pulses *urd* is predominant in the district. *Urd*, *moth* and *moong* covered 11,273 and 298 and 674 hectares respectively in 1969-70 and their total production was 5,002, 127 and 280 tonnes respectively in that year. They are usually cultivated all over the district but the tahsils of Rae Bareli and Dalmau are especially noted for producing them. Sugarcane is the only cash crop in Kharif and is slowly gaining ground in the district. In 1903, it was sown in an area of 1,382 hectares only which rose to 2,680 hectares in 1966-67. Its cultivation is mostly confined to the tahsil of Dalmau.

Rabi—Among the Rabi crops wheat is the most important. It covers on an average nearly a fourth of the total Rabi area in the district. The area under wheat has consistently increased in the district in the course of the last seventy years. It covered an area of 54,008 hectares in 1961-62 and 65,870 hectares in 1969-70. The total production of wheat amounted to 47,524 tonnes in 1961-62 and 65,935 tonnes in 1969-70. Light loamy soil is best suited for the cultivation of wheat. The fields for wheat are manured in the summer before the start of the rains. They are ploughed occasionally during the dry intervals and then sown in October. The first watering is done in early November when the plants are three to four cm. high. In the years of good winter rains only two more waterings are sufficient for a good crop, otherwise the fields have to be irrigated at least four or five times. The harvesting commences in the later half of March and continues throughout April and, in some areas, till May.

Barley is generally sown in combination with gram and sometimes with wheat. It does well in all kinds of soils and does not require as much labour, manure and water as wheat. It is sown and harvested at the sametime as wheat. The area under barley has also increased considerably in the district during the last 70 years. In 1901, it was sown in an area of 32,000 hectares, in 1961-62 in an area of 51,800 hectares, and in 1969-70 in an area of 49,613 hectares. Its total yield in the district was 42,906 tonnes in 1961-62 and 65,935 tonnes in 1969-70.

Gram, another popular Rabi crop, is mostly sown mixed with wheat or barley. Sometimes it is grown mixed with wheat and barley in the same field. Gram with linseed is also a normal combination. Clay soil is most suited for gram. It is a hardy crop and does not require much labour, manuring or watering. Only the young plant has to be nipped once or twice before flowering in order to increase its growth. Gram ripens by the middle of March and harvesting usually finishes by the second or third week of April. Gram, whether alone or mixed with linseed, is a major Rabi crop in the Maharajganj tahsil. Till the end of the last century gram was one of the major Rabi crops of the district and covered an area of 58,263 hectares in 1901. During the last nearly 70 years its cultivation has, however, shown a decline. In 1961-62 it covered an area of only 30,587 hectares which further dropped to only 22,664 hectares in 1969-70. The total production of gram was 14,587 tonnes and 15,926 tonnes in 1961-62 and 1969-70 respectively.

Among the other Rabi crops only pea needs mention. It grows well in clay soils and is generally sown in combination with barley or linseed. It is similar to gram and in as much as it does not require much watering and manuring. Comparatively dry winter does not adversely affect this crop. In 1969-70 it covered an area of 15,759 hectares in the district and its production amounted to 14,704 tonnes. Of the Rabi pulses *arhar* is the most important and covered an area of 24,550 hectares in 1969-70 with a total production of 32,709 tonnes in that year. An interesting feature about this crop is that it is sown with the Kharif crops and ripens much after most of the Rabi crops have been harvested. This is one of the reasons why it is hardly ever sown as a separate crop. Usually it is combined with jowar, *bajra* or *kodon* which are harvested by November and the *arhar* plants remain in the field.

Non-food Crops

The major non-food crops of the district in both Rabi and Kharif consist of tobacco, oil-seeds, ground-nut, onion, garlic, potato and other vegetables and fruits and sunn-hemp. Although tobacco is not grown extensively in the district, there are certain areas like Kandrawan in pargana Salon, Pipri in pargana Rokha and Oi in pargana Hardoi which are famous for producing good quality tobacco. It was sown in an area of 59 hectares in 1969-70. The total area under the oil-seeds in the district in that year was about 6,859 hectares of which ground-nut covered an area of 4,376, til 920, mustard 946 and linseed 177 hectares. These oil-seeds together yielded a total production of 5,000 tonnes in 1969-70. Sunn-hemp is sown for its fibre and also for use as green manure for the fields. The total area under it in the district in 1969-70 was about 4,019 hectares.

Vegetables and the various garden crops occupy a very small area, being, as a rule, cultivated only in the vicinity of large villages or towns. The potato crop is, however, sown in a sizeable area, having under it an area of about 1,959 hectares in 1969-70 the total production being 16,104 tonnes in that year.

The most common among the fruit trees are the mango, guava, *jamun*, *ber* and *mahua*. They are generally grown in orchards and groves all over the district though scattered trees are also found. Mango and *mahua* are also found in the forests of the district. The area covered by groves and orchards in the district in 1969-70 was more than 30,019 hectares which was the highest among the districts of the Lucknow and Faizabad Divisions. Nearly all varieties of mangoes and fine guavas grow in the district. Jais and Unchahar are particularly famous for them. The *mahua* tree yields raw material for a number of products. Its dried fruit, besides being used as food by people in the villages, also yields oil. It is also used in the preparation of liquor.

Formerly this district was one of the foremost in the State for cultivation of poppy from which opium was extracted. Since 1929, poppy cultivation steadily declined and was ultimately banned, in the district which has caused some financial loss to the cultivators.

Improvement of Agriculture

It was realised, during the period of the Second World War, that with the traditional methods of cultivation the rapidly increasing demand for food-grains could not successfully be met. Immense and far-reaching improvements and changes in the pattern and technique of cultivation were, therefore, adopted immediately after the country gained independence. Agriculture was given priority in all the Five-year Plans. Improved methods of growing wheat and barley and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation were popularised among the cultivators of the district. These methods include proper tillage, sufficient and timely manuring, sowing of good seeds, sometimes with a dibbler, sufficient and timely irrigation and adoption of measures for the protection of crops against pests and diseases. An area of more than 14,900 hectares was sown with wheat according to the U.P. method and of nearly 10,200 hectares with paddy according to the Japanese method and the line-sowing method was adopted in an area exceeding 8,000 hectares during the year 1965-66. To popularise improved and scientific methods of cultivation among the village people, a programme of training young farmers, called *gram sahayaks*, was also started by the government. There were more than 50,000 trained *gram sahayaks* in the district in 1968-69. The programme of intensive cultivation of high-yielding varieties of wheat, paddy, maize, jowar and *bajra* was also started in the district in 1965-66. High-yielding varieties of wheat were sown in an area of 45,186 hectares, paddy 11,935 hectares, maize 248 hectares, jowar 213 hectares and *bajra* 172 hectares in 1968-69 in the district under this programme.

The government also distributes *tagavi* to the cultivators of the district for the purchase of chemical fertilizers, agricultural implements, improved varieties of seeds, pesticides and bullocks. The amounts

distributed in the district by the agriculture department during the years 1966 to 1969 were as given in the following statements :

Year	Amount distributed (in Rs)
1	2
1966-67	9,34,578
1967-68	20,10,892
1968-69	19,00,403

The co-operative societies of the district also distributed to the cultivators loans amounting 117 lakhs of rupees from the beginning of the First Five-year Plan till the end of the year 1967. They distributed an additional loan of Rs 10,85,800 to the cultivators under the intensive cultivation programme.

Agricultural Implements and Machines—The cultivators are realising that improved and modern implements are superior to the old indigenous ones and are increasingly taking to them. Although most of the agricultural operations are still carried out with indigenous wooden implements, iron ploughs are fast replacing the wooden ones and tractor-drawn ploughs and disc harrows are employed where large-scale farming is done. In 1966 there were 1,69,895 wooden ploughs, 14,141 iron ploughs, 22,816 chaff-cutters and 965 other improved agricultural implements in the district. During the first three successive plan periods about 900 and 1,132 and 34,304 improved and modern agricultural implements were distributed in the district by the government. The total number of improved agricultural implements in the district in 1968-69 was 40,563 and there were 32 privately-owned tractors besides eleven power threshers and six power tillers. In 1965-66 a centre, called the Panchayat Udyog, was established at Bachhrawan for the manufacture and repair of agricultural implements. More than 2,000 implements had been manufactured and sold by this concern till the beginning of the year 1969.

Seed Supply—Seeds of improved quality are supplied by the government through the seed stores maintained by the State agriculture and co-operative departments. The seed stores of the agriculture department supply seeds to the cultivators on cash or as *taqavi*, whereas those of the co-operative department supply them on a *sawai* basis, that is the seeds are recoverable from the cultivators at the rate of twenty-five per cent more than the quantity supplied. There were 81 seed stores in the district in 1968-69, of which 49 belonged to the agriculture and 32 to the co-operative departments. During the first three plan periods, the quantities of seeds of various cereals distributed by these

seed stores came to 84,567 quintals, 90,420 quintals and 82,906 quintals respectively. A total of nearly 54,812 quintals of seeds was distributed during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69.

Soil Nutrients—The traditional manures are cattle dung, farm refuse and stable litter. The usefulness of green manure crops such as *lobia*, *guar*, *dhaincha*, *sanai* and *moong* is being realised increasingly by the cultivators. They provide nitrogen to the soil and increase its fertility. The use of chemical fertilizers, though costly, has gained rapid popularity with the cultivators. Green manure seeds and chemical fertilizers are supplied by the seed stores of the agriculture and co-operative departments and private shops and agencies.

The practice of converting town and farm refuse into compost has become common among the farmers of the district. Generally every cultivator has his own compost pits which are dug and filled by him with refuse, dung, stable litter, garbage, dry leaves and night-soil. The rubbish is allowed to decompose and turn into manure. There is only one big compost making centre in the district, near the railway station, Rae Bareli, producing compost on a commercial scale. Nearly 1,441 tonnes compost was prepared and sold to the cultivators by this centre during the three years from 1966-67 to 1968-69.

The statement below shows the quantity of green manure seeds like *sanai*, *moong*, *dhaincha* and *lobia* and the areas sown with them in the district during the first three Plan periods and in the three years ending 1968-69.

Period	Quantity of green manure seeds distributed (quintals)	Area sown (hectares)
1	2	3
First Five-year Plan	185	752
Second Five-year Plan	120	408
Third Five-year Plan	778	10,212
From 1966-67 to 1968-69	597	5,200

Among the chemical fertilizers, the most popular are the nitrogenous, the phosphatic and the potassic fertilizers. The first two are the cultivators' primary choice. The statement below gives the quantity of

chemical fertilizers distributed in the district by the seed stores during the first three Plan periods and the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 :

Period	Quantity of fertilizers distributed (tonnes)		
	Nitro- genous	Phospha- tic	Potassic
1	2	3	4
First Five-year Plan	170	..	..
Second Five-year Plan	644	143	..
Third Five-year Plan	2,236	417	..
From 1966-67 to 1968-69	4,006	886	666

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 the knowledge behind the practice was empirical rather than scientific. The agriculture department now propagates the results of the latest researches regarding the rotation of crops. The most common rotations of crops practised by the cultivators in the district are : green manure crops followed by wheat, early paddy followed by wheat, barley or gram, maize followed by potato or sugarcane, and jowar, *urd* or *moong* followed by wheat or barley. Formerly the practice of leaving the fields fallow for a season was very common. It was considered necessary to allow the land time to recuperate so as to enhance the fertility of the soil. But of late this practice is gradually being given up as its object is achieved by rotation of crops and mixed cropping which, in addition, answer the requirement of intensive cultivation for increased production of foodgrains.

Mixed Cultivation—The practice of growing more than one kind of crop in the same field in a single season gives an additional harvest besides increasing the fertility of the soil. The pests, diseases and adverse weather conditions, usually do not affect all crops equally. Accordingly, almost always *arhar* is sown mixed with jowar, *urd*, til or ground-nut, *bajra* is sown mixed with *urd* or *arhar* and wheat is mixed with gram, barley or mustard.

Horticulture

The government is taking steps to encourage the cultivators of the district to raise fruit orchards. Fruit plants and seedlings of improved varieties and seeds of vegetables are supplied to those interested in them at rock-bottom prices. Nearly 4,25,000 fruit plants and 360 quintals of vegetable seeds had been supplied to the cultivators and orchardists in the district since the beginning of the First Five-year Plan up to the year 1968-69.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

There are three main enemies of crops in the district, viz. animals, birds and insects. A number of plant diseases, fungi and weeds also cause a good deal of damage to plants of food grains, vegetables and fruits. Monkeys, rats, squirrels, wild animals, bats, parrots and some other birds damage the crops badly. The usual methods of protection normally provided by the cultivators are fencing, keeping watch and destruction of the animals and birds. Leaf-mosaic, rust, smut and termite attack the wheat, barley and pea crops. The paddy crop is generally damaged by leaf-mosaic, blight, and the *gundhi* pest. Potatoes and other vegetables are mostly affected by blight, leaf-mosaic and pink ball worm. The canker and wither-tip take heavy toll of citrus fruits. Mango and guava orchards are the worst sufferers from die-back, black-tip of mango, damping of seedlings and wither-tip. There are various insecticides and pesticides like Aldrin, BHC and DDT which are sprayed or dusted over the crops to control plant pests and diseases. To save the crops from seed-borne diseases the seeds are dried in the sun and also treated with certain chemicals before sowing. There are also numerous other leafy growths and weeds which are harmful to the crops. These are usually overcome by systematic and timely weeding, inter-culturing and the deep ploughing of the fields. The plant protection staff gives free advice to the cultivators on matters about raising healthy crops of fruits, vegetables and cereals and taking up timely measures for protection of plants from diseases, pests, etc. They also provide insecticides, spraying and dusting machines and the services of trained staff at moderate charges. The statement below gives the achievements of the plant protection staff of the district during the five years ending 1968-69 :

Activity	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dusting and spraying of insecticides in fields (area in hectares)	20,362	34,010	34,741	44,743	50,527
Killing of rats in fields (area in hectares)	8,610	61,880	25,468	1,20,000	27,458
Grains treated with insecticides (in quintals)	2,535	1,736	18,793	45,301	70,300

Government Agriculture Farms

In the year 1968-69, there were six government agriculture farms in the district to carry out agricultural experiments under local conditions and hold demonstrations on the latest scientific methods of cultivation, use of improved implements, better seeds and chemical fertilizers for the benefit of the cultivators of the district. The statement below gives certain relevant information about these farms for the year 1968-69 :

RAE BAREILY DISTRICT

Name of farm	Year of establishment	Total area in (hectares)	No. of agricultural implements	No. of animals maintained	Produce (in quintals)						
					Wheat	Barley	Gram	Pea	Paddy	Other Cereals	Chaff
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Parega	1937	44	50	22	414	35	1	..	216	689	2,000
Harelandpur	1937	13	35	6	143	24	..	..	184	2	390
Jamalpur	1938	12	32	6	254	11	..	..	263	16	560
Bibipur	1938	14	35	6	145	10	1	1	189	16	395
Daryapur	1958	10	18	4	160	9	1	5	116	23	290
Lalkhera	1961	11	15	4	142	19	3	4	97	21	485

Agricultural Co-operatives and Joint Farming

Cultivating the land jointly has been a very old practice among the cultivators of the district. The use of forests and pasture lands was as usual shared in common. Tanks, wells and the village meeting places (*chaupals*) were constructed and maintained collectively by the village community. Often a common fund was raised voluntarily for the benefit of the village community as a whole. A number of cultivators pooled their lands, implements, bullocks and labour for a season or two for growing crops, the produce being divided equitably. Sometimes the cultivators joined to help each other in certain operations, e.g. ploughing, sowing, irrigation, interculturing, harvesting and threshing. Costly implements and machines were also owned or hired jointly and were used by rotation. On occasions like marriage and death and during emergencies and catastrophes like epidemics, floods, famines and fires all the villagers faced the situation as one unit. These practices and institutions are fast disappearing. Efforts are now being directed towards the restoration of community feeling and development through joint efforts of the people collectively or on a co-operative basis. This has brought about the formation of co-operative societies in the villages for various purposes like distribution of seeds, loans, implements, fertilizers, farming and irrigation, consolidation of holdings, cattle breeding, marketing of agricultural produce, etc. In 1968-69 there were 21 co-operative societies for farming in the district covering a total area of 310 hectares. They were started in 1961-62. Besides these one society for cattle breeding, four for irrigation and nine for consolidation were also organised. Two agricultural marketing co-operative societies, one established at Lalganj in 1958, and the other at Jais in 1961, were also functioning in 1968-69, for which year a few details about these two are as follows :

Location of society	Year of establishment	Amount of share capital (in Rs)	Agricultural produce handled	
			Quantity (in quintals)	Value (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5
Lalganj	1958	1,55,794	12,889	11,04,404
Jais	1961	88,204	8,860	3,68,200

Multi-cropping Forward Programme

This programme was taken up in July 1972 in Bachhrawan development block and it is proposed to extend it to all other blocks of the district by the end of the Fourth Plan period. This scheme is sponsored by the Central Government. Under it the crop saturation percentage is to be increased from 181 to 200 by inducing the farmers to adopt

improved agricultural practices and to grow two and more crops in a single field in a year. For making the programme successful steps are taken for increasing irrigation facilities, laying out of model agricultural demonstrations, making arrangements for the storing and marketing of agricultural produce, constructing roads in the rural areas, providing live-stock of good breed and agricultural machinery to the cultivators. The following statement gives a picture of some of the achievements made under the scheme up to December, 1972 :

Name of programme	Achievement
1	2
Adaptive research trials in fields (nos)	40
Pulaceous demonstrations (nos)	40
Area under seed-treated cultivation (ha)	5,216
Area under soil-treated cultivation (ha)	1,111
Eradication of weeds (ha)	4
Training of farmers (nos)	1,092
Organisation of farmers fairs (nos)	1
Distribution of seeds (quintals)	717
Distribution of chemical fertilizers (tonnes)	469
Distribution of packets of Super-phosphate (nos)	660
Distribution of storage bins	88
Distribution of improved agricultural implements	119
Custom service programme	
(a) in hours	1,382
(b) in Rs	27,640
Distribution of loans (in Rs)	
(a) by agriculture department	3,70,717
(b) by Co-operative department	2,08,169
(c) by land development bank	8,16,508
Minor irrigation works	
(a) Pumping sets (nos)	17
(b) Tube-wells run by Diesel engines (nos)	87
(c) Tube-wells run by electricity (nos)	48
(d) Boring of wells (nos)	77

Small Farmers Development Agency

This agency was established in the district in August, 1970 mainly to provide financial help to small farmers numbering 68,246. It is also one of the centrally financed projects. A sum of Rs 1.50 crores has been earmarked for this scheme in this district by the end of 1975-76. The statement which follows details various achievements made through this agency up to December, 1972 :

Programme	Target to be achieved by 1975-76	Achievement up to December 1972
1	2	3
I Minor Irrigation		
(a) Construction of wells (nos)	1,550	361
(b) Boring of wells and installation of persian wheels (nos)	178	89
(c) Installation of pumping sets (nos)	405	266
(d) Construction of tube-wells operated by Diesel engines (nos)	1,080	1,295
(e) Construction of tube-wells operated by electricity (nos)	1,980	721
(f) Construction of guls (km)	92	12.25
II Agricultural Schemes		
(a) Distribution of implements (nos)	4,000	1,970
(b) Construction of storage bins (nos)	3,800	600
(c) Purchase of bullocks (nos)	1,300	884
(d) Horticulture development (ha)	60	80
(e) Reclamation of usar (ha)	40	12
(f) Crop demonstrations (nos)	500	288
III Animal Husbandry		
(a) Distribution of milch cattle	2,000	858
(b) Distribution of poultry birds (nos)	7,050	5,312
(c) Sowing of green fodder crops (ha)	800	290
IV Enrolment of members in co-operative societies (nos)	44,740	37,212
V Custom service programme (in hrs)	12,500	5,782
VI Advancement of loans (in lakhs of Rs)	988.42	427.29

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Live-stock

As the cattle of the district are generally of poor quality, those of better variety are brought from district Kheri, and the States of Haryana and Punjab. The *kachhar* area along the banks of the Ganga in this district is not extensive and there are no other large areas for use as pastures. The majority of the cattle are, therefore, either stall-fed or else they subsist on the scanty sustenance yielded by small patches of waste lands. The figures of the live-stock population of the district in 1966 were as follows :

1	2
Cows	6,73,311
Bulls and bullocks	3,44,324
Female buffaloes	1,06,926
Male buffaloes	33,084
Goats	99,255
Sheep	62,879
Horses and ponies	5,705
Donkeys	2,413
Mules	51
Camels	812
Pigs	61,359

Sheep and goats are generally reared by shepherds called *gadariya's* especially in the eastern parts of the district. Sheep are mainly kept for wool which is manufactured into coarse blankets by the herdsmen themselves and sold to villagers or itinerant traders their flesh and hide are also used. Goats are reared for their flesh hide and milk. Occasionally they are tethered in the fields of the cultivators as goat manure is widely used by them.

The horses and ponies of the district are of very inferior quality and are mostly used as pack-animals.

Development of Live-stock

There were 21 artificial insemination centres in the district for improving the breed of cows and buffaloes. In 1968, about 13,000 cows and buffaloes were artificially inseminated. Two ram centres and seven

sheep and wool development centres were also functioning in the district in the year 1968. Government provides bulls, bucks and rams to private cattle owners at subsidised rates in order to improve the breed. There were 128 Haryana and 22 Sahiwal bulls, 91 Murrah male buffaloes, 82 bucks, 309 rams and seven boars in the district in 1968. A sum of Rs 5,000 was also distributed in that year to the farmers as *taqavi* for purchasing cows and buffaloes of good breed.

In 1966, there were 83,488 hens, cocks, ducks and other fowl. To encourage poultry farming more than 22,000 birds of fine breed were distributed in the district by the government at subsidised rates from 1966-67 to 1968-69.

Cattle Diseases and their Treatment

It is not easy to ascertain the real incidence of cattle diseases in the district because of the reticence of the people in the matter. The diseases which generally prove fatal are rinderpest, malignant sore throat, foot-and-mouth disease, black quarter and anthrax. Old superstitions, practices and taboos relating to the diseases of animals may persist among an increasingly small section of the rural folk of the district but with the establishment of a large number of veterinary hospitals in the district and as a result of practical demonstrations and publicity the village people are becoming increasingly aware of the efficacy of modern methods of prevention and treatment of cattle diseases.

The district live-stock officer is incharge of the animal husbandry programme in the district. He has a large number of trained field staff to assist him. In 1968-69 there were 18 veterinary hospitals and 38 stockman centres in the district for the purpose of providing treatment to animals. More than 1,20,000 animals were treated or vaccinated against contagious diseases and nearly 28,500 useless male animals were castrated at these hospitals and stockman centres in that year.

Housing and Feeding

In the villages of the district, cattle are generally housed in thatched and kutcha structures. Pacca, clean, well ventilated and well-lit byres with sheds of tin or asbestos sheets are to be seen only in government and some private farms. Government provides financial assistance to the cultivators for construction of community cattle sheds but there is much room for improvement in the housing conditions of cattle in the district. Grazing facilities for the cattle are provided by the government and the *gaon* panchayat in forests and waste lands. Grazing is also allowed in private groves and harvested fields and along the canal and river banks and railway lines, subject to the conditions imposed by the owners or authorities concerned. The main fodder crops sown by the villagers are *jowar*, *bajra*, *berseem*, *lobia* and maize. The husk and dried and crushed stalks of wheat, barley, *arhar*, pea, gram and paddy

plants are mainly used to feed the cattle. Government provides seed of nutritious fodder crops to cultivators on subsidized rates to encourage their sowing. More than 94 quintals of seeds of various fodder crops were distributed by the government in the district in 1968.

Live-stock Products

The bones, horns, hooves, and hides of animals are mostly exported from the district. Some private village industries also utilise part of these animal products locally. There were two co-operative hide flaying centres in the district in 1968, at Maucharu in development block Sataon and at Sudankhera in development block Dalmau. Hides worth Rs 48,660 were cured at these centres in that year.

Dairy Farming and Milk Supply

Milch cattle are generally reared by private individuals. There is no government or co-operative dairy in the district. In 1968 the Co-operative Milk Union, Lucknow, had five milk collection centres in this district also. The union advances loans for the purchase of cows and buffaloes of improved breed so that it may collect larger supplies of milk at these centres. Sixty-four co-operative societies were set-up in the district for the supply of milk to these centres. The members of these societies earned a profit of Rs 11,249 in 1967-68.

Fisheries

More than 30 kinds of fish are found in the rivers, lakes, and tanks of the district. *Rohu*, *bhukur*, *nain*, *karaunch*, *bata*, *tengra*, *parhin* and *patra* are good for the table. Fishing as a profession is followed chiefly by the Mallahs, Kahars and Pasis, but there are very few persons, who rely solely on it for their livelihood. Very small meshed nets are employed for catching the smaller fish, the large ones being usually caught in traps and baskets of various sizes. Activities relating to the development of pisciculture in the district were started in the year 1961-62 and 17 fish nurseries had come up in the district by 1968-69. The fisheries department distributed more than 8,16,000 fingerlings in the district at subsidized rates during the years 1961-62 to 1968-69.

FORESTRY

Rae Bareli is primarily an agricultural district and can hardly claim to possess any forests of real importance. The demands for large quantities of timber and fuel required for domestic and commercial purposes in the district can only partially be met from the local forest resources, the rest having to be supplied by imports. Since the commencement of the Five-year Plan programmes in the district the government has

undertaken a number of schemes of afforestation, particularly in the catchment areas of the Ganga and the Sai, to check soil erosion caused by these rivers and their tributaries. The details of such schemes will be found in the section on "soil conservation" of this chapter. The trees commonly found in the district are *shisham*, *mahua*, *jamun*, *siris*, *semal*, mango, neem, tamarind and babul. The district is noted for possessing a large number of *mahua* trees which yield a variety of products including wood, flowers and fruits, used in various ways.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

Famine

The records of early famines are very scanty. It is said that acute scarcity was felt in 1770, but this was altogether eclipsed by the great famine of 1784, which is generally known as the *chalisa* when even coarse grain was sold at seven seers to a rupee, then an abnormal price. There were scarcity conditions again in 1810 and 1816 when crops were damaged. The famines of 1837 and 1861, known to be very severe in the North-West Provinces, do not appear to have had much adverse effect on this district. In 1864, the district was again hit by scarcity. The price of wheat rose to seven seers to a rupee. The years 1869 and 1873 were also noted as years of scarcity, but conditions do not appear to have reached such distressing proportions as to make the undertaking of relief measures necessary.

In 1877, the whole of north India was affected by famine and this district was no exception. Prices of gram and wheat rose to nine seers a rupee. Relief measures in the shape of test works were started by the government. The worst affected area was the Maharajganj tahsil. The famine works undertaken were the improvement of the road from Rae Bareli to Sultanpur and the construction of roads from Bachhrawan to Haidargarh and to Maharajganj, and Inhauna to Mohanganj. Private relief works were also started. Poor-houses were opened at Rae Bareli and other places.

In 1880, the district again suffered from scarcity on account of drought. Three-quarters of the paddy crop was totally lost and collection of land revenue was suspended as a relief measure. In 1893, the crops were poor and distinctly bad in the following year. The Kharif crop of 1894-95 was again very poor and the succession of bad harvests necessitated the opening of relief works in the winter. Excessive rains in October of the same year, which continued throughout the winter, caused considerable damage to the Rabi crops. In 1896-97 occurred the last outstandingly severe famine of the district. The Kharif crop failed entirely owing to deficient rainfall. Prices of foodgrains rose very high, wheat being sold at nearly eight seers per rupee. Government advanced a sum of Rs 1,60,000 to the cultivators for construction of wells for irrigation and more than 6,000 kutchas and

500 pucca wells were constructed in that year. Realisation of land revenue amounting to three lakhs of rupees was also suspended by the government. Relief works and poor-houses were started at many places in the district. A quantity of nearly 3,84,000 mounds of foodgrains was imported to tide over the calamity.

The widespread famine of 1907-08 affected this district as well. Scarcity conditions prevailed again during the period 1914 to 1920 which coincided with the years of the First World War, but no details are available about the extent of its severity or of the relief provided by the government during these two periods.

There was world-wide depression and fall in prices in the thirties of this century and the district also suffered from economic distress. In 1932, there were insufficient rains, and nearly 75 per cent of Kharif crop was hit. The government remitted land revenue and rent amounting to Rs 2,57,310 and also distributed a sum of Rs 69,624 as *taqavi* for the purchase of seeds and constructing wells for irrigation. The occurrence of frost in January, 1933 and of a hailstorm in April that year destroyed most of the Rabi crops. The government remitted land revenue and rent amounting to Rs 4,28,853. Fires also caused an estimated loss of Rs 85,000 in about 90 villages of the district in that year. In the year 1934, frost again severely damaged the crops in a large area of the district, especially tahsil Salon. The government remitted an amount of Rs 84,782 in land revenue and Rs 1,69,564 in rent. Insufficient rains and frost in 1935 affected the Rabi crops and necessitated remission of an amount of Rs 54,300 in land revenue and of an amount of Rs 1,08,600 in rent. Fires also broke out in 87 villages of the district destroying more than 60 houses and killing six persons. In the year 1936, rains were heavy and excessive and there were floods in the Ganga, the Sai and other rivers of the district. More than 60 villages were inundated. Many of the lakes in the district overflowed and caused extensive waterlogging. Fires also resulted in a loss estimated at nearly an amount of Rs 37,000 in 112 villages. Seventeen head of cattle and one child lost their lives in these fires. Hailstorm also damaged crops in some parts. The government granted remission of a sum of Rs 1,58,238 in land revenue and of a sum of Rs 3,17,764 in rent. An amount of Rs 73,482 was distributed as *taqavi* and a sum of Rs 3,707 as gratuitous relief to the people who were affected most by these calamities. The prospects of a good Rabi harvest in the year 1937 were marred by frost, hailstorm and a pest locally called *mahoo*. An amount of Rs 32,313 was remitted in land revenue and rent by the government. Inadequacy of rainfall in the year 1938 adversely affected the Kharif and the Rabi crops in the district and necessitated remission of a total amount of Rs 3,27,827 in land revenue and rent by the government. The year 1939 was marked by excessive rainfall and hailstorms which damaged both the Kharif and the Rabi crops in the district. The government remitted a sum of Rs 2,83,096 in land revenue and rent. The Kharif harvest of 1940 was badly hit on account of

insufficient rains. Fire outbreaks also caused loss amounting to nearly Rs 78,000 in 120 villages of the district. Six persons and 49 head of the cattle were also burnt to death in these fires. The government allowed remissions in land revenue and rent of a total sum of Rs 86,828. The Kharif crop in the following year again suffered due to scanty rainfall and necessitated remissions in land revenue and rent by the government amounting to Rs 3,24,600 in that year.

In 1942, hailstorms caused widespread damage in 273 villages of the district and the output of the Rabi harvest was adversely affected. Damage to the harvested crops was caused by outbreaks of fires in 95 villages. The government granted remissions in land revenue and rent totalling to an amount of Rs 2,02,886. For the next decade or so no major calamity affected the district. Minor local distresses did occur here and there in certain years but they did not warrant any large-scale assistance of relief from the government.

There were excessive rains in the year 1955 which caused floods in all the rivers and lakes of the district. Large areas became waterlogged. The tahsils of Maharajganj and Salon were the worst affected by these calamities. Nearly 378 villages with a population of more than a lakh of persons suffered. More than 18,000 houses collapsed or were severely damaged and eight persons and 117 head of cattle lost their lives. Crops worth Rs 42,72,547 were damaged. The following relief measures were undertaken by government to mitigate the sufferings of the people :

Relief measure	Amount (in Rs)
1	2
Remission in land revenue	1,64,672
Gratuitous relief	25,000
Taqavi to agriculturists	4,79,000
Loans to non-agriculturists	30,000
Subsidy for building houses	85,000

Besides this financial help, clothes, food-grains and medicines were also received from various official and non-official agencies and distributed among the victims of the calamity. Excessive rains and floods were again responsible for such loss in the years 1959-60 and 1960-61. In the former year, a cropped area of nearly 7,130 hectares was affected in the Salon tahsil necessitating suspension of land revenue amounting to Rs 30,756. The floods of the latter year were heavy and an area of nearly 10,000 hectares of cultivated land was adversely affected in tahsils Rae Bareli and Salon. Hailstorm also damaged cropped area

exceeding 1,000 hectares in tahsil Rae Bareli. A sum of more than Rs 1,15,000 was spent by the government on various relief measures, an amount of Rs 28,500 was remitted and a sum of Rs 16,166 was suspended in land revenue and rent in that year. In the year 1962, floods again visited the district. Tahsil Dalmau was the worst affected and crops in an area of 1,552 hectares were badly damaged. The government distributed *taqavi* amounting to Rs 48,500, remitted a sum of Rs 1,461 and suspended an amount of Rs 20,000 in land revenue and rent. Frost also caused large-scale damage to crops, particularly in tahsil Salon in 1964. The government allowed suspension of land revenue amounting to Rs 1,19,121 in that year.

The district virtually remained in the grip of drought during the years 1966 to 1969. In 1966 and 1967, all the four tahsils of the district were hit by drought which damaged crops in a total area of 4,18,821 hectares. The government spent a sum of Rs 6,78,250 in providing relief to the people and suspended land revenue amounting nearly Rs 5,00,000. The tahsil of Dalmau was also hit by floods in the Ganga in 1967, involving loss of crops in an area of 1,544 hectares and necessitating an additional suspension of land revenue amounting to Rs 11,088 in this tahsil. In 1968 the tahsils of Maharajganj, Salon and Rae Bareli were severely affected by drought. Crops in an area of nearly 10,600 hectares were damaged. Hailstorm also caused widespread damage to crops in the Salon tahsil. The government allowed suspension of land revenue amounting to Rs 1,29,317 and also distributed a sum of Rs 1,000 as gratuitous relief in tahsil Salon hit both by drought and a hailstorm. Drought continued to afflict the tahsils of Maharajganj and Rae Bareli in 1969, affecting a cultivated area of nearly 42,000 hectares. The government suspended land revenue amounting to Rs 2,50,824.

The earthquake of 1934 was felt in this district also about noon on January 15. The tremors, though lasting nearly two minutes, did not cause any widespread damage to life and property in this district.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries

Handloom weaving has been an important industry of the district since very early times. It was mainly concentrated at Jais. In the mediaeval period the industry achieved considerable prosperity, as the demand for the finer varieties of hand-woven fabric increased and muslin began to be patronised by the rich. Quite a few varieties of muslin were produced in the district from yarns of very fine counts. It was often damasked and broadly the fabric resembled the Jamdani produced at Tanda in district Faizabad.

Bhika, a weaver, is believed to have initiated the interweaving of yarn so as to produce floral designs, words and other beautiful patterns on fine muslin, towards the end of the eighteenth century. The story goes that he presented to Asafuddaulah, nawab of Avadh, a *kurti* and a *pagri* of the finest material, each in one piece, with his name, titles and praises elaborately interwoven, and received a grant of land as a token of royal recognition and favour. Towards the close of the nineteenth century, Madar Bakhsh, said to have been related to Bhika, made a name for himself by the excellence of his fabric and won many tokens of recognition, the chief being the medals and certificates awarded to him at the Calcutta exhibition of 1883 and the Indian and Colonial exhibition, London, in 1886. In the absence of state protection, the muslin industry could not stand the competition with European, particularly English, cotton fabrics and the demand for expensive muslins declined sharply in the second decade of the twentieth century. The production of hand-woven cloth thereafter came to be almost limited to *garha* and *gazi* cloths for local consumption.

The production of metal utensils at Maharajganj and *sarautas* (betel-nut cutters) at Dalmau are also old industries. The *sarautas* used to be inlaid with silver wire in varying artistic designs and were very popular. *Batuas* (round bottomed utensils with narrow mouths used for cooking food or storing water) made at Maharajganj were also in great demand. *Reh* was extensively used by the *manihars* of tahsil Dalmau for manufacturing glass phials. These were bought by the pilgrims for carrying water from the Ganga. Bricks, lime, salt, saltpetre, tanned leather and oil from oil-seeds were also manufactured in the district and generally consumed locally.

The products of the old indigenous industries had to face competition with the foreign and factory-made goods during the British rule. The economic depression of the thirties of the current century also hit

the local industries very hard. The phenomenal rise in prices brought about by the Second World War did give some impetus to industries but the textile industry had to abandon production due to scarcity of cotton-yarn.

Power

The Rohtak and Hissar Districts Electric Supply Co.,(P) Ltd, has been distributing electricity in the urban areas of the district since August 8, 1959. The company has been licensed by the U.P. State electricity board which supplies to it electricity from the thermal power station at Suhawal in district Faizabad. In 1968-69 the board provided 820 kw. for all the urban centres in the district other than Rae Bareli town, for which it provided 800 kw.

There were 120 industrial and 1,796 other consumers in 1968-69 in Rae Bareli town, their power consumption being 7,50.77 4 and 8 65 391 units respectively.

The company extended supply of electricity to Bachhrawan in January, Maharajganj in February, Jais in April, and Salon in June, 1960. The following statement gives the details about the consumption of electricity in these places in 1968-69 :

Name of the urban centre	Total no. of consumers	Electricity consumed (in units)
1	2	3
Bachhrawan	208	3,28,650
Maharajganj	63	1,31,024
Jais	188	2,80,552
Salon	151	1,74,236
Rae Bareli	1,916	16,16,165

Rural Electrification—Electricity was supplied in 1960-61 to five villages in tahsil Mahara'ganj, two in tahsil Salon and one in tahsil Rae Bareli. The pace of rural electrification was accelerated in 1967 and 1968, and 80 villages in the district received electricity on March 31, 1969. There were 604 consumers, with 86 connections for industrial purposes. Power is generally used to run oil, flour and saw-mills. The industrial consumption amounted to 4,89,273 units in 1968. The pace of rural electrification increased tremendously in the next three years and in 1971 power was supplied to 240 villages, and in March, 1973 as many as 500 villages were receiving electricity.

Large-Scale Industry

The management of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Co., Ltd, Kanpur has established the Rae Bareli Textile Mills, Ltd, on the Lucknow-Sultanpur road, the site of the factory lies at a distance of 3 km. from Rae Bareli. About Rs 1,38,00,000 is invested in the industry, which commenced production from April 8, 1973. Cotton-yarn of different counts will be produced in the units, which will provide employment to about 1,200 persons.

The factory is equipped with modern machinery including the humification plant with the return air system, which has been adopted only by two spinning mills in India. The requirements of the powerloom and handloom units in Uttar Pradesh are likely to be met. There is scarcity of yarn in Uttar Pradesh at present.

Small-Scale Industries

A small scale industrial unit is one in which less than 50 persons are employed and an amount not exceeding Rs 5,00,000 is invested. An account of various small-scale industries in the district follows.

Agricultural Implements—Agricultural implements like buckets, threshers and ploughs are produced in 15 units, located at Rae Bareli, Bachhrawan and Lalganj. An amount of about Rs 2,08,000 was invested in this industry in 1968 and agricultural implements worth an amount of Rs 15,94,500 were produced in that year consuming metal sheets and rods worth Rs 3,50,000. The first unit was established at Rae Bareli in 1956 followed by units at Bachhrawan and Lalganj.

General Engineering—The industry was established in 1956. Crushers and machines used in factories are repaired and small machine parts are manufactured in 14 units, located at Rae Bareli, Bachhrawan and Lalganj. On an average five persons are engaged in each unit and the total investment amounted to Rs 1,50,000 in 1968. The total output including machines produced and job-work done amounted to Rs 3,60,000 in 1968-69, consuming steel, iron and coal worth Rs 1,20,000.

Iron and Steel Goods—Iron and steel goods are manufactured in 11 units, located at Bachhrawan, Lalganj and Rae Bareli and are mostly consumed within the district, only a small fraction of the production being sent out to Pratapgarh.

Almirahs, chests, racks and safes of steel are manufactured in two units, located at Rae Bareli and Bachhrawan. A sum of about Rs 85,000 was invested in this industry in 1968 and steel furniture worth Rs 3,40,000 was produced in 1968-69, consuming steel, sheets and bars worth Rs 1,18,000.

There are four units located at Rae Bareli, manufacturing iron utensils. An amount of about Rs 20,000 was invested in these units

in 1968-69 and iron utensils worth a sum of about Rs 97,000 were produced in that year, consuming iron costing an amount of Rs 23,000.

Iron gates and netting are manufactured in five units, located at Rae Bareli, Bachhrawan and Lalganj, with a total investment of a sum of about Rs 11,000, goods worth a sum of Rs 48,000 were produced in 1968-69 consuming iron bars and sheets worth Rs 14,000.

Boxes, tubs and drums of galvanised iron sheets are manufactured in eight units located at Jais, Lalganj, Bachhrawan, Maharajganj and Rae Bareli. Nearly a sum of Rs 94,000 was invested in this industry in 1968 and goods worth an amount of Rs 2,40,000 were manufactured in 1968-69 consuming sheets and iron bars worth an amount of Rs 90,000, sieves are manufactured in five units situated at Jais. An amount of about Rs 13,000 was invested in the industry in 1968 and sieves worth a sum of Rs 50,000 were manufactured in that year, consuming sheets, nettings and iron wire worth Rs 14,000.

Wooden Goods—Articles of wood and planks are manufactured in 18 units, situated at Jais, Bachhrawan, Rae Bareli, Saraini, Dalmau, Maharajganj and Lalganj. An amount of about Rs 1,21,000 was invested in the trade and furniture and planks worth an amount of Rs 98,00,000 were produced in 1968-69 consuming material worth Rs 23,50,000. *Shisham* and mango woods are available within the district in plenty, but *sakhu* wood is brought from Lucknow and Kanpur. On an average three to five persons are engaged in each unit, a majority of the workers being skilled. Furniture and planks are exported to Unnao and Pratapgarh.

Electrical Goods—Table lamps and items of electrical fittings are manufactured in three units situated at Rae Bareli. A sum of about Rs 45,000 was invested in the trade and goods worth an amount of Rs 2,05,000 were produced in 1968-69, consuming timber and plastic material worth Rs 51,200.

Batteries are charged in twelve units located at Jais and Rae Bareli. A sum of about Rs 10,000 was invested in the trade and job-work worth Rs 35,000 was performed in 1968-69. Zinc plates are mainly used as raw material in this trade.

Plastic Goods—Toys and small containers made of plastic material are manufactured by a unit established in 1968 at Dalmau. A sum of about Rs 35,000 was invested in the unit in 1968 and goods worth an amount of Rs 38,000 were manufactured in 1968-69, consuming plastic powder worth Rs 25,000. The articles are generally sold within the district, some finding their way to Unnao and Pratapgarh.

Footwear—Shoes and other footwear are manufactured in six units, located at Jais, Rae Bareli and Bachhrawan. The industry was organised in 1958 since when it has gradually progressed. A sum of

about Rs 10,000 was invested in 1968 and shoes worth an amount of Rs 48,000 were produced, consuming leather worth a sum of Rs 11,000. *Nagra* shoes are also produced after the Jaipur style. Shoes produced are generally sold in the district, only some being exported to Pratapgarh.

Hosiery—Only one unit, situated at Salon, produces hosiery goods. It was established in 1968, with an investment amounting to Rs 50,000. Vests, socks and under garments worth an amount of Rs 75,000 were produced in 1968-69, consuming cotton yarn and dyes worth Rs 22,000.

Lime—Lime is produced from *kankar* in 15 units, located at Jais, Lalganj, Bachhrawan, Maharajganj and Rae Bareli. This is an old industry of the district, which was revived in 1958. It has expanded with the increase in the demand for lime. In 1956 there were only two units and lime worth Rs 26,700 was produced. In 1968 the number of units was 15, the total investment was Rs 75,000, and lime worth Rs 2,90,000 was produced in 1968-69, consuming *kankar* worth Rs 54,000. About 200 persons are engaged in this trade.

Oil and Soap—Till 1951 oil was extracted only with village crushers which could not crush even half the quantity of oil-seeds produced in the district. In 1951, the first electrically operated unit was established at Lalganj. The number of such units grew to two in 1956 and five in 1968, situated at Rae Bareli, Jais and Lalganj. Washing soap is also being produced by these units since 1968. Oil, the base for the manufacture of soap, is available locally. Caustic soda is imported from Kanpur. A sum of about Rs 91,000 was invested in this industry in 1968. Oil and soap worth an amount of Rs 3,10,000 were produced in 1968-69, consuming oil-seeds, oil and caustic soda worth sum of about Rs 85,000. More than half of the total quantity of oil produced in the district is exported to Calcutta, Patna and Cuttack. The washing soap produced is consumed within the district.

Confectionery—Biscuits, bread, pastries, etc., are manufactured in two units at Rae Bareli. A sum of about Rs 23,500 was invested in the industry and confectionery worth a sum of Rs 96,000 was produced in 1968-69, consuming ingredients valued at an amount of Rs 56,000.

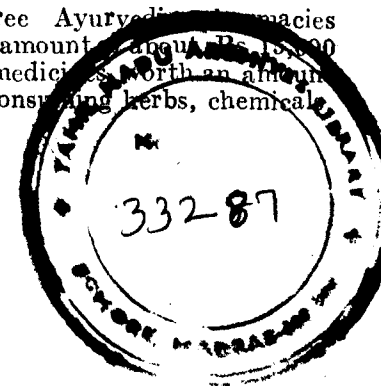
Ice-cream and Candy—Ice-cream and candy worth an amount of Rs 74,000 were produced in 1968-69, consuming ingredients worth Rs 19,000, in two factories located at Rae Bareli, set-up with a total investment amounting to Rs 39,000.

Ayurvedic Medicines—There are three Ayurvedic pharmacies located at Bachhrawan and Rae Bareli. An amount of about Rs 15,000 was invested in these units in 1968, and on medicines worth an amount of Rs 60,000 were produced in that year, consuming herbs, chemicals, sugar, etc., worth Rs 20,000.

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RAE BARELI DISTRICT

Other Industries—*Bidis*, ply-wood products and sports goods are manufactured in the district in 10 units in which the total investment amounted to about Rs 5,30,000 in 1968, and goods worth Rs 18,00,000 were produced in 1968-69, consuming *tendu* leaves, tobacco and timber costing Rs 9,20,000.

Cottage and Village Industries

In the rural areas of the district flourish a number of cottage and village industries including blacksmithy, carpentry, weaving of mats and baskets, pottery, shoe-making, the making of ropes and strings, weaving of handloom cloth and extracting of oil from oil-seeds. These industries gave employment to 3,584 persons in 1968-69. Brass and copper utensils were also manufactured in the past but the industry is almost dead as copper and brass are not easily available. The handloom industry, which once produced artistic muslins, is now confined to the production of *khaddar* cloth only. This industry has declined mainly due to scarcity of cotton-yarn. Lac bangles were also manufactured in the district in the past, but their vogue has lately declined and almost all the 13 units which produced bangles worth Rs 10,000 annually till 1956 had closed down by 1968.

Handloom Industry—This industry, mainly pursued in tahsils Salon and Maharajganj, is slowly declining now. Till a few years back towels, saris and bed sheets were also manufactured, but now the production is confined to handloom cloth only. The young weavers are gradually giving up this old industry to seek employment in the mills at Kanpur. Presently 300 families are engaged in the trade, and about half of the workers are women. The investment in the industry in 1968 amounted to Rs 1,35,000 and handloom cloth worth Rs 25,52,800 was produced in 1968-69, consuming cotton-yarn and dyes worth Rs 18,90,000. Generally yarns of count numbers 10 to 20 are used. Dyes and yarn are procured from the local markets. The old type of throw-shuttle looms are in use even now.

Woollen Blankets—In 1922, about 1,050 persons were engaged in producing woollen blankets and more than 12,000 blankets were manufactured annually. The industry has, however, suffered a sharp decline in the meantime and now only six families in Dalmau tahsil are engaged in it. The total investment in the industry amounted to Rs 800 in 1968 and blankets worth Rs 46,530 were produced in 1968-69, consuming wool worth Rs 2,500. The blankets are coarse as the wool used is procured from local sheep.

