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GAZETTEER OF INDIA
UTTAR PRADESH

DISTRICT BULANDSHAHR

मूल्य रु० ४६.००

UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



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BULANDSHAHR

AMAR SINGH BAGHEL

I. A. S.

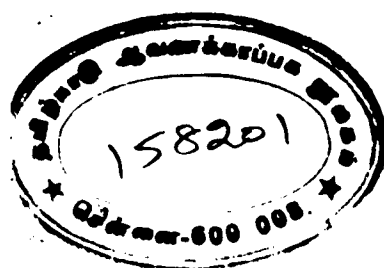
State Editor

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PREFACE

In the series of new District Gazetteers of the State of Uttar Pradesh, which are being re-written under a Centrally sponsored scheme of the Government of India, the costs being shared by Union and State Governments, this is the twenty-second volume.

Early accounts pertaining to the area covered by the Bulandshahr district are to be found in E. T. Atkinson's *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India, Volume III, Meerut Division, Part II*, Kunar Lachman Singh's *Historical and Statistical Memoir of Zila Bulandshahr*, various Settlement reports of the region and H. R. Nevill's *Bulandshahr: A Gazetteer* (1903) and its supplements. Other sources, official and non-official are mentioned in the bibliography which appears at the end of this gazetteer.

The census figures of 1961 and 1971 have been used in this gazetteer.

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

AMAR SINGH BAGHEL

LUCKNOW :
January 31, 1974

FOREWORD

The draft of the new district gazetteer of Bulandshahr was sent to the press for publication by my predecessor, Sri A. S. Baghel in February, 1974. Information received thereafter from various sources was duly incorporated in the draft wherever possible during the period of Smt. Madhuri Srivastava, State Editor, to make the latest information available to the readers of this volume. A supplementary volume will be brought out in due course.

Dr PARMANAND MISHRA

State Editor

LUCKNOW :

Dated : December 23, 1978

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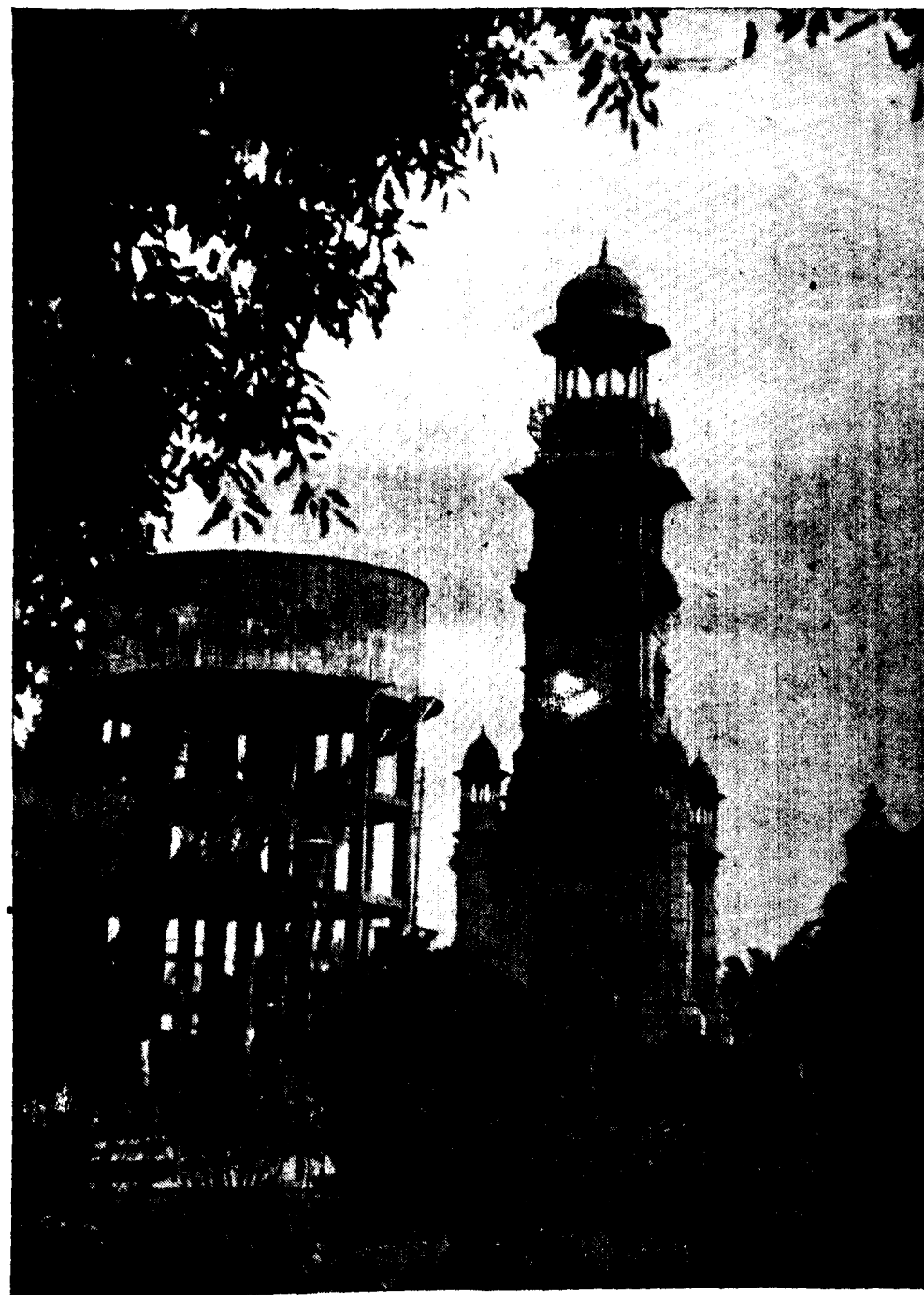
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Raje Babu Park, Bulandshahr (formerly called Victoria Park) .