Oil—Oil is extracted from oil-seeds like mustard, *til*, etc., using *kolhus* operated by bullocks. With a total investment amounting Rs 1,27,000, oil and oil-cakes worth an amount of Rs 15,12,000 were produced in 1968-69 in 252 units. This industry is located mostly in the rural areas.

Carpentry—Frames for doors and windows, and wheels for bullock-carts are manufactured in 948 units, scattered all over the district. An amount of Rs 1,90,100 was invested in the industry in 1968 and goods worth Rs 8,97,300 were produced in 1968-69, consuming timber costing Rs 5,73,800.

Mats, Baskets, Ropes, etc—Mats, baskets, *morhas* (round reed stools), *tat-pattis* (long jute carpets) and *moonj* ropes are made in a large number of units in the district.

Baskets and mats of bamboo and baskets of dried *arhar* stalk are made in 117 units, mainly situated in the Maharajganj tahsil. The only instruments used in this industry are a sickle and a knife. With an investment amounting to Rs 4,800 in 1968, mats and baskets worth Rs 54,000 were produced in 1968-69, consuming bamboo worth Rs 23,600.

Morhas are manufactured using *sirkanda* and *moonj* strings. Generally a *morha* is about a metre in height, with circular top and bottom of equal radii and tapering towards the middle. The top is usually woven with *moonj*. The bottom portion is hemmed with leather or rubber strips for durability. Costly *morhas* are artistically finished with cloth or leather covers on the top and frilled edges. The industry comprises 25 units, located mostly at Unchahar and Dalmau. *Morhas* worth Rs 5,600 were manufactured in 1968 consuming raw materials worth Rs 2,800. The price of a *morha* varies from Rs 1.50 to Rs 5.00. Being cheap, light and easily portable it is popular in the rural and urban areas alike. *Tat pattis* are long rectangular pieces woven out of strings, made of *sanai* or jute. They are made in the Dalmau tahsil in 15 units. With a total investment amounting to Rs 1,400 in 1968, *tat pattis* worth Rs 28,000 were produced in 1968-69, consuming *sanai* worth Rs 24,000.

Ropes and Strings—These are made of *moonj* in 196 units, scattered all over the district. With a total investment of an amount of Rs 1,960 in 1968, ropes worth an amount of Rs 35,000 were produced in 1968-69, consuming *moonj* worth Rs 7,500.

Tanned Leather and Shoes—There are 424 units engaged in this industry, each unit being usually run by not more than two persons. Tanned leather worth Rs 5,60,000 was produced from hides worth Rs 5,01,000 in 1968-69. An amount of about Rs 68,600 had been invested in the industry by 1968. The industry is scattered all over the district. Only leather for soles is manufactured by treating hides with salt, myrobalans, turmeric, lime and bark of the babul tree. Training in the modern methods and techniques of tanning had been imparted till March 31, 1969, to 108 tanners who train those employed in their establishments.

Shoes are made in 170 units by individual cobblers. The total investment in 1968 amounted to Rs 48,800 and shoes valued at Rs 5,50,000 were produced in 1968-69, consuming leather and other material worth Rs 4,40,000.

Pottery—The pottery of this district was considered to be superior in quality and clay toys of villages Kakoran and Inhauna were quite famous. The toy-making industry has, however, declined now. There were 736 units in 1968, to meet the local demand for earthen vessels. An amount of about Rs 1,27,900 was invested and pottery worth a sum of Rs 7,84,600 was produced in 1968-69, consuming material valued at Rs 5,85,000. Every unit is equipped with a potter's wheel, moulds and wooden hammers (*mungris*) for beating clay.

Smithy—Agricultural implements and iron utensils are manufactured in 396 units, each manned by one or two blacksmiths. Iron bars, sheets and nails are the raw materials. The investment in the industry amounted to Rs 1,500 in 1968 and goods worth Rs 1,95,000 were manufactured in 1968-69. The industry is scattered all over the district.

Jail Industries—Quite a few articles are manufactured by the inmates of the district jail, Rae Bareli. The long term convicts are trained to manufacture cotton-yarn, cloth, durries, strings, *niwar* and *moonj* ropes. The following statement gives an idea of the articles manufactured in the district jail in 1968-69 :

Articles produced					Value (in rupees)
1					2
Cotton-yarn					5,925.92
Cotton durries					2,384.37
White <i>niwar</i>					1,948.12
Cotton cloth					1,601.60
<i>Moonj</i> ropes					280.05
Cotton ropes					112.99
Woollen coarse cloth					58.90

Aid to Industries

Financial assistance is provided to industrial concerns, 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. District Rae Bareli is one of the economically backward districts of Uttar Pradesh and is thus entitled to concessional credit. The director of industries had assisted 325 industrial concerns up to July 31, 1970 and advanced Rs 8,90,000. The State Bank of India had advanced Rs 5,32,000 to 29 small-scale industrial units up to March 31, 1971.

The U.P. Financial Corporation, Kanpur has played a major role in industrial financing. It advances loans on its own behalf under the Corporation Loan Scheme, and for the State Government under the Liberalised Loan Scheme and the Ordinary Loan Scheme. The following statement gives the total amount of loans advanced in the district to various industrial units up to March 31, 1972 :

Corporation Loan Scheme		Liberalised Loan Scheme		Ordinary Loan Scheme	
No. of units	Amount (in Rs)	No. of units	Amount (in Rs)	No. of units	Amount (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	1,72,000	3	1,27,300	1	3,000

Training-cum-Production Centre

The first training-cum-production centre was established at Karamanj in 1952 to impart training in durrie and *niwar* making mainly to ex-convicts, to enable them to earn an honest living. This centre was closed in 1956 and two centres were opened at Salon for training in smithery and manufacture of leather goods respectively. These centres were shifted to Rae Bareli in 1958-59. There is now a cluster in such centres, functioning at Rae Bareli since 1959. Training in smithery, carpentry, tanning, shoe-making, weaving of coarse blankets and in the trades of electrician and mechanic is imparted in them. A centre for training women in tailoring was opened in 1963 but it closed in 1967, after only fifty-seven women had been trained.

Training is imparted at the cluster to seven persons in each craft for a period of one year at a time. Each trainee is given a stipend of Rs 20 per month. During the decade 1959-69 as many as 299 persons were trained in various crafts.

The training cluster has four instructors, a foreman and a technical attendant.

Industrial Expansion

Due to production of oil-seeds in large quantities, the district is suited for the establishment of oil-based industries. Power alcohol may also be manufactured on a large-scale from *mahua* now utilised to

produce country liquor. The properties of the marl deposits at Khiron, Lalganj, Jhalsein and Lachhmanpur are being studied to ascertain if the material can be used for the manufacture of cement.

Ground-nut oil can be manufactured at Lalganj as on the average about 4,300 tonnes of ground-nut is grown in the district annually. Lalganj is the main centre for the collection and sale of the ground-nut. Vanaspathi ghee is prepared from ground-nut oil and a large-scale factory can be established at Lalganj for this purpose. About 150 tonnes of dry bones are exported from the district to Calcutta and Magarwara annually. Bone-meal from bones can be produced in a small-scale unit, which can be set-up in any town of the district. Another allied industry, a leather tannery, can be opened, as about 50,000 hides and skins are exported annually from the district.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

History of Banking—The region covered by the present district of Rae Bareli has been inhabited since early times. Wealth was hoarded by the people within their houses in receptacles usually made of metal. The business of money-lending was established fairly early. The tendency to charge interest on loans at excessive rates does not appear to have taken long to develop, chiefly among the Vaishns. In the middle ages there were money-lenders even in the villages, who combined money-lending with money-changing which was a profitable business. People also pledged their jewellery, cattle, property or fields with the village money-lender.

About the beginning of this century, the largest number of loans was that of advances made by the village money-lender to agriculturists, in cash or in the form of seed for sowing. Cash loans carried interest at rates ranging from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 per cent per annum, depending largely on the borrower's credit, and even the higher rate comparing favourably with the rate of interest, 36 per cent, commonly charged in earlier days. Interest on loans of seed, repayable after the harvesting of crops, was charged in the form of *siwai*, or one and a quarter, or *deorha*, or one and half, that is 25 or 50 per cent of the principal. For petty tradesmen who borrowed small sums for short terms, the rates of interest were, sometimes as high as 20 per cent per month. Wholesale traders, however, traded on their own capital. The rates of interest ranged from three to six per cent per month when real property was pledged.

The first commercial bank, the Allahabad Bank, was established at Rae Bareli in 1916. The bank financed the export trade in food-grains and oil-seeds which found their way to Japan, Europe and North America also. Co-operatives in the district were financed by the Rae Bareli District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, which was established as early as 1906. This bank opened its branches at Lalganj, Jais and Bachhrawan in 1962, 1964 and 1966 respectively. The State Bank of India established a branch at Rae Bareli in 1967. A branch of the Dena Bank, was established at Lalganj in 1969. In 1970 and 1971, as many as 12 offices of Commercial Banks were opened in the district.

Rural Indebtedness—In the beginning of this century the economic condition of the various sections of the people showed considerable differences. While the economic condition of the farmers was not good, the talukdars were for the most part in prosperous circumstances. The small zamindars were usually in debt and found it difficult to maintain their position. Gradually a large body of the cultivators benefited by

the rise in prices of agricultural produce and their circumstances improved. Agricultural labourers who sometimes cultivated a few fields, however, remained in a state bordering on indigence.

The economic depression of the thirties led to an all-round slump in prices, wages and real income and caused considerable sufferings to the rural people. The rate of interest on loans was as high as 50 per cent per annum in 1929-30. Generally loans were advanced for six months or a year. The rate of interest on loans of foodgrains was also 50 per cent per annum. However, if the harvest failed twice or thrice in succession the payment of interest was not pressed for. Occasionally a grain debt was converted into a money debt at a fair valuation and a bond was executed for it. Generally loans were advanced against personal security. The agriculturists mostly spent only about 25 per cent of amounts of loans taken by them for productive purposes, spending the rest generally on unproductive items like births, marriages and deaths.

The high prices of agricultural produce prevalent during the period of the Second World War gave good monetary returns to the agriculturists but 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. The prices of agricultural products have continued to rise increasing the purchasing capacity of the agriculturists and raising their standard of living.

There has been a considerable increase in population also which grew at the rate of 13.7 per cent in the decade 1951-61. The expansion of population and the adoption of higher standard of living have tended to create financial difficulties for agriculturists. Landless labourers and cultivators with small holdings are generally in debt still. The cultivator seeks loans against the harvests, to meet expenses on marriages, deaths and other similar ceremonies and finds it difficult to return the loan. Unemployment also forces some people to seek loans which the money-lender advances on his own terms. According to an estimate 6.3 per cent of the rural population was indebted in 1968, the amount of debt per person being Rs 160 on an average.

Debt-relief Legislation

Attempts have been made since the first quarter of this century to find a remedy for rural indebtedness, mainly through legislative measures seeking to regulate the terms and conditions of money-lending.

The Usurious Loans Act, 1918, authorised the courts to examine transactions in which the interest charged was excessive and the transaction was 'unfair' between the parties, and to relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interest. By an amendment in

1926, the Act was made applicable to any party seeking relief from mortgage. But the Act did not provide an exact definition of the terms 'excessive' and 'unfair.' This made it difficult for the law courts to determine whether a transaction was 'unfair' or the interest 'excessive.' An amendment effected in 1934, however, made the Act applicable generally to all debtors and debts, and also provided definite limits beyond which the rate of interest should be deemed to be excessive.

The economic depression of the thirties gave rise to a number of legislative measures for the scaling down and adjustment of debts. The United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1934, brought some measure of relief to agriculturists as it provided *inter alia* for payment of debts in instalments at a low rate of interest on secured and unsecured debts. The Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, provided that proceedings for the execution of decrees against tenants and those proprietors whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 1,000 a year could be unconditionally stayed.

The United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940, provided for the accounting of interest at low rates and protecting the property of the debtors from large-scale liquidation. However, these measures were availed of only by the educated or the big borrowers.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

In the rural areas *sahukars* and traders advance loans and the rate of interest varies from 10 per cent to 25 per cent per annum. The Panjabis also give loans and charge interest at 40 to 50 per cent per annum. They combine money-lending with trade in cloth, utensils and other consumer goods. Of late, prosperous agriculturists also have started lending money. The Rastogis of Lucknow advance money under the *ugahi* system and recover Rs 12 for every Rs 10 advanced, the debtor paying Re 1 each month and clearing the debt in 12 months. The Panjabis and other professional money-lenders generally operate in urban areas and advance loans to clerks and labourers at rates of interest which vary from 10 to 20 per cent per annum. Private money-lenders and financiers advanced loans to 96 per cent of the rural borrowers in 1968.

Government Loans

It had been the practice of all governments in this country to extend monetary help to agriculturists in times of distress, flood, famine and other calamities.

The British continued the practice and upon the recommendations of the famine commission of 1880, the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Act XII of 1883), and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (Act XIX of 1884), were passed. Both these Acts empowered the provincial governments to frame rules governing the sanctioning and disbursement of loans to agriculturists. The 'grow more food campaign' has been

financed by the State government since 1943, and the policy of increasing agricultural production and helping the agriculturists in distress by suitable provision of funds continues to be consistently followed by government. These loans are advanced generally against the security of immovable property. The amount of loans distributed in 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given below. The rates of interest varied from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

Purpose	Loans advanced (in Rs)		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4
Fertilizers	16,00,650	29,59,767	30,29,567
Seeds	2,78,080	2,08,912	95,932
Implements	14,400	29,778	10,000
Plant protection equipment	7,000	6,870	8,926
Pesticides	271	119	Nil

Co-operative Movement

Under the co-operative movement, started in the district in 1905, the first agricultural co-operative society was established at Kurri Sudauli in that year. By 1940, there were 724 agricultural co-operative societies with a membership of 36,200 and a share capital of Rs 3,62,000, and in that year loans amounting to Rs 27,15,000 were advanced at an interest of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. The progress which the co-operative movement had achieved by the end of the years 1950, 1960 and 1969 in the district will appear from the following statement :

Year	No. of agricultural co-operative societies	Member-ship	Share capital (in rupees)	Loans advanced (in rupees)	Rate of interest (per cent per annum)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1950	1,094	54,700	8,10,500	30,50,000	8.75
1960	1,787	62,303	13,04,547	39,27,261	8.75
1969	793	1,18,471	26,24,970	1,00,32,660	8.75

After 1960, the societies were reorganised and the smaller ones were combined to form bigger multipurpose societies. The total number of societies, therefore, registered a decrease in 1969.

Co-operative Bank—The Rae Bareli District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Rae Bareli, was established on April 29, 1906. Its branches were opened at Lalganj, Jais and Bachhrawan in 1962, 1964 and 1966 respectively. In addition to other banking operations, the bank provides credit facilities to co-operative institutions. Its membership comprised 1,726 co-operatives and 172 individuals in 1960, the corresponding figures for 1968, being 1,247 and 225 respectively. Its share capital increased from Rs 11,30,316 in 1960 to Rs 17,77,410 in 1968. The following statement gives the total amount of loans advanced and profit earned by the bank in the years 1960 and 1968 :

Year	Loans advanced to co-operatives (in rupees)	Rate of interest (per cent per annum)	Profit (in rupees)
1	2	3	4
1960	40,42,869	6.75	97,581.48
1968	64,91,229.70	6.75	1,74,758.48

Other Co-operatives—During the Second World War (1939-45), the prices of consumer goods of daily use rose considerably and some consumers' co-operative societies were formed.

The Rae Bareli District Co-operative Federation, Ltd, Rae Bareli, was established on September 20, 1948 with a view to link the various local co-operative marketing institutions with the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Federation, Lucknow.

A sum of Rs 12,90,194 was invested in the Rae Bareli district co-operative federation and a profit amounting to Rs 11,943 accrued to it in 1967-68. The following statement gives the names of goods sold in that year and their values :

Name of goods	Value (in rupees)
1	2
Fertilisers	5,13,080
Sugar	21,555
Cement	14,214
Paper	8,758
Bricks	4,951
Soft coke	8,648
Insecticides	120

The other co-operative societies of significance are three housing societies at Rae Bareli which had a total investment of Rs 9,747 in 1969 and the consumers co-operative store, Rae Bareli, which sold sugar worth Rs 1,06,398 in 1968.

Commercial Banks

There were three Commercial Banks in the district in 1969. The oldest is a branch of the Allahabad Bank, at Rae Bareli, which was manned by 23 persons in 1969. The bank advanced loans amounting to Rs 3,26,000 to businessmen of the district at an interest of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum in 1968. It allows interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on deposits. A branch of the State Bank of India was established at Rae Bareli in 1957 and 31 persons were employed in it in 1969. The Dena Bank, also established a branch at Lalganj on February 17, 1969.

In the years 1970 and 1971 as many as 12 offices of the commercial banks were opened. The Bank of Baroda has the largest number of branches in the district. The following statement gives the location of these banks in 1971 :

Bank	Location	Status of office
1	2	3
Bank of Baroda	Dalmau	Branch
Bank of Baroda	Maharajganj	Branch
Bank of Baroda	Tiloi	Branch
Bank of Baroda	Unchahar	Branch
Bank of Baroda	Rae Bareli	Branch
Bank of Baroda	Dedaur	One-man office
Bank of Baroda	Jais	One-man office
Bank of Baroda	Semari	One-man office
Allahabad Bank	Rae Bareli	Branch
Central Bank of India ..	Bachhrawan	Pay-office
Dena Bank	Lalganj	Branch
State Bank of India ..	Rae Bareli	Branch
State Bank of India ..	Salon	Branch
Union Bank of India ..	Rae Bareli	Branch
Benares State Bank, Ltd ..	Jais	Branch

The business of the banks increased considerably in 1970 and 1971. In the year ending on June 30, 1970 the total deposits of the Commercial Banks was Rs 2 crores when the total advances amounted to Rs 11 lakhs. Due to a sustained drive the Commercial Banks have been quite successful in mobilising deposits. But there had been comparatively a poor growth of advances. By the end of June, 1972, the total deposits of the Commercial Banks amounted to Rs 3,82,00,000, while the figure for advances was Rs 35,00,000. The rate of interest on deposits ranged between $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, and on advances the rate of interest was 8 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

National Savings Organisation

The post-office savings bank scheme has been operating in the district since the last decade of the nineteenth century. This and other subsequent small savings schemes have been formulated to tap the savings of those who generally do not subscribe to government loans and to inculcate the habit of thrift in people in order to make funds available to government for investment in development schemes. The Chinese aggression in 1962 led to the introduction of the defence deposit and the national defence certificates in order to raise funds for the defence of the country.

The scheme of premium prize bonds was introduced in the district on January 1, 1968. Bonds were available at the treasuries and post-offices up to December 31, 1964, in the denominations of Rs 5 and Rs 100. They were encashable five years after the date of sale with a premium of 10 per cent, each holder being eligible to participate in two draws for prizes.

The following statement gives the investments in different securities during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71, in Rae Bareli district :

Security	Value (in Rs)		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4
Savings Bank Deposits	94,56,117	1,19,65,317	1,13,27,188
National Savings Certificates ..	10,85,548	13,50,680	5,83,865
Cumulative Time Deposits	4,35,131	5,84,142	7,15,823
Fixed Deposits	750	1,950	2,400

Life Insurance

Life insurance business was nationalised in September, 1956, with the setting up of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, of which a sub-office at Rae Bareli was opened on March 12, 1962. It is manned

by an officer incharge, a superintendent and 12 others. There are seven development officers for field-work in the district. The progress of Life Insurance business in the district, during the seven years, 1962-63 to 1968-69, is given below :

Year	Total business completed (in rupees)	No. of lives assured
1	2	3
1962-63	56,52,000	1,750
1963-64	51,44,850	1,520
1964-65	42,04,750	1,148
1965-66	56,02,500	1,485
1966-67	53,50,500	Not available
1967-68	66,15,000	1,416
1968-69	82,97,000	2,089

In spite of the rise in business only a small fraction of the total population was covered, the per capita life insurance amounted to Rs 6 only in 1970-71.

Currency and Coinage

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

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The trade of the district was not of great importance before the introduction of the British rule. During the rule of the nawabs there was hardly any export trade, largely due to the practice, on the part of the landholders, to levy duty on every thing that passed through their estates. Consequently even for many years after the annexation, trade remained almost wholly local, as shown by the use, in almost all markets in the district in 1866, of seers of different weights. However, with the construction of roads after 1857, considerable improvement was noticed. The total value of the export trade of the district was estimated at Rs 4,66,003 in 1873, the chief items being opium, sugar, foodgrains, cattle and tobacco. The imports were valued at slightly over five lakhs of rupees in that year and comprised cotton, salt and cattle. The railways gave a great impetus to trade, mainly by way of increased export of agricultural commodities. Depots were established close to all the railway stations by grain dealers. The markets

at Ballieganj in Rae Bareilly town, Raniganj in Jais, and Raghubarganj in Harchandpur developed into wholesale grain markets. As already mentioned the Ganga was another important means of transport for grains till about the opening decade of this century, and Dalmau was a notable centre of this trade. Barley, gram, peas, poppy, oil-seeds (linseed, rape-seed, mustard seed, ground-nut and til), wheat, rice, sugarcane and hides were exported from the district to certain European countries about the second decade of this century. In the same period barley, peas, wheat and rice were exported to Japan, and rice and sugarcane to the U.S.A. *Arhar* was exported to the adjoining districts of Kanpur and Pratapgarh. A list of the exports from the district in 1922 follows :

Name of commodity	Quantity (in quintals)
1	2
Barley	2,98,600
Gram	1,12,000
Linseed	900
Peas	63,400
Poppy	9,300
Rape, mustard, ground-nut and til	3,500
Wheat	2,60,000
Rice	4,48,000
Sugarcane	21,000
<i>Arhar</i>	93,000

The economic depression of the thirties hit the agriculturists very hard, as prices of their produce slumped sharply. Naturally trade also declined and exports to Europe and Japan ceased. Small quantities of foodgrains, however, were exported to the adjoining districts. Prices began to rise during the Second World War and this trend has persisted since then.

In 1961, only 2.5 per cent of the population of the district was engaged in trade and commerce of which by far the greater part is still in agricultural commodities. The district is generally self-sufficient in foodgrains, although in 1968 wheat had to be imported from Pratapgarh, Lucknow and Bareilly. Kerosene, sugar, salt and coal are the chief items of import.

Exports and Imports

Exports—Agricultural commodities, mainly wheat, rice and barley are procured by the Food Corporation of India in the district and stored for export to places where supplies of these commodities are deficient. Rice from the district is mainly exported to West Bengal.

The following statement gives the value of the main exports from the district in 1968 :

Commodity	Value (in rupees)
1	2
Rice	4,43,452
Wheat	2,38,798
Barley	9,045

Imports—Sugar is imported from Hardoi, Sitapur, Bara Banki and Lakhimpur Kheri, while kerosene is imported from Allahabad, Budge Budge, Bareilly, Kanpur and Lucknow. Coal is imported from Bihar and West Bengal and salt from Lucknow and Kanpur.

The following statement gives the names and values of various commodities imported into the district in 1968 :

Commodity	Value (in rupees)
1	2
Kerosene	22,72,857
Sugar	14,99,775
Coal	10,63,656
Salt	2,64,222
Wheat	40,180

Trade Centres

The main market of the district is Capperganj in Rae Bareli town, which derived its name from W. C. Capper, a British district officer, shortly after the freedom struggle of 1857. The municipal board, Rae Bareli owns some godowns in this market, the rest being the property of private parties. The market is a collecting as well as a distributing centre.

The commodities are sold at lower prices in the wholesale markets, while at higher prices in the retail market. The difference forms the profit of the traders.

The following statement gives the quantities of commodities sold in the market in 1968-69 :

Commodity	Sales (in quintals)
1	2
Mustard seed	8,866
Wheat	7,260
Rice	6,477
Arhar	5,370
Bejhar	4,726
Potato	3,556
Peas	3,429
Gram	3,411
Til	3,357
Ground-nut	3,231
Jaggery	3,217
Linseed	2,858
Barley	2,846
Urd	2,615
Castor seed	1,871
Neem seed	1,525
Sarai seed	1,474
Kusum seed	1,394
Mahuwa seed	1,352
Jowar	1,013
Bajra	949
Moong	770

The following are the charges realised in this market :

Commodity	Description of charge	Rate	By whom payable
1	2	3	4
Foodgrains	Portage	12 paise per bag	Purchaser
	Commission	Rs 1.56 per Rs 100 of the sales	Purchaser
	Weighment	Rs 1.25 per Rs 100 of the sales	Seller
	<i>Dhalta</i>	62 paise per Rs 100 of the sales	Seller
Oil-seeds	Portage	12 paise per bag	Purchaser
	Commission	Rs 1.56 per Rs 100 of the sales	Purchaser
	Weighing charges	Rs 1 per Rs 100 of the sales	Seller
	<i>Dhalta</i>	Rs 1.50 per Rs 100 of the sales	Seller
Jaggery	Commission	Rs 1.56 per Rs 100 of the sales	Seller

Articles of general merchandise, cloth and other consumer goods are also sold in this market which is connected by means of metalled roads with the *mandis* at Lalganj, Bachhrawan, Jais, Maharajganj, Salon, Dalmau, Lachhmanpur and Munshiganj. Foodgrains and oil-seeds are mostly sold in these *mandis* which feed about 115 smaller markets, locally called *hats* or bazars. The largest number of these small markets, namely 53, is in tahsil Dalmau, followed by 31 in tahsil Salon, 18 in tahsil Rae Bareli and 13 in tahsil Maharajganj. Each market is held on two fixed days in a week and supplies the villagers with foodgrains, oil-seeds, cloth, vegetables and other consumer goods. In some markets in tahsil Salon jaggery and ornaments are also sold. Only ten of these markets attract more than 2,000 persons on an average each day they are held. Most of them are attended by less than 1,000 persons. Nearly 7,000 persons visit the Shankerganj market each day, while the average attendance at the markets at Fazalganj, Wahabganj and Fursatganj is nearly 5,000, 4,000 and 3,000 persons respectively. The markets at Husainganj, Munshiganj, Nasirabad, Mehdiganj, Dih and Parshadepur attract about 2,000 persons each. These markets are served by good roads. Other *hats* are generally connected with the neighbouring area by foot paths and cartroads. Each market usually commences early in the morning and closes late in the afternoon so that the villagers may return to their homes by nightfall.

Fair-price Shops

There were 182 fair-price shops for sugar and 1,270 for kerosene oil in the district in 1969. The deputy commissioner gives licences to persons to sell these commodities in conformity with the rules laid down from time to time. These shops receive their supplies from wholesalers. The tahsilwise numbers of such shops selling sugar are given below :

Tahsil	No. of fair-price shops
1	2
Dalmau	57
Salon	45
Maharajganj	44
Rae Bareli	36
Total	182

The number of fair-price sugar shops in the municipality of Rae Bareli and the town areas of Jais, Bachhrawan, Maharajganj and Dalmau is 38.

The distribution of fair-price shops for kerosene oil in the various tahsils in 1969 was as follows :

Tahsil	No. of fair-price shops
1	2
Dalmau	394
Maharajganj	312
Rae Bareli	289
Salon	275
Total	1,270

Fair

The biggest fair of the district is held on the banks of the Ganga at Dalmau in the month of Kartika every year. It has commercial importance too. Agricultural implements, cloth, toys, utensils and sweets are sold in large quantities. About 1,15,000 persons visit the

fair on the chief bathing day. Live-stock, agricultural implements, and clay toys are also sold in the two fairs held at Sataon in tahsil Rae Bareli in the months of Vaisakha and Asvina. The other fairs are comparatively much smaller and mainly religious.

Weights and Measures

The standard maund, equivalent to 40 seers, each seer weighing 80 tolas, came to be widely used about the beginning of this century. In the villages, however, the unit of weight was the *panseri*, meaning five local seers. *Panseris* of different weights were used in different parts of the district depending on a varying number of *gandas* which made them. One *ganda* at Rae Bareli was the weight of four *maddusahi* pieces, the old thick copper coins of Lucknow, each weighing 270 grains. The number of *gandas* in a *panseri* varied endlessly. For instance, at Dalmau a seer had for centuries been equal to 96 tolas, and a *panseri* of 80 *gandas*, elsewhere there was a seer even of 100 tolas and in Salon the seer was of 84 tolas and the *panseri* of 70 *gandas*. The ordinary small *panseri* was, however, in frequent use and in different markets there were *panseris* of 34, 32 and 31 *gandas* and seers of 41, 38.4 and 38 tolas.

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

Trade Associations

There are a number of trade associations in the district to give technical and legal advice to their members in matters pertaining to sales tax, income-tax, octroi, imports and exports. The most important is the Lalganj Galla Committee which represents traders in foodgrains.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

In early times, the only recognised highway in the district was the old *badshahi* or imperial road from Delhi to Allahabad, which, after passing through Hardoi and Unnao, traversed the southern portion of the district touching Lalganj, Dalmau and Salon, and proceeded to Allahabad through the district of Pratapgarh. There were no good roads in the region before its annexation by the British. The Ganga provided the chief trade route and an easy means of communication with other districts.

In 1858, the government instructed the deputy commissioner, Rae Bareli, to launch a scheme for the construction of local roads. The same year the army constructed an unmetalled military road from Lucknow to Rae Bareli. The construction of roads was taken up immediately and 17 roads with a total length of 531.2 km. (332 miles) had been built in the district by 1870. However, the Rae Bareli-Dalmau road, 27.2 km. (17 miles) in length, was the only metalled road in the district. All others were cart-roads, negotiable in fair weather, but almost impassably muddy in the rainy season. The largest volume of traffic was then carried by the Maharajganj-Bachhrawan road, due to the existence of considerable trade between Kanpur and Jais. In the next 30 years a large number of roads was constructed in the district and in 1903, the total length of roads stood at 940.8 km. (588 miles) of which a length of 190.4 km. (119 miles) was metalled. Rae Bareli town stood at the junction of ten roads, six being metalled ones leading to Lucknow, Maharajganj, Lalganj, Dalmau, Salon and Sultanpur via Jais, and four unmetalled ones leading to Unnao, Allahabad, Ateha and Faizabad. It was thus connected with all the tahsil headquarters of the district by means of metalled roads. While all these roads were under the district board, the metalled and some of the unmetalled ones were maintained by the public works department. The total cost of the maintenance of all roads amounted to about Rs 26,000 in 1905.

The roads have since been properly maintained, some of them being transferred to the public works department for maintenance and reconstruction.

Development

Planned improvement of the means of communication and the construction of new roads was undertaken by the public works department

after 1947. The principal, feeder and link metalled roads covering about 125 km. were constructed during the period 1947-63 :

Principal roads

Allahabad—Unnao ... (section passing through the district)
 Bachhrawan—Maharajganj
 Bhawanigarh—Sheogarh
 Bachhrawan—Rajamau
 Jais—Nasirabad
 Semri—Sareni
 Lalganj—Raipur

Feeder roads

Lalganj
 Fursatganj
 Jais railway station

Link road

Between the Lucknow—Varanasi and the Rae Bareli—Sultanpur roads

The following metalled roads were repaired and reconstructed between the years 1947 and 1963, their total length being about 142 km. :

Bachhrawan—Bhawanigarh
 Rae Bareli—Faizabad
 Rae Bareli—Lalganj
 Rae Bareli—Fatehpur
 Rae Bareli—Sultanpur
 Lalganj—Semri

In the Third Five-year Plan period (1961-1966), two roads, connecting Lalganj to Raipur and Jagatpur to Unchahar, were constructed, their total length being 24 km. Portions of the Lucknow—Sultanpur road passing through the district, and of the Rae Bareli—Lalganj road were also improved and reconstructed in the same period, the total length of these portions being 26.4 km. The construction of roads was accelerated after 1970, and in March, 1973, there were 680 km. of metalled roads in the district. In 1972-73 alone 144 km. of roads were constructed.

Highways

The roads of the district are now classified as State highways, local roads and roads belonging to the local bodies. The State public works department is responsible for the maintenance of the State highways and the major district roads while the local bodies maintain other roads lying within their jurisdictions.

The Lucknow-Varanasi, the Allahabad-Unnao, the Rae Bareli-Fatehpur and the Rae Bareli-Maharajganj roads are the four State highways in the district. The Lucknow-Varanasi road enters the district in the north-west and after traversing the tahsils of Maharajganj, Rae Bareli and Salon goes on to district Pratapgarh. The Allahabad-Unnao road enters the southern portion of the district from Pratapgarh and after traversing the tahsils of Salon and Dalmau proceeds to the district of Unnao. The Rae Bareli-Fatehpur road originates from the town of Rae Bareli and crosses the river Sai by a bridge, then proceeding towards the west reaches Fatehpur after passing through tahsil Dalmau. The Rae Bareli-Maharajganj road runs in the north-western direction. The following statement gives the length of the State highways in the district :

State highways	Length (in km.) in the district
1	2
Lucknow-Varanasi	85.50
Allahabad-Unnao	62.12
Rae Bareli-Fatehpur	25.50
Rae Bareli-Maharajganj	15.44
Total	188.56

The public works department also maintains a number of other roads in the district. Most of these roads are confined to a tahsil, but the Rae Bareli-Lalganj road links the Rae Bareli and Dalmau tahsils; the Rae Bareli-Sultanpur road connects the Rae Bareli and Salon tahsils; and the Rae Bareli-Unchahar road connects the Rae Bareli, Salon and Dalmau tahsils. These roads are metalled. The longest of these roads is the Rae Bareli-Sultanpur road which covers a distance of 36.80 km. in the district. The shortest is the feeder road to the Lalganj railway station, which is only 0.26 km. in length. A list of these roads is given below :

Road	Length (in km.)
1	2
Rae Bareli-Sultanpur (in the district)	36.80
Rae Bareli-Lalganj	31.82
Salon-Unchahar	22.40
Semri-Sareni	21.90

[Continued]

1	2
Rae Bareilly-Faizabad (in the district)	21.28
Bachhrawan-Maharajganj	19.39
Lalganj-Raipur ..	14.99
Bachhrawan-Bhawanigarh	14.40
Rae Bareilly-Unchahar	12.52
Harchandpur-Sirsaghat	9.60
Bachhrawan-Rajmau	8.22
Jais-Nasirabad ..	5.06
Lalganj-Semarpaha	3.20
Link road between Rae Bareilly and the bridge on Sai	3.18
Bhawanigarh-Sheogarh	1.98
Fursatganj railway station link road ..	1.58
Harchandpur railway station link road	0.51
Link road between the Lucknow-Varanasi and the Rae Bareilly-Sultanpur roads at Rae Bareilly	0.27
Lalganj railway station link road	0.26
Total	229.36

The Zila Parishad, Rae Bareilly, maintains 35 roads in the district, of which eight are metalled and the rest unmetalled.

The following is a statement of the metalled and unmetalled roads of which the length as mentioned in it are under the jurisdiction of the Zila Parishad, Rae Bareilly :

Name of roads	Length (in km.)
1	2
Metalled roads :	
Rae Bareilly-Gurbuxganj	22.4
Rae Bareilly-Jagatpur	14.2
Inhauna-Mohanganj-Nasirabad-Salon-Gotnighat	10.4
Lalganj-Behla	8.00
Maharajganj-Chandapur	8.00
Rae Bareilly-Faizabad ..	4.2

[Continued]

1	2
Dalmau-Bhawanipur ..	3.2
Rae Bareilly-Maharajganj	1.3
Unmetalled roads :	
Mau-Koknaghat ..	40.3
Salon-Dalmau ..	40.3
Rae Bareilly-Parshadepur ..	29.6
Bahori-Didiakhara ..	28.2
Rae Bareilly-Faizabad ..	27.4
Maharajganj-Inhauna	26.8
Mohanganj-Simrouta-Shivratanganj-Haidargarh	22.4
Semri-Raipur ..	19.7
Bachhrawan-Nigohan	17.7
Rajghat-Kathgar ..	14.5
Gurbuxganj-Khichi-Raghuja Singh	14.0
Bachhrawan-Maurawan	10.5
Behla-Bhojpur ..	8.0
Salon-Jahanabad ..	8.0
Mustafabad-Khaga ..	6.4
Fatehpur-Haidargarh	6.4
Fursatganj-Mau ..	6.4
Inhauna-Gotnighat ..	6.2
Mau-Nasirabad	5.6
Gaura-Jalalpur Dhai	5.0
Kundanganj-Johwa Sharki	4.8
Bhawanigarh-Baitaru	4.8
Gaura-Ubarni-Jafrapur	4.8
Dih-Tikari ..	4.6
Suchi-Naian ..	3.2
Malikmau-Umra ..	2.8
Inhauna-Sudauli ..	2.4

Major roads falling under local bodies other than the Zila Parishad are looked after by the public works department. The rest are maintained by the local bodies themselves.

MODES OF CONVEYANCE

The means of conveyance used in the past were elephants, horses, ponies, donkeys, mules, camels, carriages and carts drawn by some of these animals or by bullocks and litters and palanquins. There were 17,240 horses and ponies, 4,495 donkeys and mules and 411 camels in the district in 1901. The passengers generally used horses, ponies or carriages drawn by them and bullock-carts and palanquins, and goods were transported by mules, donkeys, pack-ponies, camels and bullock-carts.

Ekkas and tongas, pulled by ponies or horses, were generally used in the urban centres of the district. With the development of roads, faster vehicles like ekkas and tongas began to multiply in number. An ekka or tonga having a good horse covered about 8 km. in an hour. For journeys of more than 25 km. there were relays on important roads where horses or ponies could be rested and changed and the journey continued. The bicycle came into general use as a means of transport early in the twenties of this century and this inexpensive conveyance is in use equally in the urban and the rural areas.

The cycle-rickshaw is also a popular means of conveyance in the urban areas. Licences have to be obtained for the rickshaw and its driver for plying it within the jurisdiction of a local body. Generally the drivers do not possess the rickshaws. They pay about Rs 1.50 per day to the owner as hire for the vehicle. A cycle-rickshaw driver is examined medically before he gets a licence.

In the rural areas, in spite of the development of roads and the introduction of motor vehicles, bullocks, buffaloes, mules, ponies, donkeys and camels continue to be the beasts of burden. However, the number of horses and elephants has decreased considerably in the last two decades.

A bullock-cart is generally pulled by two bullocks while a tonga or an ekka is pulled by a pony or a horse. With the introduction of cycle-rickshaws and increase in the prices of grass, gram and other animal feed, the ekkas and tongas have almost disappeared from the district. Only a few are to be found generally in the market areas.

Porters are available in the urban and rural areas. In the urban areas a porter carries a load of about 80 kg. while his rural counterpart may carry a load of up to 100 kg. The most common mode of carrying loads personally is by a *behangi* consisting of a strong piece of bamboo about 1.6 m. in length having loads hung at the two ends, the middle point of the bamboo, resting on the shoulder of the porter.

Vehicular Traffic

The transportation of goods in bulk by motor-trucks has considerably increased since 1947. Goods are generally brought to the district from Lucknow and Kanpur and sometimes from Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. Most of the trucks operating in the district belong to transport companies with headquarters at Kanpur or Lucknow.

Government Roadways—The U. P. Government Roadways started operating passenger buses in this district since 1948. Initially buses were run between Pratapgarh and Rae Bareli, and Rae Bareli and Lucknow only. The bus services between Lucknow and Varanasi and Lucknow and Allahabad also passed through Rae Bareli.

With the development and improvement of roads, the Government Roadways bus service had been extended to 20 routes in the district by 1968, and as many as 39 buses operated to connect the tahsils and important towns of the district with the adjoining districts.

In 1969 seven buses operated daily on the Rae Bareli-Kanpur route, 119 km. in length, five on the Lucknow-Allahabad route, 238 km. in length, three on the Lucknow-Rae Bareli route, 79 km. in length, and one or two on other routes.

The increasing popularity of the Government Roadways in the district can be estimated from the fact that whereas nearly 13,80,730 passengers were carried by them in 1960, the corresponding figure for 1968 was 29,92,180.

The upper class fare varied from 3.84 paise to 4.80 paise per km., in 1969, depending on the condition of the road. Similarly, lower class fare varied from 3.30 paise to 4.20 paise per km. The freight for the luggage carried by the passengers was 4 paise per km. per quintal. Passengers had also to pay a passenger tax at the rate of 15 per cent of the value of their tickets in 1969, and goods tax at the rate of 8 per cent of freight paid. Passenger and the goods taxes have been introduced since 1962, and 1964 respectively.

The following statement gives the routes of the U.P. Government Roadways¹ buses in 1969 :

Route	Distance (in km.)
1	2
Allahabad-Jagatpur-Rae Bareli-Lucknow	294
Allahabad-Rae Bareli-Lucknow .. .	238
Kanpur-Maharajganj-Rae Bareli .. .	140
Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Raipur . . .	132

¹The U. P. Government Roadways was constituted as the U. P. State Road Transport Corporation in 1972.

[Continued]

1	2
Faizabad-Rae Bareli	132
Lucknow-Nasirabad	121
Kanpur-Rae Bareli	119
Behta-Lucknow	118
Rae Bareli-Jagdishpur-Sultanpur	117
Lucknow-Rae Bareli	79
Inhauna-Rae Bareli	78
Buxer-Rae Bareli	76
Amghat-Rae Bareli	74
Dalmau-Ralpur-Rae Bareli	67
Rae Bareli-Dalapur-Bhojpur	67
Rae Bareli-Unchahar	66
Rae Bareli-Sheogarh	48
Rae Bareli-Bachhrawan-Rajamau	48
Rae Bareli-Behta-Sareni	47
Rae Bareli-Semri	47

Airways—The Government of India constructed two aerodromes in the district during the Second World War (1939-45) at Fursatganj and Jagatpur. Subsequently the aerodrome at Jagatpur was closed.

The aerodrome at Fursatganj is still maintained by the public works department of the State government. It is used occasionally when important dignitaries fly to the district.

Railway—The broad-gauge line of the Northern Railway connects the district with the neighbouring districts Lucknow, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Unnao, Kanpur and Varanasi and covers a distance of about 165 km. in the district. The history of the development of the railways in Rae Bareli district dates from 1890 when schemes for the extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the district were drawn up.

The construction of the Lucknow-Mughalsarai railway line was planned in 1890 but different portions of the work were taken in hand

at various dates. The construction of the portion between Lucknow and Rae Bareli was sanctioned in August, 1891, and within a period of two years and three months the broad-gauge tracks were laid and opened to traffic between these two cities in October, 1893.

The construction of the section from Rae Bareli to Varanasi was sanctioned in October, 1895, and the line was completed in two years. It was opened to traffic on April 4, 1898. This railway enters the district from Lucknow on the borders of pargana Bachhrawan and runs in a south-east direction up to Rae Bareli, where it turns due east and proceeds to Jais. Turning south-east there again, it leaves the district on the borders of district Sultanpur, having covered 64 km. in this district. The railway stations at Bachhrawan, Harchandpur and Rae Bareli were opened in 1893, while the two at Fursatganj and Jais were built in 1898. Subsequently stations were also opened at Kundanganj, Gangaganj and Rupamau on this route.

This railway was taken over by the East Indian Railway in 1905. The Rae Bareli-Unchahar line leading to Allahabad and Kanpur was constructed during the period 1927-31. The Rae Bareli-Unchahar line is 43.2 km. in length in the district with stations at Daryapur, Lachhmanpur and Unchahar. The Unchahar-Kanpur line, running almost parallel to the Ganga *via* Unnao, is 57.6 km. in length in the district with stations at Ishwardaspur, Manjhliapur, Jalalpur Dha, Dalmau, Lalganj and Raghurajsingh. In the post-independence period, the Indian railways were reorganised and in 1951, the Northern Railway zone was created and that part of the East Indian Railway, which passed through the district was merged in the newly formed Northern Railway. The main line connects Rae Bareli with Lucknow and Pratapgarh which is connected with Allahabad by a branch line. Another line proceeds from Rae Bareli to Unchahar where it bifurcates to proceed to Allahabad and Kanpur.

Waterways, Ferries and Bridges

Waterways—When there were neither roads nor the railway, the Ganga naturally formed the chief trade route of the district and its principal means of communication with the outer world. On this river all the exports were carried and in times of scarcity and famine food grains were imported from more fortunately situated tracts. At the time of the annexation, traffic by river was considerable and a large number of boats passed up and down the river from Kanpur to the markets in the east, including Dalmau in this district. The bulk of this trade was, however, diverted to the railway and the roads in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The number of boats plying on the Ganga is still considerable but the volume of the trade has been incomparably reduced. The river is still a means of access to certain areas in Fatehpur district.

Ferries—There are 29 ferries in the district on the rivers Ganga and Sai, ten each being in the Dalmau and Salon tahsils and nine in the Rae Bareli tahsil. The public works department manages the ferry on the Ganga at Dalmau where a pontoon-bridge is constructed in winter and dismantled on the advent of the rainy season. The annual income from the ferry was Rs 20,445 in 1968-69.

The other ferries are under the management of the Zila Parishad, Rae Bareli. Most of them are of minor importance and yield small amounts of revenue. The annual incomes of the five bigger ferries during 1968-69 are given in the following statement :

Name of the ferry	Name of the river	Income (in Rs)
1	2	3
Raipur	Ganga	11,000
Rampur Kalan	Ganga	7,000
Kharauli	Ganga	6,600
Keshopur	Sai	3,660
Ghuranpur	Ganga	950

Bridges—There are two old bridges on the Sai, constructed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The masonry bridge, south-east of Rae Bareli town on the road leading to Dalmau, was constructed during the rule of the nawabs of Avadh. This bridge was completely reconstructed during the British rule. The other bridge was constructed on the Rae Bareli-Lalganj road, in 1867 by the Bais talukdars and has since been repaired several times.

Two other major bridges were constructed on the Lucknow-Rae Bareli road in 1965. The following statement gives some details about each of these four major bridges :

Location	River spanned
1	2
On the Rae Bareli-Lucknow road	Chatiya Nala
On the Rae Bareli-Lucknow road	Didaulia Nala
On the Rae Bareli-Varanasi road	Sai
On the Rae Bareli-Lalganj road	Sai

These four bridges and a number of other bridges and culverts are maintained by the public works department.

The Zila Parishad also maintains a large number of culverts and small bridges on its roads. The major bridge is located on the Lalganj-Sareni road.

Travel Facilities

There are dharmshalas at Rae Bareli and Dalmau and other urban centres of the district. The dharmshalas at Dalmau are frequented by pilgrims who intend to bathe in the Ganga. They are privately managed and charge a nominal rent for providing accommodation. The visitor has to make his own arrangements for board.

A number of inspection houses, rest-houses and dak bungalows are maintained by different government departments. Non-official persons also stay in them if accommodation is available. The largest number of inspection houses in the district belongs to the canal department, followed by the public works department and the Zila Parishad. Tourists and non-officials have to pay full rent unlike government servants on duty who pay only a nominal charge. One may stay in an inspection house, rest-house or a dak bungalow for a maximum period of seven days only with prior permission or due allotment. The concerned authorities reserve to themselves the right to request a visitor to vacate the accommodation at any time if it becomes necessary.

The hotels at Rae Bareli and Dalmau provide accommodation and board. The hotels at Rae Bareli cater to businessmen and other visitors to the city while those at Dalmau mainly cater to the pilgrims. There are many restaurants at Rae Bareli which provide foodstuffs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Sometime before 1874, when Avadh was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces for postal purposes, arrangements for transporting mail had been made in the district. All post-offices were then placed under the Imperial government, with the single exception of Dili, in tahsil Salon, which was under the control of the district board, Rae Bareli. Later, this post-office was also taken over by the Imperial government. There were 17 post-offices in the district in 1874 and 35 in 1901.

The transport of mail was accelerated after 1893, when a railway line was laid in the district. However, runners continued to carry the mail in the interior of the district, where there were no railways.

The development and extension of roads and the consequent development of vehicular traffic have led to the opening of more and more post-offices in the district. The pace of development has considerably increased since 1947, but even now there are some remote villages where the mail reaches only once or twice a week.

There were 165 post-offices in the district in 1961, and in 1969 the number was 246. There were 13 public call offices and 12 telegraph offices in the district in 1969. The following statement gives their location :

Public call offices				Telegraph offices	
1				2	
Bachhrawan	..	..	..	..	..
Dalmau	..	..	..	..	Dalmau
Gurbuxganj	..	..	..	..	Gurbuxganj
Harchandpur	..	..	..	..	..
Jagatpur	..	..	..	..	Jagatpur
Jais ..	..	..	..	..	Jais
Lalganj	..	..	..	..	Lalganj
Maharajganj	..	..	..	..	Maharajganj
					Mustafabad
Rae Bareli	..	..	..	..	Rae Bareli
Rae Bareli Katchery	..	..	..	..	..
Salon	..	..	..	..	Salon
Sheogarh	..	..	..	..	Sheogarh
Simrauta	..	..	..	..	..
					Sareni Tiloi

Broadcast Receivers

Broadcasts from the various stations of the All India Radio as well as from foreign countries provide a variety of entertainment as well as the latest news. Special programmes are broadcast from the Lucknow station of All India Radio for the agriculturists to educate them about various agricultural operations. The broadcasting stations nearest to Rae Bareli are Allahabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Rampur and Varanasi. More and more people in the district are buying radio receiving sets and transistors have become popular even in the rural areas. The number of radio licences issued in the district was 1,158 in 1968.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Some of the important sectors of employment, such as agriculture, industries, banking, trade and commerce, transport and communications, in which a great majority of the population is engaged have been dealt with in the previous chapters. In 1961, out of the total working population of 5,90,189, which comprises 14.5 per cent of the total population of the district, 85.5 per cent were engaged in agriculture, 5.2 per cent in industries, 2.5 per cent in banking, trade and commerce and 0.4 per cent in transport and communications. The remaining percentage of the working population, *i.e.* 6.4, was engaged in other vocations grouped under miscellaneous occupations which include public administrative services, the learned professions like education, medicine, law and engineering and domestic and personal services.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

According to the census of 1961, the numbers of persons employed under the Central Government was 701, under the State Government 3,423, including 650 in the police, and in quasi-government organisations and local bodies 485, in the district. The following statement gives the numbers of such employees in the district in December, 1967 :

Establishment	No. of employees		
	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4
State Government	5,299	208	5,507
Quasi-government (Central)	48	..	48
Quasi-government (State)	472	..	472
Local bodies	3,709	417	4,126

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Education

In 1961, the district had 2,264 teachers including 149 women. Of these 1,630 were employed in primary and middle schools, 435 in secondary schools, six in a degree college and 193 in other institutions. Under the government programme for expansion of education, the total

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RAE BARELI DISTRICT

number of primary and middle school teachers in the district increased to 4,081 in October, 1969. The numbers of teachers in secondary schools and the degree colleges went up to 560 and 41 respectively.

Medicine

In 1961 there were 51 allopathic physicians and surgeons, 135 *vaid*s, 45 homoeopaths and 94 other medical men. In addition to these the district had 14 nurses, 75 midwives and health visitors and eight vaccinators. In July, 1969, in the State hospitals and dispensaries there were 30 doctors, six *vaid*s, two hakims, two homoeopaths, 15 nurses, 114 midwives, *dais* and health visitors, 16 health inspectors (for malaria) and 16 vaccinators.

Law

In 1961, the district was served by 10 judges and magistrates and 196 legal practitioners and advisors. In 1968 there were two judges, a *munsif*, 11 magistrates including four canal magistrates, 53 pleaders and 100 advocates.

A bar association was founded in 1915 in the precincts of the civil courts at Rae Bareli with 29 lawyers as members. The civil courts were situated at a long distance from the courts under the district magistrate, and lawyers who worked in these latter courts formed a separate bar association in the twenties housing it in the collectorate compound. The two associations were amalgamated in 1937, each association maintaining a separate office. The association was registered in 1968 and in February, 1970, it had 141 members. Each member has to pay a sum of Rs 5 as admission fee and Rs 2 as monthly subscription.

Engineering

This district has engineering services under the departments of public works and irrigation, besides those under the local bodies and the State electricity board. In October, 1969, the number of civil engineers was six in the public works department, five in the irrigation department and one in the Zila Parishad. The number of electrical engineers was five under the State electricity board and one under the municipal board. The number of overseers was three in the public works department, 15 in the irrigation department, 13 under the State electricity board, three in the Zila Parishad and one in the municipal board.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Domestic Servants

Only a few families employ whole-time domestic servants. Part-time employment of domestic servants is, however, common. They

are paid monthly in cash or both in cash and kind. In 1961 there were 1,040 butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other domestic servants, 330 being women. There were 307 cooks and cook-bearers, 652 cleaners, sweepers and watermen and two ayahs.

Barbers

Barbers are multi-purpose workers who besides following their main profession of hairdressing also serve on ceremonial occasions, like births, marriages and deaths, when they are generally assisted by their women-folk also. Formerly they also served as go-betweens in match-making. In 1961, there were 3,126 barbers, hairdressers and related workers, 132 being women. Of these 178 worked in the urban areas.

Washermen

There were 6,156 laundrymen and dhobies in the district in 1961 of whom 329 served the urban areas, the number of dry cleaners being two only. Besides being unpunctual they have now increased their charges and so many people prefer to do without their services.

Tailors

In 1961 there were 2,329 tailors and dressmakers, 226 being women, and four embroiderers and darners in the district. Of the tailors and dressmakers, 226 worked in the urban areas where all the four embroiderers and darners also worked.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Among those who pursued other occupations in 1961, there were 652 cleaners, sweepers and watermen; 533 pandits, priests, pereceptors, *fakirs* and monks; 385 religious workers; 197 artists, writers and related workers including 152 musicians, dancers and related workers; 109 hunters and trappers; 60 astrologers and palmists; and five photographers and camera operators.

CHAPTER IX ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Workers and Livelihood Classes

In the census of 1961 persons who did, oversaw or directed some productive work were categorised as workers. They formed 44.89 per cent of the total population of the district. They were further subdivided into the nine livelihood classes or industrial categories described below :

I. Cultivators—Persons who cultivated their own lands and supervised and directed labour employed for the purpose or managed tenanted land.

II. Agricultural labour—Persons working for wages in cash or kind in agricultural operations on land belonging to others.

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 commerce, buying and selling, import and export, banking insurance, stocks, shares, etc.

VIII. Persons engaged in the transport and warehousing industries and in the postal, telegraphic, telephonic, wireless, information and broadcasting services.

IX. Persons engaged in services such as the public utility, administrative, educational and scientific, medical and health, religious, welfare and legal, personal and miscellaneous ones or those connected with business organisations as well as recreation.

Non-workers

Persons who cannot be classified as workers have been categorised as non-workers. They include dependents of workers and persons engaged in non-productive work whether they have any income or not.

The statements that follow give information which may be of interest regarding workers and non-workers of the district, as collected at the census of 1961.

STATEMENT A

Distribution of Total Population of Rae Bareilly district into Workers and Non-workers

Livelihood class		Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4
I	Male	2,87,307	2,86,307	1,000
	Female	1,29,281	1,29,208	73
	Total	4,16,588	4,15,515	1,073
II	Male	46,780	46,734	46
	Female	41,406	41,385	21
	Total	88,186	88,119	67
III	Male	1,039	944	95
	Female	387	368	19
	Total	1,426	1,312	114
IV	Male	19,888	19,231	657
	Female	6,633	6,494	139
	Total	26,521	25,725	796
V	Male	3,967	2,602	1,365
	Female	338	328	10
	Total	4,305	2,930	1,375
VI	Male	1,575	954	621
	Female	17	17	—
	Total	1,592	971	621
VII	Male	13,180	10,415	2,765
	Female	1,758	1,508	250
	Total	14,938	11,923	3,015
VIII	Male	2,480	1,504	976
	Female	7	7	—
	Total	2,487	1,511	976
IX	Male	25,553	22,166	3,387
	Female	8,593	8,076	517
	Total	34,146	30,242	3,904
Total workers	Male	4,01,769	3,90,857	10,912
	Female	1,88,420	1,87,391	1,029
	Total	5,90,189	5,78,248	11,941
Non-workers	Male	2,67,344	2,56,920	10,424
	Female	4,57,416	4,39,985	17,431
	Total	7,24,760	6,96,855	27,905
Total population	Male	6,69,113	6,47,777	21,336
	Female	6,45,886	6,27,326	18,510
	Total	13,14,949	12,75,103	39,846

STATEMENT B

Workers and Non-workers Classified by Age groups

Age group (in years)	Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—14 ..	369	345	24	15,701	8,097	7,604
15—34 ..	5,376	4,993	383	7,202	1,637	5,565
35—59 ..	5,099	4,590	509	3,504	217	3,287
60 and above ..	1,097	984	113	1,469	454	1,015
Age not stated ..	..	..	..	29	19	10
Total ..	11,941	10,912	1,029	27,905	10,424	17,481

STATEMENT C

Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels

Educational level	Urban area			Rural area		
	Total population	Workers	Non-workers	Total population	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate ..	25,508	6,133	19,375	11,16,064	4,86,656	6,29,408
Literate (without attaining any recognised educational level)	7,629	2,791	4,838	1,14,862	63,331	51,031
Primary or junior Basic ..	4,042	1,465	2,577	39,391	24,450	14,941
Matriculation or higher secondary	2,110	1,094	1,016	5,286*	3,811*	1,475*
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	4	3	1	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	17	15	2	..	..	..

[Continued]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	6
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		473	383	90	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree in :							
Engineering ..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	17	16	1	..	..	..	..
Veterinary and dairy ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching ..	34	29	5	..	..	..	..
*Matriculation and above							
Total ..	39,846	11,941	27,905	12,75,103	5,78,248	6,96,855	

STATEMENT D

Percentages of Workers and Non-workers in Total Populations of District/State

Livelihood class				Rae Bareli district	Uttar Pradesh
I				2	3
I ..	..	..	..	31.68	25.0
II ..	..	..	..	6.71	4.4
III ..	..	..	..	0.11	0.2
IV ..	..	..	..	2.02	2.5
V ..	..	..	..	0.33	1.1
VI ..	..	..	..	0.12	0.3
VII ..	..	..	..	1.14	1.4
VIII ..	..	..	..	0.19	0.5
IX ..	..	..	..	2.59	3.7

[Continued]

1	2	3
Total workers		
Male	30.56	30.5
Female	14.33	8.6
Total	44.89	39.1
Non-workers		
Male	20.33	21.9
Female	34.78	39.0
Total	55.11	60.9
Total population		
Male	50.89	52.4
Female	49.11	47.6
Total	100.00	100.0

STATEMENT E

Percentages of Workers as related to Total Number of Workers in District/State

Livelihood class	Rae Bareli district	Uttar Pradesh
1	2	3
I	70.6	63.9
II	14.9	11.3
III	0.3	0.6
IV	4.5	6.2
V	0.7	2.8
VI	0.3	0.7
VII	2.5	3.7
VIII	0.4	1.4
IX	5.8	9.4
Total workers	100.0	100.0

In 1951, the agricultural sector (livelihood classes I and II) engaged 86.5 per cent of the total number of workers, but it showed a decrease of 15.9 per cent in 1961. The industrial sector, on the other hand showed an increase of 2.2 per cent indicating a trend of shifting from agriculture to industry.

Thus, in 1961, of the total number of workers in the district, 85.5 per cent were engaged in agriculture, 70.6 per cent cultivating their own land and 14.9 per cent working as agricultural labourers.

Of the total males in the district 60.0 per cent were economically active, comprising 42.9 per cent cultivators, 7.0 per cent agricultural labourers and 10.1 per cent engaged in non-agricultural occupations. Of the total females only 29.2 per cent were working which included 20.0 per cent cultivators, 6.0 per cent agricultural labourers and 3.2 per cent placed in other livelihood classes.

The number of cultivators, agricultural labourers and persons engaged in household industry, who had also taken up secondary work, were as follows :

STATEMENT F

Principal work	No. of workers taking up secondary work		
	Household industry	Cultivation	Agricultural labour
1	2	3	4
Cultivation	10,847	..	49,625
Agricultural labour	457	16,751	..
Household industry	..	3,668	526

The non-workers of the district have been divided into the following eight categories in the census of 1961 :

STATEMENT G

Categories of non-working population	District total		
	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4
Full-time students	52,055	7,353	59,408
Persons engaged only in household duties	323	2,09,424	2,09,747
Dependents, infants and disabled persons	2,12,032	2,39,705	4,51,737
Retired persons and people of independent means	781	312	1,093
Beggars, vagrants, etc.	1,059	582	1,641
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	289	6	295
Persons seeking employment for the first time	577	26	603
Persons unemployed and seeking work	228	8	236
Total non-working population	2,67,344	4,57,416	7,24,760

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES AND WAGES

Prices

The only available information regarding the trend of prices in the district about the period of the annexation of Avadh relates to Inhauna and shows that the average prices per rupee, between 1848 and 1858, were : jowar 48 seers, *arhar* 53 seers, wheat 35 seers, barley 51 seers and gram 50 seers. The district experienced periods of scarcity between 1860 and 1870 and in 1864, as in other parts of Avadh, there was acute shortage of food grains here, the price of wheat soaring to seven seers a rupee which was, indeed, phenomenal for those times. In general the prices rose rapidly soon after the annexation due more to general economic than local conditions and they got stabilised at higher levels about 1865. For the five years ending with 1870 the average rates per rupee were : jowar 31 seers, *arhar* 38 seers, wheat 25 seers, barley 31 seers and gram 29 seers. In the next five years there was a moderate but distinct rise in the prices of all the food grains, and this tendency became far more marked between 1876 and 1880, when the price of jowar registered an increase of 24.35 per cent on its average price prevailing during the period 1865-70. All other food grains except gram, which showed an increase of 44.31 per cent in price, registered increases in rates exceeding 30 per cent. In the famine year of 1877 the prices of wheat and gram, however, rose to nine seers a rupee. During the period 1880 to 1886 prices fell considerably. Jowar averaged 29.27 seers, wheat 20.12 seers, barley 27.46 seers and gram 23.35 seers, to a rupee. In 1887 prices again assumed an upward trend and up to 1896 the averages were higher than ever before. In 1896-97 the district experienced its worst famine. The Kharif crop totally failed owing to deficient rainfall and at the Rabi sowing also the ground was completely dry. Not a single pond in the district had even a drop of water. The highest price of wheat recorded was 7.75 seers per rupee in January, 1897, against the yearly average of 9.83 seers. Gram and millet were even dearer. After the famine there was distinct recovery, but though the prices of the chief food grains returned more or less to the levels of the years between 1887 and 1893, there were no indications whatever of the restoration of the low rates of former days. The average prices from 1898 to 1903 as compared to those from 1865-1870 were as follows :

Item	Price per rupee (in seers) during 1898-1903		Increase in percentage over 1865-70
1	2	3	
Wheat		15.6	37.6
Barley		21.03	32.16
Gram		19.67	32.17
<i>Arhar</i>		13.5	64.00
Jowar		20.21	34.8

In 1908, famine recurred in the district and the peak prices registered were : wheat 7.25 seers, barley and gram 8 seers each, and *arhar* dal 7 seers to a rupee.

In 1914, with the breaking out of the First World War, a steady but gradual rise in the prices was recorded in the succeeding years. The price level was higher by 27 per cent in 1916 and 67 per cent in 1928 over the rates prevailing in 1911. From 1930 onwards the prices again began to rule easy, owing to the worldwide economic depression. The price level went down in 1934 by about 45 per cent and 9 per cent as compared to the 1928 and 1911 levels respectively. The effects of the depression lasted till 1936. Thereafter the prices began to recover. By 1939 they had registered a rise of nearly 32 per cent over those prevalent in 1934.

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 the measures taken by the government in 1941 under the Defence of India Rules for the fixation of prices of essential commodities and the prosecution of those who indulged in speculation and profiteering. In order to arrest further rise in prices and stabilise them district reserves were maintained. Partial rationing providing certain food grains at subsidized rates to about 25 per cent of the population of the headquarters town was also introduced in 1948.

The statement below gives the price of rice, wheat, gram and barley, during certain years between 1942-43 and 1952-53 :

Revenue year (from October to September)				Rates in rupees per maund			
				Rice	Wheat	Gram	Barley
1	2	3	4	5			
1942-43	..	..	..	12.18	11.36	8.80	8.28
1944-45	..	..	..	17.03	14.54	8.20	8.42
1949-50	..	..	..	23.71	21.58	13.76	15.35
1952-53	..	..	..	24.21	19.51	24.08	15.23

During this period ration shops were opened in the district under different rationing schemes, the first of which started functioning in 1942. The shops sold rationed food grains at prescribed rates. As a result the prices began to come down in 1953 and in 1955 touched levels so low that the government had to take measures to arrest their further fall in order to avoid hardship to the farmers. The price indices of various food grains in certain years, derived from retail prices prevalent in the

month of August each year at the district headquarters, with the year 1949 as the base, are given below :

Year	Price index				
	Rice	Wheat	Gram	Barley	Arhar dal
1	2	3	4	5	6
1949	100	100	100	100	100
1950	64	78	80	81	100
1955	44	49	..	..	..
1965	128	138	190	156	198
1967	180	200	417	238	335

The average yearly wholesale prices from 1963 to 1967 were as follows :

Year	Price in rupees per quintal			
	Rice	Wheat	Gram	Barley
1	2	3	4	5
1963	49.35	43.87	39.02	32.03
1964	68.57	72.02	68.33	52.25
1965	90.70	81.40	71.14	57.64
1966	120.83	81.41	78.73	67.36
1967	140.51	120.12	182.16	85.28

Wages

The wages for skilled and unskilled labour for certain years between 1906 and 1944 are given in the following statement :

Year	Wages in rupees per day	
	Skilled	Unskilled
1	2	3
1906	0.24	0.12
1911	0.33	0.10
1916	0.37	0.12
1928	0.75	0.22
1934	0.54	0.12
1939	0.58	0.12
1944	1.12	0.31

With the rise in prices of essential commodities the wages also went up. They rose from fifty paise per day in 1949 to Rs 2.00 per day in 1968 for a casual labourer and from Rs 1.50 per day in 1949 to Rs 5.00 per day in 1968 for a skilled labourer, i.e., a carpenter, blacksmith or mason.

The wages obtaining in 1969 in the rural areas of the tahsils are given in the following statement :

Job	Wages in rupees per day			
	Dalmau	Maharaj-ganj	Rae Bareli	Salon
1	2	3	4	5
Weeding	2.00	1.00	..	1.25
Irrigation	2.00	1.25	1.00	2.00
Transplantation..	1.00	1.25	1.00	1.50
Ploughing	1.00	1.25	1.00	1.00
Carpentry	4.00	4.50	3.00	6.00
Blacksmithy	4.00	4.50	3.00	6.00

The wages prevailing in Rae Bareli town in 1969 are given below in respect of a few occupations :

Occupation	Unit of quotation		Wages (in Rs)
	1	2	
Gardener	..	(a) Per month (whole-time)	80.0
	..	(b) Per month (part-time)	40.0
Chowkidar	..	Per month	60.0
Wood-cutter	..	Per 40 kg. of wood	0.75
Herdsmen	..	(a) Per cow per month	3.0
	..	(b) Per buffalo per month	4.0
Porter	..	Per 40 kg. of load carried for a km.	1.0
Casual labourer	..	Per day	3.0
Domestic servant	..	(a) Per month without food	30.0
	..	(b) Per month with food	15.0
Carpenter	..	Per day	5.0
Blacksmith	..	Per day	5.0

[Continued]

1	2	3
Tailor	(a) Per cotton shirt (full sleeves) for men	2.0
	(b) Per cotton shirt (short sleeves) for women	1.50
	(c) Per woollen suit	30.0
	(d) Per cotton suit	16.0
Midwife	Per delivery	5.0
Barber	(a) Per shave	0.25
	(b) Per hair-cut	0.50
Motor-driver	Per month	150.0
Truck driver	Per month	150.0
Scavenger	Per month for a house with one latrine for one cleaning per day	2 to 5

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

According to the census of 1961 the number of cultivators and agricultural labourers was 5,04,774 in the district. The number of persons engaged in other agricultural pursuits and activities connected with live-stock, forestry, fishing and hunting was 8,998. Mining and quarrying gave employment to 36 persons, 1,592 persons were engaged in activities connected with building of roads, bridges, etc., and 561 in services connected with electricity, water and sanitation. Trade and commerce gave employment to 14,938 persons and transport, storage and communications to 2,487. In public services were placed 33,252 persons, of whom 2,469 were in the educational and scientific services, 725 in the medical and health services, 544 in the religious and welfare services, 227 in the legal services, 11,122 in the personal and domestic services and the rest in other services. In the manufacturing processes 23,218 persons were employed. Of these 6,073 were engaged in the processing of foodgrains, 4,864 in the manufacture of wooden articles, 2,563 in the manufacture of products from non-metallic minerals other than petroleum and coal, 3,545 in making cotton, jute, woollen, silk and miscellaneous textiles, 2,002 in the manufacture of metallic goods including machinery and transport equipment and the rest in other manufacturing industries.

Employers, Employees and Workers

According to the census of 1961 the number 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 industries are given in the statements that follow :

Non-Household Industry

Type of worker						Urban	Rural	Total
1						2	3	4
Employer	..	..	Male	..	..	769	1,603	2,372
			Female	..	..	27	159	186
Employee	..	..	Male	..	..	4,026	12,213	16,239
			Female	..	..	317	1,379	1,696
Single worker	..	..	Male	..	..	3,717	18,895	22,612
			Female	..	..	263	3,551	3,814
Family worker	..	..	Male	..	..	697	5,874	6,571
			Female	..	..	189	5,215	5,404
Total	..	..	Male	..	..	9,209	38,585	47,794
			Female	..	..	796	10,304	11,100

Household Industry

Type of worker				Urban	Rural	Total
1				2	3	4
Employee	..	..	Male ..	14	469	483
			Female ..	1	40	41
Others	..	..	Male ..	643	18,762	19,405
			Female ..	138	6,454	6,592
Total	..	..	Male ..	657	19,231	19,888
			Female ..	139	6,494	6,633

Employment Trends

The following statement shows employment trends in both the private and the public sectors in the district at the end of the quarter ending December during the years 1963-67. The data relate only to those establishments which responded to the enquiry conducted by the employment exchange :

Year	No. of reporting establishments			No. of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1963	6	58	64	456	8,568	9,024
1964	15	62	77	1,373	9,020	10,393
1965	59	63	122	1,864	9,544	11,408
1966	58	68	126	1,971	9,791	11,762
1967	67	72	139	1,800	10,158	11,958

The data for 1966 and 1967 given in the foregoing statement have been further divided according to different spheres of activities, in the statement that follows :

Nature of activity	No. of reporting establishments		No. of employees					
	1966	1967	1966			1967		
			Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture and live-stock ..	3	3	..	388	388	..	405	405
Manufacturing	28	38	1,088	132	1,220	860	31	891
Construction	3	3	..	456	456	..	453	453
Distribution of energy ..	1	2	14	..	14	15	250	265
Trade and commerce	7	7	86	41	127	85	48	133
Transport, storage and communications	2	2	..	593	593	..	591	591
Services (public, legal, medical, etc.) ..	82	84	783	8,181	8,964	840	8,375	9,215
Total ..	126	139	1,971	9,791	11,762	1,800	10,153	11,953

Employment of Women—The employment trend of women workers is given in the following statement which shows the number of women employed in both the private and the public sectors during the years 1965 to 1967 :

1	December		
	1965	1966	1967
2	3	4	
No. of reporting establishments ..	122	128	134
No. of women employees in public sector ..	555	546	625
No. of women employees in private sector ..	49	134	76
Total no. of women employees ..	604	680	701
Percentage of women employees to total employees in private sector ..	0.43	1.14	0.64
Percentage of women employees to total employees in public sector ..	4.87	4.64	5.23

CU. IX—ECONOMIC TRENDS

The percentages of women workers in different spheres in December, 1967 were as follows :

Sphere	Percentage
1	2
Education ..	12.4
Medical and health ..	18.8
Transport ..	0.4
Manufacturing ..	5.6
Trade and commerce ..	0.3
Services ..	62.5
Total ..	100.0

Unemployment Trends

The numbers of men and women who sought employment in different spheres during the quarter ending December, 1967, were 1,802 and 20 respectively. Their educational standards were as follows :

Educational standard	Men	Women	Total
	2	3	4
1			
Post-graduate ..	21	1	22
Graduate ..	56	..	56
Intermediate ..	308	1	309
Matriculate ..	615	..	615
Below matriculate ..	483	6	489
Illiterate ..	319	12	331
Total ..	1,802	20	1,822

During the quarter the Central Government notified 13 vacancies to the exchange, the State Government 91 and the local bodies four.

The district experienced shortage of librarians, Hindi and English stenographers and typists, nurses, midwives, compounders, electricians, crane drivers and cable joiners. Persons without previous experience and technical training were available in numbers in excess of requirements.

Employment Exchange

The employment exchange at Rae Bareli was established in December, 1960, before which assistance to the unemployed and employers of the district in finding suitable jobs and suitable candidates for jobs respectively was provided by the sub-regional employment exchange located at Lucknow. The following statement gives an idea of the assistance rendered by the employment exchange during the years 1962 to 1967 :

Year	Vacancies notified by employers	No. of persons registered for employment	No. on 'live register'	Persons provided with employment			
				Teaching	Technical jobs	Govt. Service	Other fields
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1962-63	..	737	7,238	2,396	124	4	484
1963-64	..	971	7,370	2,601	131	8	680
1964-65	..	1,247	7,672	2,951	469	5	432
1965-66	..	1,693	7,693	2,721	608	17	457
1966-67	..	424	6,187	2,600	26	10	325

The exchange introduced the employment market information scheme in the district in June, 1964, to find out from all establishments in the public sector and selected ones in the private sector, quarterly, the number of persons employed in them, the number of posts fallen vacant and the type of jobs for which supply of qualified candidates is inadequate.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Prior to the implementation of the First Five-year Plan (1951-56) the work of rural development was looked after by the rural development association which had a non-official as chairman and a sub-divisional magistrate as honorary secretary. In 1947 this association was renamed as the district development association. With the institution of the department of planning and development, the association was replaced in 1952 by the district planning committee with the deputy commissioner as its chairman and the district planning officer as its secretary. It had a number of sub-committees for the preparation and execution of Plan programmes. This committee was also replaced in 1958 by the Antarim Zila Parishad, now the Zila Parishad. For the co-ordinated execution of the different Plan schemes and programmes

CH. IX—ECONOMIC TRENDS

the local staffs of the 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 district was divided into 16 development blocks. The first block was inaugurated at Salon on January 26, 1954. With the reorganisation of the blocks in 1957 the development blocks of Rahi, Mau, Tiloi and Lalganj were abolished. The district has now 12 blocks. Some particulars about these blocks are given in the following statement :

Tahsil	Name of block	Present stage	Date of inauguration	No. of Gaon Sabhas	No. of nyaya panchayats	Population (1961)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dalmau	Dalmau	.. Post-stage II	1-10-56	122	17	1,14,084
Do.	Safeni	.. II	1-10-59	118	15	1,04,141
Do.	Jagatpur	.. II	1-4-60	102	13	79,398
Do.	Khiron	.. II	1-4-62	92	12	80,613
Maharajganj	Maharajganj	.. Post-stage II	26-1-56	120	16	1,24,203
Do.	Bachhrawan	.. II	1-10-58	68	10	75,269
Do.	Singhpur (Tiloi)*	.. II	1-10-60	122	18	1,20,166
Rae Bareli	Harchandpur	Post-stage II	26-1-55	136	17	1,17,608
Do.	Sataun (Rae Bareli)*	Do.	1-4-56	134	17	1,42,893
Salon	Salon	.. Do.	26-1-54	132	18	1,14,235
Do.	Nasirabad (Bahadurpur)*	Do.	1-7-57	100	15	1,20,564
Do.	Unchahar	.. Do.	1-4-61	86	12	81,929

*Headquarters of the block

On an average a block has a population of nearly 1,06,000 and consists of about 152 villages. Prior to April, 1958, a block, in its evolution, passed through various stages of development, the shadow, national extension service, intensive development and post-intensive. The blocks have been regrouped as stage I and stage II ones. Both the stages last for a period of five years each after which the programme in the block becomes normalised.

The Kshettra Samiti for a block is responsible for all the development activities within the block. The block development officer is the Kshettra Samiti's executive officer and looks after all the development activities pertaining to his block. He is assisted by several assistant development officers, for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, panchayats, etc. At the village level there is a multipurpose worker designated Gram Sewak to work for all development departments.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Rae Bareilly is one of the six districts of the Lucknow Division which is in the charge of a commissioner who has his headquarters at Lucknow. He serves as a link between the districts in his division and the State Government.

District Subdivisions

The district has four subdivisions—Dalmau, Maharajganj, Rae Bareilly and Salon. Each subdivision forms also a tahsil of the same name. The four units serve the purposes of general, criminal and revenue administration of the district.

The Rae Bareilly tahsil consists of only one pargana of the same name. The Maharajganj tahsil has six parganas—Simrauta, Kumrawan, Hardoi, Mohanganj, Inhauna and Bachhrawan. The Salon tahsil has three parganas—Rokha, Salon and Parshadepur and tahsil Dalmau has two parganas—Dalmau and Sareni.

District Staff

The general administration of the district is vested in the district officer who is called deputy commissioner for revenue and district magistrate for criminal jurisdiction. He is the highest executive authority and the pivot of all governmental activities in the district. As chief revenue officer he is responsible for the collection of all government dues and maintains the land records of the district up to date. He is directly incharge of the government treasury in the district.

As district magistrate he is vested with the powers specified under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and other special Acts. He is the chief authority for the maintenance of law and order in the district. He is incharge of the planning and development work in the district, co-ordinating the activities of the different development departments. Another equally important duty of the deputy commissioner is to assess the damage caused in his district by natural calamities such as drought, fire, floods and locusts and render all possible help to the people of the affected areas, including distribution of loans and subsidies.

There are four subdivisional officers under the deputy commissioner, each holding charge of a subdivision and performing multifarious duties relating to revenue, executive and magisterial work as well as those

connected with the development of the area under his jurisdiction. They reside at the district headquarters and help the deputy commissioner in running the administration. The district officer is also assisted by a number of other subordinate officers, the chief among them being the district planning officer, the treasury officer, the settlement officer (consolidation) and the district supply officer.

For purposes of revenue administration each tahsil is in the charge of a tahsildar who resides at the tahsil headquarters and has a number of *naib* tahsildars, *kanungos*, *lekhpals* and other staff to assist him. In 1969 there were 15 *naib*-tahsildars and 14 *kanungos* posted in the four tahsils of the district.

The police organisation, which is primarily concerned with the maintenance of law and order in the district, is headed by a superintendent of police assisted by a deputy superintendent. For purposes of police administration the district is divided into two circles each in the charge of an inspector. There are thirteen *thanas* (police-stations), one in the town of Rae Bareilly and twelve in the rural areas. There were 37 subinspectors, 34 head constables and 330 constables in the district in 1969. For special occasions additional police force may be requisitioned from the neighbouring districts.

The administration of justice is one of the important wheels of the administrative machinery of the district and is conducted by the judiciary. The judiciary is headed by the district and sessions judge with headquarters at Rae Bareilly. The district and sessions judge is the highest criminal court for the district. As district judge, he is also the highest civil court for the district and appeals against the decisions of the civil judge and *munsifs* are heard by him. He is also the district registrar of the district. There are four subregistrars stationed at the headquarters of every tahsil.

OTHER DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICERS

A list of the other district level officers working under the administrative control of their departmental heads is given below :

Assistant Panchayat Raj Officer
Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies
Civil Surgeon
District Agriculture Officer
District Employment Officer
District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer
District Inspector of Schools
District Live-stock Officer
District Medical Officer of Health
District Statistics Officer

District Staff Officer, Home Guards
 Executive Engineer, Hydro-electric
 Executive Engineer, Irrigation
 Executive Engineer, Public Works Department
 Sales Tax Officer
 Settlement Officer (Consolidation)
 Soil Conservation Officer
 Treasury Officer

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Ministry of Transport and Communications

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department—The district comes under the jurisdiction of the senior superintendent of post-offices, Pratapgarh Postal Division, with headquarters at Pratapgarh. The postmaster incharge of the head post-office, Rae Bareli, is assisted by four deputy postmasters.

Ministry of Finance

Directorate of National Savings—Rae Bareli is under the jurisdiction of the assistant regional director, national savings, having headquarters at Lucknow. A district organiser is stationed at Rae Bareli for educating the public about the benefits of small savings and popularising the various schemes of national savings launched by the government from time to time.

Central Excise—For purposes of excise administration, the district comes under the central excise (integrated) division, Lucknow, with head quarters at Lucknow. A range officer is posted at Rae Bareli. He is assisted by two subinspectors. These officers mainly deal with the registration of tobacco growers and *khandsari* (indigenous white sugar) producers and the verification of stocks of tobacco and *khandsari*. They also control and regulate the movement of these two commodities.

Ministry of Railways

Railways—The Northern Railway traverses the district which comes under the jurisdiction of the divisional superintendent of railways, Lucknow Division, with headquarters at Lucknow.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal History

The history of the administration of land revenue of the area covered by the present district of Rae Bareli goes back to ancient times when this tract was included in the Kosala Mahajanpada. The salient characteristics of the agrarian system then were state ownership of the soil of which the actual cultivator had direct dealings with the state. The land revenue, varying from one-sixth to one-third of the produce, at different periods, was paid in kind.

The system remained in vogue with minor variations even under the early Muslim rulers except that the revenue began to be collected partly in cash. Sher Shah Sur (1540-45 A.D.) was the first king of mediaeval times who replaced the method of collecting revenue on the basis of an estimate or a division of crops by a regular system of assessment. The chief features of the new system were the measurement of land by rope or chain, the calculation of the average yields of the staple crops for the good, the middling and the inferior classes of soil, and the assessment of revenue at one-third of the average yields for the lands of the three classes of soils.

Akbar's revenue minister, Todar Mal, largely improved this system. In his time the land was measured and a proportion, about one-third of the produce, was fixed as the revenue. For purposes of revenue administration Akbar also introduced a revenue year, known as the Fasli year, beginning from July which is still in use in these parts. He was against the system of farming the revenue and appointed collectors to realise it direct from the cultivators. For the facility of administration he divided his kingdom into subahs, sirkars and *mahals* (units of land under separate engagement for payment of revenue) which were placed in the charge of appropriate officers. The present district of Rae Bareli formed part of the two subahs of Allahabad and Avadh. That part of the district which lay in the subah of Allahabad was included in the sirkar of Manikpur and the parts lying in the subah of Avadh were comprised in the sirkars of Avadh and Lucknow. The names and numbers of the *mahals* or *parganas* existing in the area now covered by the district are not clear, but from the *Ain-i-Akbari* it transpires that of the thirteen *mahals* that made up the sirkar of Manikpur, nine lay in this district either wholly or partly. In sirkar Avadh there were two *mahals* which were included in this district

and in sirkar Lucknow about six such *mahals*. Owing to the uncertain ties of the boundaries of the *mahals*, it is difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the revenue of the district as well as its assessed area in Akbar's time.

The system of revenue administration, as enforced by Akbar, broadly speaking continued under his successors till Avadh became independent under Saadat Khan, the first nawab of Avadh about the end of the first quarter of the 18th century. In Shuja-ud-daulah's time, about 1765, land in Avadh was generally of two descriptions, viz., the Khalsa or Crown lands and the Huzoor Tahsil lands or those for which the holders paid their revenue direct into the Huzoor Tahsil of the nawab's treasury without the intervention of local agents. This system was more popular with the zamindars as under it they were spared from the numerous illegal levies of the *chakledars* and talukdars. Under this system, however, the *devans* often increased the rents as caprice dictated and under the threat of making over the estate villages to the *chakledars* and subjecting the proprietors to all manners of extortion which went with the farming system.

Of Huzoor Tahsil lands, some land was held by (a) large land-holders under direct grants from the king of Delhi (b) the chief friends and supporters of the earlier nawabs of Avadh (c) village proprietary communities and (d) others.

Soon, however, the mode of collection of revenue payable by holders of Huzoor Tahsil lands was changed into one of farming out of tracts of country to influential men, some of them being the holders of estates themselves, the original ancestors of the talukdars of Avadh. This was the *ijarah*, *mustajiri* or contract system under which a powerful landholder contracted to pay a certain amount as revenue for the tract allotted to him, realising as much more than the contracted amount as he possibly could from the immediate holders of the soil. The nawab was spared from the cost of collection and assured of the payment of the assessed amount, but the system was flagrantly injurious to the actual cultivator. Representatives of the British government, therefore, repeatedly recommended the abandonment of the system in favour of the *amani* or trust system under which a *chakledar* or *nazim* (governor, head of district with revenue, executive and judicial powers in pre-British days) was appointed to collect the revenue of a big tract of country in trust for the government as an *amil* (a collector of revenue) or *amin*. This system was tried under various nawabs, but most successfully under Saadat Ali Khan (1798-1814) who increased the number of *chaklas* to make them more manageable, and kept a keen personal supervision on the *chakledars* or *amils*, so that it is said that during his reign a single canon shot could not be fired by a *chakledar* to Lucknow. Under his successors, however, the increased number of *chaklas* increased the number of the oppressors of the zamindars.

The general result of a resort to the *amani* system of management was loss to government and increased oppression of and extortion from the holder of the soil, for while the *amil*, *chakledar* or *nazim* exacted from the actual cultivators as much as he could, with the greater power of extortion conferred upon him by his office under the government, he was not liable, like the contractor, to pay any fixed amount, and paid what he chose into the government treasury.

The modern fiscal history of the district begins with the first summary Settlement, carried out in 1856 by the deputy commissioner. As the records were destroyed in the freedom struggle of 1857, the details of the revenue demand are not known. Engagements were chiefly made with the village communities and the talukdars lost as many as 476 villages in 19 estates. During the struggle for freedom the talukdars managed to resume their earlier possessions without resistance from the people, and at the second summary Settlement, 1859, their claims were recognized and almost all villages were restored to them. The total revenue of the area, now comprising district Rae Bareli, was an amount of Rs 9,47,917, being that shown in the records of *kanungos* and in the *qabuliats* (acceptances) held by the proprietors.

First Regular Settlement

In Rae Bareli the operations began in 1861 with the demarcation of village boundaries and survey. The Settlement was based wholly on the corrected rent-roll with the only difference that the rents paid by proprietors and high caste tenants were suitably raised, and lands held rent-free and cultivable waste lands were assessed to rent at four to eight annas per bigha where the area of *banjar* (waste land) was considerable. Grove land was assessed at four annas per acre where it was in excess of ten per cent of the total area. *Sayar* income was not taken into account. Half of the assets were taken as land revenue which rose by 30.7 per cent over the amount fixed at the second summary Settlement. The assessment was the heaviest in Avadh. The total revenue of the area, comprising the present district amounted to Rs 12,39,189, and represented an incidence of Rs 2—6—4 per acre.

During the course of operations, settlement officers were given the powers of civil courts to decide proprietary and under-proprietary rights. As many as 22,693 claims were preferred before the settlement officers of which 9,967 were successful. Of these, 4,464 claims referred to proprietary title and were decreed in 1,548 cases. These were 754 claims to sub-settlement, of which 89 were decreed. Other claims, amounting to 3,301 referred to shares in villages of which 1,512 were successful. The remaining suits concerned subordinate rights, such as *sir* (land cultivated by the owner) *nankar* (grant for subsistence) *shankalap* (grant for religious purposes) and minor privileges.

For revision of the first Settlement certain inquiries were made in 1890. There were some suggestions of a uniform rate of enhancement being fixed for each pargana and applied to each *mahal* but an examination of the village records for various villages showed that no such rate could be fixed which would secure a fair share of revenue. Accordingly it was decided that a regular revision was necessary.

Second Regular Settlement

Proceedings for the revision of the Settlement commenced in October, 1891, and it was decided that the system of Settlement sanctioned for district Unnao might be generally adopted in the district. The report of the Settlement was submitted in January, 1898, the operations lasting over six years and costing an amount of Rs 2,40,407, that is about Rs 137 per square mile, which was lower than that in other districts of Avadh. The Settlement was sanctioned for a period of 30 years.

The area assessed was 5,91,259 acres, which was only two per cent in excess of the area assessed at the first regular Settlement. Increase in the revenue was due mostly to rise in rents since the last Settlement by about 35 per cent. Total assets of the district amounted to Rs 34,09,102 and the gross revenue was assessed at a sum of Rs 16,07,628, including nominal demand on revenue-free land and permanently settled estates. Allowing small reductions made in the demand as a result of appeals, the actual amount of revenue for realisation was Rs 15,40,537. The gross revenue was thus 47.13 per cent of the assets, representing an increase of 24.81 per cent on the expiring demand, and an incidence of Rs 2-12-5 per acre. In order to lighten the burden of the new assessment, the demand was made progressive, the full figure being reached in the eleventh year.

The alluvial lands along the Ganga were not included in the general Settlement of the district, but were treated under the ordinary rules. The register of alluvial *mahals* was revised at the time of the Settlement and the villages were assessed for varying periods in 1896 and 1897, the total revenue for all parganas amounting to Rs 6,345 in 1902.

There were many permanently settled villages in the district, 13 of them and part of Thulendi being in pargana Bachhrawan, four villages in pargana Hardoi, and one in pargana Inhauna. The actual revenue paid for these villages was Rs 23,285, while the nominal demand, for purposes of calculation of cesses, was Rs 34,720. There were also three villages in pargana Khiron, nominally assessed at Rs 2,070, but paying Rs 1,531, and a village in pargana Sareni assessed at an actual land revenue of Rs 1,420 against a nominal demand of Rs 1,650.

Revenue-free lands comprised several villages and *mahals* in different parts of the district. The largest grant was that of the Pirzadas of Salon, who held 12 villages and seven *mahals* in pargana Salon and two *mahals* in pargana Parshadepur. The talukdar of Pandu Ganeshpur had eight villages and two *mahals* in pargana Rae Bareli and three villages and one *mahal* in pargana Dalmau, half revenue-free. The talukdar of Murarman had seven villages and one *mahal* revenue-free. Other *muafis* (revenue-free land) were very small, and most of them were for life only, some few being held in perpetuity.

Third Regular Settlement

The operation of this Settlement began in 1923 and were completed in 1929. The existing maps were found fairly accurate. Resurvey was, therefore, carried out in only two villages and in the alluvial *mahals* on the Ganga.

The soil classification in permanent *mahals* accepted at the last Settlement was mainly adhered to. It was simple, sufficient and well understood by the people. The soil was divided into *goind*, *manjhar* and *palo*, according to its distance from the *abadi* (habitation) and the amount of attention and quantity of manure it received. These conventional classes were then subdivided into natural soils. *Dumat*, a good admixture of clay and sand, forms a fertile loam. Preponderance of sand reduces fertility of the soil which is difficult to irrigate. Such soil was classified as *bhur*. Excess of clay also mars the productiveness of the soil, only a Kharif crop of rice is generally possible, and no Rabi, the ground becoming too hard. This soil was called *matiyar*. The *goind-matiyar* class of the last Settlement was employed only in five circles of tahsil Salon. Two new classes of soil were introduced, *viz.*, *kachhiana*, or especially good *goind* land, very intensively cultivated and producing tobacco or garden crops, and the *kachhiana* plus land which included the market gardens in and around Rae Bareli city and some tobacco land near a few of the larger towns in tahsils Salon and Maharajganj. Wet and dry areas were not separately demarcated, as at the previous Settlement.

Alluvial areas were classified into *kachhar* I, *kachhar* II, *kachhar* III and *kachhar* IV classes of land.

About three-fourths of the holdings had *dumat* soils, and the remainder were almost equally divided between the *bhur* and *matiyar* soils, *kachhar* soils accounting for less than one per cent of the holdings area.

In tahsil Dalmau, each pargana was, as at the last Settlement, treated as a single circle. In tahsil Salon, the circles of the last Settlement were maintained in their entirety, pargana Rokha being a single circle, pargana Parshadepur being divided into the northern and southern circles, and pargana Salon into four circles. Tahsil Rae Bareli was divided into three circles and tahsil Maharajganj into ten circles which were in some instances different from the circles utilised at the previous Settlement.

In order to calculate a fair pitch of rates for each circle, the rents were divided into three groups, those which had not been enhanced for ten years, those which had been enhanced within ten years, and those paid by newly admitted tenants. Talukdari rents were classified separately. And, so far as possible, rents affected by *nazrana* were separated from rents not so affected; to the former additions were made based on the instances collected about the realisation of *nazrana* (premium). Finally, a fair unit value, usually somewhat higher than the old, and always materially lower than the new rents, was selected in order to calculate the rates.

The most important soil class was *manjhar-dumat*, and the average acre rate for it was a little over a sum of Rs 10. All over, the valuation of the assessed area of non-privileged statutory tenants gave an incidence of Rs 9 per acre.

The gross revenue assessed was a sum of Rs. 18,76,459, at 38.8 per cent of the assets, amounting to Rs 48,37,421. Of this an amount of Rs 52,214 was nominal. The net revenue on temporarily settled revenue-paying areas amounted to Rs 18.24 lakhs, an increase of Rs 2.6 lakhs or just under 17 per cent. Part of this was due to increase in cultivation, the incidence on the assessed acre rising from Rs 2.78 to Rs 3.09, that is by 14 per cent. The final *jama* (collection) in all tahsils, except Maharajganj, was to be realised in the sixth year, while in Maharajganj the full *jama* was to be reached in the eleventh year. The total area of the district, which was assessed, measured 6,07,307 acres as against the area of 5,91,259 acres, including about 15,000 acres of uncultivated land at the previous Settlement. The increase in the assessed area was thus 16,048 acres or 2.7 per cent. The Settlement was made for a period of 40 years. The total cost of revision of records and of the assessment of revenue amounted to Rs 4.69 lakhs which represented the increased revenue of about two years.

With the coming of the Indian National Congress into power in the State in 1937, the United Provinces Tenancy Act, 1939 (Act XVII of 1939) was passed which made the law regarding tenancies uniform in the whole province.

There was a sharp rise in the prices of foodgrains during the Second World War (1939-45) which affected the agriculturists favourably. The landlords made a corresponding enhancement in the rent payable by non-occupancy tenants and tried to eject tenants for non-payment of rent at the increased rates. As a result the non-occupancy tenants of this district also started campaigning for security of tenure and reduction of rent. It was felt that a radical change in the system of land tenures was called for. The popular government which assumed office after the conclusion of the Second World War, in 1946, appointed a

committee to go into the question of the abolition of zamindari. It submitted its report in 1948. The U.P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949 (Act X of 1949) granted immunity from ejectment to a tenant and reduced his rent to half if he paid ten times the annual rent of his holding to government.

Abolition of Zamindari System

Rural—The U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U.P. Act No. I of 1951), abolished the zamindar intermediaries and replaced the multiplicity of tenures existing in this district, as elsewhere, by only three types of tenures, those of the *bhumidhar*, the *sirdar* and the *asami*. Every intermediary whose right, title or interest in any estate was acquired under the provisions of the Act became entitled to receive compensation, according to a specified scale laid down in the Act. Up to 1968-69, the total amount of compensation assessed was an amount of Rs 98,92,204, which was paid mostly in bonds to 80,141 land-holders. Intermediaries with comparatively smaller holdings were entitled to receive a rehabilitation grant as well. Up to 1968-69, rehabilitation grant, amounting to Rs 66,16,030, mostly in bonds was paid to 10,310 intermediaries.

Under the Act, intermediaries became *bhumidhars* of their *sir* and *khudkush* (self cultivated) lands and groves. Certain other tenure-holders also acquired the same status in land under their cultivation provided they fulfilled certain specified conditions. A *bhumidhar* possesses permanent, heritable and transferable rights in his holding from which he cannot be ejected. Certain other categories of tenants, who did not acquire *bhumidhari* rights, became *sirdars* of the lands in their cultivation. A *sirdar* has permanent and heritable interest 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 representing a specified multiple of 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* or a *sirdar* or a tenant of the Gaon Sabha. He has heritable but not 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 Act.