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of Name of District

The district is named after the headquarters town of Bulandshahr. The place is said to have been founded by Parmal, a Tomar Chief of Ahar and was originally called Banchhati (land reclaimed from forest). According to an unsupported local tradition, it subsequently received the name of Ahibaran, either from its being a stronghold of the Nagar tribe or else from the name of the Tomar king, Ahibaran. Later the district came to be known variously as Baran and Uchchainagar or Unchanagar (high town) because it rises high above the surrounding country. The name was Persianised into Bulandshahr in mediaeval times.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district occupies the southern most part of the Meerut Division and lies between Lat. $28^{\circ} 4' N$ and Lat. $28^{\circ} 40' N$ and Long. $77^{\circ} 18' E$ and Long. $78^{\circ} 28' E$. It is bounded on the north by district Meerut and on the south by district Aligarh. On the west it is separated from the Union territory of Delhi and the Haryana State by the Yamuna river and on the east the river Ganga separates it from the districts of Moradabad and Badaun.

Area—The average length of the district is about 56 km. from north to south and the average breadth from east to west 88 km. The district stands 28th in the State in respect of area which, according to the Central Statistical Organisation was 4,895 sq. km. in 1971.

Population—The population of the district according to the census of 1961 was 17,87,897 (female 8,13,247), the urban population being 2,19,882 and the rural 15,17,515. The density of which is 348 persons per sq. km., which is higher than the State average of 250 persons. According to the census of 1971 the population of the district is 20,73,343 (females 9,54,902), the rural population being 17,96,935 and the urban 2,76,408. The district stands thirteenth in the State in respect of population.

History of District as Administrative Unit

In the days of Akbar the area at present comprising the district was divided into seventeen parganas (called *mahals*). The parganas of Shikarpur, Ahar, Malakpur, Debai, Khurja, Pahasu and Thona Farida together formed the *dastur* of Thona Farida and were comprised in the *sirkar* of Koil. In *sirkar* Delhi were included the parganas of Adha, Baran, Tilbegampur, Sana, Jewar, Sikandrabad, Dankaur, Kama,

Shikarpur and Senth, comprising the *dastur* of Baran and Haveli. The old pargana of Senth is now known by the name of Agauta. The pargana of Anupshahr was formed out of Malakpur during the reign of Jahangir. The remainder of Malakpur continued under that name till 1817, when it was transferred to Meerut and absorbed in pargana Ahar.

With the exception of the parganas of Anupshahr and Jahangirabad, which formed part of Moradabad district and were ceded by the Nawab Vizir to the East India Company under the treaty of 14th November, 1801, the remainder of the district was conquered by Lord Lake from the Marathas in 1803 and formed portions of the Aligarh district and the southern division Saharanpur (Meerut) until 1817-18, when Sikandarabad, Tilbegampur Ada (Ara), Dankaur, Kasna, Barar, Agauta and Ahar Malakpur were transferred to Meerut. In 1823-24 these same parganas formed the nucleus of the new district of Bulandshahr, to which were added from Aligarh the parganas of Debai, Shikarpur, Anupshahr, Jahangirabad, Khurja, Pitampur (part), and Ahmadgarh, and from Meerut the parganas of Shikarpur, Thona Farida and Dadri. The parganas of Jewar and Pahasu were included in the jagir of Begum Samru, and were not added to the district till her death in 1836. In 1842, Siyana was received from Meerut. In 1844, the district was divided into four tahsils and at the same time Jahangirabad was absorbed in Anupshahr, Thona Farida in Ahar and Adha and Tilbegampur in Sikandarabad, while Pitampur and Ahmadgarh were added to Pahasu, and Kasna to Dankaur. In 1850, fifty-four villages of pargana Dadri lying between the Hindan and the Yamuna rivers, were transferred to the Delhi district, but were received back again in 1859. In the same year the *tappa* of Babupura, which had been set apart as the personal property of the king of Delhi, was confiscated and annexed to Jewar and Khurja. This change completed the formation of the district. A few internal changes have since taken place, for in 1859 the headquarters of the south-eastern tahsil were transferred from Debai to Anupshahr, pargana Ahar was assigned to tahsil Anupshahr from Bulandshahr in exchange for Shikarpur, and Pahasu was given to Khurja from Debai.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The district comprises the 4 subdivisions of Bulandshahr, Sikandarabad, Khurja and Anupshahr, each forming a tahsil bearing the same name.

The tahsil of Sikandarabad is the largest, having 467 villages, 3 towns, an area of 1,359 sq. km. and a population of 3,76,668 persons in 1961. The population rose to 4,64,734 in 1971. This tahsil is the north-western subdivision of the district extending from Bulandshahr tahsil on the east the Yamuna which separates it from the Haryana on the west. In the north lies the Ghaziabad tahsil of the Meerut district, and to the south, parganas Jewar and Khurja of the Khurja tahsil. It is composed of three

large parganas of Sikandarabad, Dadri and Dankaur. The tahsil is well provided with means of communication, as it is traversed from north-west to south-east by the Northern Railway, with stations at Maripat, Dadri, Ajaibpur, Wair, Chola and Dankaur, the nearest point on the railway to Sikandarabad. The chief metalled road is the Grand Trunk road, which passes through Dadri and Sikandarabad and thence turns east towards Bulandshahr.

Tahsil Bulandshahr had an area of 1,235.2 sq. km. and a population of 2,84,289 persons and contained 407 villages and 5 towns in 1961. Its population rose to 6,40,248 in 1971. It is of an irregular in shape resembling roughly a horse-shoe, the centre of which is occupied by the Ahar and Anupshahr parganas of the Anupshahr tahsil. To the south of the Bulandshahr tahsil lie the Pahasu and Khurja parganas of the Khurja tahsil, to the west Sikandarabad tahsil, and to the north and north-west the district of Meerut. The western boundary is traversed by the Northern Railway with stations at Gulaothi, Baral and Bulandshahr. At Bhur, about 3 km. north-west from Bulandshahr, the metalled road from Meerut joins the Grand Trunk road from Delhi and Sikandarabad and runs due south to Khurja.

Anupshahr is the eastern tahsil of the district and consists of the three parganas of Ahar, Anupshahr and Debai, each of which is bounded on the east by the Ganga, which separates the tahsil from the districts of Moradabad and Budaun. To the south lies the Atrauli tahsil of the district of Aligarh, to the north pargana Siana and to the east parganas Baran and Shikarpur of the Bulandshahr tahsil and Pahasu of tahsil Khurja. The southern portion of the tahsil has the benefit of railway communication as it is traversed by the Northern Railway from Aligarh to Chandausi, with stations at Debai and Rajghat.

The population of the tahsil at the census of 1961 was 4,40,420 persons spread over an area 1,202.7 sq. km., the number of villages and towns being 423 and 3 respectively. Its population rose to 5,17,047 in 1971.

Khurja is the smallest tahsil of the district, extending from the river Yamuna on the west to pargana Debai of the Anupshahr tahsil on the east. To the north lie the Sikandarabad and Bulandshahr tahsils, and to the south the district of Aligarh. It is composed of the three parganas of Jewar, Khurja and Pahasu. Means of communications are good, especially in the central portion, through which passes the Northern Railway, with stations at Khurja and Danwar on the Aligarh border. From Bulandshahr through Khurja and southwards through Arniyan runs the Grand Trunk road.

The population of the tahsil at the census of 1961 was 3,85,738 persons spread over an area 1,188.3 sq. km., there being 372 villages and 2 towns. Its population rose to 4,51,314 in 1971.