In 1968-69, the numbers of tenure-holders and holdings with their total areas were as follows :

Tenure-holders	No. of tenure- holders	No. of holdings	Area in hectares
1	2	3	4
Bhumidhars	1,41,634	1,04,083	97,440
Sirdars	6,63,242	3,85,720	2,14,844
Asamis	7,981	7,268	4,247

Bhumidhars and *sirdars* have been made jointly and severally responsible for the payment of land revenue to which the entire village is assessed. On July 1, 1952, zamindari was abolished in an area of 11,21,706 acres which affected 80,141 intermediaries in the district. The Act also established Gaon Samajs for the management of lands not comprised in any holding or grove, all forests within the village boundaries, all tanks, ponds and fisheries, *bats* (markets), bazars and *melas* (fairs) and all miscellaneous sources of income which vest in the Gaon Samaj. Every Gaon Samaj was a corporate body with all adults in the village as its members and had a land management committee to look after its property and let it out to persons of specified categories according to rules or to utilise it for the benefit of the village community. The functions of the Gaon Samajs are now performed by the Gaon Sabhas, through the land management committees.

Urban—The U.P. Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956 (U.P. Act No. IX of 1957) was enforced in the Rae Bareli municipal area and in the town areas of Maharajganj on July 1, 1961, in the town areas of Bachhrawan, Dalmau and Lalganj on July 1, 1963 and in the town area of Jais a year later affecting in all 736 intermediaries who held an area of 1,409 acres. A sum of Rs 63,756 was assessed as compensation to the intermediaries of which an amount of Rs 55,171 has been paid.

Co-operative Farming Societies—There are 14 co-operative farming societies in the district.

Collection of Land Revenue—The British government introduced intermediaries called zamindars who paid annually a fixed sum as land revenue to the government. After zamindari abolition land revenue is collected directly from *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* by the government through 143 *amins* whose work is supervised by *naih* tahsildars and higher officers. In 1968-69, the net demand of land revenue was Rs 46,82,352.

Survey, Settlement and Resettlement

The next Settlement is to take place in the district after a period of 40 years from the date of the enforcement of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, except in respect of precarious and alluvial areas.

LAND REFORMS

Relations between Landlord and Tenant

The present status of the tenants in the district has evolved by stages spread over a long period. It does not appear that in ancient times there was any intermediary between the raja or the king and the

cultivator. The king took a part of the produce of the village and in return ensured protection and peace 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 suzerain, and became intermediaries between the cultivators and the sovereign power. In course of time the state came to realise land revenue in cash.

Sher Shah Sur made certain important reforms which were improved upon by raja Todar Mal under Akbar. The cultivators were given a measure of stability of tenure at a known amount of revenue payable to the state. Akbar did not favour the farming of revenue as it led to oppression. He appointed collectors who negotiated with the cultivators rather than the headmen of the villages. Under his successors, however, the system deteriorated. The practice of maintenance and the upkeep of troops for the service of the sovereign brought into being another class of intermediaries who became virtual owners of the jagirs, which soon enough became hereditary. These jagirdars were the fore-runners of the landed gentry who later became known as talukdars in Avadh.

With the decay of Mughal authority, local subedars including Saadat Khan, the first nawab-wazir of Avadh, became independent. He found a powerful class of talukdars already well established. He collected his revenue from them and from many villages which paid the revenue directly into his treasury. As the powers of the nawabs declined those of the officials like the *chakledars* and *nazims* and of the talukdars increased and in course of time the main interest of the nawabs came to be limited to securing an assured income from the contractors of revenue whose activities they could not control.

The contract or the *mustajiri* system, adopted by the nawabs, produced a class of professional contractors who had hardly any sympathy with the cultivators. They offered high bids for which they more than re-imbursed themselves by extorting as much as possible from the people. The *chakledar's* office, became more or less hereditary, these officers assumed the role of landed barons, and as they were allowed to keep troops and build forts (*garhis*), they used to coerce not only the small zamindars and cultivators but even resisted the authority of the nawabs. The more unsettled conditions grew, the larger the numbers of troops engaged by them, and the greater their exactions from the cultivators for the maintenance of their private armies.

In these circumstances the cultivators had no security of tenure or fixity of rent and there were no records of their rights. The *chakledars*, the talukdars, and officials of government carved out big estates

for themselves. Among the class of talukdars came to be included hereditary chieftains of clans, tax-gatherers, money-lenders who purchased the lands of their debtors, court favourites and officers of the nawabs. There was also a small number of purely zamindari villages which were not subordinate to any talukdars. Many zamindars, however, had either been dispossessed or reduced to the position of tenants or had accepted subordinate positions under a neighbouring talukdar in exchange for protection.

After the formal annexation of Avadh, on February 7, 1856, a summary Settlement of revenue was ordered. Settlement officers were directed to settle land revenue with the parties in possession of the land, without any recognition, formal or indirect, of their proprietary rights, and to bear in mind, as a leading principle, the desire of government to deal with the actual occupants of the soil, that is, with village zamindars, or with proprietary coparcenaries and not to suffer the interposition of middlemen as talukdars, farmers of revenue and such other persons. The claim of these persons were to be considered at a future date, or brought judicially before competent courts.

The talukdars thus as a body were disregarded, except when they were themselves the actual occupants of land, and the inferior proprietors were diligently searched out and engaged with for payment of revenue. Where no village proprietors were found, settlement was made with talukdars who used to pay the revenue. Thus throughout Avadh, out of 23,543 villages included in taluks at the time of annexation 13,640 with a revenue of Rs 35,06,519 were settled with talukdars, while 9,903 villages with a revenue of Rs 32,08,319 were settled with others.

Shortly afterwards, however, the War of Independence of 1857, broke out and many of the big land-holders and the people of this district fought against the British. The impression therefore, gained ground that the policy behind the first summary Settlement had driven the talukdars into the camp of the opponents of the British. It was indeed surprising that the cultivators for whose benefit the policy of the first Settlement was adopted, preferred the talukdars to their new masters. In Avadh, the talukdars were allowed to reassert their former ancient position without the slightest opposition. It was, therefore, decided that the Settlement of land revenue should be made with the talukdars, completely reversing the original policy. The summary Settlement which followed soon was, therefore, made with talukdars who were restored to their estates.

Another important change which took place was that talukdars who accepted the second summary Settlement were given sanads which made them permanent. The subordinate proprietors were comparatively ignored in these arrangements. The proportion of government revenue to the assets at the second summary Settlement was about 50 per cent. It was contended that Lord Canning's proclamation of 1858

had wiped out all proprietary rights, including such subordinate rights. Government had tried to lay down that the rights of subordinate proprietors under the talukdars would be ensured and, indeed, in the sanads issued to the talukdars it was provided that they would preserve all existing rights of subordinate proprietors. The position of the subordinate proprietors was, however, not well defined, and nothing whatever was said about the tenants and cultivators and they continued to be tenants-at-will who could be freely ejected by the talukdars to make room for cultivators who were in a position to pay higher rent. The subordinate holders of title under the talukdars were the dispossessed proprietors or those zamindars who had voluntarily agreed to place themselves under the talukdars to escape the *chakledars*. It is in respect of these two classes of persons that a measure of protection was provided through the Oudh Rent Act, 1886.

This Act conferred the rights of occupancy on every tenant who had within 30 years before February 13, 1858, been in possession, as proprietor, of land in a village the rights being heritable but not transferable. It is important to note that although the Act gave some relief to old dispossessed proprietors, it did not permit accrual of occupancy rights in future. Under-proprietary rights could be conferred by the superior proprietors, but no occupancy rights could be conferred or acquired. In 1880, about 88 per cent of the total cultivated area was held by tenants-at-will who were at the mercy of the zamindars and talukdars. The Act was, therefore, amended in 1886.

The Oudh Rent Act of 1886 (XXII of 1886) placed certain checks on the authority of talukdars. It gave the tenants, for the first time, security from ejectment at least for a period of seven years. Limits were also placed on the enhancement of rent by talukdars. But the tenancies were not heritable and the Act did not prevent the land-holders from demanding *nazrana* (premium) after the expiry of seven years. It was provided that on the expiry of the seven-year period of the lease, the land-holder could enhance the rent up to a maximum of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It was also provided that on the ejectment of a tenant, the rent of his successor in the tenancy could not exceed the previous rent by more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. It was also for the first time provided that a tenant could make improvement on his land with the consent of the land-holder and, failing that, of the deputy commissioner of the district. The tenant was enabled to get compensation for the improvement he had made in his holding, in case he was ejected from it.

The condition of tenants in many estates was desperate and a good deal of discontentment prevailed. The rent laws required amendment which was put off on account of the First World War. In 1920, things came to a head. The economic condition of tenants was bad and they formed Kisan Sabhas everywhere. The main complaints against land-holders were the exaction of exorbitant sums as *nazrana*, rack-renting and unrestrained recourse to ejectment.

The Oudh Rent Act (Act IV of 1921) raised the statutory period of tenancy from seven to ten years, and a limit was placed on the enhancement of rent which the land-holder could claim at the expiry of the statutory period. A tenant who agreed to enhancement of rent every ten years could continue in the holding for life. Protection was afforded to heirs of statutory tenants who were given the right to hold on the tenancy for a period of five years after the death of the tenant, and to claim compensation for improvements, if any, made by the tenant. It was open to the land-holder to admit the heirs as statutory tenants after the expiry of the five years, but if he failed to exercise his right to eject them within the period of limitation after the expiry of five years, the heirs of the deceased tenant were to be deemed to have been duly admitted as statutory tenants.

The restriction imposed by the Act of 1886 on enhancement of rent up to 6½ per cent only was, however, removed, and the land-holder was entitled to claim fair and equitable rent or an enhancement up to 30 per cent. The realisation of *nazrana* was declared illegal. The land-holders were, however, given the right to increase their *sir* and *khudkash* and to acquire land already under the cultivation of tenants. The Act did not secure for tenants undisputed rights of occupation or protection from illegal exactions. It, however, marked an important stage in the evolution of the rights of cultivators in Avadh. From a complete absence of such laws in 1856, a stage had been reached where tenants had acquired some security in their land and much protection from the illegal exactions of the land-holders.

In 1937, the first Congress ministry took over the government of U.P. and passed the U.P. Tenancy Act, 1939 (Act XVII of 1939). The tenants' rights in their holdings were made hereditary, and the fear of enhancement of rent, except at the time of Settlement, was largely set at rest. The tenants were also given the right to make improvements on their lands. They could also build houses on their land for their residence and sheds for their cattle. This security of tenure and fixity of fair rent was secured to tenants throughout the province. The tenancies, however, continued to be non-transferable. The Act restricted further acquisition of *sir* rights and also provided that tenants of *sir* belonging to large land-holders would acquire hereditary rights in it if the area of *sir* exceeded certain proportions. So the old device of keeping rights from accruing in favour of tenants was restricted in its application.

While the most wished for protections had been secured to tenants by the Act, the land-holders could still be a great impediment in the prosperity of cultivators and it came to be realised that any real improvement of agriculture and the welfare of the cultivators could not be attained unless the complete structure of the land tenure system was revolutionised.

After the reassumption of office by the Congress in 1946, a committee was appointed to go into all questions relating to the abolition of zamindari. It submitted its report in August, 1948, and the U.P. Zamindari

Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951) was passed on 16th January, 1951. The zamindars questioned the validity of the Act in the High Court and subsequently the Supreme Court. Both courts, however, upheld the constitutional validity of the Act which was enforced in the district with effect from July 1, 1952.

With the abolition of zamindars, the actual cultivator is secure in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labour with no possibility of his ejection so long as he continues to pay the land revenue. He is free to invest as much as he likes in improving his holding without any apprehension that his successors may be deprived of the enjoyment of the land. His status has been raised to that of an independent peasant proprietor with permanent rights.

Consolidation of Holdings

The U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 (Act V of 1954) provides for the consolidation of scattered and small holdings. It was enforced in the district on January 1, 1960. The operations first commenced in 334 villages, covering an area of 77,069 hectares (1,90,444 acres) of tahsil Maharajganj. The work has been completed in 226 villages. Consolidation proceedings were next started on September 8, 1962, in 311 villages, covering an area of 63,441 hectares (1,56,767 acres) of tahsil Rae Bareli. The work has been completed in 265 villages in an area of 37,981 hectares (93,857 acres). In the tahsils of Dalman and Salon the consolidation of holdings started on July 24, 1965, and October 28, 1967, respectively. The work is in progress in 487 villages covering an area of 76,179 hectares (1,88,246 acres) in tahsil Dalman and 94 villages 14,501 hectares (35,832 acres) in area, in tahsil Salon.

A settlement officer consolidation, 6 consolidation officers, 31 assistant consolidation officers and 62 consolidators were working in the district in March, 1969.

The U.P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952

In 1951, Acharya Vinoba Bhave initiated in Uttar Pradesh the *bhoodan* movement with the object of obtaining gifts of land for redistribution among the landless. He visited the district on June 9, 1952. Since then up to March 31, 1969, the area of land donated for *bhoodan* was 11,230 hectares (27,751 acres). The State Government has passed the U.P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952, and an area of 10,091 hectares (24,935 acres) of land has been distributed to 7,736 landless persons under the provisions of this Act.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

The U.P. Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1948, was passed to tax agricultural incomes in excess of Rs 4,200 per annum. The tax was not payable by a land-holder if he did not cultivate more than 80 acres of

land. This Act was replaced by the U.P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957, which imposed a tax on all land holdings the annual value of which exceeded Rs 3,600. A land-holder who did not cultivate more than 30 acres of land was exempted from the payment of the tax under this Act also. The tax was levied on a graduated scale so that the larger the holding the greater the incidence of the tax.

As a step towards social and economic justice by way of providing land to the landless and the agricultural labourers and distributing the land more equitably, the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960, was enforced in the district in July 1961. It replaced the U.P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957. Under the Act of 1961 the maximum area of a holding was fixed at 16.19 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 3.2 hectares of land, subject to a maximum of 9.72 hectares of such additional area. All the surplus land held by a tenure-holder in excess of the ceiling area was vested in the State Government, the tenure-holder being entitled to receive compensation. The number of land-holders affected by the provisions of the Act was 57, and an area of 827 hectares (2,044 acres) of land was declared to be surplus. An amount of Rs 1,95,492 was assessed as the ceiling compensation out of which a sum of Rs 1,58,912 had been paid up to May, 1968.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

In the 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.

Excise

Since the beginning of the British rule in the district the right to produce and sell country spirit, hemp drugs and other intoxicants was auctioned annually and the receipts formed part of the revenues of the government. Prior to the enforcement of U.P. Excise Act, 1910, the district was covered by the distillery system. There were two distilleries, one each at Silon and Rae Bareli.

The U.P. Excise Act, 1910, was enforced in the district the same year. It regulated the movement, manufacture, sale, export and possession of intoxicating liquors and drugs and the collection of the excise revenue derived from duties, taxes and fines.

In 1947, the scheme of prohibition was introduced in the district and the work of detection of crimes under the U.P. Excise Act in the district was entrusted to the superintendent of police. In 1962, the

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scheme of prohibition was discontinued and the administration of the Act was resumed by the deputy commissioner. One of the deputy collectors in the district works as the district excise officer.

For the purposes of excise administration the district falls in the range of the assistant excise commissioner, Lucknow. It is divided into three circles each under the charge of an excise inspector. Circle I is congruous with the tahsil of Rae Bareli. Circle II comprises the tahsil of Maharajganj and about half the tahsil of Salon. Circle III comprises the remaining part of tahsil Salon and the Dalman tahsil.

Liquor—At present country liquor is supplied by the Mohan Meakin Breweries, Lucknow, under the contract supply system. The supplies are made through the bonded warehouse, Rae Bareli. The price of plain liquor is 20 paise per litre and that of the spiced variety 30 paise per litre. There are 89 country liquor shops in the district. The number of foreign liquor shops in the district was two in 1968.

The consumption of country and foreign liquor from 1962-63 to 1968-69 has been as under :

Year				Country liquor (in litres)	Foreign liquor (in bottles)
1				2	3
1962-63	..	..	..	14,155	Not available
1963-64	..	..	..	35,571	Do.
1964-65	..	..	..	38,345	Do.
1965-66	..	..	..	50,762	3,903
1966-67	..	..	..	79,385	2,940
1967-68	..	..	..	93,301	4,303
1968-69	..	..	..	86,846	3,370

Opium—Opium is consumed by addicts and is also used for medicinal purposes. It was also smoked in the forms called *chandu* and *madak* but now smoking of opium is an offence under the U.P. Opium Smoking Act, 1934. The open sale of opium has been prohibited in the State since April, 1959. Its sale is permissible only to those who hold a certificate from the civil surgeon of the district. In 1968, there were two registered addicts in the district. Opium was sold to them through the sub-treasury at Rae Bareli.

Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs known as charas, ganja and bhang constituted items of excise revenue in the past. The consumption of charas was, however, stopped in 1943-44 and of ganja in 1948. Licences to open bhang shops are auctioned. In 1968, there were 89 shops licensed to sell bhang. Of these 26 each were in tahsils Rae Bareli and Dalman and 20 and 17 respectively in tahsils Maharajganj and Salon. Ganja is sold only to persons holding a permit from the civil surgeon.

Tari—In 1968 there were four shops licensed to sell *tari* (fermented or unfermented juice of palmyra palm or date palm) two in tahsil Rae Bareli and one each in tahsils Dalman and Maharajganj.

Excise Revenue—The excise revenue from 1962-63 to 1968-69 has been given in the following statement :

Year	Revenue (in rupees)						
	Country spirit	Foreign liquor	Bhang	Ganja			
1	2	3	4	5			
1962-63	..	..	..	1,71,543	Not available	36,541	..
1963-64	.	.	.	4,77,591	Do.	73,413	..
1964-65	..	..	..	6,34,464	3,213	80,624	114
1965-66	..	..	..	7,04,273	6,967	81,000	171
1966-67	..	..	..	10,54,598	3,532	93,382	57
1967-68	..	..	..	13,70,461	4,181	1,06,446	..
1968-69	..	..	..	15,57,293	2,584	1,06,446	..

Sales Tax

The sales tax is being levied under the U.P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, and also under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1957. The former has been amended from time to time to make certain changes in the taxable turnover limit. Cloth, sugar and tobacco have been exempted from taxation since July 1, 1958. For purposes of administration of this Act, a sales tax officer has been appointed at Rae Bareli.

The number of assesseees and the amounts of tax collected in respect of important commodities in 1967-68 are given in the following statement :

Commodity	No. of assesseees	Amount of tax (in rupees)
1	2	3
Foodgrains	52	2,04,560
Bricks	78	1,67,307
Kirana (grocery)	93	1,02,190
Bicycles	25	61,988
Kerosene oil	5	53,416
Cement	8	34,435
Iron and steel	16	29,329
Ornaments	47	26,760
General merchandise	21	6,204
Cloth (garments)	..	4,512
Timber	8	3,286
Sweets	9	1,025

The net collections from sales tax between the years 1962-63 and 1968-69 were as under :

Year	Amount (in rupees)
1	2
1962-63	3,07,778
1963-64	3,28,339
1964-65	3,34,222
1965-66	4,29,186
1966-67	6,55,440
1967-68	8,02,004
1968-69	8,11,721

Entertainment Tax

The entertainment tax in the district is realised from cinemas, circuses, *nautankis*, (indigenous open air theatrical performances), etc. The deputy commissioner is responsible for the enforcement of the U.P.

Entertainment and Betting Tax Act, 1937, and is assisted by an entertainment tax inspector. The following statement shows the amount of tax collected between the years 1964-65 and 1968-69 in the district :

Year	Amount (in rupees)				
1	2				
1964-65	..	..	..	..	80,891
1965-66	..	..	..	..	1,08,214
1966-67	..	..	..	..	1,08,317
1967-68	..	..	..	..	1,30,118
1968-69	..	..	..	..	1,57,987

Stamps

Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, stamps are classified as judicial and non-judicial. The former are to be affixed where court fee is to be paid and the latter on bills of exchange, receipts involving a sum of more than Rs 20 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 1968-69 were as follows :

Year	Sale in rupees	
	Judicial	Non-judicial
1	2	3
1964-65	1,88,520	2,19,490
1965-66	2,08,513	2,11,313
1966-67	2,15,782	2,30,736
1967-68	2,51,163	2,88,642
1968-69	2,26,916	3,15,492

Registration

Documents such as instruments of gift, sale or lease of immovable property, instruments relating to shares in a joint-stock company and

will have to be registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. The district judge is also the district registrar. Registration is done at the headquarters of each tahsil where a subregistrar is appointed for the purpose.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure on the establishment during the five years ending 1967-68 :

Year	Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
1	2	3
1963-64	1,88,227	39,712
1964-65	2,31,254	39,760
1965-66	4,52,068	43,196
1966-67	2,28,379	48,791
1967-68	2,64,105	62,300

Tax on Motor Vehicles

The motor vehicles in the district are taxed under the U.P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The regional transport officer, Lucknow region, with headquarters at Lucknow, is incharge of the work in this district also. In 1968-69, a sum of Rs 64,51,882 was collected as road tax under the U.P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935 and Rs 5,92,451 as fees under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in the whole region.

Under the provisions of the U.P. Motor Gadi (Yatrikar) Adhiniyam, 1962, tax was imposed on passengers travelling in public or private motor vehicles plying on hire. In 1968-69, a sum of Rs 18,49,055 was collected in the whole region.

The Motor Gadi (Mal-kar) Adhiniyam, 1964, provided for the levy of a tax on goods carried by motor vehicles and in 1968-69 a sum of Rs 28,05,979 was collected in the region from this source.

Income-tax

This is one of the most important of the Central Government taxes. For purposes of the collection of the tax, the district falls within the administrative control of the income-tax officer, Lucknow.

The following statement shows the number of assesseees and the amount collected from them as income-tax between the years 1956-57 and 1967-68 :

Year				No. of assesseees	Amount of tax (in Rs)
1				2	3
1956-57	..	..	.	470	91,915
1957-58	..	..	..	475	1,02,674
1958-59	..	..	..	482	68,511
1959-60	..	..	..	489	43,120
1960-61	..	..	..	492	96,234
1961-62	..	..	..	508	81,403
1962-63	..	..	..	598	1,29,617
1963-64	.	..	...	610	1,52,587
1964-65	..	..	..	662	1,56,437
1965-66	..	..	..	680	1,28,194
1966-67	..	..	..	695	1,98,016
1967-68	.	.	.	710	1,86,331

The taxes imposed under the provisions of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957, and the Gift Tax Act, 1958, are also collected by the income-tax department. The following statement gives the number of assesseees and the amount of wealth tax collected between the years 1965-66 and 1967-68 :

Year	Wealth Tax		
			Amount of tax (in Rs)
1	No. of assesseees	2	3
1965-66	..	..	766
1966-67	..	..	3,169
1967-68	..	..	895

No amount was assessed or collected as gift tax during the years 1965-66 to 1967-68.

Estate Duty—Estate duty is levied under the provisions of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, on the property left by a deceased person. District Rae Bareil falls under the estate duty circle, Lucknow, which is under the charge of an assistant controller.

There has been only one case in 1960-61 in the district in which a sum of Rs 7,163 was charged as estate duty.

Central Excise

For purposes of central excise, the district falls under the jurisdiction of the assistant controller, central excise division, Lucknow. An inspector assisted by two subinspectors is posted at Rae Bareil.

The following statement shows the total amount of excise duty realised during the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

Year						Amount of tax (in Rs)
1						2
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	1,37,676
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	1,37,483
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	1,16,380
1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	1,14,453
1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	1,01,340

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

The people of the district generally have been quiet and law-abiding and serious offences involving violence are of comparatively infrequent occurrence. With the exception of burglary, the incidence of ordinary crime is lighter here than in the neighbouring districts. About the year 1900, the chief problem posed to the police administration were the Pasis who were expert thieves and were rarely caught red-handed or in possession of stolen property. Burglary was far more common in this district than elsewhere in the province, the number of cases reported here being one and a half times of the average for all the other districts. In 1911, there was considerable increase in the number of cases of dacoity mostly committed by the Pasis. They were, therefore, declared a criminal tribe in January, 1914. This had a very salutary effect and the number of dacoities thereafter went down. Even today Pasis are ahead of others in committing offences relating to property.

The statistics of persons convicted of certain important offences in the district during certain years since 1901 are given in the following statement :

Offences	No. of persons convicted								
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1969	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Affecting life	15	33	11	38	45	39	57	46	
Grievous hurt	24	16	137	45	28	42	112	54	
Rape	3	3	1	6	2	7	..	3	
Cattle the t	3	23	37	9	16	24	14	12	
Criminal force and assault ..	14	3	30	28	19	47	16	14	
Theft	95	58	157	101	98	94	90	137	
Robbery and dacoity ..	5	35	12	39	50	81	53	26	
Receiving stolen property ..	28	83	14	43	50	54	32	42	
Criminal trespass	118	86	113	64	49	52	25	11	

The following statement gives the numbers of cognizable crimes investigated by the police during certain years since 1901, and their results in courts :

Year	No. of cases investigated by police			No. of persons		
	<i>Suo Moto</i>	By orders of magis- trate	Sent up for trial	Tried	Acquitted or dis- charged	Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901 ..	1,301	89	583	793	134	635
1911 ..	1,299	...	693	890	677	213
1921 ..	1,622	...	650	1,053	265	767
1931 ..	997	7	687	584	227	522
1941 ..	1,026	7	597	596	278	501
1951 ..	1,301	15	767	648	439	509
1966 ..	1,893	47	820	806	249	657
1969 ..	1,486	31	817	870	131	228

The following statement gives the figures of important crimes in the years 1963 to 1967 and the results obtained :

Crime		Year				
		1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Murder ..	Reported	37	19	29	29	20
	Convicted	14	3	7	6	5
	Acquitted	17	10	17	12	7
Theft ..	Reported	216	234	331	286	306
	Convicted	46	40	61	5	51
	Acquitted	8	8	11	15	16
House-breaking	Reported	293	410	340	295	443
	Convicted	43	51	53	37	44
	Acquitted	13	23	18	12	13
Kidnapping ..	Reported	7	11	18	7	9
	Convicted	1	1	3	..	..
	Acquitted*	2	2	7	2	1
Rape and unna- tural offences	Reported	6	3	15	4	1
	Convicted	3	1	7	2	1
	Acquitted	2	1	6	..	..
Dacoity ..	Reported	9	32	25	13	27
	Convicted	5	12	10	3	7
	Acquitted	3	14	8	4	10
Robbery ..	Reported	7	16	15	9	13
	Convicted	..	3	4	..	..
	Acquitted	1	6	4	2	1

Organisation of Police

The civil and the armed police functioned as a single unit till 1866 when the military character of the police force was dropped. In 1870, after the final reconstitution of the district in its existing form, there were nine police-stations at Rae Bareilly, Bachhrawan, Mohanganj, Maharajganj, Gurbuxganj, Lalganj, Mau, Jagatpur and Salon. The circles of these police-stations proved too large for effective control of crime and efficient police administration. The consequent additions were the police-stations of Dalmau (1879), Sareni (1891) and Mustafabad and Sheoratanjanj (1893). In 1900 the police-station at Mau was shifted to Nasirabad. The organisation was in the charge of the district superintendent of police who was assisted by a European reserve inspector and a circle inspector. The regular force in 1904 consisted of 37 sub-inspectors, 40 head constables and 307 constables including those in the armed police, the civil reserve and the fixed guards such as at the treasuries and the tahsils. In addition, there was the Rae Bareilly municipal police consisting of 3 head constables and 29 constables, the town police of Dalmau composed of 9 constables of all grades and the road police having eight constables.

As a consequence of the Civil Police Committee Report, the police force of the district was reorganised in 1922-23. Five new out-posts at Jahanabad, Fort Gate, Civil Lines, Dalmau and Lalganj were established and a new branch for district intelligence work was set-up. The municipal, the town and the road police were abolished. A new category of posts, called *naik*, was created, five *naiks* being assigned to the civil police and 15 to the armed police. The number of head constables, constables and chowkidars was reduced to 33, 326 and 997 respectively. In 1932 the regular police force, including the staff at the railway station out-post, consisted of 35 subinspectors, 35 head constables, 25 *naiks* and 352 constables. Village chowkidars, numbering 816, were in addition to this strength. The superintendent of police was assisted by a deputy superintendent of police.

At present the district is included in the police range, Lucknow, under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police, having headquarters at Kanpur. He is the directing, controlling and co-ordinating authority of the superintendents of police of his range. The district superintendent of police is now assisted by two deputy superintendents. The district police is divided into three broad divisions—the civil police, the armed police and the prosecution unit.

Civil Police—The superintendent of police and the two deputy superintendents form part of the civil police which consists of an inspector, 37 subinspectors, 34 head constables and 430 constables.

The district has been divided into two police circles covering 13 police-stations and 7 out-posts. Every police-station is under the charge of a station officer of the rank of a subinspector. The main police-station at the district headquarters, as usually called the Kotwali, has strength of five subinspectors, two head constables and 22 constables. The remaining police-stations, all in rural areas, are each run by two subinspectors, one head constable and generally 16 constables. Each out-post is under the charge of a head constable, assisted by a number of constables, except the one at Jais which is headed by a subinspector, assisted by two head constables and 14 constables.

The following statement gives the names of the police-stations and the out-posts under them :

Tahsil	Police-station				Out-post
Rae Bareilly	..	Kotwali (in city)	..	..	Jahanabad, Civil Lines and Qila
Dalmau	..	Dalmau	..	..	Dalmau
Do.	..	Gurbuxganj	..	..	..
Do.	..	Jagatpur	..	..	..
Do.	..	Lalganj	..	..	..
Do.	..	Sareni	..	..	..
Maharajganj	..	Bachhrawan	..	..	Satya Nagar
Do.	..	Maharajganj	..	..	..
Do.	..	Mohanganj	..	..	..
Do.	..	Sheoratanjanj	..	..	Inhauna
Salon	..	Salon	..	..	..
Do.	..	Nasirabad	..	..	Jais
Do.	..	Mustafabad	..	..	..

Armed Police—The reserve police force of the district is stationed at the reserve police lines. At the beginning of 1969 it had an inspector, a subinspector, 35 head constables and 148 constables. The services of the armed police are utilized for escorting prisoners, government property and treasure, guarding the government treasuries, patrolling and combating dacoits.

Prosecution Unit—In January, 1969, the prosecution staff comprised a public prosecutor, seven assistant public prosecutors, eight

head constables and three constables. The main function of the prosecution unit is the presentation and care of the police cases in the criminal courts of the district.

Village Police—The institution of village chowkidars who form the lowest rung of the police organisation, may be traced to ancient times when each village had its own chowkidar to assist the village headman in maintaining law and order in the village and guarding the crops. He was then the servant of the village community and was remunerated with a share of their produce by the cultivators. Later he was placed under the control of the zamindars for the proper discharge of his duties and was paid by them. Under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, the district magistrate was made the appointing and dismissing authority of the village chowkidars. The actual control and supervision over them, however, rested with the superintendent of police, an arrangement that still continues. They are now attached to the police-stations and are paid by the government. Their main duty is to report to the local police the occurrence of important crimes and other incidents in their area. They also act as process-servers of the *nyaya* panchayats for which they are paid separately. The number of chowkidars in the district was 876 in 1969.

Village Defence Societies

The village defence societies in the district, of which 934 are active and doing well, are purely non-official organisations, set-up to inculcate the spirit of self-defence in the residents of the rural areas against criminals particularly dacoits and thieves. Through these societies the police try to teach the value of self-help to the villagers so that they may be able to resist criminals in the defence of life and property till police help arrives.

Government Railway Police

There is only one out-post of the railway police at Rae Bareli, under the control of its Lucknow section. The staff posted at the out-post comprises a subinspector, a head constable and seven constables. The main duties of the staff are maintenance of law and order and controlling crime within the railway premises.

Jails and Lock-ups

District Jail—The district jail, Rae Bareli, located in the civil lines area of the town was established some time before 1884. Some of the abandoned military barracks were converted so as to serve as a building for the jail. It is somewhat larger than most of the other Avadh jails, because it was originally designed to be a divisional prison.

It was under the charge of the civil surgeon till June, 1950, when he was replaced by a whole-time superintendent. He is assisted by a jailor, two deputy jailors, three assistant jailors and 54 warders. The jail hospital is looked after by a whole-time doctor, called the assistant medical officer, the civil surgeon of the district being the medical officer. The inspector general of prisons, U.P., is the head of department for all matters relating to the administration of the jail. It has accommodation for 802 prisoners, their daily average population since 1963 being as follows :

Year				Convicts	Under trials
1				2	3
1963	..	..	..	313.99	199.35
1964	..	..	..	377.02	261.87
1965	.	.	..	354.38	292.06
1966	..	..	..	332.00	217.10
1967	..	..	..	317.75	199.25

The main industries for the inmates of the jail are making of durries and *nivvar* (thick, broad tape used as webbing for beds, etc.) spinning yarn, weaving *dusuti* and other coarse cloth, making mats and strings of hemp fibre and woodwork.

Welfare of Prisoners—Formerly the prisoners were graded in categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' according to their social status and the nature of offences committed by them. Since 1948, however, they are classified only as 'superior' and 'ordinary.'

Jail conditions have greatly changed since Independence and prisoners enjoy many amenities. They are paid wages for the work done by them in the jail workshop. Both superior and ordinary class prisoners are allowed to receive money from outside with which to purchase articles of utility and necessity. On days when they keep a fast they may also receive milk, curds, sweets and such other articles of food, as may be required, their total value not exceeding rupee one per day. The rules regarding interviews and correspondence have been liberalised and prisoners may now meet their friends and relatives in the jail premises once a month. Recreational facilities include outdoor and indoor games, as well as musical and dramatic performances. The jail library provides books, periodicals and newspapers to literate prisoners and they are also taught the three 'Rs'.

Revising Board—There is a board attached to the district jail for revision, at specified intervals, of cases of all the convicts undergoing sentences of three years or more. The revising board consists of the

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RAE BARELI DISTRICT

district magistrate as chairman, the sessions judge and a nominated non-official, preferably a local member of the State legislature. The superintendent of the jail is the *ex officio* secretary of the Board.

Non-official Visitors—The State Government appoints non-official visitors of the jail from amongst prominent citizens of the district. All the local members of the State legislature and the Parliament are non-official visitors *ex officio*. These persons visit the jail according to a roster prepared by the district magistrate. They are authorised to inspect and check up the facilities provided to the prisoners, their food and living and working conditions. They record their observations in a book kept for the purpose.

Lock-ups—There are two judicial lock-ups in the district, one in the collectorate and the other in the judge's court for lodging under-trials who are brought from the gaol to attend their cases in court and prisoners sentenced during the day before they are removed to the jail. The former has an accommodation for 10 persons and the latter for 17 at a time.

At the headquarters of each tahsil there is also a revenue lock-up with accommodation for about five persons. It is used for confining persons who are arrested for non-payment of land revenue or other dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

Every police-station also has a lock-up where suspects are confined temporarily prior to being transferred to the district jail.

JUSTICE

Early History

About the year 1900, the district was in the charge of a district judge for civil jurisdiction. He was assisted by a civil judge, usually called the subordinate judge. On the criminal side he exercised the powers of an assistant sessions judge. There were two *munsifs* with headquarters at Rae Bareli and Dalmau. The court of the *munsif* at Dalmau was subsequently shifted to Rae Bareli. There were four honorary *munsifs* also, appeals against whose judgements lay to the subordinate judge. Later on the courts of honorary *munsifs* were abolished.

The magistracy in the district consisted of three magistrates of the first class and one of the second class besides the deputy commissioner who was also the district magistrate. In addition there were four tahsildars exercising magisterial powers of the third class within their tahsils and several honorary magistrates. There was also a bench of three honorary magistrates at Rae Bareli exercising second class magisterial powers in the town. In 1904, there were five honorary

magistrates with jurisdiction in the areas outside the Rae Bareli municipality. The district judiciary was then subordinate to the Avadh chief court with high court at Allahabad, the district fell under the concurrent jurisdictions of the high court at Allahabad and its bench at Lucknow.

Civil Justice

At present the permanent civil courts in the district are those of the district and sessions judge, the civil and assistant sessions judge and the *munsif*, Rae Bareli. The court of the district and sessions judge is the highest in the district. He has unlimited original civil jurisdiction; original jurisdiction in matters concerning lunacy, guardians and wards, succession, matrimony and insolvency; appellate civil jurisdiction in relation to judgements of the civil judges; criminal appellate and revisional jurisdiction; revisional powers in cases tried by the small causes court; jurisdiction in land acquisition cases referred to him and jurisdiction conferred upon him by various other statutes.

The civil and assistant sessions judge has unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction in civil matters, special jurisdiction under the Hindu Marriage Act, the Indian Divorce Act, the Muslim Waqfs Act and certain other Acts, and appellate jurisdiction in suits decided by the *munsif*. He has powers to dispose of small causes the value of which does not exceed Rs 500. The *munsif* can dispose of regular suits up to the valuation of Rs 5,000 and small causes up to the valuation of Rs 250. He also exercises first class magisterial powers.

The position of case work in the civil courts during the year 1967-68 was as given below :

Cases				Number
1				2
Pending at the beginning of 1967-68	..	..	..	457
Instituted during the year	..	..	..	186
Disposed of during the year	..	..	..	183
Pending at the end of 1967-68	..	..	..	460

In 1967-68 the number of suits involving immovable property was 49, those concerning money/movable property numbered 74 and matrimonial and mortgage suits were one each.

The number of suits instituted in 1967-68, according to valuation, is given in the following statement :

Suits	Number
1	2
Not exceeding Rs 100	13
Exceeding Rs 100 but not exceeding Rs 500	112
Exceeding Rs 500 but not exceeding Rs 1,000	76
Exceeding Rs 1,000 but not exceeding Rs 5,000	9
Exceeding Rs 5,000 but not exceeding Rs 10,000	..
Exceeding Rs 10,000 but not exceeding Rs 20,000,	1
Exceeding Rs 20,000	1

Total value of the suits instituted was Rs 79,719.

The details of the suits disposed of in the year 1967-68 are as follows :

Suits	Number
1	2
Disposed of after trial	41
Dismissed for default	14
Otherwise decided without trial	3
Decreed ex-parte	29
Decided on admission of claims	12
Settled by compromise	84
Total	133

The position of civil and rent appeals instituted and disposed of in the year 1967-68 was as follows :

Nature of appeals	Instituted	Disposed of
1	2	3
Civil		
Regular	63	74
Miscellaneous	8	10
Rent		
Regular	3	3
Miscellaneous	1	1

The average duration of contested civil (regular and miscellaneous) appeals was 1,862 days i.e. five years, one month and seven days.

Criminal Justice

The district and sessions judge constitutes also the chief criminal court of the district. He is assisted in sessions trials by the assistant sessions judge who can award a sentence of imprisonment up to ten years. He has appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases decided by magistrates.

Owing to heavy institution of criminal cases there is also a court of temporary sessions judge in the district. The *munisif*, Rae Bareli, also exercises magisterial powers of the first class. Criminal cases are transferred to his court by the additional district magistrate (judicial).

In 1951, judicial officers were recruited in the State and since then there have been two judicial officers in the district, one with the powers of an assistant collector and magistrate of the first class and the other, designated the additional district magistrate (judicial), with the powers of a collector and district magistrate. The latter deals with the sessions enquiries of the entire district in addition to the I.P.C. cases of police-stations Bachhrawan and Salon. The judicial officer deals with the I.P.C. cases of the remaining police-stations. All private complaints are instituted in the court of the additional district magistrate judicial who transfers some of them to the court of the judicial officer for disposal. Details regarding the powers and jurisdictions of the various criminal courts in the district are given below :

Name of court	Powers	Territorial jurisdiction
1	2	3
District Magistrate, Rae Bareli	District Magistrate	Whole district
Additional District Magistrate (Judicial)	Do.	Do.
Subdivisional Magistrate, Rae Bareli	First Class/S.D.M.	Rae Bareli tahsil
Ditto • Dalmau	Do.	Dalmau tahsil
Ditto Maharajganj	Do.	Maharajganj tahsil
Ditto Salon	Do.	Salon tahsil
Additional subdivisional, Magistrate., Salon	Do.	Salon tahsil
Judicial officer, Rae Bareli	Do.	Whole district
Revenue Officer (Judicial), Rae Bareli	Do.	Do.
Munisif, Rae Bareli	Do.	Do.

[Continued]

1	2	3
Tahsildar, Rae Bareilly	Second class	Rae Bareilly tahsil
Tahsildar, Dalmau	Do.	Dalmau tahsil
Tahsildar, Salon	Do.	Salon tahsil
Tahsildar, Maharajganj	Do.	Maharajganj tahsil
Canal Magistrate, Rae Bareilly division	Do.	Rae Bareilly division of the Sarda canal
Canal Magistrate, Pratapgarh division	Do.	Pratapgarh division of the Sarda canal
Canal Magistrate, Unnao division	Do.	Unnao division of the Sarda canal
Canal Magistrate, Lucknow division	Do.	Lucknow division of the Sarda Canal

Some details of criminal case work of the district for the years 1965 to 1967 are as under :

Cases Instituted

Nature of offence	In magisterial courts			In sessions courts		
	1965	1966	1967	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Affecting life	105	101	63	48	56	53
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	11	10	7	10	7	6
Hurt	371	293	292	13	15	11
Extortion	3	10	2	3	2	5
Unnatural offences	3	..	..	1	3	3
Other cases	3,789	3,161	2,935	72	76	62

Number of Persons Tried and Sentenced

Persons tried/sentenced	In magisterial courts			In sessions courts		
	1965	1966	1967	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tried	18,293	9,396	8,066	577	497	416
Sentenced to :						
Death	..	..	..	5	3	4
Life imprisonment	..	..	..	54	39	..
Rigorous imprisonment	321	387	326	126	124	74
Fine	1,289	1,064	890	2	2	3
Other punishments	818	828	378	..	..	..

Separation of Executive from Judiciary

Partial separation of the executive from the judicial magistracy was enforced with the creation of the posts of the additional district magistrate (judicial) and a judicial officer for trying cases under the Indian Penal Code. Since October 2, 1967, however, both these officers have been put under the direct control of the high court. The judicial officers can now be utilised for law and order duties only in an emergency with the prior approval of the district and sessions judge.

In emergencies all deputy collectors and I.A.S. officers posted in the district outside the regular line and tahsildars are vested with first class magisterial powers and the *naib* tahsildars with second class magisterial powers and their services are utilised by the district magistrate for law and order duties only. They are not entrusted with any case work.

Nyaya Panchayats

Panchayati adalats, now called *nyaya* panchayats, were established in the district in 1947 under the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, for entrusting the village people with petty judicial work. The jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat usually extends over five Gaon Sabhas depending on the population of the constituent villages. The total number of *nyaya* panchayats in the district was 181 in 1947. It was 180 in 1968, tahsil Rae Bareilly having 34, tahsil Dalmau 57, tahsil Maharajganj 44 and tahsil Salon 45 *nyaya* panchayats.

The *panchs* of the *nyaya* 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*, that is the presiding officer, and a *sahayak sarpanch*. In 1968, there were 180 *sarpanchs*, an equal number of *sahayak sarpanchs* and 3,080 *panchs* of the *nyaya* panchayats in the district. The *panchs* are honorary workers and hold office for a period of five years at a time. The term can be extended by one year by the State Government. Cases are heard by benches, each consisting of five *panchs* and constituted by the *sarpanch* annually. The presence of at least three *panchs*, including the *sarpanch* at each hearing is essential.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to try criminal cases under the following Acts or specific sections thereof :

(a) The U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947

(b) The following Sections of the Indian Penal Code

140	277	323	403*	447
160	283	334	411*	448
172	285	341	426	504
174	289	352	428	506
179	290	357	430	509
		358		
269	294	374	431	510
		379*		

*Involving an amount up to Rs 50

(c) Sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871

(d) Sub-section 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 *nyaya* panchayats also try civil suits up to a valuation of Rs 500 and revenue cases if the parties concerned agree in writing. These courts cannot award a sentence of imprisonment but are empowered to impose fines 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 numbers of cases instituted in the *nyaya* panchayats and disposed of by them during the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 were as follows :

Year	Cases pending at beginning of year	Cases instituted	Cases disposed of
1	2	3	4
1963-64	..	..	..
1964-65	..	..	..
1965-66	..	..	..
1966-67	..	..	..
1967-68	..	..	..
	920	3,812	4,020
	712	2,720	3,070
	362	1,766	1,956
	172	1,221	1,216
	47	1,003	993

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. In what follows, the organisational set-up of the agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operative, education, forest, industries and public works departments at the district level has been briefly discussed.

Agriculture Department

The district falls within the jurisdiction of the regional deputy director of agriculture, having headquarters at Lucknow. In the district a project officer is in charge of all the agricultural programmes including the formulation and implementation of the five-year plan schemes for the district. He is assisted by the district and the additional district agriculture officers. A specialist supervises plant protection work and a tahsildar looks after the work of *tagavi* in the whole district. At the headquarters there are also a senior mechanical assistant and an oil-seed inspector. In addition to this, seven oil-seed supervisors and 17 assistant development officers (agriculture) posted at the block headquarters, two agriculture inspectors for buffer godowns at Rae Bareilly and Bachhrawan, six farm superintendents posted at the agricultural demonstration and multiplication farms at Parera, Harchandpur, Jamalpur, Bibipur, Dariyapur and Paltikhera and 61 assistant agriculture inspectors, posted at the seed stores for their supervision and distribution of seeds and fertilizers also serve the department.

A senior horticulture inspector and a district horticulture inspector look after the horticulture work in the district. For plant protection work there are one senior and 14 junior plant protection assistants and 16 plant protection supervisors, the number of plant protection centres in the district being fourteen.

Animal Husbandry Department

The work of the animal husbandry and the veterinary departments in the district is looked after by the district live-stock officer who is responsible for improvement in the breeds of cattle and poultry, the prevention and treatment of their diseases and the control of epidemics among them. He is assisted by two veterinary officers and 17 veterinary assistant surgeons or assistant development officers (animal husbandry). In the district there are 18 veterinary hospitals, 12 artificial insemination centres and 44 stockmen centres.

The district live-stock officer works under the direct supervision of the deputy director of animal husbandry, Lucknow, for the technical side of his work. Locally he works under the additional district magistrate (planning).

Co-operative Department

The assistant registrar co-operative societies who has his headquarters at Rae Bareli directs the co-operative movement. He exercises control over the co-operative staff and institutions in the district. 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 17 co-operative inspectors or assistant development officers (co-operatives)—12 for the 12 development blocks, two for co-operative marketing societies and three for the headquarters office. In addition there are three assistant co-operative inspectors.

There are 58 co-operative supervisors, two for co-operative farming societies, 24 for credit societies working under the district co-operative bank and 32 for co-operative seed stores. They are the employees of the Provincial Co-operative Federation.

The assistant registrar works under the deputy registrar, Lucknow region, who has his headquarters at Lucknow.

Education Department

In the education department also the district forms part of the Lucknow region, and is in the charge of the deputy director of education, Lucknow, and, for girls' education, in that of the regional inspectress of girls' schools. In the district the district inspector of schools is responsible for the supervision, control and inspection of educational institutions up to the higher secondary stage. He is assisted by a deputy inspector of schools and three assistant inspectresses of girls' schools, the latter being in charge of girls' education up to the junior high school stage. The deputy inspector of schools also advises the local bodies and the aided institutions on educational matters. The other supervisory staff comprises 17 subdeputy inspectors of schools.

The deputy and subdeputy inspectors of schools also inspect primary sections of the Sanskrit *pathshalas* and the Urdu medium primary schools. These institutions are respectively under the overall charge of the assistant inspector, Sanskrit *pathshalas*, and the deputy inspector, Urdu medium schools, Lucknow region, who have their headquarters at Lucknow.

For organising physical education and social service training in the district, there is an assistant commandant, Pradeshik Shiksha Dal, who works under the general supervision of the district inspector of schools.

Forest Department

The district forests fall in the Avadh forest division under the divisional forest officer, Lucknow, and are included in the Rae Bareli forest range under the charge of a range officer. The range is divided into five sections comprising 15 beats. The sections and beats are each under a forester and forest guard respectively.

Industries Department

The district forms part of the central zone of the industries department, U.P., the zonal office being at Lucknow under the charge of a joint director of industries whose jurisdiction extends over the districts of the Lucknow and Faizabad divisions. In 1956, a district industries officer was posted to guide and assist the industrial units in the private and co-operative sectors in the district. In March, 1968, the post of the district industries officer was abolished and a deputy collector was made incharge of the work in addition to his own duties. He is assisted by an industrial inspector.

Public Works Department

The district falls in the Rae Bareli provincial division which is under the charge of an executive engineer with headquarters at Rae Bareli. The executive engineer is assisted by three assistant engineers.

The department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of all government buildings, bridges, culverts and roads. The electrical and mechanical works are executed by the electrical and mechanical branch of the public works department. The division is under the control and supervision of a superintending engineer having headquarters at Lucknow.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The local bodies in the district, namely the municipality of Rae Bareilly, the town areas, the Zila Parishad, the Kshettra Samitis and the *gaon* panchayats, have been established under the provisions of the respective statutes and have undergone changes like those in status, nomenclature and constitution from time to time.

In 1968-69 there were, besides the municipality of Rae Bareilly and the Zila Parishad, the four town areas of Dalmau, Jais, Bachrawan and Maharajganj, 12 Kshettra Samitis and 1,332 *gaon* panchayats in the district.

MUNICIPAL BOARD

Rae Bareilly

The municipality of Rae Bareilly had its origin on May 29, 1868 when certain provisions of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1867 were made applicable to this town. The first municipal committee of 12 members, comprising an equal number of officials and non-officials, all appointed by the government, derived its income initially from a tax known as town duty. In 1871 the cantonment area was also handed over to the municipality. A conservancy tax was imposed by the municipal committee in that year. This tax was later replaced by a house tax.

The municipal Acts of 1868, 1873, 1883, 1900 and 1916 and the various amendments of the U.P. Municipalities Act of 1916 gradually reduced the number of official and nominated members of the municipal committee and introduced other important changes in its constitution, composition, powers and functions.

In 1961, the total area covered by the municipality was 10.18 sq. km. and its population 29,940. The municipal area has been divided into eight wards of which the residents elect 17 members on the basis of adult franchise. The president is elected by the members. The term of office of the president and members is five years and it may be extended by the government in special circumstances. The last election of the members was held in 1971.

Finances—The income of the municipal board is mainly derived from sources like government grants and contributions, local rates and taxes, octroi realisations under special Acts, revenue from municipal property and *nazul* lands and licence fees on vehicles and slaughter houses.

The expenditure is incurred mainly on general administration collection of taxes, street lighting, water-supply, public health and sanitation, conservancy services and education. The total income of the board was Rs 6,84,218 and expenditure Rs 6,44,574 in the year 1968-69.

Water-supply—In 1930-31 a scheme to supply water to the town was taken up and a tube-well was constructed for the purpose but it failed. Another water-supply scheme was taken up in 1958 which was completed in 1961. The State Government provided an amount of nearly nine lacs of rupees as loan to the municipal board for the purpose and six tube-wells had been constructed in the town till 1969 by which year pipe lines of a length of nearly 21 km. had been laid in the town with 140 public stand posts and 1,100 private tap connections. Nearly 54,36,00,000 litres of water was supplied to the town by the water-works of the municipal board in 1968-69. Water was supplied for nearly five hours every day. The work of the water-supply is looked after by a water-works engineer who has a staff of 13 persons to assist him. The board spends a sum of nearly Rs 60,000 every year on its water-supply scheme.

Education—In the year 1968-69, the municipal board managed 13 junior and two senior Basic schools, and provided financial aid to nine junior Basic schools. The board spent a sum of Rs 1,14,235 on education in that year, including financial aid amounting to Rs 1,750 to libraries and reading-rooms in the town.

Street Lighting—Electricity became available for purposes of street lighting in the year 1958. There were 442 electric street lamps and 280 kerosene oil lamps in 1968-69 and the municipal board spent an amount of Rs 22,287 on this head in that year.

Public Health and Sanitation—In the year 1968-69 municipal board had a staff of 152 persons to attend to the cleansing of the streets, roads and drains and to look after the health of the town. The length of the pucca drains in the town was 80,557 m. A monthly subsidy amounting to a sum of Rs 600, was given to the District Co-operative Federation Homoeopathic Dispensary in the town in 1968-69. A maternity and child welfare centre functioned under the board. Nearly 2,868 vaccinations were performed. A sum of Rs 2,07,459 was spent by the board on public health and sanitation in that year. The municipal board also runs a compost making centre which in 1968-69 prepared about 500 cubic metres of compost. The board sold compost worth Rs 800 in that year.

The municipal board maintains a number of public parks and children's play-centres and recreation grounds in the town. Of these the Reoti Ram Garden and another garden near the tahsil are spacious and very well laid out.

TOWN AREAS

Dalman

The town area of Dalman is the second oldest local body in the district. It was declared a town on November 11, 1895, under the Bengal Chautidari Act of 1856, and was designated a town area after the enforcement of the U.P. Town Areas Act of 1914.

The town had an area of .89 sq. km. and a population of 2,528 in 1961. The town area committee consists of ten members including the chairman, all elected by the people of the town, for a term of four years. This period may, however, be prolonged further by the government in special cases.

The main functions of the town area committee are the cleansing, construction and maintenance of streets and drains and the lighting of streets.

The sources of the income of the town area committee are taxes on houses and lands, sale of refuse and compost, licence fees, fines, rents of the town area property and grants made by government. The total income and expenditure of the town area committee were Rs 10,308 and Rs 11,380 respectively in 1968-69. The committee spent a sum of Rs 2,213 on public health and sanitation in that year.

Jais

Jais was declared a town area in 1935 under the U.P. Town Areas Act of 1914. The town area committee consists of eleven members including the chairman, all elected by the residents of the town for a term of four years. The total area of the town was 0.80 sq. km. and population 9,906 in 1961.

The income of the town area committee is derived mainly from toll tax, water tax, receipts from the slaughter house, cattle-pound and other town area property and government grants and loans and amounted to Rs 81,173 in 1968-69. The main items of expenditure of the town area committee are establishment and general administration, public health and sanitation, maintenance of roads, streets and drains, water-works and fairs. The total expenditure of the committee amounted to a sum of Rs 62,711 in 1968-69.

The town has its own water-works commissioned in 1964. There were 276 water taps in the town and the total length of the pipe lines was 7,400 m. in 1968-69. The town area committee spent a sum of Rs 5,564 on water-supply in that year. Electricity became available for street lighting in the town in 1957. There were 67 street lamps in 1968-69 and the town area committee incurred an expenditure of about Rs 2,000 on street lighting in that year.

The town area committee makes arrangements for the cleansing of roads, streets and drains in the town and spent a sum of Rs 7,000 on public health and sanitation in the year 1968-69.

Bachhrawan

This place was declared a town area in 1935 under the provisions of the U.P. Town Areas Act of 1914.

The town had an area of .83 sq. km. and a population of 4,323 according to the census of 1961.

The town area committee consists of nine members including the chairman, all elected for a term of four years which may be extended by the government in special cases.

The main functions of the town area committee are the cleansing and lighting of streets and public places, construction and maintenance of streets and parks, drainage and water-supply.

The main sources of income of the town area committee are the taxes on houses and lands, sale of refuse and compost, licence fees, fines, rents of town area property and government grants and contributions. The total income of the town area amounted to Rs 21,984 and the expenditure to Rs 21,661 in 1968-69.

The town area committee has prepared a scheme for the supply of water in the town and work on it was started in 1968-69.

For lighting the streets, electric lamp posts were erected in 1963 and there were 54 electric lamps and 20 kerosene oil street lamps in the town in 1968-69. A sum of Rs 6,257 was spent by the committee on street lighting and sanitation in 1968-69.

The committee maintains a park, named the Kidwai Park, after the late Rafiq Ahmad Kidwai.

Maharajganj

The place was constituted a town area in 1935 under the U.P. Town Areas Act of 1914.

The town had an area of .68 sq. km. and a population of 2,943 in 1961. The town area committee consists of ten members including the chairman, all elected by the residents of the town for a four-year term which may be extended by the government in special cases.

The main activities of the town area committee include the lighting of streets and public places of the town and the cleansing, construction and maintenance of streets and drains.

The chief sources of the income of the committee are the taxes on houses and lands, sale of refuse and compost, licence fees, fines, rents of the town area property and government grants. The total income of the committee amounted to Rs 35,325 and the expenditure to Rs 14,042 in 1968-69.

A scheme for the supply of water to the town is under preparation by the committee.

Electricity has been made available since 1964 for street lighting and there were 30 electric and 10 kerosene oil street lamps in the town in 1968-69 in which year a sum of Rs 900 was spent on street lighting.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Panchayati Raj is a step towards democratic decentralisation of powers and responsibilities. The most significant feature of the system is its three-tier organisation, the *gaon* panchayats at the base, the Kshettra Samitis in the middle and the Zila Parishad at the apex. There is a *gaon* panchayat which is the executive organ of the *gaon sabha* established for a village or a group of villages having a minimum population of 250, a Kshettra Samiti (block committee) for each development block and the Zila Parishad for the whole of the district excluding the areas covered by the local bodies like municipal and cantonment boards and town area and notified area committees. The aim is to develop initiative in the people and train them for the management of local affairs and development of the rural areas.

Zila Parishad

A district board for Rae Bareilly was established for the first time under the N.W.P. and Oudh Local Boards Act of 1883, replacing the district committees established under the N.W.P. and Oudh Local Rates Acts of 1871 and 1878 for looking after roads, ferries, dispensaries and primary schools.

The U.P. District Boards Acts of 1906 and 1922 and the amendments made in the latter from time to time effected far-reaching changes in the constitution and functions of the district board. Upon the enforcement of the U.P. Antarim Zila Parishads Act of 1958, the district board was named as the Antarim Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad, as the body is now called, was constituted in 1963, in accordance with the provisions of the U.P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961.

The membership of a Zila Parishad consisted of all *pramukhs* of Kshettra Samitis, presidents of all municipal boards in the district and representatives of co-operative institutions and Kshettra Samitis.

A number of seats were filled through election in each block on the basis of universal adult franchise. All members of the lower houses of the Central and State legislatures whose constituencies included any part of the district and all members of the upper houses of the Central and State legislatures who had their residence in the district were also members of the Zila Parishad. A number of members were nominated by the State Government. The Zila Parishad could also co-opt women and persons of Scheduled Castes as members provided they were registered in the district as electors for the legislative assembly. The normal term of a Zila Parishad and its members was five years.

The members of a Zila Parishad elected an *adhyaksha* and an *up-adhyaksha* for five years and one year respectively. A person if qualified for election as a member of a Zila Parishad from any of the blocks and at least 30 years of age could be elected as the *adhyaksha*. Only a member of a Zila Parishad was eligible for the office of *up-adhyaksha*.

The district planning officer acted as the chief executive officer of the Zila Parishad. As a step preliminary to the review of the constitution and functions of Zila Parishads, the U.P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads (Alpakalik Vyavastha) Adhyadesh, 1970 was issued on March 23, 1970 to make temporary arrangements for the administration of Zila Parishads. All the powers and functions of Zila Parishads were vested in the district magistrate, with the additional district magistrate (planning) or the district planning officer, as the case might be functioning as the chief executive officer (Mukhya Adhikari) of the Zila Parishad.

The functions of a Zila Parishad are very comprehensive and include those which were formerly the concern of a district board, district planning committee or Antarim Zila Parishad and the co-ordination of the activities of the *khands* (development blocks), implementation of inter-block schemes and utilisation of the funds allotted by the government for purposes of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, village and cottage industries, medical and public health services, education, cultural activities and welfare of children, youth and women. The major sources of the income of a Zila Parishad are government grants, taxes levied by it, licence fees and income from its property, and the main items of its expenditure are education, public works and medical and public health services.

The six main statutory committees which a Zila Parishad constitutes to deal with matters with which it is principally concerned are called the Karya (executive), Vitta (finance), Shiksha (education), Sarvjanik Nirman (public works), Jan Swasthya (public health) and Niyojan (planning) Samitis.

In 1968-69, the Zila Parishad, Rae Bareilly had 61 members. The total income of the Zila Parishad was a sum of Rs 64,19,579 and expenditure a sum of Rs 56,69,147. Grants from the government amounted to nearly Rs 57,21,892 in that year.

Education—In 1968-69, the Zila Parishad maintained 60 senior Basic schools and 790 junior Basic schools. It provided financial aid to 33 privately-managed senior Basic schools and 25 junior Basic schools and spent a sum of Rs 17,35,988 on education.

To supervise and control these schools the Zila Parishad has a *shiksha adbhikari* (education officer) and a number of sub-deputy inspectors of schools.

Medical and Public Health Service—There were 11 allopathic and 15 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in 1968-69 under the management of the Zila Parishad. It also provided financial aid to three Ayurvedic and two Homoeopathic dispensaries in that year. Nearly 3,11,677 patients were treated at all these dispensaries in 1968-69. It has its own staff for work relating to vaccination and inoculation. A sum of more than Rs 23,500 was spent for providing vaccinations against small-pox and inoculations against cholera in 1968-69. The Zila Parishad spent a sum of Rs 1,49,930 on medical and public health activities in that year.

Public Works—The expenditure incurred by the Zila Parishad on public works is mainly on the maintenance of nearly 68 km. of pucca and 406 km. of kutcha roads, three dak bungalows at Jais, Maharaj-ganj and Rae Bareilly, and school buildings. A sum of Rs 4,16,500 was spent by the Zila Parishad on public works in 1968-69.

The Zila Parishad also makes arrangements for holding fairs and exhibitions in different parts of the district. It spent a sum of Rs 14,915 on fairs in 1968-69.

Kshettra Samitis

There were 12 Kshettra Samitis, one for every development block in the district in 1968-69. With the enforcement of the U.P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam of 1961, functions that had previously belonged to the block development committees devolved upon the newly created Kshettra Samitis. The members of a Kshettra Samiti comprise all *pradhans* of constituent *gaon sabhas*, chairman of town area committees and presidents of notified area committees lying within the block area, representatives of co-operative institutions of the block and members of the Zila Parishad who are elected from the block. All members of the lower houses of the Central and State legislatures whose constituencies include any part of the block, and all members of the upper houses of the Central and State legislatures who have their residence

in the block and all members of the Central and State legislatures whose place of residence is in the district in which the block is situated and who have chosen to represent the block are also members of the Kshettra Samiti. The members of the Kshettra Samiti may also co-opt certain numbers of women and of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and of persons interested in planning and development, provided they are registered as electors for the legislative assembly from any area of the block. The term of a Kshettra Samiti is five years.

The members of a Kshettra Samiti elect a *pramukh* (presiding officer) out of persons whose names are registered as electors for the legislative assembly rolls from any area included in the block and two *up-pramukhs*, one senior and the other junior, from among themselves, all for a five-year term. The block development officer acts as the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti which is responsible for the formulation and execution of the development plans of the *gaon sabhas* constituting the development block. The main activities of this body are in the spheres of agriculture, horticulture, live-stock and fisheries, construction of minor irrigation works, opening of health, maternity and child welfare centres, prevention and control of epidemics, making provision for primary education, promotion of cottage and village industries and co-operative institutions.

Briefly the Kshettra Samiti acts as a co-ordinating agency for all the *gaon sabhas* functioning within its jurisdiction in the implementation of their planned schemes and programmes. It is particularly responsible for the implementation of inter-village projects in the block area.

Gaon Panchayats

The U.P. Panchayat Raj Act of 1947 was enforced in the district in 1949 with the establishment of 716 *gaon* panchayats. In 1968-69, there were 1,332 panchayats functioning in the district. The members of each *gaon sabha*, established for a village or a group of villages with a population of at least 250, elect the members of the *gaon panchayat* and a *pradhan* (president) for a term of five years. Their term may be extended by the government. An *up-pradhan* (vice-president) is also elected by the members of the *gaon panchayat* for a term of one year. The number of members of a *gaon panchayat* is fixed in proportion to the population of the *gaon sabha* and generally ranges from 15 to 30.

The *gaon panchayat* is the active limb and the chief executive body of the *gaon sabha* and is intended to constitute the basis of an active and conscious peasant democracy which should not only integrate but also initiate all rural development policies and programmes. The functions of the panchayat include among others, construction, repairs, cleansing and lighting of streets, sanitation, prevention of epidemics, upkeep and supervision of civil forests, waste lands,

pastures, buildings, land or any other property of the *gaon sabha*, registration of births, deaths and marriages, regulation of markets and fairs, establishment of primary schools, provision of drinking water facilities and welfare of children, youth and women.

The main sources of income of a *gaon* panchayat are government grants, taxes collected by it and voluntary contributions by the local people.

The statement that follows gives the amounts of taxes assessed and realised by the *gaon* panchayats of the district from 1965-66 to 1967-68 :

Year				Taxes assessed (in Rs)	Remission (in Rs)	Total realised (in Rs)
1				2	3	4
1965-66	..	..	..	2,77,679	45,500	2,32,179
1966-67	..	..	..	1,41,733	14,291	1,27,443
1967-68	..	..	..	1,59,960	15,713	1,44,247

The total income and expenditure of the panchayats during the same years were as follows :

Year				Total income (in Rs)	Total expenditure (in Rs)
1				2	3
1965-66	..	..	..	5,81,518	4,69,760
1966-67	..	..	..	3,78,942	4,60,023
1967-68	..	..	..	4,15,386	4,79,194

Some of the main development works undertaken by the *gaon* panchayats of the district are enumerated below :

Works completed				During the First Plan period	During the Second Plan period	During the Third Plan period
1				2	3	4
Pucca drains	..	..	..	..	27 km.	..
Khasanjas	..	..	..	1,200 km.	1,600 km.	669 km.
Repair of old khasanjas	..	..	..	2,080 km.	377 km.	..
Panchayat ghars	..	..	..	158 km.	183 km.	90
Gandhi chabutras	..	..	..	125	388	..
Culverts	..	..	..	170	1,298	494
Bridges	..	..	..	..	17	87
Recreation centres for children	..	..	..	68	82	..



Garason Temple, Garason

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The area covered by the present district of Rae Bareilly was mostly covered with forests in the ancient period. Sages had their *ashramas* (hermitages) in these forests, where they imparted education to pupils. Learned Brahmanas taught at their homes. It is said that the hermitage of the famous sage, Garga, was at Garason which is a corrupted form of the word, Gargashram.

Education then started at home and was continued in the *ashramas* where the pupil lived with the preceptor. Regular studentship began with the initiation ceremony, called the *upanayana sanskar*. The pupil was allowed to study subjects of his choice accompanied by special instruction in the *Vedas*. The traditional branches of learning were *itihasa-purana* (legends and ancient lore), *vyakarana* (grammar), *chhanda-shastra* (prosody), *arthashastra* (political economy), *ganita* (mathematics), *jyotish* (astronomy and astrology), *anvikshiki* (philosophy), *dharmashastra* (law), *shastravidya* (state-craft and military science) and Ayurveda (the science of medicine). Studies were prosecuted for their own sake and not only for earning a livelihood. Education was imparted free of cost with the best of care and was not controlled by the state. The individual was the centre of attention and under this system the development of the pupil's character, and the acquisition of learning, piety and a grounding in sacred lore by him were the chief objects of education. The teacher was content with whatever was offered to him by the pupils or their parents at the end of their education. This ensured that even the poorest in society received the benefits of education. The student also helped the teacher in his household and farm work, not to remunerate the latter but to acquire the habits of obedience and willingness to serve. The period of such tutelage was usually 15 to 20 years but varied according to the need and inclination of the pupil.

During the mediaeval period education was more or less the exclusive concern of religious teachers and institutions. The Muslims had their *maktabs* (schools) and *khanqahs* (monasteries) where *maulvis* taught and the Hindus received their education in the *pathshalas* (schools) which were run mostly by Brahmanas. The teachers were generally supported by voluntary contributions, usually in kind. Dalmau gained importance as a Muslim centre of learning. Firuz Shah Tughluq founded a school there for the instruction of the people in Muslim lore as mentioned by Mulla Daud of Dalmau in his book *Chandrani*. The standard of education in the district improved particularly during the reign of the nawabs of Avadh.

On the eve of the British occupation of the area covered by the district, Hindu and Muslim children received education in *pathshalas* and *maktabs* respectively. These institutions were run by the people voluntarily, unaided by the state. This system of education gradually gave way to governmental institutions which were started by the British and were known as the *tahsili* and *halqabandi* schools. A few village schools were also started by the British but they were not based on any well-defined system. The history of education on modern lines begins in the district with the opening in 1861 of a school at Rae Bareilly called the Zila School and later, the Government High School. Two years later *tahsili* schools, one each at Jais and Inhauna, were opened. In 1864, a third *tahsili* school was opened at Salon. The *halqabandi* system was introduced in 1866 and many schools were established in the district, their number rising from 61 in 1869, to 93 in 1874. In 1901-02 there were seven junior high schools with 974 boys and 154 primary schools with 6,583 boys and 39 girls on their rolls. Girls' education thus commenced in the district quite early. In 1911-12 there were 10 junior high schools with 967 boys and 221 primary schools with 11,340 boys and 235 girls on roll. In 1921-22 the number of junior high schools rose to 14 with 1,258 boys and 62 girls on their rolls, and of primary schools to 288 with 14,149 boys and 357 girls as students. The Kisan School was started in 1927 by the Kisan Education Trust. In 1931-32, the number of junior high schools stood at 17 with 1,413 boys and that of the primary schools at 276 with 15,850 boys and 1,336 girls on their rolls. The number of junior high schools in 1941-42 was 20 with 2,046 boys and 97 girls studying in them. The number of primary (now junior Basic) schools rose to 289 with 20,586 boys and 1,784 girls on roll in 1941-42. Subsequent years saw rapid expansion of education in the district particularly after the Independence of the country in 1947. In 1951 the number of senior Basic schools rose to 34 with 3,550 boys and 74 girls and the number of junior Basic schools to 500 with 42,061 boys and 4,206 girls on their rolls.

In 1961, there were 73 senior Basic schools, for boys with 10,458 students and five for girls with 1,229 students and the number of junior Basic schools was 517 for boys with 46,717 students and 51 for girls with 6,926 students.

The district is backward in education as the number of higher secondary schools is insufficient, particularly for girls. There is only one girls' intermediate college in the district.

GROWTH OF LITERACY

In 1881, only 5.4 per cent of the males and 0.01 per cent of the females in the district were literate, the percentages rising to 6.3 and 0.02 respectively in 1891. In 1901, the percentages of literates among the males and females was 6.2 and 2 respectively. In 1911, the percentages of literate males and females were 6.4 and 0.03 respectively. In 1921,

the percentage of literates among the males advanced to 6.4 while it remained stationary at 0.03 per cent among the females. The percentages of literacy among the males and females have registered steady increase in the years 1931, 1951 and 1961, being as follows :

Year	Percentage of literacy among	
	Males	Females
1	2	3
1931	7	0.05
1951	14	1.50
1961	22.3	3.80

The total percentage of literacy in the district was, however, 13.2 against the State average of 17.7 in 1961.

The following statement indicates the number of literate and educated persons as revealed by the census of 1961 :

Level of education		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
Urban				
Literate (without educational level)	..	6,729	4,778	2,851
Primary or junior Basic	..	4,042	3,005	1,037
Matriculation or higher secondary	..	2,110	1,807	303
Technical diploma not equal to degree	..	4	4	..
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical	..	473	423	50
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	..	63	42	21
Engineering	..	11	11	..
Medicine	..	17	13	4
Veterinary and dairying	..	1	1	..
Teaching	..	34	17	17
Rural				
Literate (without educational level)	..	1,14,362	97,174	17,188
Primary or junior Basic	..	39,391	36,505	2,886
Matriculation and above	..	5,286	5,136	150

GENERAL EDUCATION

Education now starts generally with the pre-junior Basic classes or the nursery stage and goes up to the university stage. There is one nursery school in the town. The number of junior Basic schools for boys in 1967-68 was 693 and that for girls 132. Of the senior Basic schools 88 were for boys and 26 for girls. In 1967-68, there were nine higher secondary schools up to class X for boys. Of the higher secondary schools up to class XII, 13 were for boys and only one for girls. There were two degree colleges in the district.

The following statement gives the number of students in 1967-68 in the various categories of schools in the district :

Category of School		Number	No. of Students
1	2	3	
For boys			
Junior Basic	693	1,29,390	
Senior Basic (or junior high school) ..	88	14,343	
Higher secondary (up to class X) ..	9	2,849	boys
Higher secondary (up to class XII) ..	13	11,661	girls
For girls			
Junior Basic	132	78,758	
Senior Basic (or junior high school) ..	26	3,285	
Higher secondary (up to class XII) ..	1	1,021	

Pre-junior Basic Stages

Pre-junior Basic education, imparted to children up to six years of age, is of recent growth in the district. The Dwivedi Smarak Sangh, Rae Bareli, has been running a nursery school since 1966 at Rae Bareli. It had 12 teachers and 210 students in 1968-69. The Baiswara Educational Trust has been managing a nursery school at Lalganj since 1962. In 1968-69 it had 118 students and five teachers.

Junior and Senior Basic Stage

The Wardha Scheme of education 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. It was extended to the district in July, 1954. This scheme is in operation in the Dayanand Higher Secondary School, Gokula, and the Chandrapal Singh Higher Secondary School, Shora (Gangaganj), where students are imparted education in the agriculture in addition to spinning, weaving, tailoring and wood and metal crafts.

The scheme owes its origin to the concept of education aiming at 'an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man in body, mind and spirit.' The four fundamentals of this scheme are : that free and

compulsory education for eight years be provided by the State, the mother-tongue be the medium of instruction, the process of education should centre round some useful handicraft enabling the child to produce from the moment his training begins, and that every school be self-supporting.

Education under both the junior and the senior Basic stages is the responsibility of the local bodies within their respective jurisdictions. The municipal board runs the institutions in the municipal and the Zila Parishad in the rural areas. In the municipality of Rae Bareli the superintendent of education is in-charge of the work. Education is compulsory for boys and girls in the age-group 6-11 years. In 1968-69, the board managed ten junior Basic schools for boys with 1,840 students and three for girls with 614 students. It aided eight such schools for boys with 795 students and one for girls with 421 students. The board also runs a senior Basic school for boys and another for girls with 71 and 37 students respectively. The total number of teachers employed by the board was 70 including 11 women in the year 1968-69.

The Zila Parishad is responsible for education in the rural areas of the district. A deputy inspector of schools is in-charge of boys' education and three assistant inspectresses of girls' schools for girls education. In 1968, the Zila Parishad managed 656 junior Basic schools for boys with 1,23,948 students and 134 for girls with 74,936 students. It aided 25 such boys' and two girls' schools with 1,500 and 60 students respectively. The number of senior Basic schools for boys run by the Zila Parishad was 52 with 10,873 students and eight for girls with 1,337 students on their rolls. It aided 33 boys' senior Basic schools with 5,334 students of which 484 were girls. The numbers of male and female teachers in the junior Basic schools for boys and girls were 3,195 and 271, and in the senior Basic schools 603 and 80, respectively. In 1968, the Zila Parishad spent a sum of Rs 47,35,988 on education.

Re-orientation Scheme

The re-orientation scheme aims at training students in agriculture and other crafts. It is in force in 42 institutions of the district. As a step towards the attainment of free and compulsory education for all boys and girls up to a certain stage, no tuition fee is charged from boys up to class VI and girls up to class X. Non-governmental institutions are compensated for the consequent loss in receipts from fees by grants determined according to a standard rate of fees.

Secondary Education

In 1969 there were 28 higher secondary schools for boys, of which 15 teach up to the intermediate standard and the remaining up to class X. The only girls' higher secondary school in the district is an intermediate college. The following statement gives some relevant information regarding these institutions :

RAE BAREIL DISTRICT

Institution	Year of establishment	Founder	Status when started and up graded	1967-68				
				No. of pupils	No. of teachers	Income	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Government Intermediate College, Rae Bareilly	1861	Government	High School 1883 and intermediate 1931	824	38	52,340	1,51,948	
Mahatma Gandhi Intermediate College, Rae Bareilly	1920	Mahabir Prasad	High School 1923 and intermediate 1948	1,721	46	2,43,351	1,96,251	
Jawahar Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Seoni	1938	Local public	High School 1947 and intermediate 1949	733	23	96,406	98,848	
Sarvodaya Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Salon	1938	Ambika Nath Singh	High School 1956 and intermediate 1966	1,007	32	1,12,275	1,11,449	
Shree Narain Singh Vidya Mandir Intermediate College, Gaura	1938	Lal Udayman Singh	High School 1957 and intermediate 1966	611	23	75,101	87,646	
Barkhanda Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Shivgadh	1945	Mahesh Pratap Narain Singh	High School 1947 and intermediate 1950	902	34	41,884	1,57,297	
Baiswara Intermediate College, Lalganj	1946	Jageshwar Singh	High School 1952 and intermediate 1955	1,372	49	2,23,330	1,65,615	
National Intermediate College, Rae Bareilly	1948	Wasi Naqvi	High School 1950 and intermediate 1956	559	24	89,601	89,538	
Gandhi Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Bachhrawan	1948	Chandrika Prasad	High School 1949 and intermediate 1953	1,237	39	1,69,509	1,45,536	
Subhash Pashupati Nath Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Tiloi	1951	Tribhuvan Dutt Tripathi	High School 1953 and intermediate 1968	591	22	77,036	82,244	

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Janpad Intermediate College, Harchandpur	1951	Chandra Pal Rajgopal	High School 1952 and intermediate 1956	712	24	79,972	76,453
Janta Vidyalaya, Pure Pandey	1953	Local public	High School 1961 and intermediate 1965	885	26	75,417	76,788
Ganesh Vidyalaya, Aihar	1956	Mahabir Prasad Pandey	High School 1961 and intermediate 1965	939	25	96,871	96,372
Narnadeshwar Intermediate College, Rambagh	1957	Ram Pratap Singh	High School 1961 and intermediate 1963	354	15	35,630	42,846
Mahesh Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Unehahar	1959	Har Narain Singh	High School 1962 and intermediate 1967	696	30	66,785	66,529
Government Girls' Intermediate College, Rae Bareilly	1915	Shabiba Begum	High School 1947 and intermediate 1954	640	29	49,425	1,48,967
Bhagwati Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Murarman	1952	Local public	High School 1963 and intermediate 1969	323	13	30,084	29,048
Kanha Shiksha Niketan, Kachaiya Bazar, Salon	1954	Kanha Shiksha Parishad	Higher secondary 1965	270	13	40,527	40,521
Veena Pani Higher Secondary School, Sataon	1959	Siddh Nath Shukla	Higher secondary 1965	650	16	32,004	32,200
Chandrapal Singh Higher Secondary School, Shora (Gangaganj)	1960	Maladeo Prasad Tripathi	Higher secondary 1968	224	10	27,198	26,764
Mallik Muhammad Bhartiya Higher Secondary School, Jais	1960	Local public	High School 1962	467	13	37,218	18,981
Ganesh Prasad Raghunath Prasad Higher Secondary School, Kurri Sudauli	1962	Vishambhar Nath Mishra	Higher secondary 1966	170	7	17,740	16,700
Dayanand Higher Secondary School, Gokula	1963	Surya Pal Singh	Higher secondary 1966	175	9	9,633	9,563

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

To encourage education amongst the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, incentives like free tuition, stipends, scholarships and financial assistance for books and stationery are provided by the State. The numbers of students receiving assistance in one or more of these forms in different categories of schools in 1968-69 are given in the following statement :

Category of Schools	Scheduled Castes		Other Backward Classes	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Junior Basic .. .	235	71	..	54
Senior Basic . . .	291	32	40	17
Higher secondary (up to class X) .	209	8	25	9
Higher secondary (up to class XII) .	226	1	36	4

Higher Education

There are two degree colleges in the district which impart higher education.

The Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareli, was started as a degree college in 1960, to provide facilities for higher education and research to the students of the district and the neighbouring areas. It imparts education in a number of arts and science subjects up to the degree and in political science, economics and Hindi up to the post-graduate standards. Research facilities are offered in political science. The college is affiliated to the Kanpur University, Kanpur. In 1968-69, the college had 689 students and 28 teachers and spent a sum of Rs 2,80,522. A committee looks after the management of the college.

The Baiswara Education Trust, Lalganj, started a degree college in 1966 for providing higher education to the students of the area. It imparts teaching up to the degree standard and has been affiliated to the Kanpur University, Kanpur since 1967. In 1967-68, it had eight teachers and 68 students of whom two were girls and had spent a sum of Rs 22,149. A committee manages the affairs of the institution.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Industrial Training Institute, here was shifted to this district from Allahabad in 1963 and is functioning under the State directorate of training and employment. It imparts training in trades like those



Feroze Gandhi Degree College, Rae Bareilly

of fitter, carpenter, fitter, electrician, wireman, and mechanic. The number of trainees on April 1, 1969, was 110 and that of teachers 17. A stipend of Rs 25 each is admissible to 33 per cent of the trainees. All Marjan students also get the stipend.

To meet the growing demand for trained teachers for the junior and senior Basic schools of the district, the State Government maintained the following training schools at Rae Bareilly in 1967-68 :

Name	No. of trainees	Training	Duration
1	2	3	4
Government Normal School (old)	73	B.T.C.	A year and two years respectively for trainees who have passed the high school and the junior high school examinations
Government Normal School (new)	76	Do.	Ditto
B.T.C. unit for boys	69	Do.	Ditto
B.T.C. unit for girls	60	Do.	Ditto

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

Sanskrit—Sanskrit continued to be taught in *gurukulas* and temples after the advent of the Muslims in the district but the number of such institutions decreased in course of time. These institutions were adversely affected as the endowments meant for Sanskrit *pathshalas* were gradually employed to run high schools and intermediate colleges where the teaching of Sanskrit was not compulsory. The existing *pathshalas* impart education in subjects like Sanskrit literature, *vyakarana*, *ganita* and *darshan* (philosophy) and are affiliated to the Sanskrit Vishwa-vidyalaya, Varanasi. The following statement gives some relevant particulars about the Sanskrit *pathshalas* functioning in 1966 :

Name and location	Year of establishment	Founder	No. of students (1965-66)	No. of teachers (1965-66)
1	2	3	4	5
Tiarkurji Sanskrit Pathshala, Math Maheshgiri, Dalmau	1920	Court of Wards	29	4
Be' Sanskrit Pathshala, Rae Bareilly	1926	Swami Janki Sharan Tripathi	100	5
Rampal Smarak Yadunath Sanskrit Pathshala, Nurud-dinpur	1931	Smt. Yadunath Kunwari	26	2

[Continued]

1	2	3	4	5
Shri Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Lalganj	1939	Balbhaddar Prasad Trivedi	16	4
Manav Jeevan Sudhar Sans- krit Vidyalaya, Dalmau ..	1944	Swami Yogeshwara- nand	58	5
Gauri Shankar Sanskrit Path- shala, Bargaon ..	1947	Ramadhar Shukla	89	5
Shiva Bahadur Sanskrit Vidya- laya, Ahirwa Bhawani ..	1965	Shiva Bahadur Singh	84	10
Narain Sanskrit Pathshala, Jakhrauni, Nain ..	1965	Local public ..	25	3
Shri Radha Krishna Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Dalmau ..	1965	Swami Badri Narain Giri	58	6

In 1968 a *pathshala* was opened at Rajamau and another at Son Varsha Pure Chauhan.

EDUCATION FOR PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

The Deaf and Dumb School, Rae Bareli, was started in 1965 by the State Government. In 1968-69, it had a teacher and there were nine students on its roll.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education is given to boys and girls in almost all educational institutions in the district. The National Cadet Corps training was made compulsory for all students of the degree and intermediate colleges after the Chinese aggression in October, 1962, and is in force in both the degree colleges, the technical institute and a number of intermediate colleges in the district. Under the Pradeshik Shiksha Dal scheme, introduced in the district in 1948, physical training is given to the students of a number of intermediate colleges. It is now proposed to impart physical education under the scheme to students of all higher secondary institutions in the district. Scouts training under the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association is given in nearly all the educational institutions and scouts' and guides' camps and rallies have been regularly held in the district.

FINE ARTS AND MUSIC

Folk-songs are sung in the villages at different times of the year—*kaharwa* at Dipavali, *phaag* during Holi, *alha*, *barahmasi* and *kajari* during the rainy season and *birha* during winter nights. *Purbi* is sung by the people coming from the Bhojpuri area.

CULTURAL AND LITERARY SOCIETIES

The Dwivedi Smarak Sangh was started in 1952 to commemorate the memory of Acharya Mahabir Prasad Dwivedi. Its main object is to carry on literary and cultural activities in the district. It has its own building and spacious grounds in which a statue of the great savant has been erected. The building houses a library, a reading-room and an educational museum.

LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS

In 1969, there were 13 libraries and reading-rooms in the district. The following statement shows the number of books and the number of periodicals subscribed to in them :

Name	No. of books	No. of magazines
1	2	3
Randhawa Sarvojanik Pustakalaya, Rae Bareli ..	3,600	8
Sarda Sadan Pustakalaya, Rae Bareli ..	8,522	5
Dwivedi Smarak Pustakalaya, Rae Bareli ..	500	..
Iqbal Pustakalaya, Rae Bareli ..	300	..
Nirala Gram Panchayat, Pannawan ..	3,561	4
Balwant Rashtriya Pustakalaya, Dohari ..	3,461	4
Visheshwar Pustakalaya, Rajamau ..	4,950	12
Janta Pustakalaya, Jagatpur ..	1,553	3
Mahabir Prasad Pargantit Pustakalaya, Chilauli ..	576	4
Janta Pustakalaya, Sanehi ..	1,130	4
Sahitya Sadan Sarvojanik Pustakalaya, Gurha ..	3,790	3
Rafi Ahmad Kidwai Pustakalaya, Kidwai Nagar, Unchahar ..	1,698	3
Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Sarvojanik Pustakalaya, Bachhrawan ..	6,105	7

The education expansion department of the State government runs 27 libraries-cum-reading-rooms in the rural areas of the district through the Zila Parishad.

MEN OF LETTERS

Hindi

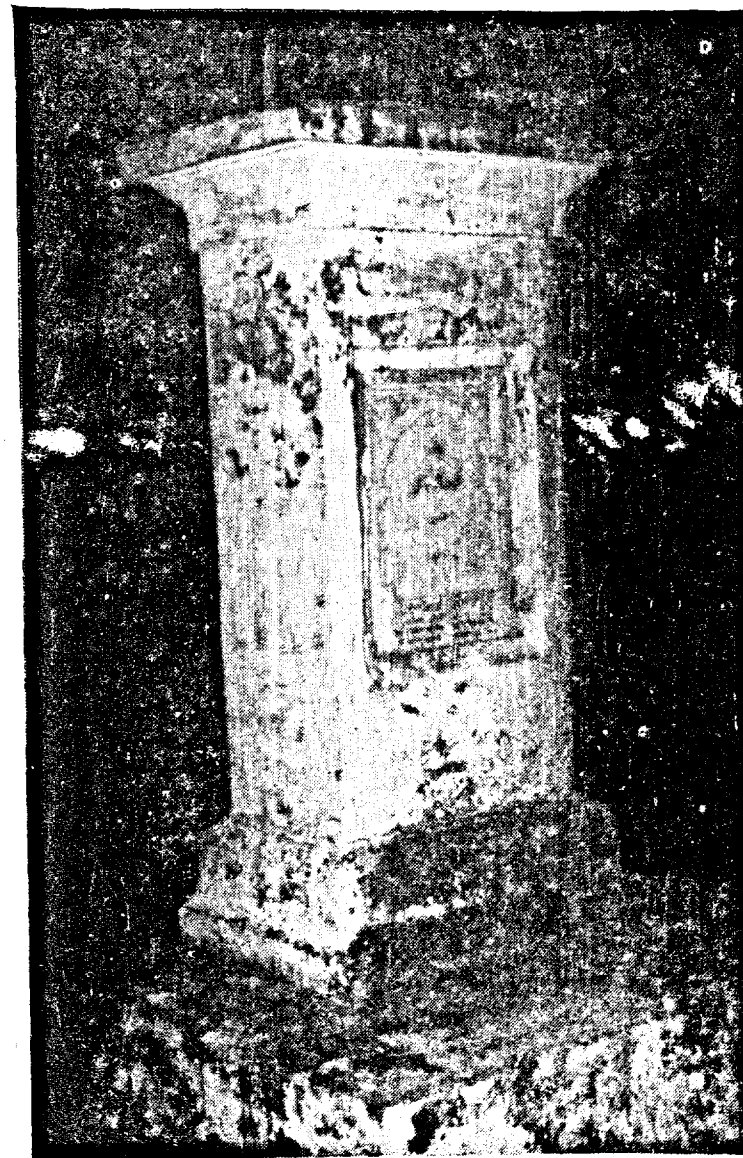
The district of Rae Bareli can boast of having produced a number of poets, writers and learned men, some of whom were of the first rank. With the coming of the Muslims a number of Sufi saints settled down in the district and some of them wrote in the local Hindi dialect, Awadhi.

The earliest known Sufi poet of eminence in the district is Mulla Daud, born in *circa* 1370 A.D. at Dalmau. He wrote a book, *Chandrani*, in the Masnavi style of Persian poetry. Three copies of this work have been found. Malik Muhammad Jaisi (born about 1492 A.D.) was resident of Jais. He composed about twenty works including *Padmavat*, *Akhravat*, *Akhri Kalam*, *Chitra Rekha*, *Champavat*, *Bhatukavat*, *Taravat*, *Chitravat*, *Nainavat*, *Postinama*, *Khurvanama*, *Bhorainama*, *Kahranama* and *Maslanama*, of which only first four are now available. He was himself a Sufi and his epic, *Padmavat*, is one of the most famous books in Hindi literature, the story lending itself to a mystical interpretation peculiar to the Sufis. Kshem Bandijan was another poet who was born at Dalmau in 1499 A.D. He is said to have composed a number of poems in a language which resembles Dingoli (Rajasthani) more than Awadhi but only some stray verses composed by him are now extant. Lalach Das composed *Hari Charitra* in 1528 A.D. and a year later wrote *Bhagwant Darshan Skandha Bhasha*, which, according to Garcin-de-Tassy, was translated into French. Lalan Das, born at Dalmau in 1595 A.D., is also a well-known poet. Only scattered portions of his works are found. According to a prevalent couplet about him,

डालन ऋषि की डलमउ, सुरसरि तीर निवास ।

तहाँ आई लालन बसे, कर अकाश की आस ॥

he perhaps came to and settled down at Dalmau and lived a saintly life. Dulan Das (1660-1778 A.D.) was born in Tadipur in this district. He has written *Shabdavali*, *Dhavali*, *Gangashtak* and *Jhulnar*. The third named work is well-known in Awadhi literature. Sukh Deo Mishra composed poetry from 1663 to 1703 A.D. *Vrat Vihar*, *Chhand Vihar*, *Fazil Ali Prakash*, *Rasarnav*, *Shrangarilata*, *Adhyaya Prakash* and *Dash-rath Rai* are ascribed to him. Nur Muhammad (1713-1773 A.D.) was also born at Jais. He wrote *Indravat* on the pattern of *Padmavat* of Malik Muhammad Jaisi. Pahalwan Das, born in 1719 A.D. in village Bhikhipur, tahsil Maharajganj, and died about 1843 A.D., was another saint and poet who wrote *Upkhan-Vivek*, *Virah Sar*, *Mukavan* and *Arilla*. Beni Bandijan was born in 1757 A.D. His known works are *Tikait Rai Prakash*, *Ras Vilas*, *Komal Kant Padavali*, *Prasad Gun*, *Sahajati* and *Vidagdhat*. A book *Bharan Sangraha* written by him in *hasya-rasa* (wit and humour) is considered to be his best work. Maun (1768 to 1843 A.D.), another poet, composed *Shakti Chintamani*, *Shringar Ratnakar*, *Ras Ratnakar* and some other works in Braj Bhasha. Girdhari, born in 1786 A.D., in Satampur, tahsil Dalmau, has composed *Gopi Viraha*, *Sudama Charitra*, *Radha Upalambha* and other works. Than Rai or Than (1801 A.D.) was a resident of Dundia Khara who wrote *Dalel Prakash* for his patron, Dalel Singh, dealing with a number of subjects including *raag* and *ragini* (combination of different notes contained in an octave and basis of melody in Indian music). Thakur Prasad Tripathi (1825



Jaisi Memorial, Rae Bareilly

to 1893 A.D.) was born in Kishnadaspur, tahsil Salon. He composed a book, *Ras Chandrodaya*, and a number of miscellaneous verses. Chandra Blanu Singh (born in 1869 A.D.), talukdar of Barrawa in tahsil Rae Bareli, was also a poet who wrote *Krishna Sudama* containing some lively verses. Acharya Mahabir Prasad Dwivedi (1870-1939 A.D.) was born in village Daulatpur in this district. He wrote about eighty books in Khari Boli, the modern form of literary Hindi. His well-known works are *Atet Smriti*, *Kalidas Aur unki Kavita*, *Kavita Kalap*, *Rasagya Rasagya Ranjan*, *Vanita Vilas*, *Kalidas ki Nirankushta*, *Meghdoot*, *Sukavi Sambhutan* and *Naishadh Charitra*. He held a post in the Railways which he gave up and took over as editor of the famous Hindi magazine, *Saraswati*, at Allahabad where he remained till the end of his career. A literary institute, named Dwivedi Smarak Sanstha, has been established at Rae Bareli as a memorial to him. The poet, Brajesh (1871-1957 A.D.), wrote a number of books, in Braj Bhasha, some of his better-known works being *Mudhava Vilas*, *Biraha Batika*, *Satya Shankar*, *Alankara Nirnaya* and *Shringar Shikharini*. He later shifted to Orchha in Madhya Pradesh. Ram Nath Shukla Jotisi (1874-1943 A.D.), was born at Bhairampur, tahsil Maharajganj. He has written about 14 books, of which the better-known are *Rama Chandrodaya*, *Upadesha Shatak*, *Shanti Sarovar* and *Kavya Kalpadruma*. He was awarded the Deva Puraskar by the Orchha State for his book *Rama Chandrodaya*. Raja Chandra Chura Singh (born 1878 A.D.) of Chandapur wrote *Chandra Chura Vilas* in Braj Bhasha. Daya Shankar Bajpai "Girish" born at Kailoli in 1892 A.D. wrote the epic, *Ashutosha*. He was a scholar of the Hindi, English and Bengali languages and was actively connected with the literary institution called Chatur Mandal established by Ram Shukla "Chatur." The latter was born in 1893 A.D. at Surajpur, tahsil Rae Bareli. He wrote *Parvati Puranaya* and organised literary activities in the district for several decades. Choharya Vats Singh "Chahuan", born in 1893 A.D. in village Godivapur, composed *Singhanada Pachasa*, *Amor Shaheed* and *Azasta Stavan*. His works are written in *vira rasa* that is about deeds of bravery and valour. His verses on the prowess of Raja Beni Madho Bakhshi are very popular. Kavyamini Dutta Trivedi (1902-1947 A.D.), born in Sudauli was the author of a work called *Savitri*. Shiva Ram Mishra "Mastaram" (1903-1949 A.D.) has written *Beni Madhava Virada* and some other books in *hasya rasa*. Avadhesha Shrivastava (born 1895 A.D.) has written *Kumari Smriti*, *Ambika Vilas*, *Kavya Kunj*, *Virahani Vilap* and other works in Braj Bhasha. Krishna Shankar Shukla "Kris'na" (1915-1937 A.D.) born at Surajpur, tahsil Rae Bareli, composed *Beni Madhava Barani*, *Prem Pachisi*, *Sanchita Suman* and other works. The first one is written in the *vira rasa*.

D-. Lal Ramvohard Singh (1929-1972) of Karhaiya in tahsil Salon was a renowned scholar of Sanskrit literature. His main works include commentary on *Meghdutam*, *Ramcharitam*, *Kavya Prakash*, etc.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

Ayurveda, literally meaning the science of life, has been practised as a system of medicine in the district from early times. It has accumulated an amazing wealth of knowledge of the medicinal properties of herbs, minerals and plants. A good practitioner of Ayurveda did usually bring relief to his patients. In the forests of the district herbs like *kali tulsi* (*Ocimum canum*), used for gastric disorders, cough and cold, *dhatura* (*Datura innoxia*) a cure for insanity and skin diseases, and *bathua* (*Chenopodium album*), used as a remedy for ailments of liver have always grown. The Unani system of medicine, introduced in the district in the medieval period, also continues to be practised.

With the advent of the British, the allopathic system of medicine was introduced in the nineteenth century and is the most widely practised system now. The hospitals and dispensaries in the district were placed under the charge of the district board and the civil surgeon looked after matters relating to their administration in addition to medical work with the help of an assistant surgeon.

The district, the Lady Dufferin and the police hospitals at Rae Bareilly were established sometime in the nineteenth century after 1883. Dispensaries were also established at Dalmau, Jagatpur, Khajurgaon and Maharajganj. In the present century dispensaries were also opened at Kurria Sataon, Lalganj, Belta Kalan, Gaura, Simri, Aihar, Kurri Sudauli, Salon, Shivgarh, Jais and Arkha before Independence.

A dispensary was opened at Bachharawan in 1948. The State government took over the management of the district hospital and the Lady Dufferin hospital from the district board in 1951. A T.B. clinic was established at Rae Bareilly in the same year and a large number of Ayurvedic and Unani clinics and dispensaries, health centres, maternity centres and family planning centres have also been opened since then. A district medical officer of health was also posted to Rae Bareilly in 1948. He also assumed superintendence of vaccination in place of the civil surgeon. In the hospitals the number of beds has been increased and many additional facilities have been provided.

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. He is helped by assistant health officers, sanitary inspectors, vaccinators and others.

Vital Statistics¹

An examination of the vital statistics of the district since the last decade of the last century till recent years reveals that the birth-rate (per thousand) has been higher than the death-rate (per thousand). However, there have been greater fluctuations in the death-rate than in the birth-rate, although both have declined considerably.

The birth-rate increased from 35.17 in 1891 to 47.48 in 1903. Subsequently it began to fall and stood at 19.66 in 1925, again registering a rise to 28.83 in 1928. It then slumped to 21.63 in 1932. In the next five years it again evinced an upward trend reaching 28.69 by 1937. The birth-rate again receded to 17.51 in 1944. Although it again advanced to 20.39 in 1945, it dropped to as low as 9.13 in 1953. The birth-rate increased in 1963 to 14.07, again falling to 9.43 in 1968.

The death-rate increased from 40.18 in 1891 to 52.70 in 1905. It declined to 33.70 in the following year but shot up to 55.94 in 1908. It went down to 35.70 in 1910, only to attain the level of 41.08 in the following year. It slumped to 24.78 in 1912. In the two following years it had advanced to 44.40 per thousand. In 1916, the death-rate stood at 24.40 but within the next two years it jumped to 88.05 per thousand in 1918. This is the highest death-rate recorded in the district, the birth-rate in 1918 being 36.58. Subsequently, with comparatively fewer instances to the contrary in certain years the overall trend in the death-rate would appear to have been towards decrease, being 41.90 in 1919, 34.72 in 1920, 21.00 in 1924, 22.10 in 1930, 12.18 in 1933, 28.48 in 1938, 16.35 in 1945, 12.10 in 1950 and 6.50 in 1954. The death-rate, however, rose to 9.5 in 1962, but again fell to 5.2 in 1967. The following statement gives the birth and the death-rates and the total number of births and deaths during the years 1962 to 1968 :

Year				Birth-rate per thousand	Total no. of births	Death-rate per thousand	Total no. of deaths
1				2	3	4	5
1962	..	..	..	14.3	18,441	9.5	12,267
1963	..	..	..	14.07	18,307	8.5	11,077
1964	..	..	..	13.13	18,300	7.8	10,884
1965	..	..	..	10.90	15,419	6.63	9,380
1966	..	..	..	9.94	13,873	6.33	8,860
1967	..	..	..	10.03	14,198	5.17	7,329
1968	..	..	..	9.27	13,265	5.24	7,501

¹There 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.

Infant Mortality

The rate of mortality among children below one year in age was quite alarming till 1947, and the following statement gives the number of such deaths during the years 1931 to 1951 :

Year						Infant mortality
1						2
1931	..	..	..	..	..	3,036
1932	..	..	..	..	..	2,035
1933	..	..	..	..	..	2,317
1934	..	..	..	..	..	2,784
1935	..	..	..	..	..	940
1936	..	..	..	..	..	2,741
1937	..	..	..	..	..	2,823
1938	..	..	..	..	..	3,502
1939	..	..	..	..	..	2,985
1940	..	..	..	..	..	2,561
1941	..	..	..	..	..	2,677
1942	..	..	..	..	..	2,757
1943	..	..	..	..	..	1,600
1944	..	..	..	..	..	1,352
1945	..	..	..	..	..	1,465
1946	..	..	..	..	..	2,682
1947	..	..	..	..	..	1,012
1948	..	..	..	..	..	721
1949	..	..	..	..	..	863
1950	..	..	..	..	..	807
1951	..	..	..	..	..	3,109

In the late fifties, the rate of mortality was higher than in the last three years of the forties, but lower than in 1951.

The following statement gives the figures of infant mortality during the years 1962 to 1968 :

Year						Infant mortality
						No. of deaths
1						2
1962	..	..	..	..	..	95
1963	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.*
1964	..	..	..	..	..	1,867
1965	..	..	..	..	..	908
1966	..	..	..	..	..	1,532
1967	..	..	..	..	..	1,812
1968	..	..	..	..	..	2,067

*N.A.—Not available

Common Diseases

Formerly, diseases which commonly caused deaths were epidemics like cholera, small-pox and plague, or fevers, bowel disorders and respiratory troubles. Epidemics have, however, been largely controlled, but fevers still claim the highest percentage of the total number of deaths in the district.

Fever—The term 'fever' has wide connotations. It not only includes such diseases as malaria and typhoid, but covers a number of other diseases also of which fever is only a symptom.

In the closing decade of the last century, on an average, about 20,000 persons died of fever annually. The worst year was 1897 when fever claimed 86,076 lives. However, with the improvement of medical and health services mortality from fever tended to decline. In 1981 as many as 17,925 persons died, which number further decreased to 10,088 in 1933. This trend received a set back in some years and fever caused 28,430 deaths in 1938. Thereafter the decrease in mortality due to this disease has, generally speaking been significant. Only 10,448 persons died in 1946, the number rising to 12,550 in 1950. In the next ten years there was a sharp decline in the number of deaths which was 6,850 in 1960. There was further decrease in the sixties, as indicated below :

Year						No. of deaths due to fever
1						2
1962	..	..	..	..	..	1,157
1963	..	..	..	..	..	1,158
1964	..	..	..	..	..	5,414
1965	..	..	..	..	..	N.A.*
1966	..	..	..	..	..	8,825
1967	..	..	..	..	..	8,404
1968	..	..	..	..	..	8,515

*N.A.—Not available

Respiratory Diseases—These diseases usually lead to temporary or permanent infirmities except in some cases in which they hasten death. A large number of persons, 268, died of these diseases in 1931 but the toll of human lives taken by them has been lighter in the forties, 108 in 1940, 165 in 1941 and 87 in 1948. In 1951, the number of persons who died of these diseases was 740. The mortality, however, declined to 712 in 1956 and again rose to 1,010 in 1957. In 1958, the number of deaths from these diseases fell to 887, but again advanced to 1,050 in the following year. The following statement gives the position for the years 1962 to 1968 :

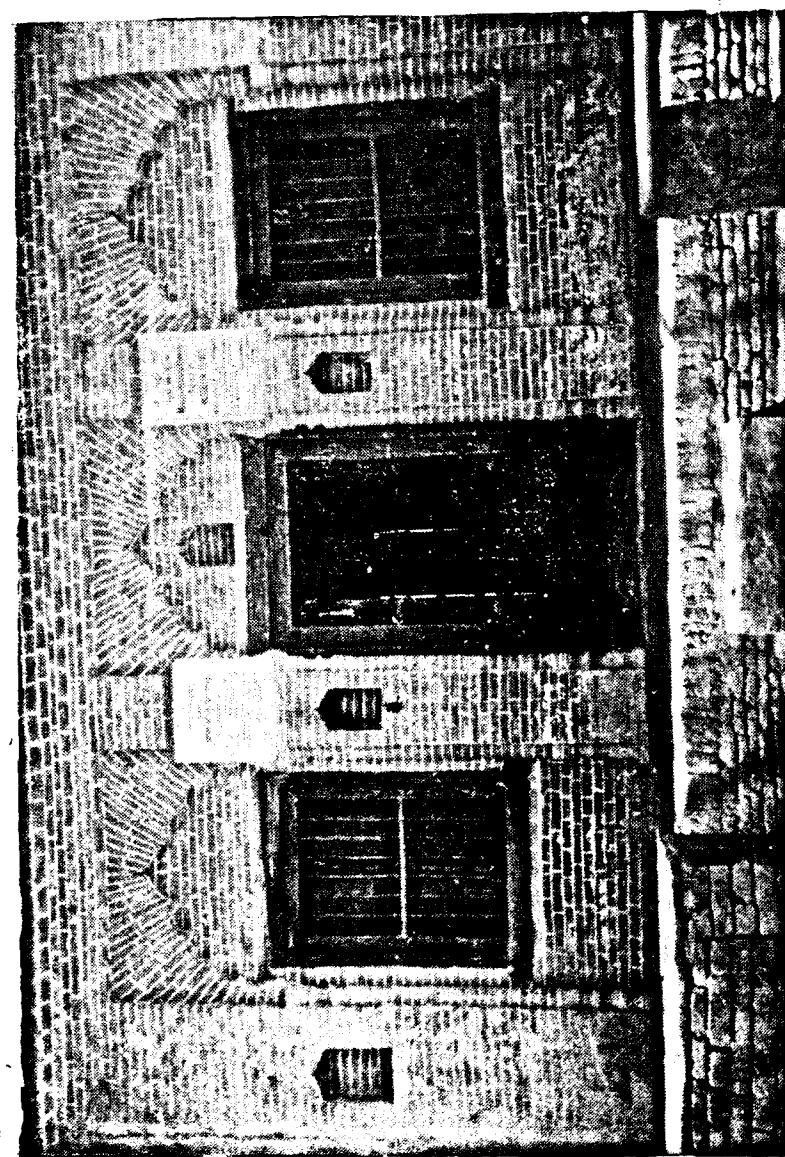
Year	No. of deaths due to respiratory diseases				
1	2				
1962	..	..	..	..	538
1963	..	..	..	..	505
1964	..	..	..	..	2,973
1965	..	..	..	..	N.A.*
1966	..	..	..	..	2,244
1967	..	..	..	..	1,844
1968	..	..	..	..	2,233

*N.A.—Not available

It is just possible that all the deaths occurring in the forties and early sixties were not duly reported, hence the large variation between the figures for 1948 and 1964.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea—These diseases occur in the form of bowel and stomach complaints. Their incidence is attributed mostly 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 last decade of the last century more than 1,500 persons died of these diseases per year on an average, the figures rising to 3,466 in 1897. As many as 1,147 persons died in 1905, and the mortality decreased to 221 in 1910. In the decade 1910-20, the maximum number of deaths, 402, was registered in 1917, and the minimum 69, in 1920. The maximum figure stood at 115 in 1930 and the minimum at 35 in 1927 in the next decade. The maximum figure was as high as 152 in 1939 and the minimum 31 in 1938 in the decade 1931-40. The maximum figure for the next decade was 173 in 1945 which decreased sharply to 16 in 1950.

It would appear that with the advent of the twentieth century there were fewer deaths, but the figures of death, 35 and 16, reported in 1927 and 1950 respectively are too low to be dependable. There was



Residence of Acharya Dwivedi at Daultapur

an increase in the incidence of these diseases in 1951, when 662 persons died. The figure dropped to 357 in 1956, increasing again to 730 in 1960. The following statement gives the number of deaths due to bowel disorders during the years 1962 to 1968

Year	No. of deaths due to dysentery and diarrhoea
1	2
1962	800
1963	228
1964	553
1965	N.A.*
1966	375
1967	387
1968	550

*N.A.—Not available

Epidemics

Smallpox, plague and cholera used to take a heavy toll of lives in the district till about the middle of this century. While cholera and plague appeared at intervals, smallpox was almost a permanent feature. Its ravages were very frequent and violent. Vaccination was made compulsory within the limits of the Rae Bareilly municipality from June 1, 1891. At the end of 1903, the protected population of the district was only 19.34 per cent and 3,578 persons died of smallpox in that year. The largest number of deaths, 4,756, occurred in 1897, the corresponding figures for 1906, 1908 and 1914, when the epidemic was widespread, being 2,090, and 2,692 and 2,026 respectively. The incidence of the epidemic became lighter after 1914, but it recurred from time to time claiming more than 100 lives at each visitation. In 1951 it appeared in a virulent form, causing 1,385 deaths. However, in the late fifties there was a marked decline, the figures for 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959 being 346, 283, 534 and 183 respectively.

Plague made its first appearance in the district in December, 1902, when two cases were reported. But from 1905 to 1918 plague claimed more than 2,000 lives per year, the figures for the years 1905 and 1918 being 7,355 and 4,592 respectively. The incidence of plague later on tended to be less severe but it continued to claim more than 300 lives per annum on an average till 1929. Thereafter it ceased to visit the district till 1945. Some stray cases were reported in the years 1946 to 1950,

but in 1951 it broke out in the form of an epidemic, claiming 1,216 lives. In the following years the occurrence of this epidemic has not been reported.

An epidemic of cholera broke out in 1891 when 11,000 persons died. The numbers of deaths caused by it in subsequent years when it assumed alarming proportions are given below :

Year	No. of deaths due to cholera				
1	2				
1892	..	..	..	..	5,148
1894	..	..	..	..	6,656
1895	..	..	..	..	2,628
1900	..	..	..	..	4,624
1901	..	..	..	..	4,140
1908	..	..	..	..	2,231
1905	..	..	..	..	10,912
1908	..	..	..	..	1,358
1910	..	..	..	..	3,053
1911	..	..	..	..	4,647
1913	..	..	..	..	3,120
1914	..	..	..	..	2,715
1915	..	..	..	..	2,830
1918	..	..	..	..	6,969
1919	..	..	..	..	8,181
1924	..	..	..	..	1,913
1930	..	..	..	..	1,559
1934	..	..	..	..	1,208
1938	..	..	..	..	1,817
1943	..	..	..	..	1,864
1945	..	..	..	..	3,179
1948	..	..	..	..	2,072

In the fifties, the largest number of deaths were reported in 1953 when 677 persons died while in 1951, 1957, 1958 and 1959 only 276, 6, 68 and 12 persons died respectively.

The incidence of smallpox, plague and cholera has been considerably on the decline after 1960. The statement below gives the numbers of deaths caused by them in the years 1960, 1967 and 1968 :

Year	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague
1	2	3	4
1960	..	..	..
1967	..	..	..
1968	..	..	..

Other Diseases

Insanity, blindness, deafness, dumbness, leprosy, tuberculosis, etc., are the other diseases which have been prevalent in the district since long. There were 156 insane persons, 464 deaf-mutes, 367 lepers and 2,993 blind persons in 1901. Blindness appeared to be more common here than anywhere else in this region except Bara Banki and Sitapur. Similarly, leprosy was more prevalent here than elsewhere except in Kumaun, the Gorakhpur Division and the Faizabad and Bara Banki districts. The high incidence of blindness was undoubtedly connected with the prevalence of smallpox and it showed a marked decrease when vaccination became popular.

Efforts made by the government in the three Five-year Plans to improve the environmental conditions and the health of the people have helped to decrease the incidence of these diseases. The following statement gives the number of deaths caused in the district due to them in recent years :

Year	No. of deaths
1	2
1964	..
1965	..
1966	..
1967	..
1968	..

Medical and Public Health Organisation

The medical and public health departments of the State were amalgamated in 1948 and a directorate of medical and health services was established which controlled the allopathic, the Ayurvedic and the Unani institutions and services in U.P. In July 1961, a separate directorate was established at Lucknow for the development and effective supervision of the Ayurvedic dispensaries controlled and financed by this directorate, but their local administration is in the charge of the district medical officer of health.

The civil surgeon is the head of the entire medical set-up in the district. He is in overall charge of the State hospitals and allopathic dispensaries.

The planning department also looks after the improvement of general sanitation and public health. The sanitary inspectors look after the environmental sanitation work in each development block. They supervise the work relating to control and prevention of epidemics and impart health education to the villagers. The following statement gives the particulars of public health activities undertaken in the district in recent years :

Year	No. of P.R.A.I.* type latrines construc- ted	No. of hand pumps installed	No. of wells cons- tructed	No. of old wells repaired
1	2	3	4	5
1962-63	467	447	399	635
1963-64	333	379	307	775
1964-65	697	285	280	512
1965-66	246	276	301	617
1966-67	149	267	298	492
1967-68	196	245	197	230
1968-69	191	201	179	202

*Designed by the planning, research and action institute, Lucknow

Hospitals

There are three State hospitals and one T.B. clinic in the district, all situated at Rae Bareli. The district hospital, Rae Bareli, has 75

beds for men and 20 for women. Lepers are also treated at this hospital. The Lady Dufferin hospital for women has 17 beds and the police hospital 14 beds. The T.B. clinic provides outdoor treatment.

The district and the Lady Dufferin hospitals are equipped with X-ray and pathological facilities. Convicts suffering from leprosy are treated at the clinic attached to the district jail, Rae Bareli.

The following statement gives information about the staff of and the patients treated in the State hospitals in 1968* :

Hospital	Staff		No. of patients treated	
	No. of doctors	Others	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5
District hospital, Rae Bareli	4	54	4,123	42,996
Lady Dufferin hospital for women, Rae Bareli	1	19	2,851	7,728
Police hospital, Rae Bareli	1	4	121	2,810
T.B. clinic, Rae Bareli	1	10	Nil	3,093*

*Treatment includes b.e.g., inoculations.

Dispensaries

Allopathic—The following statement gives details about the State allopathic dispensaries in the district in 1963 :

Dispensary	Staff		No. of patients treated		
	No. of Doctors	Others	No. of beds	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6
Aihar dispensary ..	1	4	Nil	Nil	8,830
Behta Kalan dispensary for men	1	5	6	187	7,897
Behta Kalan dispensary for women ..	1	5	4	280	2,784
Khiron dispensary ..	1	5	6	73	12,934

RAE BAREIL DISTRICT

The civil surgeon also looks after the 12 Zila Parishad dispensaries. The following statement gives information about these dispensaries in 1968.

Name	No. of beds	Staff		No. of patients treated	
		Doctors	Others	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6
Shivgarh dispensary	14	1	4	185	21,467
Semri dispensary	4	1	5	62	18,441
Jais dispensary for men	7	1	3	121	17,427
Salon dispensary	6	1	3	148	17,024
Kurria Sataon dispensary	6	1	3	135	16,579
Maharajganj dispensary	6	1	2	53	12,661
Kurri Sudauli dispensary	6	1	3	155	12,577
Arkha dispensary	10	1	3	53	12,400
Gaura dispensary	6	1	3	51	10,696
Khajurgaon dispensary	8	1	3	103	8,500
Dalmau dispensary	4	1	4	25	5,684
Jais dispensary for women	4	1	5	10	4,555

There are a number of clinics run by private medical practitioners at Rae Bareli. A few are also located in other urban centres.

Ayurvedic and Unani—The State government established six Ayurvedic and two Unani dispensaries in 1947, which are still functioning. Each dispensary is manned by one *chikitsa adbhikari* or medical officer and three to four others including a compounder. There are four beds in each of the dispensaries at Ghurwara, Harchandpur, Mustafabad and Rajamau, while other dispensaries provide only outdoor treatment. The dispensaries at Bahuwa and Mustafabad provide treatment according to the Unani system. The following statement gives the number of patients treated in these dispensaries in 1968 :

Name	No. of persons treated
1	2
Churwara dispensary	11,123
Harchandpur dispensary	10,789
Rajamau dispensary	8,242
Mustafabad dispensary	2,834
Lodhwari dispensary	2,657
Majorganj dispensary	2,588
Kandrawan dispensary	2,138
Bahuwa dispensary	1,786

The Zila Parishad maintains 17 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the district. Treatment is provided to outdoor patients only. The State government also pays grants varying in amount from Rs 100 to Rs 250 annually, to some private practitioners of the Ayurvedic Unani and homoeopathic systems of medicine.

Primary Health Centres

There are 14 primary health centres in the district, of which those at Amawan, Harchandpur, Bachhrawan, Maharajganj, Tiloi, Fursatganj, Salon, Jagatpur, Dalmau and Lalganj are manned each by a doctor, a compounder and one or two others. Each of the remaining centres at Sataun, Singhpur, Tejgaon and Dih is manned only by a compounder and one or two others. There are four beds at each of the centres manned by a doctor. The other centres provide only outdoor treatment. The following statement gives the location and the year of establishment of these centres :

Primary health centre	Year of establishment	Development block in which situated
1	2	3
Tiloi	1957*	Filoi
Lalganj	1959*	Lalganj
Harchandpur	1961*	Harchandpur
Salon	1961	Salon
Sataun	1962	Sataun
Maharajganj	1962	Maharajganj
Dalmau	1962	Dalmau
Fursatganj	1963	Nasirabad
Bachhrawan	1965*	Bachhrawan
Amawan	1967	Rahi
Jagatpur	1967*	Jagatpur
Dih	1967	Dih
Tejgaon	1967	Sareni
Singhpur	1967	Singhpur

*Prior to this it was a dispensary.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Planned efforts are being made since 1948 to reduce the high rate of female mortality during child-birth, the pre-natal and the post-natal

periods and of the deaths of infants, due to lack of proper medical attention, malnutrition and unhygienic conditions of living. Some of the maternity centres, established in 1937, have been re-equipped. New ones have been established after 1948 and a net-work of maternity sub-centres has been created. Each centre is manned by a midwife and a *dai*. A medical officer has been posted at the centres at Bachhrawan, Dalmau, Fursatganj, Lalganj, Maharajganj, Salon and Tiloi. These maternity centres also serve as family planning centres and the district family planning officer looks after this aspect of their administration. The following statement gives the location of the maternity centres and sub-centres :

Primary health centre	Maternity centre with year of establishment		Maternity sub-centres
1	2	3	
Bachhrawan ..	.. Bachhrawan 1937	Berara, Kurri Sudauli, Sheosaligo	
Dalmau ..	.. Dalmau 1937	Burar Buzurg, Dharwara, Lodhipur Utrawan	
Maharajganj ..	.. Maharajganj 1937	Halor, Hardoi, Sheogarh	
Harchandpur ..	.. Harchandpur 1956	Dulampur, Gopalganj, Paharpur	
Salon .	.. Salon . 1956	Aeradih, Karahiya Bazar, Pakargach	
Singhpur ..	.. Singhpur 1956	Inhauna, Jagatpur, Sheoratangaj	
Tiloi ..	.. Tiloi .. 1957	Chitra Buzurg, Simrauta, Sikandarapur	
Khiron ..	.. Khiron 1958	Sheopuri, Ikauna, Semri	
Lalganj ..	.. Lalganj 1959	Belita Kalan, Gegason, Utra Gauri	
Jatua ..	.. Jatua 1962	Kalyanpur Raili, Sataon Sultanpur Khara	
Fursatganj ..	.. Fursatganj 1963	Jais, Nasirabad, Odari	
Amawan .	.. Rahi 1967	Amawan, Bhadokhar, Bahaduragar, Bela, Bhela, Lodiwari, Pakremau	
Jagatpur ..	.. Jagatpur 1967	Bhagwatipur, Narendrapur, Sultanpur Janauli	
Sareni ..	.. Sareni 1967	Bhojpur, Rautipur, Tejgaon	
Unchahar ..	.. Unchahar 1967	Bahuganj, Kandrawan, Umran	

The following statement gives the number of maternity cases attended to at these centres in 1968-69 :

	Antenatal	Post-natal	No. of infants treated
1	2	3	4
No. of first visits	5,428	7,513	6,615
No. of revisits	7,646	29,840	11,600

There is provision for the training of four to five *dais* at each maternity centre. The period of training varies from six to nine months. Each trainee is given a stipend of Rs 15 to Rs 20 per month during the period of training. No specific qualifications have been laid down for the entrants except that they should be literate and adult. Only one *dai* was trained in 1969.

Vaccination

The district medical officer of health is incharge of the work of vaccination in the district. He is assisted by an assistant superintendent of vaccination, posted at Rae Bareilly, and a team of vaccinators. The work of vaccination has been intensified since 1963, when the national smallpox eradication scheme was launched in the district. Although vaccination has not been made statutorily compulsory, it is popular in the district. Mothers are invariably advised during the post-natal period to have the child vaccinated as early as possible after it is two to three months old.

The following statement gives the number of persons vaccinated during the years 1966 to 1968 :

Year	Total no. of persons vaccinated	No. of primary vaccinations		No. of re-vaccinations	
		Successful	Unsuccessful	Successful	Unsuccessful
1	2	3	4	5	6
1966 ..	1,19,814	18,105	2,274	57,126	23,984
1967 .	3,25,599	59,089	10,155	43,227	56,450
1968 ..	2,01,663	14,468	1,009	34,442	12,520

Eye Relief

The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, held five eye relief camps in 1968 in this district. Each camp was manned by an eye surgeon, two ward boys and two sweepers. Poor patients were given treatment, glasses and medicines free. Trachoma is found to be the most common disease of the eye in the district. Detailed information about these camps is as follows :

Location	Period	No. of patients treated	
		Opera-tions	Refrac-tions
1	2	3	4
Maharajganj	From November 1, 1968 to November 10, 1968	19	95
Jais	.. From November 11, 1968 to November 20, 1968	27	88
Unchahar	From November 21, 1968 to November 30, 1968	33	91
Lalganj	.. From December 1, 1968 to December 10, 1968	94	248
Rahi	.. From December 11, 1968 to December 20, 1968	30	90

The trachoma control programme was initiated in the district in February 1972. Under this programme one tube of tetracycline eye ointment is being issued to every household by the field workers of the public health department. The field worker demonstrates the use of the ointment and the family members are required to apply for the ointment in case they are suffering from conjunctival inflammation.

The Mohan Singh Smarak Eye Hospital was opened at Rae Bareilly in November, 1971. It is managed by the district eye relief society with the technical assistance and guidance of doctors of the Sitapur Eye Hospital. As many as 1,362 cataract operations and 1,933 other operations were performed in the period November, 1971 to March, 1973. The hospital is equipped with high class instruments and equipment for correction of errors of refraction.

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 :

Year	No. of samples collected	No. of prosecutions launched	No. of cases ended in conviction
1	2	3	4
1966	 168	29	22
1967	 176	32	5
1968	 247	44	7

The National Malaria Eradication Programme

This programme was introduced in the district in the year 1959-60 with two units, each comprising an antimalaria officer, eight malaria inspectors, 216 field workers and 19 others. The main function of these units, till 1961, was to spray D.D.T. between June 15, and August 31, each year with a dosage of 100 mgm. per square foot. In the years 1959 and 1960 and 1961 respectively, 83.9 per cent, 96.8 per cent and 98.04 per cent of the houses in the district were covered. D.D.T. spraying was discontinued in 1962.

Surveillance work was launched in 1961 under an assistant unit officer helped by 25 surveillance inspectors, 100 house visitors and two laboratory technicians. The numbers of malarial fever cases detected and persons given presumptive treatment up to 1965 are given below :

Year	No. of fever cases detected	No. of persons given presumptive treatment
1	2	3
1961*	 51,418	46,276
1962	 1,22,143	1,09,929
1963	 1,35,140	1,21,626
1964	 1,29,722	1,16,750
1965	 50,816	45,734

*Between January 1 and August 31.

The national malaria eradication programme entered the 'maintenance phase' from September 1, 1965. The district medical officer of health, assisted by two health supervisors, 16 health inspectors, 112 basic health workers, 17 laboratory technicians and others, looks after this work. The performance of this team up to the year 1968 is given below :

Year	No. of fever cases detected	No. of persons given presumptive treatment
1	2	3
1965 (September 1 to December 31 only)	465	465
1966	39,761	39,761
1967	56,421	55,108
1968	70,886	65,958

Family Planning

The family planning scheme was introduced in the district in 1958 and put under the charge of the district medical officer of health. The district family planning bureau was established on September 1, 1965, at Rae Bareli under the district family planning officer, its supervision and control resting with the district medical officer of health. A medical officer is in the charge of a mobile unit which goes from place to place in a motor van. He gives suitable help and guidance to those interested in family planning and performs vasectomy operations. Two block extension educators, one of each sex, a family planning health assistant and a clerk are also posted in each development block. Medical officers in charge of primary health centres also perform vasectomy operations. The urban family planning centre, established at Rae Bareli in 1959, is supervised by the civil surgeon. It is manned by a doctor and eight others. As many as 1,615 persons sought medical aid at this centre in 1968. Vasectomy operations are performed here also.

A major family planning drive was launched in the district in November 23, 1972 and it continued up to January 31, 1973. As many as 9,937 vasectomy operations were performed during this drive against a target of 7,805. These operations were performed in five major camps which were equipped with prescribed instruments and manned by qualified staff. The family planning movement has been a success in the district, and to mention figures—9,381 vasectomy operations were held in the five-years period 1967-72.

Efforts are made to publicise family planning through feature films, placards, posters, advertisements and personal contact, and some ground

has been broken. The achievements in family planning work in recent years are as given below :

Year	No. of Vasectomy operations performed	No. of loops inserted
1	2	3
1965-66	1,676	184
1966-67	1,308	682
1967-68	2,880	1,445
1968-69	3,904	1,071

Rae Bareli is one of the six districts of the State which have been taken up under the World Bank family planning project since April 1, 1973. Under the project a family planning bureau, eight primary health centres, 10 family planning centres, 126 family planning and maternity sub-centres, and six female sterilisation wards will be opened. Facilities for the training of family planning staff will also be provided.

District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society

It was established at Rae Bareli in 1962. The district magistrate is its ex officio president and the civil surgeon, the vice-president. The district medical officer of health works as its ex officio honorary secretary. The society provides relief to the people in times of emergency and natural calamities. Funds are raised by enrolling members or collecting subscriptions and donations. A sum of Rs 502.85 was raised in 1968-69 for the society.

DIET AND NUTRITION

Rice, wheat and coarse grains are consumed at an average rate of 385 gm. per capita per day, the recommended quantity being 475 gm. Rice is consumed in the parboiled and plain forms. The rice water is also not discarded. About 28 gm. of bran is removed from 1 kg. of wheat. Barley and peas are the other popular cereals. In addition, roasted *mahua* and parched rice, wheat, other grains, ground-nut and til are consumed, the quantity on the average being 45 gm. per capita per day. The consumption of pulses is about 70 gm. per head per day, the recommended quantity being 85 gm. Red gram is popular, lentils, black gram and Bengal gram are also consumed. The per capita consumption of green leafy vegetables is only 40 gm. as against 125 gm. required normally. The leafy vegetables available in the district are *amaranth*, *Colocasia* leaves, *moth*, *lahesua* and *surari*. About 60 gm. of root vegetables are consumed as against 100 gm. required normally.

These include Colocasia, garlic, potato, onion and radish. Vegetables, other than those mentioned above, usually consumed in the district are aca cabbage, cauliflower, brinjal, gourd, tomato, pumpkin, bean, *tinda*, *taroi*, jackfruit and *parwal*. Their consumption is only 35 gm. against a recommended quantity of 75 gm. per capita per day. Vegetables, like cereals are cooked in iron or other metal utensils. They are cooked whole and people do not discard the water. Consumption of fruits is also inadequate, the per capita per day consumption being 35 gm. only. Guavas, bananas, mangoes, *kheras*, melons, water-melons, papaya and citrus fruits are grown locally whereas fruits like apples, pineapples, apricots, oranges, peaches, pears and berries are imported for consumption mainly in the towns of the district.

The majority of the people are vegetarians who consume only 70 gm. of milk and milk products per day per head, against the requirement of 200 gm. The consumption of meat, and fish by the non-vegetarians is only 3 gm. against 40 gm. required per day per head.

Mustard oil and ghee are the chief cooking media, though groundnut and sunflower oils are also being used now. About 15 gm. of ghee and 10 gm. of mustard oil on an average are consumed per head per day, while the total required quantity is 40 gm.

Generally the diet of the people is deficient in calories, vitamins B and C, iron, proteins and fats, and only marginally adequate in vitamins A and D.

The development block at Dalmau has been selected by the World Bank for providing nutritive food to needy persons, pregnant women and children. Prepared food will be supplied to such persons for a specified period in 1973.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

The district of Rae Bareilly falls in the Lucknow region of the State which has been divided into seven regions for the administration of labour laws and the implementation of labour welfare schemes. The headquarters of the regional office are at Lucknow. A labour inspector is posted at Rae Bareilly. He is responsible for the administration of labour laws in the district and looks after the interests of the labourers working in various factories and organisations. He deals with industrial relations between the employees and the employers, arbitration of disputes between them, trade unions, social security, and welfare measures for the employees. It is his responsibility to ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented and their contraventions prosecuted. The labour Acts in operation in the district are briefly given below.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923—This Act lays down that an employer is liable to pay compensation if personal injury is caused to a workman in an accident and also if the worker contracts any disease mentioned in the Act in the course of his employment. The deputy commissioner, Rae Bareilly, is the ex officio workmen's compensation commissioner under the Act for determining the amount of compensation payable for the injury, disease or death caused to a workman. Only one case of death was reported in 1967, and compensation amounting to Rs 3,500 was granted to the dependents of the deceased.

The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961—It applies to the motor transport concerns which employ five or more persons. In accordance with the provisions of this Act, such concerns and undertakings have to be registered and make provision for recreation, rest-rooms, canteens, liveries, medical aid, daily and weekly rest periods, leave, holidays, etc., for their workers.

The Uttar Pradesh Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhithan Adhiniyam, 1962—This Act replaced the U.P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947, in December, 1962. It is applicable to shopkeepers and owners of other commercial establishments in the district. It regulates the hours of opening and closing of shops and commercial establishments and also the weekly closures, holidays, attendance, leave, payment of wages, fines and conditions of service of shop assistants.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (a Central Government Act) and the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Both the Acts provide for the settlement of industrial disputes and for armng the

government with the power to prevent lock-outs and strikes. The regional conciliation board first tries to settle such disputes through persuasion and mediation which failing, the disputes are referred to the adjudication machinery of a labour court or an industrial tribunal. There also an amicable settlement of the disputes is attempted initially. Under these Acts the labour inspector posted at Rae Bareli is required to conduct the preliminary enquiries. He also ensures the implementation of awards given by the labour court and the industrial tribunal in respect of the industrial establishments of the district.

The U.P. Industrial Establishments (National Holidays) Act, 1961 It applies to the factories and establishments registered under the Factories Act, 1948, and provides that the Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday and the Republic Day are national holidays admissible to the workers on full wages.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

The old age pension scheme was introduced in the district on December 1, 1957, to provide a pension of Rs 15 per month to old and destitute persons of 70 years or above, having no means of subsistence and no relations bound by custom or usage to support them.

Since then the scope of this beneficent scheme, perhaps, the first of its kind in the country has been liberalised from time to time. In February, 1962, the definition of 'destitute' was liberalised so 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 extending the applicability of the term 'destitute' to a person having an income up to Rs. 15 per month and relaxing the age of eligibility for the pension to 60 years for a widow, cripple and person totally incapable of earning a living on account of other physical disability. The amount of the pension was also increased to Rs 20 per month in April, 1964. The pension is granted by the labour commissioner, U.P., but the verification of age and other particulars is made in the district. In 1967, the old age pension was sanctioned to 60 persons, including 32 women. On December 31, 1968, the number of beneficiaries in the district was 469, including 241 women; tahsils Rae Bareli, Dalmau, Salon and Maharajganj having respectively 176 (100 females), 144 (59 females), 88 (48 females), and 61 (34 females) old age pensioners.

PROHIBITION

There are 89 licensed excise shops in the district, selling liquor and bhang. The shops remain open daily between 10 A.M. and 10 P.M. except on Tuesdays, Holi, Diwali, Independence Day, October 2 and

January 30 (the days of Mahatma Gandhi's birth and martyrdom). The sale and consumption of bhang are also controlled under the United Provinces Excise Act, 1910. Licences of various categories have also been issued to a number of shops and hotels at Rae Bareli.

Consumption of intoxicants appears to have been considerable in the district in the past. Bhang seems to be especially popular because, in 1968-69 alone, a quantity of about 6,960 kg. of it was consumed in the district. Consumption of country made and foreign liquor is also high in the district. Approximately 2,44,740 litres of liquor were consumed in 1968-69.

Official and non-official efforts to enforce prohibition have not met with much success so far. Total prohibition was enforced in the district in 1949-50, but the result was not encouraging. On the one hand there was a big loss of excise revenue to government and, on the other, supplies of liquor reached people, from bootleggers and illicit distillers who either manufactured it locally or smuggled it from the wet districts. Excise crimes also increased affecting the law and order situation. Total prohibition had failed. 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 sale, specifying the dry days and fixing the maximum quantity of liquor which may be sold to an individual.

The district prohibition organiser and an honorary prohibition *pracharak* (propagandist) carry out the prohibition programme. They exert moral and religious pressure and persuade people by personal contact to abstain from liquor. The programme is publicised through 77 temperance societies in the district. Camps are held and stalls are set up in fairs and exhibitions for doing prohibition propaganda to wean people from indulgence in intoxicants in general and spirituous drinks in particular. Hoardings depicting the disastrous effects of drugs and liquor have been set up at prominent places. Institutions such as the Arya Samaj and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi also help in the promotion of temperance in particular and prohibition in general.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The work relating to the social, economic and educational betterment of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes was started in the district in 1952 with the posting of a Harijan welfare supervisor at Rae Bareli. A district Harijan welfare officer was posted at Rae Bareli in 1957. The work of Harijan and social welfare was combined in 1963. The district Harijan and social welfare officer is assisted by three Harijan welfare supervisors, one clerk and two peons.

A district Harijan Sahayak Committee functions at Rae Bareli with the *adhyaksh* (president) of the Zila Parishad as its chairman. The district planning officer and the district Harijan and social welfare

officer act as its secretary and joint secretary respectively. The committee advises on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. It also organises Harijan *sammelans* (conferences) and community dinners and propagates the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

In 1961, there were 3,87,110 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the district, comprising 29.4 per cent of the total population, only 1.5 per cent residing in the urban areas.

The government aim at bringing economic prosperity to the members of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes by developing agriculture and industries among them and raising their social status. Facilities for their education have been provided extensively. In the First Five-year Plan period 85 pukka houses were constructed in villages for them at a cost of Rs 25,000. An equal amount was spent on construction of 55 pukka well for them. Loans and subsidies on concessional terms were advanced by government to enable them to develop and improve their cultivation and industries. An amount of Rs 15,000 was advanced to 60 persons as loan for setting up small-scale industries. A sum of Rs 10,000 was advanced as loan for the purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements.

Increasingly larger number of houses and drinking water wells and bigger amounts of industrial and agricultural loans were provided for them in the Second and Third Plan periods as given below :

Period	Houses		Wells		Industrial Loan		Agricultural loan
	No.	Expenditure (in Rs)	No.	Expenditure (in Rs)	Persons	Amount (in Rs)	Amount (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1956-60	126	58,000	145	70,790	95	35,000	27,700
1960-65	210	1,05,700	197	90,000	345	1,15,000	1,03,000

Relaxation in the upper age limit for admission to and reservation of seats in certain educational institutions, free tuition, stipends, scholarships, financial assistance for the purchase of equipment and stationery and free hostel accommodation are provided by way of educational facilities. In 1968-69, as many as 312 scholarships and 42

stipends, amounting to Rs 1,27,690 were granted to students of various categories, by the State government. A primary school and a hostel for Harijans are being managed by the Aadi Hindu Depressed Classes Association. The government gives an annual grant to the institution.

A school for deaf and dumb children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes has been running at Rae Bareli since 1965 with an annual grant from the State government.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

There are 3 important trusts at Rae Bareli administered by the district magistrate. He is assisted in this work by the trust committees. The oldest is the Lady Hewett Scholarship Endowment Trust established on March 29, 1911. The Rae Bareli Poor House Trust was created in February, 1936, followed by the Gosthwaite Rajput Scholarship Endowment Trust in January, 1939. The Rae Bareli Poor House Trust is for providing shelter to the poor who are old, while the other two trusts disburse scholarships to bright students of the district.

There are three other Hindu charitable endowments at Nuruddinpur, Jhakarasi and Arkha in tahsil Salon. The Radhakrishna trust at Nuruddinpur and the Viswanatheshwar trust at Arkha are each for the benefit of two temples whereas the Narain Sanskrit Pathshala Trust was established for the maintenance of the Sanskrit Pathshala at Jhakarasi.

Waqfs—The Salon Endowment earlier comprising a large estate, is now reduced to a religious and charitable *waqf*. It was established by Shah Naim Ata in 1926. Its income and expenditure in the year 1958 were Rs 14,441.00 and Rs 8,000.00 respectively. Since the *waqf* is the subject of a dispute which has been taken to court. Shah Mohammed Hussain Jafari has been appointed its administrator pending the court's decision.

The U.P. Sunni Central Board of Waqfs, Lucknow supervises the administration of 64 *waqfs* in the district of which only the *waqf Dargah Sharif*, Rae Bareli, which finances a *dargah* and a *madarasa* is noteworthy. Its annual income is Rs 4,922.00.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF DISTRICT IN LEGISLATURES

Political Parties

The political parties active in the district are local units of all India political organisations. There is no purely local party. It is not possible to exactly assess the numerical strengths of the various political parties in the district. Only the Congress and the Jan Sangh parties contested all the four general elections held since 1952. The Praja Socialist party entered the contest in the last three, the Communist party in the first and the fourth, the Socialist and the Hindu Mahasabha parties in the first and the third and the Swatantra party in the third and the fourth general elections. The Kisan Mazdoor Praja and the Uttar Pradesh Praja parties, the Ram Rajya Parishad and the Scheduled Castes Federation participated only in the first and the Samyukt Socialist and the Republican parties only in the fourth general elections.

Each party has its own district and regional organisations and primary units to propagate and execute its programme and policies. Besides the candidates of different political parties, some persons, not belonging to any political party, also contested the general elections as independent candidates.

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the general elections to the Vidhan Sabha of the State, held in 1952, the district was divided into six constituencies: Dalmau (South-West), Dalmau (East), Maharajganj (East)-cum-Salon (North), Salon (South), Rae Bareilly-cum-Dalmau (North) and Maharajganj (West). Of these, the last two were double-member constituencies, each having one seat reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidate. The remaining four were single-member constituencies. There were 55 candidates for the 8 seats all of which were contested by the Congress. Seven contestants belonged to the socialist and six to the Kisan Mazdoor Praja parties, four each to the Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha, two to the Uttar Pradesh Praja party and one each to the Ram Rajya Parishad, the Communist party and the Scheduled Castes Federation. Independents numbered 21. All the seats were won by the Congress.

For the elections of 1957, the number of constituencies remained the same, but their composition underwent some changes. The new constituencies were Rae Bareilly (North), Rokha, Dalmau, Sareni, Bachhrawan and Salon, the last two being double-member constituencies, one seat in each being reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidate. The remaining four were single-member constituencies. There were 80 contestants for all the 8 seats all of which were contested by the Congress. Six candidates belonging to the Jan Sangh and four to the Praja Socialist party entered the contest. The number of independent contestants was 12. Of the eight seats six went to the Congress, one to the Jan Sangh and one to an independent.

In the third general elections held in 1962, the district was divided into eight single-member constituencies, viz. Bachhrawan (Scheduled Castes), Inhauna, Rae Bareilly (North), Sareni, Dalmau, Rae Bareilly (South), Rokha and Salon (Scheduled Castes). There were 39 contestants, the Congress and the Socialist parties putting up candidates for all the eight seats, the Jan Sangh for seven, the Praja Socialist and the Swatantra parties for two each, and the Hindu Mahasabha for one. Eleven persons contested as independents. The Congress and the Jan Sangh won two seats each, the Socialist three, one seat going to an independent candidate.

In the general elections held in 1967, the number of constituencies in the district remained the same with slight changes in their composition. They were Bachhrawan (Scheduled Castes), Tiloi, Rae Bareilly, Sataon, Sareni, Dalmau, Salon and Rokha (Scheduled Castes), all single-member constituencies. The total number of contestants was 47. The Congress, the Jan Sangh and the Samyukt Socialist party contested all the eight seats, the Praja Socialist and Communist parties three seats each, and the Republican and the Swatantra one seat each. The number of independent candidates was 15. All the eight seats were won by the Congress.

The Vidhan Sabha constituted after the general elections held in 1967 was dissolved on February 25, 1968, by a proclamation under which the President of India assumed the powers of the government of the State. He authorised the governor of the State to exercise these powers on his behalf. After nearly a year, mid-term elections were held and the new Vidhan Sabha was constituted on February 26, 1969.

In the mid-term election the constituencies in the district were the same as in the preceding election. The total number of contestants was 47. The Congress and the Bhartiya Kranti Dal contested all the eight seats, the Jan Sangh six seats, the Samyukt Socialist party five seats and the Praja Socialist party and the Mazdoor Parishad one seat each. The number of independent candidates was seven. Out of the eight seats, six went to the Congress and one each to the Jan Sangh and Samyukt Socialist parties.

The total electorate in the district in 1952 was 5,61,100, in 1957 it was 6,47,807, in 1962 it numbered 6,76,072, in 1967 it totalled 7,54,960 and in 1969 it came to 8,09,493. The total numbers of valid votes polled were 3,01,470 in the first, 3,98,437 in the second, 3,15,121 in the third, 3,65,817 in the fourth general elections and 3,73,318 in the mid-term election of 1969.

The statement below gives the figures of the valid votes polled for the candidates of various political parties and the independents at the four general elections of 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967 and the mid-term election of 1969 :

Party	1952	1957	1962	1967	1969
1	2	3	4	5	6
Congress	1,55,958	1,57,359	1,10,569	1,69,644	1,75,162
Socialist	21,572	..	82,660	..	..
Jan Sangh	20,368	60,984	61,490	69,429	66,795
Swatantra	..	..	6,875	3,435	..
Praja Socialist	..	69,641	10,103	5,409	2,699
Hindu Mahasabha	11,762	..	1,414	..	..
Samyukt Socialist	..	..	..	72,509	..
Communist	2,005	..	..	4,779	..
Republican	..	..	..	1,903	..
Kisan Mazdoor Praja	13,370	..	..	..	..
Ram Rajya Parishad	2,629	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh Praja	4,281	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes Federation	3,073	..	..	..	..
Mazdoor Parishad	..	..	..	..	1,085
Independents	66,447	1,10,453	42,010	37,709	17,611

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

For the purpose of elections to the Vidhan Parishad the district formed part of the Gorakhpur-cum-Faizabad Graduates', the Lucknow-cum-Unnao-cum-Rae Bareli Local Authorities' and the Lucknow Teachers' constituencies.

Three persons belonging to the district are members of the Vidhan Parishad, two of them elected by the Vidhan Sabha in 1967 and the third nominated in the same year. Out of the three members, two are women.

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

In the general elections for the Lok Sabha held in 1952, the district was part of two constituencies, the Unnao District-cum-Rae Bareli District (West)-cum-Hardoi District (South-East) and the Pratapgarh District (West)-cum-Rae Bareli District (East). Both were double-member constituencies, with one seat reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidate in each. There were 18 contestants for the four seats, four each belonging to the Congress and the Socialist parties and one each to the Jan Sangh, the Ram Rajya Parishad and the Uttar Pradesh Praja parties and there were two independents. All the four seats were won by the Congress.

In the general elections of 1957, the district formed a double-member parliamentary constituency. One seat was reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidate. There were six contestants for the two seats, two belonging to the Congress, one each to the Jan Sangh and the Praja Socialist parties and two being independents. Both the seats were won by the Congress.

In the general elections held in 1962, the district was divided into two constituencies, viz. Rae Bareli (Scheduled Castes) and Salon. The contestants for the two seats numbered seven of whom two belonged to the Congress and the Socialist parties each, one each to the Jan Sangh and the Ram Rajya Parishad and one was an independent. Both the seats again went to the Congress.

In the general elections of 1967, the district formed a single-member parliamentary constituency of its name. One candidate belonged to the Congress and the Communist parties each. There were six independent candidates also. The seat was again won by the Congress candidate, Smt. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India. The Lok Sabha constituted after the elections of 1967 was dissolved on November 27, 1970 by the President of India and fresh polls were ordered. The mid-term poll was completed in March, 1971 and the new Lok Sabha was constituted in the same month. There were four contestants in this election for the single-member parliamentary constituency, one each belonging to the Congress (Jagjiwan Ram group), the Samyukt Socialist party and the Revolutionary Socialist party (Marxist-Leninist) and one being an independent candidate. The new Congress, came to be known as Congress (J) won the seat.

The total number of electors in the parliamentary constituencies of the district was 14,41,552 in 1952, and 8,04,426 in 1957, and 8,85,152 in 1962, and 4,76,861 in 1967, and 5,15,711 in 1971 against which the total valid votes polled were 9,85,951 followed by 6,75,857 and 8,89,228 and 2,60,203 and 2,76,274 in the five elections respectively.

The statement below gives the figures of the valid votes obtained by the candidates of the various political parties and the independent candidates in the general elections of 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967 and 1971 :

Party	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
Congress	6,30,867	2,88,913	1,69,771	1,43,602	...
Congress (J)	..	..	..	..	1,88,309
Jan Sangh	42,438	1,00,651	68,167	..	..
Praja Socialist	..	94,109	..	..	..
Socialist	1,56,025	..	1,18,418	..	..
Samyukt Socialist	..	..	..	..	71,499
Ram Rajya Parishad	39,273	..	26,768	..	..
Revolutionary Socialist (M-L)	..	..	..	..	4,839
Communist	..	..	..	18,297	..
Uttar Pradesh Praja	46,249	..	..	..	..
Independents	71,099	1,91,684	11,099	1,08,304	16,627

Rajya Sabha (Council of States)

No resident of the district has so far been elected or nominated to the Rajya Sabha.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Several Hindi weekly newspapers are published from the district : the *Yug Sandesh*, started in 1951, with an average weekly circulation of 1,523 copies, the *Tankar*, started in 1958, with an average weekly circulation of 1,346 copies, the *Singhnad*, started in 1961, with an average weekly circulation of 240 copies, the *Hitvarta*, started in 1963, with an average weekly circulation of 923 copies, the *Nayak*, started in 1965, having an average weekly circulation of 1,924 copies, the *Ek Rasta*, started in 1968, having an average weekly circulation of 831 copies, the *Yug Prayan*, started in 1968, having an average weekly circulation of 88 copies in that year.

Among the local Hindi dailies the noted ones are the *Dainik Baiswara Times*, started in 1965, having an average daily circulation of 275 copies in 1968, and the *Dainik Veer Baiswara*, started in 1969.

Other Newspapers and Periodicals

Some of the English dailies which are read by the people of the district are the *National Herald*, the *Pioneer*, the *Indian Express*, the *Economic Times*, the *Hindustan Times*, the *Statesman* and the *Times of India*. The English weeklies usually read are the *Blitz* and the *Illustrated Weekly of India*, the *Eastern Economist*, the *Shankers' Weekly*, the *Sports and Pastime* and the *Time*. The English fortnightlies popular in the district are the *Caravan*, the *Filmfare* and the *Star and Style*. Amongst the English monthlies, the *Imprint*, the *Life*, the *Mirror*, the *Reader's Digest*, the *Picturepost*, the *Careers and Courses*, the *Cricket*, the *Indian Review*, the *Modern Review*, the *World's Sports* and the *Science Today* are read. They are all published, outside the district. The Hindi dailies, published outside the district and generally read by the people of the district are the *Hindustan*, the *Nav Bharat Times*, the *Navjeevan* and the *Swatantra Bharat*. Amongst the Hindi weeklies, fortnightlies and monthly periodicals and magazines usually read in the district, the main are the *Dharmyug*, the *Saptahik Hindustan*, the *Sarita*, the *Navneet*, the *Niharika*, the *Mukta*, the *Sarika*, the *Kadambini*, the *Nai Kahaniyan*, the *Saraswati*, the *Chandamama*, the *Nandan*, the *Parag*, the *Raja Bhaiyya*, the *Natraj*, and the *Urvashi*.

The popular Urdu dailies, weeklies and monthlies mostly read in the district are the *Tej*, the *Qaumi Awaz*, the *Shama*, the *Biswin Sadi* and the *Urdu Sarita*.

A number of free as well as priced publications of the Central and the State governments, the numerous diplomatic missions in the country, the 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 and the caste 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, social, cultural, educational and psychological which tended to shift the emphasis from the joint family and the caste to the individual as a unit of social organisation and slowly and systematically weakened the age-old social ties. The opening of institutions like schools and hospitals ushered western ideas of organised social service institutions in the whole country. The institutions organised for the welfare and uplift of the socially and economically weaker sections of society mostly depended for finances on individual charity. Since the achievement of independence, government began to take an active interest in activities connected with the social welfare and uplift programmes. The Harijan and Social Welfare Officer looks after the work of the 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 the governmental agencies established for this purpose.

Some of the main voluntary social service organisations engaged in the work of social welfare in the district are described below.

The Dwivedi Smarak Sangh was organised in the year 1952 at Rae Bareli in memory of Acharya Mahabir Prasad Dwivedi, a noted Hindi litterateur. The institution has laid out a park and installed his statue in it. A library containing about 500 books, a reading-room and a junior Basic school are run by the organisation which also maintains a museum of collections of the literary works of the scholar and other articles related with his life.

Among other voluntary organisations in the district are the Bharat Sewak Samaj, the Zila Apradh Nirodhak Samiti, the District Council for Child Welfare and the district branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. The Harijans and Other Backward Classes of the district have established the Bhim Rao Hostel at Rae Bareli for students belonging to these classes.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

Bachhrawan (pargana Bachhrawan, tahsil Maharajganj)

Bachhrawan, a large village which gives its name to a pargana and a development block, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 28' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 7' E.$, on the road from Rae Bareli to Lucknow, about 32 km. north-west of Rae Bareli. Parallel to the road runs the track of the northern railway with the local railway station situated to the west of the village. A road, about 20 km. in length, leads from Bachhrawan to Maharajganj on the south-east, another to Mauranwan in district Unnao on the west, a third to Haidargarh in district Bara Banki on the north-west and a fourth to Gurbakhshganj in tahsil Rae Bareli on the south-west. The village probably was originally held by the Bhars, traces of whose possession may be seen in a large brick-strewn mound about 5 km. away. It derives its name from one Bachhraj Pande who is said to have been a *chaudhri* of the pargana in the times of the nawabs. Part of the village was constituted into a town area in 1935 and has a population of 4,323. The remaining population, 1,634, lives outside the limits of the town. The village and the town area, together are assessed to a land revenue of Rs 15,688, with a total area of 1,424 hectares of which an area of 730 hectares is under the plough. Wheat, barley, gram, pea, paddy, sugarcane and *urd* are the main crops. Irrigation is mainly done from wells.

The village is included in the Nim Tikar *nyaya* panchayat circle and is the headquarters of a development block of the same name which has a population of 75,269 and an area of 30,912 hectares and includes 68 *gaon sabhas* and 10 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The town is electrified. It possesses a police-station, an intermediate college, a junior Basic school, a post and telegraph office, a cattle pound, a co-operative bank, a library, an inspection house of the irrigation department, a veterinary centre, a dispensary, a family planning centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, a Roadways bus station, and a thriving bazar, known as Girdharganj. Tuesdays and Fridays are the market days. A small fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahra.

Bahai (pargana and tahsil Dalmau)

Bahai, a large village, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 7' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 0' E.$, on the road from Dalmau to Lalganj, about 10 km. from the former. The village gave its name to one of the six *tappas* into which pargana Dalmau

* Figures pertaining to population relate to 1961 and those of area, cultivated area and land revenue to 1968-69.

was divided by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur. The village is assessed to Rs 1,519 as land revenue, has a population of 1,553 and an area of 1,203 hectares. An area of 451 hectares is under the plough. Wheat, barley, gram, pea, jowar, *uril*, paddy, sugar cane and tobacco are the chief crops. Tanks, wells and a canal are the chief sources of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and is included in the Dalmau development block.

Bhaon (pargana and tahsil Rae Bareli)

The village of Bhaon lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 7' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 16' E.$, on the road from Rae Bareli to Allahabad, about 11 km. south of the former. It had a masonry fort built by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur in 1417 A.D. on the site of an old Bhar castle which he had destroyed. This village is said to have been founded by and named after Bhawan, a brother of the Bhar chief, Dal. The village, assessed to an amount of Rs 5,070 as land revenue, has a population of 1,599. It has an area of 380 hectares, of which an area of 274 hectares is under the plough. Wheat, barley, gram, jowar, paddy, *arhar*, potatoes, pea and mustard are the chief crops. Wells and tanks are the chief sources of irrigation.

The village falls in the Sataon development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. A small fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahra.

Chandapur (pargana Simrauta, tahsil Maharajganj)

The village of Chandapur, which gave its name to a large Kanhpuria estate, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 22' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 21' E.$, about 7 km. east of Maharajganj and 3 km. north of the road running from Nigohan to Maharajganj. A branch road running north-eastward from the place leads to Mau Gharbi situated on the road from Maharajganj to Inhauna. The place was founded about the beginning of the nineteenth century by Raja Drighijai Singh of Simrauta who erected a fort here. The village, assessed to a sum of Rs 3,177 as land revenue, has a population of 787. It has an area of 368 hectares of which an area of 138 hectares is under the plough. Wheat, barley, pulses and paddy are the principal crops, wells being the chief source of irrigation.

It is included in the Maharajganj development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. The village bazar is known as Sheodarshanganj where markets are held twice a week. A small fair is held in the village on the occasion of Dasahra.

Dalmau (pargana and tahsil Dalmau)

Dalmau, the headquarters of the pargana and tahsil of the same name, lies on the left bank of the Ganga on the Unchahar-Kanpur railway line in Lat. $26^{\circ} 4' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 2' E.$ A metalled road, about

81 km. in length, connects it to Rae Bareli in the north-east. Other roads that run from the place are those that lead to Salon on the east, Allahabad on the south-east and Unnao via Lalganj on the north-west. It stands considerably high above the river. The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 7,167, has a population of 6,121. It has an area of 1,636 hectares of which an area of 488 hectares is under the plough. A part of the village is being administered as a town area. Wheat, barley, gram, pea, jowar, paddy, *bajra* and maize are the principal crops. The needs of irrigation are supplied to the area by a canal.

The town is of great antiquity and considerable historical and archaeological interest. Tradition has it that Dalmau was founded by Dal Deva Rathor of Kannauj, a brother of Raja Bala Deva and a contemporary of Balram Ghor of Persia, and that the place fell into the hands of the Bhars after the death of Raja Pratap Chandra of Kannauj in 530 A.D. According to another tradition, Dal and Bal were two Bhar chieftains, Bal ruling in Rae Bareli and Dal in Dalmau. It is, however, not disputed that the place was in early times held by the Bhars. Firuz Shah Tughluq visited Dalmau and founded a school here for imparting instruction in Muslim lore. An Idgah was built by one Yusuf during the same period. This seems to have been renovated later. After 1398, during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Tughluq, Khwaja Malik Sarvar, the subedar of Jaunpur, declared himself independent and, among other territories, included the province of Dalmau in his kingdom. Dalmau, however, only nominally belonged to the rulers of Jaunpur remaining virtually in the possession of the Bhars. About the beginning of the 15th century A.D., Dal, the Bhar chief of Dalmau, is said to have asked for the hand of the daughter of Baba Haji, a Saiyid, in marriage. The Saiyid appealed to sultan Ibrahim Shah who reached Dalmau on the day of Holi and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Bhars. About 3 km. from Dalmau is the headless statue of Dal, to which the Bharautia Ahirs, who claim descent from the Bhars, make offerings of milk in the month of Sravana.

Dal's fort which stands on the bank of the Ganga and was restored by the sultan of Jaunpur, Ibrahim Shah, in 1417 A.D., is now in ruins. The headwork of a lift irrigation canal has now been installed here. On this mound also stand the remains of a mosque and a *baradari* built in 1639 A.D. by nawab Sherandaz Khan, the *faujdar* of Dalmau, in the reign of emperor Shahjahan. The remains of houses, mosques and tombs of very inferior workmanship, dating mostly from the time of Akbar and Shahjahan, may still be seen. On the east there used to be a fine gateway, apparently erected by Ibrahim Shah, and largely composed of carved slabs, pillars and architraves which formed part of some ancient temple.

A conjecture has been made that the fort was erected on the ruins of two Buddhist stupas whose mounds were afterwards utilized for military purposes. There might be more to this theory than mere

conjecture because the ancient carvings and pillars, the terraces, the brick plinth and wall, are typical of Buddhist architecture.

Sultan Ibrahim Shah constructed a masonry well and laid out a garden on the bank of the Ganga. There stands also the tomb of Muhammad Shah, his grandson, who ascended the throne in 1440 A.D. and was killed by his brother, Husain Shah, in battle. It is known as the Maqbara-i-Shah-i-Sharqi.

On an isolated mound to the north-west of Dalmau are the remains of a *dargah* erected out of the materials of a Hindu building which is believed to have been the *bainhak* of Alha and Udal. Other objects of interest are the *dargah* of Makhdum Jahaniyan, built in 1005 Hijri (1597 A.D.), as stated in a Persian inscription, the mosque of Makhdum Badrud-din, restored by Mirza Shukr-ullah, *faujdar* of Dalmau in the time of Akbar, and the serai and mosque of Mir Saklawat Ali, erected in 1006 Hijri (1598 A.D.). Shuja-ud-daula, the Nawab Wazir of Avadh, also erected a brick-built house and laid out a garden 3 km. north of Dalmau. The ruins of the house lie on the Dalmau-Lalganj road. Saadat Ali Khan, second son of Shuja-ud-daula, is said to have been born in this house. There is also a serai with a mosque erected by Haji Zahid in 1006 Hijri (1598 A.D.). It is the birth place of the celebrated Sufi poet, Mulla Daud, who was born in circa 1370 A.D., and is best remembered for his poetic work, the *Chandrani*.

There are three markets, of which the Purana Bazar or Charai Mandi was built during rule of the Jaunpur kings. The Tikaitganj market was built by Tikait Rai, the great Avadh minister, in 1788 A.D. The third market, known as Glynnganj, was built in 1862 by W. Glynn, the then deputy commissioner. Markets are held on Sundays and Thursdays at Purana Bazar, on Saturdays and Wednesdays at Tikaitganj and on Mondays and Fridays at Glynnganj. The *kalki* fair is held on the full moon day of the month of Kartika on the bank of the Ganga. It lasts for three days when over a lakh of persons take a dip in the river and pilgrims do *parikrama* over the last five miles (8 km.) of their journey to Dalmau in expiation of some sin or in fulfilment of a vow. A small fair is also held on the last Monday of the month of Baisakh at the tomb of Makhdum Badrud-din Badre Alam who resided here in the 18th century.

Dalmau is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and of a development block which has a population of 1,14,084 and includes 122 *gaon sabhas* and 17 *nyaya* panchayat circles. Besides the tahsil and development block buildings there is a post and telegraph office, a police-station, a cattle pound, a hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre; a library run by the Zila Parishad, a railway station, a bus stop and a *dharmasala*.

Harchandpur (pargana and tahsil Rae Bareli)

Harchandpur lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 20' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 10' E.$, on the Lucknow-Rae Bareli road, about 18 km. north-west of Rae Bareli, on the right bank of the Baita, a tributary of the Sai. There is a railway station here on the main line of the Northern Railway. Nearby is the Raghubarganj bazar which was founded by Udayraj Kunwar in 1894, after the opening of the railway, in memory of her husband, Raghubar Bakhsh Singh, talukdar of Hasenpur.

Harchandpur is one of the chief markets of the tahsil, exporting food-grains and oil-seeds. The village, assessed to an amount of Rs 3,378 as land revenue, has a population of 1,723 and an area of 264 hectares, an area of 153 hectares being under the plough.

It is the headquarters of the development block of the same name which has a population of 1,17,603 and includes 136 *gaon sabhas* and 17 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It possesses a post-office, a cattle pound, the Janpad Intermediate College for girls and boys, two junior Basic schools, a library run by the Zila Parishad, an Ayurvedic dispensary, an allopathic dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre, a family planning centre, a seed store, a government agricultural farm, an electric sub-station, an inspection house and a *dharmasala*.

Hardoi (pargana Hardoi, tahsil Maharajganj)

Hardoi, the headquarters of a pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 24' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 12' E.$, on the road from Bachhrawan to Maharajganj, about 12 km. north-west of Maharajganj and 29 km. north of Rae Bareli. The place is said to have been founded by one Hardeo, a Bhar, more than 900 years ago. The village, assessed to an amount of Rs 4,312 as land revenue, has a population of 1,311 and an area of 511 hectares, an area of 294 hectares being under the plough. Wheat and paddy are the main crops, wells forming the chief source of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and is included in the Maharajganj development block. There are in the village the ruins of a mud fort, popularly believed to have been built by Ibrahim Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur. A market is held here on Sundays.

Inhauna (pargana Inhauna, tahsil Maharajganj)

Inhauna, the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 31' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 29' E.$, on the junction of the roads from Rae Bareli to Rudauli and from Lucknow to Jaunpur on the north-eastern border of the district. It is situated at a distance of about 46 km. from Rae Bareli and is a place of considerable antiquity having been one of the well-known *mahals* of Avadh since the time of Akbar. After

the annexation of Avadh by the British in 1856, it remained the headquarters of a tahsil of the Sultanpur district till 1869, but after the shifting of the tahsil headquarters and the police-station, the place declined considerably. The village is assessed to land revenue amounting to Rs 13 721 and has a population of 4,024. It has an area of 905 hectares of which an area of 583 hectares is cultivated. Wheat, pea, gram, paddy, jowar and *urd* are the main crops, wells forming the chief source of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and is included in the Singhpur development block. It possesses a post-office, a cattle pound, a junior high school, a library run by the Zila Parishad and a dak bungalow. Markets are held here on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Jagatpur (pargana and tahsil Dalmau)

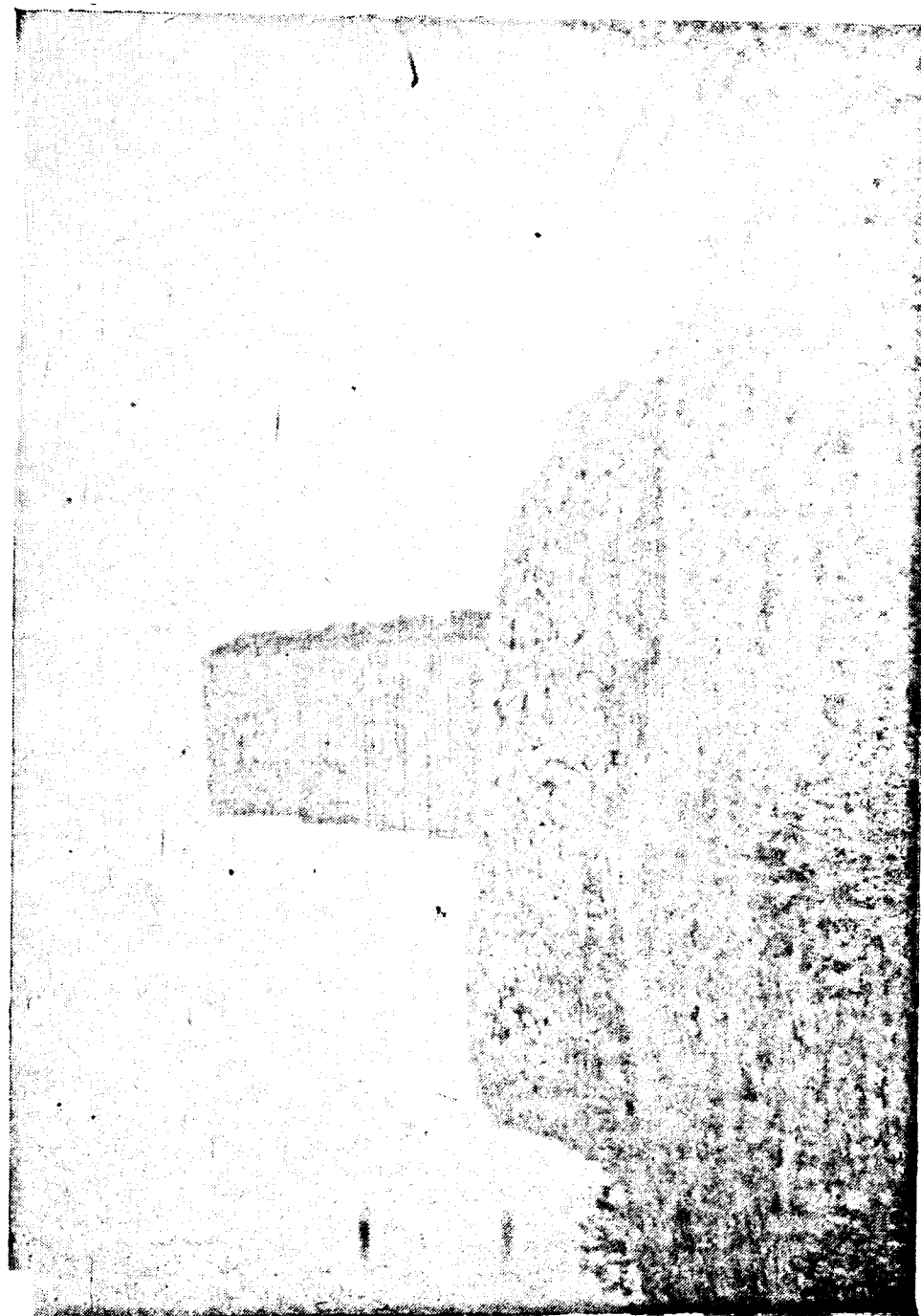
The village of Jagatpur lies in Lat. $20^{\circ} 3' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 17' E.$, on the junction of the roads from Dalmau to Salon and Rae Bareli to Allahabad, about 19 km. south of Rae Bareli and 29 km. east of Dalmau. It is of great antiquity and it has been suggested that it was visited by Hiuen Tsang in the seventh century A.D., which he called O-you-o or A-yu-te but this claim has no historical support. The village is known for the great mound of Tanghan, about a kilometre and a half in diameter. It is an old Buddhist site containing, among others, the remains of a large brick stupa. Many traces of solid brick work and large quantities of broken terra-cottas, burnt and unburnt clay seals and Buddhist coins prove the antiquity of the place, but the site has not been identified with any known Buddhist town.

The village, assessed to a land revenue amounting to Rs 6,228 has a population of 2,413, and an area of 540 hectares. The cultivated area of the village, 255 hectares, is irrigated mainly from a branch of the Sarda Canal. Wheat, barley, gram, pea, paddy, jowar and *bajra* are main crops.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and of a development block which has a population of 79,398 and includes 102 *gaon sabhas* and 13 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The village contains a post-office, a police-station, a library, a cattle pound and a dispensary.

Jais (pargana Rokha Jais, tahsil Salon)

Jais, an old town, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 16' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 33' E.$, on the metalled road from Rae Bareli to Sultanpur at a distance of about 32 km. from the former and 58 km. from the latter. It is situated 23 km. north of Salon. To the south of the main road at a distance of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ km. is the local railway station, named Jais, but all the passenger trains stop at Kasimganj Halt, hardly a furlong from the township. This stop is named after Kasimganj bazar of the old town. Roads lead from



Remains of Large Brick Stupes, Jagatpur

higher secondary school, a library, a health centre, a police out-post, an agricultural marketing society and a bus stop. A fair held here on the occasion of Dasahra is attended by about 5,000 persons.

Jalalpur Dhari (pargana and tahsil Dalmau)

Jalalpur Dhari, an ancient village, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 1' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 9' E.$, about 13 km. east of Dalmau, and 26 km. south of Rae Bareilly on the Allahabad-Kanpur road. It is said that the town of Dhari was founded by Raja Dhari Sen prior to the Muslim invasion. One Jalal-ud-din Ansari got the place in gift from Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur and founded Jalalpur. The village, assessed to an amount of Rs 6,228 as land revenue, has a population of 2,487 and an area of 505 hectares, about half of which is under cultivation. Wheat, barley, gram, pea, jowar, *bajra* and paddy are the principal crops. A branch of the Saran Canal forms the chief source of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and is included in the Jagatpur development block. The tombs of Saidan Shah and Bulbul, said to have been the followers of the legendary Saiyid Salar, are pointed out in the village.

Karhaiya (pargana and tahsil Salon)

Karhaiya, also known as Karhaiya Bazar, is included in the revenue village of Piarapur and is situated in Lat. $26^{\circ} 19' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 42' E.$, on the road from Rae Bareilly to Pratapgarh about 10 km. south-east of Salon and 43 km. south-east of Rae Bareilly. About 3 km. north of Karhaiya there is a temple dedicated to Karhaiyan Devi. Local tradition has it that about 500 years ago there lived a saint who cooked food in a karhaiya (a small cauldron) and offered it to the deity who came to be known as Karhaiyan Devi. Subsequently the market which sprang up nearby was called Karhaiya Bazar or Karhaiya. A fair is held here in honour of the deity on the eighth day of the bright half of the month of Ashvina.

About 3 km. south of Karhaiya in the village of Jaudaha lies an ancient tank known as Jamdagni Kund where sage Jamdagni, the father of Parashurama who was a contemporary of Rama, is supposed to have performed his *yajna*. As large quantity of barley were used in the *yajna* the village which rose nearby came to be known as Jaudaha (meaning a place where barley was burnt). Near the tank is a temple of some what recent construction but the image installed in it is completely defaced and is said to be of remote antiquity. A large bathing fair, attended by about 50,000 souls is held here on the second day of the first half of month of the Kartika.

About 3 km. north-east of Karhaiya is the ancient village Kanhpur. The story goes that Sachh, a Brahman sage of Gargashram (present

Gargashram) married the daughter of the somewhat mythical Manik Chandra of Manikpur in district Pratapgarh and that from this marriage a son was born of the name of Kanh, from whom comes the Kanhpuria Rajput clan. According to another version Kanh is said to have come here from Rajputana. He over-ruled the Bhars and established his estate from the Gomati to the Ganga and Baklavi (Bakulalvi) to Dalmau, making his headquarters at a place near the Sai river on the ancient route said to have been followed by Rama during his exile, which came to be known as Kanhpur. There are several unexcavated mounds in the village, one known as the Panchmahala is said to be the site of the palace of Raja Kanh. Another mound known as the Navaratna is pointed out as the site of the houses of his nine ministers. Yet another one known as the Pikhana is stated to be the site of the place where elephants were kept.

About a kilometer and a half to the east of Karhaiya lies Nuruddinpur which was the headquarters of a Kanhpuria estate, the family being a branch of Kaithaula in district Pratapgarh which represents the line of Sahas, the other son of Kanh. Kalyan Singh, the raja of Kaithaula and eleventh in descent from Sahas, had two sons, Raja Indrajit Singh and Jurawan who acquired a separate property in pargana Salon. According to one account Kalyan Singh was adopted by one Bahadur Singh of whom nothing is known and obtained his estate. Another version states that they established their rule over the tract after defeating Kamal-ud-din and Nur-ud-din, the local chiefs, who had their headquarters at Kamaluddinpur and Nuruddinpur. Fourth in descent from Jurawan Singh came Jiwan Rai, who had two sons, Miharban Singh and Ausan Singh. The former having no issue adopted Jageshwar Baksh Singh, son of Ausan Singh who died in 1854 and the estate passed into the hands of his widow Babuain Kadam Kuwar who after the annexation obtained the sanad from the British. She died in 1893 and was succeeded by Madho Singh, the younger brother of her husband. On his death in 1893 Babu Rampal Singh was installed, but he too died in 1897 without any son and was succeeded by his widow Babuain Jadunath Kuwar, who about 1920 changed the headquarters to Karhaiya where she had constructed a *Kot* (palace) still in existence. The old *Kot* at Nuruddinpur now houses a Sanskrit Pathshala, under the management of a trust.

On March 20, 1921, Jhanku Singh of Jaudaha and Brijpal Singh of Mundawa of district Pratapgarh were arrested for holding a meeting in connection with the Kisan movement at Karhaiya Bazar. The police opened fire, two persons were killed and several wounded, Dr. L. I. Ramayadupal Singh (1929—1972), the adopted son of Babuain Jadunath Kuwar was a renowned scholar of Sanskrit literature. He had been selected for the U.P.C.S. but resigned after some years of service and joined as lecturer in the Sanskrit Department of Allahabad University. His main works include commentary on *Meghadutam*,

Ramcharitam, Kaoya Prakash, etc. He organised the Kanh Siksha Parishad and remained its manager for several years. The Parishad has constructed a temple dedicated to Durga in the village of Kanhpur on a mound which is stated to be the site of an ancient temple constructed by Kanh. It also runs a library known as the Jamdagni Bharati Mandir in the memory of the sage Jamdagni and the Kanh Siksha Niketan Intermediate College, both located in Karhaiya.

The general slope of the country is from south to north towards the Sai river. The surface is generally flat. There are some *usar* lands in the south but the soil, in the north is *dumat*. The Kanhpur minor in the east and the Birbhanpur minor on the west form the chief sources of irrigation besides the government and private tubewells. Wheat, barley, gram, *arhar*, pea, jowar and *bajra* are the main crops produced here.

Karhaiya possesses a post-office, a government dispensary and a junior Basic school each for boys and girls. A snail market is held here twice a week, on Sunday and Thursday. To the east of Karhaiya Bazar is a stone pillar, known as the Shahid Smarak Stambh, built in the memory of the freedom fighters of the neighbouring villages, the names of freedom fighters being engraved on it.

Khiron (pargana Khiron, tahsil Dalmau)

Khiron, the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. 26° 17' N. and Long. 80° 55' E., on the road from Rae Bareli to Unnao, at a distance of about 38 km. from Rae Bareli to the west, and 35 km. from Dalmau on the north-west. The ruins of a fort erected by Rai Sahib Rai, a *chak'adar* of the nawab of Avadh may be seen here. There is a large tank to the north-east of the village. The village has a population of 3,210 and an area of 779 hectares of which an area of 178 hectares is at present under cultivation.

Khiron is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and of a development block of the same name, which has a population of 80,618 and includes 92 *gaon sabhas* and 12 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It possesses a cattle pound, a branch post-office and two bazars, known as Balbhaddarganj and Raghunathganj, where markets are held twice a week. A small fair is held here at the temple of Balbhadrashwar Mahadeo. Near the village is the tomb of one Fateh Shahid, said to be one of the companions of the legendary hero, Saiyid Salar.

Korihar (pargana and tahsil Rae Bareli)

Korihar, a large village, lies in Lat. 26° 16' N. and Long. 81° 4' E., about 1½ km. to the south of the road from Rae Bareli to Gurbakhshganj and Unnao, at a distance of about 14 km. from Rae Bareli. It was formerly the headquarters of the Bais taluka of Korihar Sataon.

The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 16,875, has a population of 4,798 and an area of 1,602 hectares, an area of 409 hectares being under the plough. Wheat, barley, pea, gram, jowar and *arhar* are the main crops.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and is included in the Sataon development block. It possesses a junior Basic school. Markets are held here on Fridays and Mondays. The remains of a large Bais fort are noticed about 1½ km. to the south of the village.

Kumhrawan (pargana Kumhrawan, tahsil Maharajganj)

Kumhrawan which gives its name to a pargana, lies in Lat. 26° 33' N. and Long. 81° 16' E., almost on the border of the district with Bara Banki. It is about 3 km. east of the Bachhrawan—Haidargarh road, nearly 19 km. north of Maharajganj and 45 km. of Rae Bareli. It was the headquarters of the Amethia rajas for many generations and contained a fort. After the construction of a large fort by Raja Araru Singh in the neighbouring village of Sheogarh, the old fort at Kumhrawan was abandoned and the land on which it stood was brought under the plough. The village, assessed to an amount of Rs 4,047 as land revenue, has a population of 984 and an area of 301 hectares. The cultivated area comprising 204 hectares is irrigated mainly from wells. The principal crops are wheat, barley, gram, paddy, jowar and *arhar*.

The village falls in the Maharajganj development block and is included in the Kasna *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a junior Basic school.

Maharajganj (pargana Simrauta, tahsil Maharajganj)

Maharajganj, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name since 1869, lies in Lat. 26° 23' N. and Long. 81° 17' E., at a distance of about 20 km. north of Rae Bareli with which it is connected by a metalled road. It takes its name from the Maharajganj market, formerly known as Drighbijaganj, which was founded in the village of Atrehta by Raja Drighbijai Singh, the Kanhpuria chieftain of Simrauta. Roads lead from the place also to Haidargarh on the north, Inhauna on the north-east, Jais on the south-east, Bachhrawan on the north-west, and via Amawan, to Fursatganj on the south-east. It is administered as a town area which has a population of 2,619 and an area of 68 hectares.

It is also the headquarters of the Maharajganj development block which has a population of 1,24,203 and includes 120 *gaon sabhas* and 16 *nyaya* panchayat circles. Besides the tahsil buildings, there are a post-office, a police-station, a dispensary, an inspection bungalow, a cattle pound, a veterinary hospital, a family planning centre, a library

run by the Zila Parishad and a junior high school. Markets are held here on Mondays and Fridays. A fair organised here on the occasion of Dasahra is attended by about 2,000 persons. The locality is electrified.

Mohanganj (pargana Mohanganj, tahsil Maharajganj)

Mohanganj, also known as Asapur Ruru, is the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, and lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 23' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 20' E.$, on the road from Rae Bareli to Faizabad where it is crossed by the road from Jais to Inhauna, at a distance of about 32 km. from Rae Bareli. The village was the headquarters of a tahsil in district Sultanpur till 1869 when the parganas of Mohanganj, Inhauna, Rokha Jais and Simrauta were transferred to this district. Mohanganj, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 1,624, has a population of 991 and an area of 138 hectares of which an area of 76 hectares is under the plough. Wheat, gram, paddy, jowar and *urd* are the principal crops here, wells forming the chief source of irrigation.

The village falls in the Singhpur development block and is included in the Tiloi *nyaya* panchayat circle. It is about 3 km. from Tiloi and possesses a branch post-office, a police-station, a cattle pound and an inspection bungalow.

Mustafabad (See Unchahar)

Nain (pargana and tahsil Salon)

Nain, a large village, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 4' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 25' E.$, about a kilometre north of the Rae Bareli—Pratapgarh road, near the left bank of the Sai. It is about 7 km. from Salon and 29 km. from Rae Bareli. It was the headquarters of a branch of the Kanhpuria rulers who were aggressive and believed in constantly enlarging their possessions. They never paid land revenue to the local officers of the nawabs of Avadh and were a source of much trouble to them. The ruins of their strong brick fort could be seen in the middle of the ravines on the banks of the Sai till the beginning of the present century.

The Kanhpurias of this village took an active part in the freedom struggle of 1857, as a result of which a large portion of their estate was confiscated by the British. The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 2,654, has a population of 1,024 and an area of 469 hectares. The cultivated area is 261 hectares and the principal crops are wheat, barley, gram, pea, jowar, *bajra*, *arhar* and *urd*. A branch of the Sarda Canal passes by the village and forms an additional source of irrigation along with the wells.

The village falls in the Salon development block and is included in the Umori *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a junior Basic school for boys and girls both and a cluster of eleven temples built symmetrically in red stone and dedicated to Shiva.

Nasirabad (pargana Rokha Jais, tahsil Salon)

Nasirabad, a large village, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 13' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 31' E.$, on the road from Jais to Salon at the point where a branch road takes off to Mau and Fatehpur. The village is partly situated on a mound on the ruins of an ancient fort. It is about 19 km. north-east of Salon and 40 km. east of Rae Bareli *via* Jais. The village is said to have been named after Nasir-ud-din Humayun of Delhi, who built a masonry fort here. There are, however, two more versions relating to the origin of the name. According to one, Sultan Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur built the fort and named it after his son, Nasir-ud-din. The other ascribes the fort to Saiyid Zikria who came to this place from Jais and founded it after the name of his grandfather, Nasir-ud-din. The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 11,150, has a population of 1,119 and an area of 938 hectares, an area of 607 hectares being cultivated. Tube-wells and wells form the chief sources of irrigation. The principal crops are wheat, barley, pea, gram, paddy, jowar, *bajra* and *arhar*.

Nasirabad is the headquarters of the Nasirabad *nyaya* panchayat circle as also of the development block of the same name which has a population of 1,20,564 and includes 100 *gaon sabhas* and 15 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The block headquarters offices are, however, situated at village Bahadurpur, near Jais on the Jais-Nasirabad road. It possesses a branch post-office, a police-station, a junior Basic school, a junior high school, a veterinary hospital and an artificial insemination centre. There are four markets in the village, called the Qila bazar, Taqiganj, Husainganj and Riastganj markets which are held on Sundays and Tuesdays. A small fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahra.

Pahu (pargana Khiron, tahsil Dalmau)

The village of Pahu lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 20' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 56' E.$, on the northern border of the pargana adjoining the district of Unnao, about 37 km. north-west of Dalmau and 66 km. west of Rae Bareli, near the road from Rae Bareli to Mauranwan and Unnao. It is said to be about nine hundred years old and gave its name to a taluka founded by Mitrajit Singh, 11th in descent from Kanh. The village, assessed to an amount of Rs 11,777, has a population of 2,852 and an area of 908 hectares of which an area of 348 hectares is under the plough. Tanks and canals are the chief sources of irrigation. The principal crops are wheat, barley, gram, pea, paddy, jowar and *urd*.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and is included in the Khiron development block. It possesses a junior Basic school and the remains of two Bais forts, one close to the main site and the other in the south-west corner of the village.

Parshadepur (pargana Parshadepur, tahsil Salon)

Parshadepur, the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 5' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 30' E.$, on the left bank of the Sai, on the road from Salon to Jais, about 10 km. north of Salon and 32 km.

east of Rae Bareli. It is a collection of four villages, Rampur Ahora, Sunsari, Sunga and Phagpur, collectively assessed to a land revenue of Rs 10,625 and having a population of 4,981 and an area of 1,038 hectares. An area of 625 hectares is under the plough. Wheat, barley, jowar, *bajra* and paddy are the main crops. The needs of irrigation in the village are met from a canal and tube-wells.

During the rule of the nawabs of Avadh a military force was stationed here. Only 3 km. away from it was Keswapur, the headquarters of the Salon district till the freedom struggle of 1857.

Parshadepur is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and is included in the Nasirabad development block. The village is electrified and possesses a post-office, a junior Basic school, a junior high school, a child welfare and maternity centre, an inspection house of the irrigation department and a market held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Two small fairs are held in the village, one on the full moon day of Vaishakha in memory of Ghazi Miyan and the other on the occasion of Dasahra.

Rae Bareli (pargana and tahsil Rae Bareli)

Rae Bareli, the headquarters town of the district, situated on the banks of the Sai in Lat. $26^{\circ} 14' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 14' E.$, is connected with five district headquarters viz Lucknow, Unnao, Allahabad, Pratapgarh and Sultanpur by metalled roads. It is 77 km. south-east of Lucknow, 134 km. east of Unnao, about 150 km. north-west of Allahabad, 88 km. west-north-west of Pratapgarh, 90 km. west of Sultanpur and 48 km. north of Fatehpur. Metalled roads also lead from the town to Maharajganj on the north and Mohanganj on the north-west. It is a junction station of the Northern Railway on the broad gauge and lies on the main route from Lucknow to Howrah. The present town combines the two main sites, Rae Bareli proper and Jahanabad. Rae Bareli is said to have been founded by the Bhars and was originally known as Bharauli or Barauli, and Jahanabad was founded by subedar Jahan Khan, who surrounded it with a wall. The remains of the Rang Mahal (palace) and the *maqbara* (mausoleum) of Jahan Khan lie in Jahanabad. Hussain Shah, the grandson of Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur changed the name of the town to Husainabad, which name, however, did not long survive. Since then the town has continued to flourish, being always considered one of the healthiest places in the neighbourhood. Different localities were added to the town. The localities of Qasbana, Neza Anjaunpuri, Khalis and Surjipur by Brahmans; Khatrauni Kalan and Khatrauni Khurd by the Khattri treasurers of the Jaunpur kings and Shah Tola by their purveyor. Sultan Ibrahim Shah in 1417 A.D. erected a spacious and strong fort, probably utilising the materials of ancient

buildings, for the bricks are of great size, two feet long, a foot and a half wide, and a foot thick. The fort was a vast quadrangular structure, but now only an earthen mound strewn with bricks and a dilapidated gate to the west remain. New constructions have come up on the mound. A circular ring of brick work about three feet high and 35 feet in diameter is all that is left of a big *baoli* (well) which once existed in the centre of the fort. Within the fort area are remains of numerous other buildings, mostly erected during the time of Shuja-ud-daula, when Avadh was threatened by the Marathas. There is a fosse outside, which indicates that it was originally designed for military purposes. Near the gate of the fort is the tomb of Makhdum Saiyid Jafri, a saint of Jaunpur. Tradition relates that when the fort was under construction, whatever was erected during the day fell down the following night. The king, therefore, invited the saint from Jaunpur upon whose arrival at the fort, the work proceeded without further interruption.

There are four fine mosques in the town, besides others of lesser note. The Jami Masjid was originally built by Sultan Ibrahim Shah and was restored by the emperor Alamgir in 1672 A. D., as stated in an Arabic inscription. The second great mosque was built in 1040 Hijri (1631 A.D.) by nawab Jahan Khan. The third is a copy of the Kaaba at Mecca and was built by Shah Alam-ullah. It has no domes, but three spacious halls. The fourth mosque is in the suburb of Daira, and was built by a son of Shah Alam-ullah.

The town is administered as a municipality, being so constituted in 1867, and has a population of 29,940 and an area of 10.18 sq. km. It has been divided into eight wards : North Civil Lines, South Civil Lines, North Jahanabad (West), North Jahanabad (East), South Jahanabad, Khalis'at, Qaziana and Qila. Rae Bareli is a commercial centre of some importance. In the beginning of the present century the locality of Bailleyganj was the most important wholesale market of the district. Now Capperganj, named after the deputy commissioner, W.C. Capper, is the chief bazar of the town.

Prabhu Town and the Officers' Colony are recent additions to the city. The city accommodates all the district offices, the headquarters tahsil, and an inspection house each of the public works and irrigation departments.

The educational institutions in the town include the Feroze Gandhi Degree College, the Government Intermediate College, the Mahatma Gandhi Intermediate College and the National Intermediate College, the Government Girls' Higher Secondary School, the Government Normal School (old), the Government Normal School (new), a B.T.C. unit for boys and another for girls, a Sanskrit Pathshala, a school for the deaf and dumb, two senior Basic schools, including one for girls, and 22 junior Basic schools, including four for girls. There are four libraries

in the town, the chief being the Randhawa Pustakalaya and the Sarla Sain Pustakalaya. The Dwivedi Smarak Sangh, Rae Bareli, has constructed the Dwivedi Smarak Bhawan, in memory of the Hindi scholar, Acharya Mahabir Prasad Dwivedi. It contains his statue, a library, a reading room, an educational museum, a nursery school and a large open-air stage. The town has a district hospital, a hospital for women *viz.*, the Lady Dufferin Hospital, a police hospital and a T.B. clinic. There are two cinema halls in the town.

The town is generally very healthy. It has excellent natural drainage which has been considerably improved.

Salon (pargana and tahsil Salon)

Salon, the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, is an ancient village which lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 2' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 28' E.$, on the junction of the roads from Rae Bareli to Pratapgarh and Jais to Unchahar and is about 33 km. south-east of Rae Bareli. Other roads lead from the village to Dalmau on the west, Manikpur on the south and Kunda on the south-east. The village is pleasantly situated some 6 km. to the south of the Sai; it is surrounded with groves and clumps of palm trees. To its east is a large lake. Salon is said to have been founded by king Salivahan, the ancestor of the Bais Rajputs. It was later occupied by the Bhars who were exterminated by the Muslims. It was the headquarters of a *chakla* during the rule of the nawabs of Avadh and contained a garrison of some 350 men of whom 50 were quartered in the small mud fort of the *faujdar* on the south side of the village. After annexation by the British Salon became the district headquarters which was shifted to Rae Bareli shortly after the war of independence of 1857.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat as also of a development block which has a population of 1,14,235 and includes 132 *gaon sabhas* and 18 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It possesses a post and telegraph office with a public call office, a police-station, a cattle-pound, a primary health centre, a family planning centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, an intermediate college, a library run by the Zila Parishad and an inspection bungalow.

The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 12,738, has a population of 6,704 and an area of 940 hectares of which an area of 937 hectares is under the plough, wheat, barley, gram, pea and paddy being the main crops. Sources of irrigation are wells. Tuesday is the market day besides the regular local market. A fair is held here on the occasion of the *urs* ceremony of Shah Karim celebrated from the 8th to the 10th of Jamadi-ul-awwal. The village is electrified. Many of the houses on the main roads are modern pucca ones. An ancient *dargah*, called Roza-e-Ashrafi, stands in the middle of the old township.

Sareni (pargana Sareni, tahsil Dalmau)

The village of Sareni, headquarters of a pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 9' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 50' E.$, in the centre of the pargana on the Rae Bareli-Lalganj road which leads to Daundia Khera, a village in district Unnao. The road from Khiron to Ralpur passes through Sareni. It is situated about 45 km. south-west of Rae Bareli and 80 km. west of Dalmau. The village is said to have been founded by Sarang Sah of the Bais clan. During the reign of Saadat Ali Khan it was made the headquarters of a pargana and tahsil of the same name. The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 5,643, has a population of 1,888 and an area of 484 hectares of which 228 hectares are under the plough. The principal crops are wheat, gram, barley, pea, paddy, jowar and *urd*, a canal forming one of the chief sources of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle as also of a development block which has a population of 1,04,141 and includes 118 *gaon sabhas* and 15 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The village contains a post-office, a cattle-pound, a junior Basic school, a junior high school, a higher secondary school, a family planning centre, a maternity and child welfare centre and a Shahid Smarak built in memory of those inhabitants of the village, who lost their lives in the freedom struggle of 1942.

Shahmau (pargana Mohanganj, tahsil Maharajganj)

Shahmau, also called Sukhmangalganj, is a village of great antiquity and lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 19' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 32' E.$, on the road from Jais to Inhauna, about 7 km. north-east of Jais. It is 82 km. south-east of Maharajganj and 85 km. north-east of Rae Bareli. Gulab Sah, the brother of Udebhan of Tiloi and thirteenth in descent from Kanh, founded a separate branch of the Kanhpurias and fixed his headquarters at this place which, after some time, became the headquarters of a *taluka* held by Raja Sukhmangal Singh about the beginning of this century. The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 1,552, has a population of 564 and an area of 147 hectares of which an area of 79 hectares are cultivated. Wheat, barley, gram, pea, paddy, jowar and *urd* are the main crops, canals and wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and is included in the Singhpur development block. It possesses a branch post-office and a small market, Wednesdays and Sundays being the market days. A Ramlila fair arranged here on the occasion of Dasahra is attended by about 25,000 persons.

Simrauta (pargana Simrauta, tahsil Maharajganj)

Simrauta, which gives its name to a pargana, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 27' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 25' E.$, on the eastern border of the pargana, at the junction of the roads from Maharajganj to Inhauna and from Mohan-

ganj to Haidargarh, nearly 14 km. north-east of Maharajganj and 85 km. from Rae Bareli. The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 5,189, has a population of 2,573, and an area of 631 hectares of which an area measuring 318 hectares is under cultivation. Wheat and paddy are the main crops raised in the village, wells forming the source of irrigation.

The village falls in the Singhpur development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. Markets are held here on Sundays and Wednesdays. A Dhanush Yagya fair is organised here on the full-moon day of the month of Agrahayana.

Thulendi (pargana Bachhrawan, tahsil Maharajganj)

Thulendi, an ancient village, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 27' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 10' E.$, about 16 km. north-west of Maharajganj and 29 km. from Rae Bareli, on the Bachhrawan—Maharajganj road. It is said to have been founded by Thula, a Bhar chief who ruled over the surrounding tract. After the annihilation of the Bhars the village came into the possession of Malik Taj-ud-din, said to be a companion of the legendary Saiyid Salar, and was called Maliknagar. It reverted to the possession of the Bhars who slew Taj-ud-din whose tomb and those of his followers were raised in the village. Sultan Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur who erected a mud fort here in 1417, made Thulendi the headquarters of a pargana and it so remained till the days of Asaf-ud-daula, nawab of Avadh, when the *nazim*, Raja Niwaz Singh, transferred the seat of government to Bachhrawan. The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 11,889, has a population of 2,888. Of the total area, 932 hectares, of the village, an area of 545 hectares is under the plough. Wheat and paddy are the main crops, wells forming the chief source of irrigation.

The village falls in the Bachhrawan development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. There are two large tanks on the northern and southern boundaries of the village, known as the *bara hauz* and the *chhota hauz*, built by Taj-ud-din. The village is electrified and possesses a junior high school, the ruins of a serai by Raja Niwaz Singh, and five temples of Shiva. Markets are held here on Sundays and Thursdays.

Tiloi (pargana Mohanganj, tahsil Maharajganj)

The village of Tiloi, an ancient place, lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 28' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 29' E.$, to the west of the road from Jais to Inhauna and north of the road from Rae Bareli to Faizabad. It is about 28 km. east of Maharajganj and about 55 km. north-east of Rae Bareli. Tradition has it that the village was named after Tiloki, a Bhar leader, who was defeated by Sahas and Rahas, the two sons of Kanh. Rahas established his headquarters here. It has been the headquarters of the Kanhpuria estate

of Tiloi. The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 4,884, has a population of 2,206, and an area of 558 hectares of which an area of 265 hectares is cultivated. Wheat, gram, pea, paddy, jowar and *urd* are the principal crops produced in the village, wells forming the chief source of irrigation.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and the seat of the Singhpur development block is located here. The circle covered by the development block has a population of 1,20,166, and includes 120 *gaon sabhas* and 16 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The village contains a post and telegraph office, an intermediate college and an inspection house of the irrigation department. The spacious palace of the erstwhile talukdars is in good condition. Markets are held here on Sundays and Wednesdays. A Ramlila fair is organised in the village on the occasion of Dasahra and is attended by about 1,500 persons.

Unchahar (pargana and tahsil Salon)

The village of Unchahar, known earlier as Mustafabad, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 54' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 18' E.$, about 5 km. north of the Ganga, on the road running from Unnao to Allahabad, nearly 22 km. south-east of Salon and 85 km. south of Rae Bareli. The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 15,260, has a population of 4,109 and an area of 1,412 hectares of which an area of 804 hectares is under the plough. The principal crops are wheat, barley, gram, pea, paddy, jowar and *bajra*.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle as also of a development block which has a population of 81,929 and includes 86 *gaon sabhas* and 12 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It possesses a post and telegraph office with a public call office, a railway station of the Northern Railway, an intermediate college for boys and girls, a junior Basic school, a Unani dispensary, a family planning centre, a maternity and child welfare centre and a veterinary hospital. Many fine buildings, tombs and *imambaras* were built here by Abdul Khaliq in the reign of Shahjahan, and some of them may still be seen. Markets are held here on Wednesdays and Sundays.

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Part I
TABLE I—Area and Population

District and tahsils	Area (sq. km.)*		Population					
	1961	1951	1961			1951		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District								
Total	4,547.0	4,545.4	13,14,949	6,69,113	6,45,836	11,56,704	5,91,772	5,64,932
Rural	4,536.0	..	12,75,103	6,47,777	6,27,326	11,06,251	5,64,602	5,41,649
Urban	11.0	..	39,846	21,336	18,510	50,453	27,170	23,283
Dalman tahsil								
Total	1,223.5	1,222.5	3,78,236	1,89,719	1,88,517	3,28,804	1,66,219	1,62,585
Rural	1,223.5	1,222.5	3,78,236	1,89,719	1,88,517	3,22,693	1,62,867	1,59,826
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	6,111	3,352	2,759
Maharajganj tahsil								
Total	1,213.2	1,201.8	3,19,638	1,64,592	1,55,046	2,92,608	1,50,724	1,41,884
Rural	1,213.2	..	3,19,638	1,64,592	1,55,046	2,87,077	1,47,807	1,39,270
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	5,531	2,917	2,614
Rae Bareilly tahsil								
Total	959.6	971.2	2,90,441	1,50,302	1,40,139	2,50,065	1,29,665	1,20,400
Rural	949.4	..	2,60,501	1,34,010	1,26,491	2,25,107	1,15,915	1,09,192
Urban	10.2	..	29,940	16,292	13,648	24,958	13,750	11,208
Salon tahsil								
Total	1,150.7	1,149.9	3,26,634	1,64,500	1,62,134	2,85,227	1,45,164	1,40,063
Rural	1,149.9	..	3,16,728	1,59,456	1,57,272	2,71,374	1,38,013	1,35,361
Urban	0.8	..	9,906	5,044	4,862	13,853	7,151	6,702

*(1) There has been no jurisdictional change in the district during the decade. The difference in area figures of 1951 is due to revised calculation of area done by the Board of Revenue in 1961.

(2) According to Central Statistical Organisation the area of the district in 1966 was 4,554 sq. km.

TABLE II---

Station	No. of years on which data are based	Normal rainfall (in mm.)						
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dalman	... 50 a	14.5	19.1	7.9	5.3	7.6	79.3	297.9
	b	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	4.3	13.5
Maharajganj	... 50 a	16.0	17.8	9.4	7.1	12.5	75.9	289.6
	b	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	4.0	12.6
Rae Bareli	... 50 a	14.0	20.3	7.6	5.6	8.4	83.6	283.7
	b	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	4.3	13.5
Salon	... 50 a	20.8	19.6	8.4	6.9	7.6	83.3	293.9
	b	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	4.1	13.2
Rae Bareli district	a	16.3	19.2	8.3	6.2	9.0	80.5	291.3
	b	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	4.2	13.2

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

*Based on all available data up to 1960

APPENDIX

Rainfall

						Extreme rainfall (in mm.)			
August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as percentage of normal and year	Lowest annual rainfall as percentage of normal and year	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
270.8	169.9	28.2	5.1	6.9	912.5	162 (1942)	59 (1941)	265.9	June 21, 1890
13.5	7.9	1.5	0.5	0.6	47.1	...	...	...	...
253.7	172.7	35.1	4.3	6.1	900.2	173 (1948)	52 (1932)	285.7	Sept. 4, 1893
12.4	7.7	1.6	0.4	0.6	44.7	...	...	...	...
279.9	177.0	28.2	4.1	6.1	918.5	187 (1936)	55 (1932)	307.3	Sept. 4, 1893
13.0	8.2	1.6	0.4	0.5	46.6	...	...	...	...
304.5	184.9	38.6	4.6	7.1	980.2	178 (1936)	57 (1940)	318.0	Sept. 4, 1893
13.5	8.1	1.9	0.4	0.7	47.3	...	...	...	...
277.2	176.1	32.5	4.5	6.5	927.6	167 (1936)	63 (1932) (1941)	...	...
13.1	8.0	1.7	0.4	0.6	46.5	...	...	...	...

TABLE III—Statistics of Cultivated and Irrigated Areas, (in hectares), 1876 Fasli (1968-69 A.D.)

Tahsil and district	Total area	Un-culturable area	Cultivated area									
			Culturable area	Irrigated area					Total irrigated area	Unirrigated area	Total cultivated area	Double cropped area
				Canals	Tube-wells	Wells	Tanks and lakes	Other sources				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dalmau ...	1,25,617	23,246	23,744	23,616	168,11	5,930	4,188	640	34,542	44,085	78,627	22,740
Maharajganj	1,20,514	20,270	30,575	20,974	1,017	12,325	2,635	405	37,356	32,313	69,669	28,856
Rae Bareilly	94,843	12,134	21,715	11,685	2,627	8,284	2,094	169	24,859	36,135	60,994	16,933
Salon ...	1,14,981	21,535	21,840	9,860	939	19,282	3,063	94	33,238	38,368	71,606	23,336
District total	4,55,955	77,185	97,874	66,185	4,751	45,821	11,980	1,308	1,59,995	1,50,501	2,80,896	91,865

RAE BAREILLY DISTRICT

APPENDIX

TABLE IV (i)—Areas (in acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Talna

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)						Kharif (in acres)					
	Wheat alone	Wheat mixed	Barley	Gram	Jowar	Bajra	Urd	Paddy (early)	Paddy (late)	Sugar-cane	Ground- nut	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1867*	27,449	4,613	57,279	23,989	40,548	8,548	5,012	58,118	17,597	3,668	868	
1868	25,952	5,140	57,539	22,585	42,453	8,684	2,579	26,216	19,243	3,994	777	
1869	30,357	5,316	60,258	23,287	43,506	8,802	2,939	25,588	23,112	4,332	1,008	
1870	32,268	4,717	57,065	21,565	44,653	8,031	3,557	18,341	26,367	4,315	1,498	
1871	32,290	4,755	58,901	21,518	41,300	7,928	3,797	24,048	29,788	3,994	1,744	
1872	33,057	4,372	57,144	20,245	43,782	8,647	3,786	26,122	28,571	4,004	2,021	
1873	33,795	4,805	59,764	20,535	45,124	8,207	2,991	21,891	25,356	4,199	2,162	
1874	33,917	4,666	59,998	19,514	44,743	8,629	2,781	21,968	25,934	4,077	2,165	
1875	34,869	4,505	61,644	20,541	44,526	8,619	2,811	21,545	24,724	3,995	2,057	
1876	34,786	4,485	59,473	20,776	44,927	9,232	3,050	23,054	24,655	4,116	1,957	

*1867 Fasli = 1959-60 A.D.

TABLE IV (ii)—Areas under Principal Crops, Tahsil Maharajganj

[... Mahara]gan]

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)			Kharif (in acres)			
	Wheat	Barley and bejhar	Gram, Pea and pulses	Jowar and mix- ture of jowar and arhar	Early paddy	Late paddy	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1867*	..	35,685	15,462	85,810	22,622	73,056	81,892
1868	..	35,576	15,408	84,872	22,420	78,275	81,872
1869	..	35,869	15,498	84,648	22,588	72,705	82,049
1870	..	39,895	17,685	81,672	22,076	69,342	80,772
1871	..	39,884	17,596	82,747	21,569	69,886	81,778
1872	..	39,478	16,806	82,478	22,886	69,708	88,899
1873	..	41,569	15,768	80,094	22,268	66,177	80,104
1874	..	41,578	12,792	24,648	28,801	67,082	84,072
1875	..	44,014	17,646	28,465	24,698	65,819	81,425
1876	..	48,109	16,747	22,800	24,248	69,757	29,229

*1867 Fasli = 1959-60 A.D.

*1867 Fasli = 1959-60 A.D.

TABLE IV (iii)—Areas under Principal Crops, Tahsil Rae Bareli

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)				Kharif (in acres)				
	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Pea	Paddy	Jowar	Bajra	Arhar	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1867*	..	30,767	22,028	21,148	9,409	40,462	15,209	6,151	11,735
1868	..	31,484	22,794	21,598	10,211	41,271	15,817	6,192	11,888
1869	..	31,710	23,631	21,073	13,556	41,462	15,619	6,271	11,985
1870	..	33,418	23,321	21,640	12,077	42,956	15,067	7,755	11,878
1871	..	33,521	23,272	21,598	12,188	42,982	15,168	7,742	11,792
1872	..	33,926	23,142	20,518	11,782	42,889	15,080	7,756	11,811
1873	..	34,172	23,214	18,692	10,118	42,922	14,927	7,911	11,721
1874	..	34,814	23,136	16,232	9,127	42,907	14,418	8,232	11,715
1875	..	35,218	23,122	15,528	9,292	43,018	14,217	8,541	11,691
1876	..	35,588	23,005	15,228	8,984	43,065	14,519	8,554	11,751

*1867 Fasli = 1959-60 A.D.

*1867 Fasli = 1959-60 A.D.

TABLE IV (iv)—Areas under Principal Crops, Tahsil Salon

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)		Kharif (in acres)	
	Wheat	Gram	Paddy	Jowar
1	2	3	4	5
1867*	30,116	33,941	65,478	25,739
1868	30,640	34,390	67,756	25,837
1869	32,545	32,502	69,181	27,571
1870	34,169	31,996	68,571	27,485
1871	30,177	11,242	72,413	26,612
1872	34,497	31,217	74,963	26,103
1873	33,284	29,739	67,100	27,857
1874	33,550	26,002	68,644	28,234
1875	28,224	38,648	65,362	21,179

*1867 Fasli = 1959-60 A.D.

TABLE V (i-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Rae Bareli

Year	Govern- ment grants	Educa- tion	Medical and public health	Cattle pound	Fairs and exhibi- tions	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1959-60	16,05,442	1,04,585	525	72,072	33,812	1,14,217	19,90,653
1960-61	16,74,911	1,29,785	2,319	69,664	65,562	1,06,432	20,48,673
1961-62	21,07,345	1,43,475	444	73,872	24,217	1,19,620	24,68,973
1962-63	22,01,927	1,41,385	462	1,14,519	67,226	1,29,288	26,54,807
1963-64	23,18,377	1,52,479	1,336	1,02,647	46,074	1,47,680	27,68,598
1964-65	28,87,018	1,61,468	764	1,03,758	59,079	1,60,605	33,73,592
1965-66	38,54,339	1,79,906	435	1,10,281	93,819	1,47,596	43,86,376
1966-67	45,99,667	1,20,332	619	86,889	91,360	1,48,643	50,47,510
1967-68	51,16,703	1,56,863	2,222	89,266	98,147	2,20,889	56,84,090
1968-69	57,21,892	1,68,722	436	1,62,091	1,77,365	1,89,073	64,19,579

TABLE V (i-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Rae Bareli

Year	General adminis- tration	Educa- tion	Medical and pub- lic health	Public works	Fairs and exhibi- tions	Other heads	Total expendi- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1959-60	79,755	14,51,661	1,48,867	1,50,057	4,000	1,84,632	19,68,972
1960-61	80,697	15,56,087	1,62,214	1,85,785	4,000	1,46,484	21,35,267
1961-62	83,615	18,80,001	1,54,172	1,29,460	6,636	1,42,530	23,96,414
1962-63	88,835	20,04,030	1,35,524	1,47,251	7,930	1,43,569	25,27,189
1963-64	89,686	22,40,118	1,35,653	1,75,123	5,481	1,65,845	28,11,901
1964-65	92,617	27,46,449	1,33,989	1,62,496	8,374	1,75,096	33,19,021
1965-66	97,804	36,62,722	1,32,311	2,37,405	12,767	2,80,475	44,23,484
1966-67	1,15,128	42,35,761	1,45,860	3,96,831	8,482	1,69,261	50,71,323
1967-68	1,04,473	44,50,728	1,39,631	4,41,269	9,499	1,80,404	53,26,004
1968-69	1,23,027	47,35,988	1,49,930	4,16,502	14,915	2,29,085	56,69,447

TABLE V (ii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Rae Bareli

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisa- tion under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property apart from taxes	Grants and con- tributions	Miscel- laneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1960-61	1,48,083	3,823	47,048	1,49,826	7,148	6,250	3,62,178
1961-62	1,63,195	4,360	42,513	1,68,995	6,245	...	3,85,308
1962-63	1,99,700	4,951	41,586	1,33,825	5,322	...	3,85,384
1963-64	1,86,121	4,115	42,850	1,21,167	3,367	3,300	3,60,920
1964-65	2,14,674	2,821	31,766	1,50,878	5,481	6,150	4,11,765
1965-66	2,66,323	3,590	40,643	2,00,771	4,925	68	5,16,320
1966-67	2,71,542	4,029	37,962	2,17,241	8,121	...	5,38,895
1967-68	3,24,772	4,545	41,496	1,47,574	8,612	6,000	5,32,999
1968-69	3,17,599	2,528	48,361	3,09,685	6,045	...	6,84,218
1969-70	4,32,866	3,407	26,889	2,95,252	17,515	...	7,75,929

TABLE V (ii-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Rae Bareli

Year	General adminis- tration and collec- tion charges	Public safety	Educa- tion	Contribu- tions	Miscel- laneous	Other heads	Total expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1960-61	64,165	9,076	1,75,745	61,813	513	7,388	3,18,700
1961-62	74,834	11,017	1,99,318	70,307	272	5,929	3,61,677
1962-63	77,283	15,293	2,40,679	86,649	1,088	8,660	4,20,658
1963-64	68,472	14,551	1,77,634	79,911	293	7,039	3,47,900
1964-65	68,753	15,604	2,11,374	74,116	749	10,897	3,81,553
1965-66	69,847	29,617	2,64,377	93,628	948	10,145	4,68,562
1966-67	82,538	26,757	3,44,171	98,813	100	16,829	5,69,208
1967-68	96,008	34,848	3,49,604	1,05,737	..	12,585	5,98,782
1968-69	94,814	22,687	3,71,008	1,15,993	..	37,907	6,42,409
1969-70	1,10,128	26,022	4,54,254	1,35,974	1,794	30,126	7,58,298

APPENDIX

TABLE V (iii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Eachhawan

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Circums- tance and property tax	Road grant	Other sources	Total receipts	General adminis- tration and collec- tion charges	Public health	Roads	Other heads	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1962-63	...	5,229	2,000	1,631	8,860	1,126	5,170	2,100	3,368	11,764
1963-64	...	5,355	4,000	7,513	16,868	1,503	5,846	3,078	4,387	14,814
1964-65	...	5,116	5,000	6,512	16,628	1,745	5,234	2,505	3,768	18,232
1965-66	...	4,132	5,000	8,605	17,737	939	6,546	4,113	5,268	16,866
1966-67	...	4,856	5,000	11,085	20,941	900	6,477	4,827	7,058	19,262
1967-68	...	5,955	5,000	7,354	18,309	1,017	6,406	5,077	11,439	28,939
1968-69	...	5,105	5,000	11,879	21,984	1,077	6,257	5,006	9,320	21,660

TABLE V (iv)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Dalmau

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Circum- stance and property tax	Govern- ment grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General adminis- tration and collec- tion charges	Public health and sanita- tion	Public works	Other heads	Total expendi- ture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1959-60	...	1,456	2,000	3,518	6,974	1,195	1,546	3,998	8,527	10,266
1960-61	...	3,361	2,700	3,641	9,702	959	1,656	2,079	3,658	8,352
1961-62	...	1,642	2,000	3,834	7,476	1,172	1,946	2,750	3,189	9,057
1962-63	...	3,084	2,000	2,942	8,026	1,473	1,734	2,194	2,823	8,224
1963-64	...	2,935	2,000	5,842	10,777	945	1,391	1,605	6,578	10,519
1964-65	...	2,871	1,697	2,444	7,012	1,563	1,939	506	3,012	7,020
1965-66	...	2,256	1,667	5,454	9,377	962	2,099	103	2,528	5,692
1966-67	...	1,136	6,278	1,989	9,403	960	1,826	5,146	2,552	10,484
1967-68	...	2,012	7,031	2,059	11,102	1,111	1,799	5,024	3,429	11,363
1968-69	...	1,374	6,516	2,416	10,306	1,157	2,213	5,726	2,284	11,380

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

TABLE V (v-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Town Area, Jais

Year	Govern- ment grants	Water tax	Toll tax	Circum- stance and property tax	Slaughter houses	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1960-61	7,868	..	..	3,822	..	2,841	14,521
1961-62	26,050	..	..	2,382	..	1,40,000	1,68,482
1962-63	7,536	..	..	3,878	..	..	11,414
1963-64	9,711	..	4,234	7,690	..	..	21,685
1964-65	..	..	Not available	..	..	..	..
1965-66	..	..	Not available	..	..	..	..
1966-67	19,698	5,967	29,168	6,422	1,063	8,267	65,580
1967-68	16,831	5,787	24,809	6,111	887	2,882	57,307
1968-69	89,978	7,267	23,292	2,262	492	7,881	81,172
1969-70	18,132	8,015	23,017	5,185	627	6,605	61,581

TABLE V (v-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Town Area, Jais

Year		General adminis- tration and collec- tion charges	Public health, sanitation and lighting charges	Public works	Water supply	Other heads	Total expendi- ture
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61	..	4,194	1,589	4,175	..	130	10,088
1961-62	..	2,534	2,110	16,487	..	..	21,131
1962-63	..	4,841	3,304	14,876	1,40,679	184	1,63,384
1963-64	..	7,569	3,510	4,116	..	7,284	22,479
1964-65	..	..	..	Not available	..	..	..
1965-66	..	..	..	Not available	..	..	..
1966-67	..	37,183	6,546	9,990	47,688	2,703	1,04,112
1967-68	..	34,709	7,128	3,728	3,733	500	49,798
1968-69	..	31,904	7,005	17,044	5,564	1,194	62,711
1969-70	..	30,454	8,255	6,419	5,733	5,781	56,642

TABLE V (vi)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Maharaiganj

Year	Total receipts (in Rupees)			Total expenditure (in Rupees)	
1	2			3	
1957-58	..	..	..	2,000	2,000
1958-59	..	..	..	2,000	2,000
1959-60	..	..	..	2,000	2,000
1960-61	..	..	..	2,700	2,700
1961-62	..	..	..	3,000	3,034
1962-63	..	..	..	2,000	2,302
1963-64	..	..	..	2,000	2,034
1964-65	..	..	..	20,432	17,640
1965-66	..	..	..	20,299	21,244
1966-67	..	..	..	18,646	19,482
1967-68	..	..	..	8,201	11,593
1968-69	..	..	..	61,325	14,042

TABLE VI (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	
	2	3	Boys	Girls	5	6	Boys	Girls	8	9	Boys	Girls
1				4				7				10
1960-61	...	579	58,255	3,182	60	7,608	580		7	5,941	373	
1961-62	...	651	73,975	4,240	63	8,209	638		9	7,288	427	
1962-63	...	661	96,828	5,595	55	8,420	759		9	8,164	469	
1963-64	...	690	91,113	30,280	60	9,155	943		11	9,270	595	
1964-65	...	806	1,21,982	76,871	92	9,641	2,167		18	10,177	643	
1965-66	...	827	1,25,070	79,314	104	11,667	1,104		19	11,193	818	
1966-67	...	810	1,24,577	80,909	109	18,192	3,125		22	12,959	968	
1967-68	...	825	1,29,390	78,758	114	14,343	3,235		23	14,510	1,130	
1968-69	...	832	1,31,809	78,904	115	14,498	2,042		23	16,535	1,344	

TABLE VI (ii)—Higher Education

Year	Bachelor's Degree				Master's Degree		
	No. of colleges	No. of students		No. of colleges	No. of students		
		Men	Women		Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1960-61	..	1	62	9	..	..	..
1961-62	..	1	93	18	..	..	..
1962-63	..	1	100	20	..	..	..
1963-64	..	1	140	20	..	..	..
1964-65	..	1	167	22	..	..	..
1965-66	..	1	194	24	..	..	..
1966-67	..	2	211	32	1	41	8
1967-68	..	2	271	62	1	79	12
1968-69	...	2	687	56	1	110	22
1969-70	..	2	828	77	1	182	29

TABLE VII—Fairs, 1961

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date	Approximate attendance
1	2	3	4
TAHSIL DALMAU			
Aihar	Baleshwar	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	5,000
Bhitargaon	Anandi-ka-mela	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 8	300
Bhojpur	Mahadeo-ka-mela	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 13	500
Dalmau	Kartiki	Kartika, <i>shukla</i> 15	75,000
Gaura Hardeo	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 10	10,000
Khiron	Balbhadrashwar Mahadeo	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	400
Lalganj	Dhanush Yagya	Agrahayana, <i>shukla</i> 5	5,000
Murarmau	Thakur Dwara (Cattle fair)	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 9	3,000
Nisgar	Kalika	Kartika, <i>shukla</i> 15	500
Semari	Kans Lila	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 8	400
TAHSIL MAHARAJGANJ			
Ahorwa	Ahorwa Bhawani	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 10	10,000
Atrehta	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 10	2,000
Atrehta	Hanuman Garhi	Kartika, <i>shukla</i> 15	2,000
Atrehta	Dhanush Yagya	Agrahayana, <i>shukla</i> 15	2,000
Bachhrawan	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 10	1,000
Bardhani	Baba Dalan Das	Kartika, <i>shukla</i> 15	15,000
Bhausi	Ram Lila	Agrahayana, <i>shukla</i> 15	600
Chandapur	Anna Purna Devi	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	1,000
Deokali	Durga Ashtmi	Chaitra, <i>shukla</i> 8	3,000
Janai	Kund	Kartika, <i>shukla</i> 15	2,000
Karangaon	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 10	10,000
Rajamau	Kalreshwar Mahadeo	Magha, <i>shukla</i> 5	1,000
Rampur Sudaoli	Bhuwaneshwar Mahadeo	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	500
Semrauta	Dhanush Yagya	Agrahayana, <i>shukla</i> 15	2,000

[Continued]

1	2	3	4
Shahmau	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 10	25,000
Shamshipur	Hutor Hanumanji	Agrahayana, first Tuesday	500
Shehgo Pachhim-gaon	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 10	1,500
Sheograh	Ram Lila	Agrahayana, <i>shukla</i> 5 to 11	8,000
Tiloi	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 10	15,000
TAHSIL RAE BARELI			
Ahmadpur Nazul	Bhuiyan Rani-ka-mela	Chaitra, <i>shukla</i> 9	100
Ahmadpur Nazul	Bastepur-ka-mela	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 15	800
Amawan	Dhanush Yagya	Agrahayana, <i>krishna</i> 2 to 5	500
Amawan	Dhanush Yagya	Phalguna, <i>shukla</i> 18	400
Ataura Khurd	Durga Devi	Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 4 to 11	1,500
Bala Dheta	Pure Hamiganj	Agrahayana, first Tuesday of <i>krishna</i>	1,000
Bhaon	Bhaon	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 14, 15	1,500
Chivlatau	Reoti Ram's Tank	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 15	1,000
Dedaur	Bidhwapar-ka-mela	Bhadra, <i>shukla</i> 5	400
Dedaur	Jhurchapur-ka-mela	Phalguna, <i>shukla</i> 8	400
Garhi Mutualli	Dhanush Yagya	Agrahayana, <i>shukla</i> 15	400
Johwa Sahqi	Hatya	Agrahayana, <i>krishna</i> 4	1,500
Kanauli Augarh Nath Ganj	Baba Gadiyani	Agrahayana, <i>shukla</i> 7 to 14	1,400
Lodhwamau	Lodhwan	Chaitra, <i>shukla</i> 9	100
Madhpuri	Dhanush Yagya	Agrahayana, <i>shukla</i> 15	800
Rahwan	Achleshwar	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 14 to <i>shukla</i> 2	1,500
Rustampur	Shivratri	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 18	500
Sanhi	Sanhi	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 13	300
Sataon	Parvati Devi	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 10	15,000
Sataon	Parvati Devi	Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 8	15,000
Seonthi	Sevara Devi	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 8	1,000
Seonthi	Sevara Devi	Chaitra, <i>shukla</i> 8	1,000
Sultanpur Khara	Parvin Devi	Chaitra, <i>shukla</i> 9	500

[Continued]

1	2	3	4
Sultanpur Khera	Parvin Devi	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 9	500
Tera Baraulia	Haitya	Agrahayana, <i>krishna</i> 2	500
TAHSIL SALON			
Ahora Rampur	Dhanush Yagya	Agrahayana, <i>shukla</i> 5	1,000
Deeh	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 10	6,000
Fursatganj	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 15	9,000
Gokna	Kartiki Ashnan	Kartika, <i>shukla</i> 15	8,000
Jais	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 10	5,000
Jaula	Yam Dwitiya-ka-mela	Kartika, <i>shukla</i> 2	25,000
Kamaluddinpur	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 15	1,000
Khairahni Pahar-garh	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 10	4,000
Kharauli	Kartiki Ashnan	Kartika, <i>shukla</i> 15	9,000
Khojanpur	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 10	2,000
Nasirabad	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 15	2,000
Salon	Urs	Jamad-ul-awwal 8 to 10	2,000
Sansari	Solbat-ka-mela	Jyaistha, first Monday	2,000
Suchi	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>shukla</i> 15	1,000

TABLE VIII—Inspection Houses, Dak Bungalows, etc., 1970

Place	Name	Managing department/authority
1	2	3
TAHSIL DALMAU		
Afsari ..	Canal Inspection House	Irrigation (Sarda Canal)
Dulapur ..	Ditto	Ditto
Govindpur Madho	Ditto	Ditto
Hingamau ..	Ditto	Ditto
Lalganj ..	Ditto	Ditto
Ramgarh Tikaria	Ditto	Ditto
Udawatpur ..	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL MAHARAJGANJ		
Bachhrawan ..	Canal Inspection House	Irrigation (Sarda Canal)
Bhawanigarh ..	Ditto	Ditto
Ichauli ..	Ditto	Ditto
Inhauna ..	Ditto	Ditto
Maharajganj ..	Dak Bungalow	Zila Parishad
Munhigraon ..	Canal Inspection House	Irrigation (Sarda Canal)
Raghopur ..	Ditto	Ditto
Singhpur ..	Ditto	Ditto
Tiloi ..	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL RAE BARELI		
Barwaripur ..	Canal Inspection House	Irrigation (Sarda Canal)
Bela Dhela ..	Ditto	Ditto
Chhataiya ..	Ditto	Ditto
Gurbuxganj ..	Ditto	Ditto
Loadhamau ..	Ditto	Ditto
Rae Bareli ..	Ditto	Ditto
Rae Bareli ..	P.W.D. Inspection House	Public Works Department
Rae Bareli ..	Inspection House	Zila Parishad

[Continued]

1	2	3
TAHSIL SALON		
Ashikabad ..	Canal Inspection House	Irrigation (Sarda Canal)
Fursatganj ..	Ditto	Ditto
Jais ..	P.W.D. Inspection House	Public Works Department
Madhopur Hardo Patti	Canal Inspection House	Irrigation (Sarda Canal)
Parshadepur ..	Ditto	Ditto
Salon ..	P.W.D. Inspection House	Public Works Department
Suchi ..	Canal Inspection House	Public Works Department

TABLE IX—Dharmshalas, Hotels, etc.

Place	Name	Facilities available	Management
1	2	3	4
TAHSIL DALMAU			
Dalmau	Jagoy Lal Bania Dharmshala	Lodging only	Private
TAHSIL MAHARAJGANJ			
Aharwa Bhawani	Maharajganj walon ki Dharmshala	Lodging only	Private
Ditto	Jugrajpur walon ki Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Aharwa Bhawani ki Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Panhauna ki Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Gadwapur ki Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Singhpur ki Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Parsion ki Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Kumharo ki Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Chamaron ki Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Korion ki Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Blujwon ki Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dhobion ki Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Banion ki Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Ahiron ki Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Lodhon ki Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL RAE BARELI			
Rae Bareli	Bajpai Dharmshala	Lodging only	Private
Ditto	Gandhi Dharmshala	Ditto	Ditto
	Laxmi Hotel	Boarding and lodging	Ditto
	Novelty Hotel	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL SALON			
Nil			

TABLE X—Post-offices, 1969

1	2	3
Place	Class	Facilities available
Rae Bareli ...	Head office (II class) ...	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Asanandpur ...	Branch office ...	...
Bathua Khas ...	Ditto	Savings bank
Bhadokhar ...	Ditto	Ditto
Banne Mau ...	Ditto	Ditto
Dodaaur ...	Ditto	Ditto
Hardaspur ...	Ditto	Ditto
Korihar ...	Ditto	Ditto
Khurehti ...	Ditto	Ditto
Lodhwari ...	Ditto	Ditto
Malikmau Chaubara	Ditto	Ditto
Majorganj ...	Ditto	Ditto
Munshiganj ...	Ditto	Ditto
Nakphulaha ...	Ditto	Ditto
Rae Bareli Qila ...	Ditto	...
Sanehi ...	Ditto	..
Athar ...	Sub-office	Savings bank
Ataura Buzurg ...	Branch office	Ditto
Kundwal ...	Ditto	Ditto
Lodhipur Uttarawan	Ditto	Ditto
Sultanpur Khera ...	Ditto	Ditto
Gurbuxganj ...	Sub-office	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Bardar ...	Branch office	...
Bhitargaon ...	Ditto	...
Hajipur ...	Ditto	Savings bank
Kason ...	Ditto	...
Sataon ...	Ditto	Savings bank

[Continued]

1	2	3
Sani ...	Branch office	Savings bank
Sahjaura ...	Ditto	...
Harchandpur ...	Sub-office	Telephone, savings bank
Azmatullahganj ...	Branch office	...
Dighaura ...	Ditto	...
Chauhania ...	Ditto	...
Gangaganj ...	Ditto	Savings bank
Johwa Sharki ...	Ditto	Ditto
Kathwara ...	Ditto	...
Kundanganj ...	Ditto	Savings bank
Paharpur Kasaon ...	Ditto	...
Rahwan ...	Ditto	...
Inhauna ...	Sub-office	Savings bank
Chilauli ...	Branch office	...
Dakhingaon ...	Ditto	...
Fatehpur ...	Ditto	...
Kathaura ...	Ditto	...
Kishni ...	Ditto	...
Pali ...	Ditto	...
Shukul Ka Bazar ...	Ditto	...
Uncheagaon ...	Ditto	...
Jagatpur ...	Sub-office	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Babuganj Matrauli	Branch office	...
Bhaon ...	Ditto	...
Bichhia Badi ...	Ditto	...
Itaura Bazurg ...	Ditto	...
Kewalpur Baretha	Ditto	...
Khairani Pahargarh	Ditto	...
Pari ...	Ditto	...
Pure Jham Singh ...	Ditto	...

[Continued]

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

1	2	3
Tikar Agachipur ...	Branch office ...	...
Undwa ...	Ditto ...	...
Uttarpara ...	Ditto ...	...
Jais ...	Sub-office ...	Telephone
Barkhurdarpur ...	Branch office ...	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Bardon ...	Ditto ...	...
Jais city ...	Ditto ...	...
Kurha ...	Ditto ...	...
Mohana ...	Ditto ...	...
Odari ...	Ditto ...	...
Paraiya Namaksar ...	Ditto ...	...
Sarai Mahesh ...	Ditto ...	...
Shahmau ...	Ditto ...	...
Undwa Hemrajpur ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Tamamau ...	Ditto ...	...
Kathghar ...	Sub-office ...	...
Belaghusesi ...	Branch office ...	Savings bank
Ghorwara ...	Ditto ...	...
Govindpur Bhira ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Radhabalampur ...	Ditto ...	...
Terukha ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Tulorai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Fursatganj ...	Sub-office ...	Ditto
Pothai ...	Branch office ...	Ditto
Pirhi ...	Ditto ...	...
Tinera ...	Ditto ...	...
Tikari Dandu ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Rupamau ...	Ditto ...	...
Rahi ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Sandi Nagin ...	Ditto ...	...

[Continued ;

1	2	3
Samardaha ...	Ditto ...	...
Behta ...	Sub-office ...	Savings bank
Pahuri ...	Branch office ...	Ditto
Bachhrawan ...	Sub-office ...	Telephone, savings bank
Ashan Jagatpur ...	Branch office ...	...
Bahadur Nagar ...	Ditto ...	...
Bannawan ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Bhairampur ...	Ditto ...	...
Ish ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Ichauli ...	Ditto ...	...
Dostpur ...	Ditto ...	...
Kasrawan ...	Ditto ...	...
Neem Tikar ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Osah ...	Ditto ...	...
Pachhim Gaon ...	Ditto ...	...
Rajamau ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Sheikhpur Samodhis ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Sahgaon ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Thulendi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Tilenda ...	Ditto ...	...
Bhojpur ...	Sub-office ...	Savings bank
Daulatpur ...	Branch office ...	...
Chahotar ...	Ditto ...	...
Gaura ...	Sub-office ...	Savings bank
Banapur ...	Branch office ...	Ditto
Ambara Mathai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Sultanpur Janauli ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Sudamapur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Dalmau ...	Sub-office ...	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Bahai ...	Branch office ...	Savings bank

[Continued ;

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

1	2	3
Chilaula	...	...
Dukhnaha	Branch office	Savings bank
Hamirmau	Ditto	...
Jalalpur Dhai	Ditto	Savings bank
Khiron	Ditto	Ditto
Paho ...	Ditto	Ditto
Sondasi	Ditto	Ditto
Lalganj	Sub-office	...
Akauni ...	Branch office	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Ambara Pachhim	Ditto	...
Banna Mau	Ditto	Savings bank
Bishan Khera	Ditto	...
Chheolaba	Ditto	...
Gegaon ...	Ditto	Savings bank
Khajurgaon	Ditto	Ditto
Kumbhrawan	Ditto	...
Malkagaon	Ditto	...
Merui ...	Ditto	Savings bank
Mubarakpur	Ditto	...
Musapur	Ditto	Savings bank
Ralpur	Ditto	...
Rampur Kalan	Ditto	Savings bank
Sawarpaha	Ditto	...
Tejgaon	Ditto	Savings bank
Tikwamau	Ditto	Ditto
Maharajganj	Sub-office	Ditto
Amawan	Branch office	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Basantpur	Ditto	Savings bank
Bawan Buzurg	Ditto	...
Chandepur	Ditto	Savings bank
Hallaur	Ditto	Ditto
		...

[Continued]

APPENDIX

1	2	3
Hardoi	Branch office	...
Jaurawan	Ditto	...
Janwa ...	Ditto	...
Maugarbi	Ditto	...
Mon ...	Ditto	...
Jeona ...	Ditto	...
Nirthua	Ditto	Savings bank
Raghopur	Ditto	...
Ramgaon	Ditto	...
Salethu	Ditto	...
Thulwasa	Ditto	Savings bank
Rae Bareli Town Hall	Town sub-office	...
Mustafabad	Sub-office	Telegraph, savings bank
Akorhia...	Branch office	Savings bank
Arkha ...	Ditto	Ditto
Bargaon	Ditto	...
Gangehra	Ditto	...
Kandrawan	Ditto	...
Sawaiya Hasanpur ...	Ditto	...
Umran	Ditto	...
Ishwardaspur	Ditto	Savings bank
Kotia Chitra	Ditto	...
Kishundaspur	Ditto	Savings bank
Murai-ka-bagh	Sub-office	Ditto
Balbhadrapur	Branch office	Ditto
Barana Buzurg	Ditto	Ditto
Bhirganj	Ditto	Ditto
Bishundaspur	Ditto	...
Karkasa	Ditto	Savings bank
Nasirabad	Sub-office	Ditto

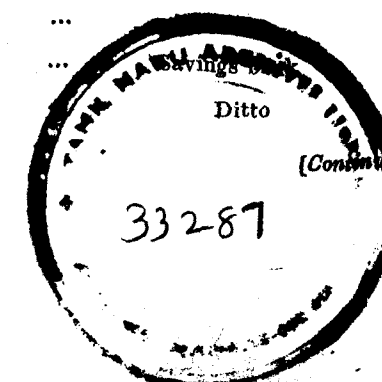
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1	2	3
Babhanpura ...	Branch office ...	...
Binnaon ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Chhatoh ...	Ditto ...	...
Dohri ...	Ditto ...	...
Jagdishpur ...	Ditto ...	...
Mau ...	Ditto ...	...
Rokha ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Sujwaria ...	Ditto ...	...
Dih ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Kunwarmau ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Rae Bareli Bus Station	Town sub-office ...	...
Rae Bareli Kutchery	Ditto ...	...
Rae Bareli Ambat Nagar	Ditto ...	Telephone
Sheogarh ...	Sub-office ...	...
Bainti ...	Branch office ...	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Bedur ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Khajraon ...	Ditto ...	...
Kumbhi... ..	Ditto ...	...
Salon ...	Sub-office ...	...
Bara ...	Branch office ...	Telegraph, telephone, savings bank
Baradih... ..	Ditto ...	...
Bhuwalpur Sisni ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Dharai ...	Ditto ...	...
Karahia-Ki-Bazar ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Mamuni ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Nain ...	Ditto ...	...
Paksarawan ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Parshadepur ...	Ditto ...	...
		Savings bank

[Continued]

1	2	3
Rampur Kasiha ...	Branch office ...	...
Ramipur ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Ratason ...	Ditto ...	...
Rasulpur ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Suchi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Sareni ...	Sub-office ...	Telegraph, savings bank
Deopur ...	Branch office ...	Savings bank
Dudhwan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Murarmau ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Nibi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Pure Pandey ...	Ditto ...	Ditto
Raipur ...	Ditto ...	...
Satwa Khera ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Semrauta ...	Sub-office ...	Telephone, savings bank
Khorwa Bhawani ...	Branch office ...	...
Khara ...	Ditto ...	...
Khukharua ...	Ditto ...	...
Mahaiya Sunderiya	Ditto ...	...
Satan Purwa ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Sheoratanganj ...	Ditto ...	...
Akbarpur Farsi ...	Ditto ...	...
Satya Nagar ...	Town sub-office ...	...
Tiloi ...	Sub-office ...	Telegraph, savings bank
Ahuri ...	Branch office ...	...
Bahua ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Barkot ...	Ditto ...	...
Gaderi ...	Ditto ...	...
Fatehpur ...	Ditto ...	...
Kamai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto

[Continued]



1	2	3
Mohanganj ...	Branch office ...	...
Pakargaon ...	Ditto ...	...
Panauhna ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank
Phola ...	Ditto ...	...
Rasta Mau ...	Ditto ...	...
Nukunpur ...	Ditto ...	...
Shankerganj ...	Ditto ...	Savings bank

Part II

TABLE A—Area and Population, 1971

District and tahsil	Area (sq. km.)	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
District:				
Total ...	4,603.3	15,10,812	7,77,141	7,33,671
Rural ...	4,592.0	14,59,409	7,49,790	7,09,619
Urban ...	11.0	51,403	27,351	24,052
Dalmau tahsil:				
Total ...	1,269.9	4,42,857	2,28,449	2,18,908
Rural ...	...	...	...	...
Urban ...	...	...	...	...
Maharajganj tahsil:				
Total ...	1,212.1	3,61,245	1,88,030	1,73,215
Rural ...	...	...	...	...
Urban ...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareil tahsil:				
Total ...	947.6	3,89,189	1,77,487	1,61,652
Rural ...	937.4	3,00,374	1,56,668	1,43,709
Urban ...	10.2	88,765	20,822	17,943
Salon tahsil:				
Total ...	1,158.6	3,68,071	1,88,175	1,79,896
Rural ...	1,152.8	3,55,438	1,81,046	1,73,787
Urban ...	0.8	12,838	6,529	6,109

TABLE B—Distribution under Different Ranges of Population, 1971

Range of population	No. of villages	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 500 ...	782	2,24,889	1,15,255	1,09,584
500 to 1,999 ...	827	7,96,620	4,07,881	3,88,739
2,000 to 4,999 ...	128	3,64,055	1,88,066	1,75,989
5,000 and above ...	12	73,895	38,588	35,307
District totals ...	1,749	14,59,409	7,49,790	7,09,619

TABLE C—Houses, Households, Houseless and Institutional Population, 1971

Tahsil and district	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Houseless population		Institutional population	
			No. of house-holds	Persons	No. of house-holds	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dalmau tahsil ...	72,654	80,953	14	121	...	...
Maharajganj tahsil	71,814	76,876	13	98	...	...
Rae Bareli tahsil	62,660	67,398	60	238	...	...
Salon tahsil ...	74,680	77,590	32	75	...	...
District total ...	2,81,808	3,02,817	119	532	96	1,442

TABLE D—Scheduled Castes/Tribes, 1971

Tahsil and district	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dalmau tahsil ...	1,23,735	60,705	60,030	...	...	...
Maharajganj tahsil	1,28,592	66,271	62,321	15	5	10
Rae Bareli tahsil	95,827	49,062	46,765	27	12	15
Salon tahsil ...	1,11,904	55,871	56,033	...	...	...
District total ...	4,60,058	2,81,909	2,28,149	42	17	25

TABLE E—Population according to Religion, 1971

Religion	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Hinduism ...	18,57,620	6,79,279	6,58,841
Islam ...	1,51,373	76,916	74,457
Sikhism ...	1,308	713	595
Christianity ...	295	182	168
Jainism ...	188	85	108
Buddhism ...	28	16	12
Total population ...	15,10,812	7,77,141	7,88,671

TABLE F—Population Classified according to Livelihood Classes, 1971

Livelihood class	Number of workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Cultivators ...	3,17,811	2,92,209	25,602
Agricultural labourers ...	1,08,708	72,206	86,497
Persons engaged in forestry, fishing, hunting and activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied activities	1,677	1,492	185
Persons engaged in mining and quarrying ...	86	86	...
Persons engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :			
(a) Household industry ...	13,576	12,618	958
(b) Non-household industry ...	4,088	3,745	288
Persons engaged in construction ...	1,485	1,428	7
Persons engaged in trade and commerce ...	12,562	12,121	441
Persons engaged in transport, storage and communications ...	2,658	2,681	22
Persons engaged in other services ...	22,764	20,614	2,150
Non-workers ...	10,25,562	8,58,041	6,67,521
Total workers ...	4,85,250	4,19,100	66,150
Total population ...	15,10,812	7,77,141	7,88,671

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 hundredweight = 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

<i>Amin—</i>	Petty revenue official
<i>Arhar—</i>	Seeds of leguminous plant used for making dal
<i>Bajra—</i>	Pearl-millet
<i>Bejhar—</i>	A mixture of coarse grains
<i>Bidi—</i>	Indigenous cigarette made of leaves of <i>tendu</i> tree and tobacco
<i>Chakla—</i>	A unit of a number of villages for the purpose of collection of revenues
<i>Chakladar—</i>	Farmer of revenue or collector of revenue under nawabs of Avadh
<i>Chakravarti—</i>	Paramount Sovereign
<i>Fatiha —</i>	Prayers for departed souls
<i>Faujdar —</i>	Subordinate military officer under Mughals
<i>Gotra—</i>	Eponymous group descended from a common ancestor in male line
<i>Gurukul—</i>	Residential educational institution at guru's own place
<i>Imambara—</i>	Building for performance of religious ceremonies, etc., by Shia Muslims in memory of Imam Hasan, Husain and their followers
<i>Jama—</i>	Revenue
<i>Kankar—</i>	Irregular concretions of impure calcareous matter
<i>Katha—</i>	Recitation of religious stories
<i>Kavi-Sammelan—</i>	Symposium of Hindi poets
<i>Kirtan —</i>	Recitation of names and attributes of deities
<i>Kurta —</i>	A long shirt with pockets at the sides
<i>Mahal —</i>	A unit of land under separate engagement for payment of revenue
<i>Majlis—</i>	Religious assembly of Shias to commemorate death of Imam Husain and his followers
<i>Mandi—</i>	Wholesale market
<i>Mansab—</i>	Military rank under Mughals
<i>Maulvi—</i>	Learned Muslim (usually a teacher)
<i>Moonj—</i>	A kind of long reed of which ropes, etc., are made
<i>Muftahid—</i>	Shia theologian
<i>Mushaira—</i>	Symposium of Urdu poets
<i>Nazim—</i>	Governor, head of the district with revenue, executive and judicial powers in pre-British days

- Nizam**— Territory under jurisdiction of nazim
Nicar— Thick, wide cotton tape
Qazi— Functionary who solemnises Muslim marriages, a judge under Muslim rulers
Raag— Modification of musical mode
Salwar— A kind of pyjama
Satyagraha— Civil disobedience by non-violence means
Sayar— The average receipts derived from natural products such as fruit or fish (but not stone and *kankar* quarries and the fruit of groves of timber trees) added to rental of the cultivated area at the time of the settlement and taken into consideration in assessing the land revenue demands
Shastra— Religious scriptures of Hindus of authority
Tappa— A small unit of land for revenue purposes
Tazia— Imitation of tomb of Hasan or Husain, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo
Tilak— Red mark made on the forehead
Urd— Seeds of leguminous plant used for making dal
Urs— Commemoration of death anniversary of Muslim saint at his tomb
Vira Ras— Expression of sentiments of bravery
Waqf— Muslim Endowment (usually religious or charitable)
Yajna— Sacrifice

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