Thanas—For purpose of police administration the district has been divided into four police circles, namely, City (i.e. Bulandshahr), Khurja, Anupshahr and Sikandarabad. The circles do not exactly correspond to the limits of the tahsils of their names and almost without exception a part of one circle falls within the adjoining tahsil. The police-stations of Bulandshahr city (Kotwali), Gulaothi, Aurangabad and Kakore constitute the city circle; Khurja, Jewar, Pahasu and Shikarpur form the Khurja circle; Anupshahr, Debai, Jahangirabad and Siana make up the Anupshahr circle; and those at Sikandarabad, Dadri, Dankaur and Bistrakh form the Sikandarabad circle. The number of our posts in the district is 32.

Topography

The district is situated in the upper doab of the Ganga and the Yamuna. The general surface of the district presents a uniformly level appearance with a gradual slope from north-west to south-east as indicated by the courses of the Ganga, the Yamuna and the Kali Nadi.

The slope is about 29 cm. in a kilometre, and the elevation, above the level of the sea varies from 207.4 metre at Gulaothi in the north-east to 193.8 metre at a point about 1.5 km. towards the boundary of Aligarh on the Grand Trunk road in this district. The town of Bulandshahr, which is close to the centre of the district, is 222 metres above the level of the more sea.

The bulk of the surface lies on the upland between the valleys of the two great rivers, the Yamuna and the Ganga. In the middle of the district the Kali Nadi and the Nim provide two main drainage lines from north to south which run parallel to each other.

Adjoining the Yamuna is a stretch of lowlying country known as *khadar*. In the parganas of Dadri and Dankaur of tahsil Sikandarabad this *khadar* forms a wide tract of country, stretching back from the river to a distance that varies from about 14 km. in the north to about 8 km. in the south. At the widest point the *khadar* here measures nearly 16 km. from the bank of the Yamuna river to the crest of the upland. The central portion of the upper Yamuna *khadar* is drained by two smaller rivers — Hindan and Bhuriya — which running through lowlying areas fall into the Yamuna. The land in between these two rivers is of inferior quality and close to the slope, the ground is usually lowlying.

Beyond the *khadar* of the Yamuna lies the main upland plain of the district, which extends eastwards from the high bank of the Yamuna as far as the *khadar* of the Ganga and consists of a wide and level plain broken only by the various drainage lines and streams. The rise from the lowland to the upland is seldom abrupt. In the north of pargana Dadri there is a gradual slope of about 2.5 km. from the crest down to the real alluvial plain, and again in the south of Dankaur the descent is

very gradual. In other parts it is steeper, sometimes consisting of a regular well-marked steep cliff, as at Ballabh Nagar in pargana Jewar, but as a rule the slope is generally irrigable from wells near the top, which on account of the slope command a large area. Where the ridge is distinct and well-marked, the rise from the plains is generally about 45 metres, but often the slope is so gradual that it is difficult to see where the high lands end and the low begin.

From the highest point of the ridge the lands slope gradually inland down to a somewhat ill-defined line of drainage that goes by the name of the Patwari or Patwata Bahu. This formation enters the district from Meerut at Hasanpur and extends in a southerly direction through the parganas of Dadri, Dankaur and Jewar and on into Aligarh. It consists rather of a series of depressions and swamps in which the surface waters of the surrounding tract collect and their way across the country. In the north its progress is here and there interrupted by undulating ground, which results in the formation of shallow lakes that dry up in hot weather. In other places canal embankments disturb the natural flow. In the south, near the village of Rautera in Jewar, it is joined by another line of drainage which has its origin in the jungle between Dankaur and Rabupura and eventually joins the Yamuna at Nausherpur in Mathura district. In pargana Jewar the Patwaha Bahu has been widened and deepened and now forms the main line of drainage for the country lying between the Mat branch canal and the Hindan river. To the east of this channel the land rises again with a very gradual slope which culminates in a ridge of raised sandy soil, which may be traced from the northern border of the district at the village of Shadipur in pargana Dadri right down to the extreme southern point of Jewar, whence it continues into Aligarh. Near the point where the three parganas of Sikandarabad, Khurja and Dankaur meet, close to the village of Dastura, the belt widens out and divides. One spur runs due east along the north of pargana Khurja, and through the town of that name towards the Kali Nadi, a branch spur of the same line running south-east from Khurja along the line of the Grand Trunk road. The main belt of sand keeps on in a southerly direction along the eastern side of the Jewar pargana into Aligarh. Between these two branches are to be found scattered patches of sandy and uneven soil, which in places comprise the entire area of a few villages. In its upper section this formation is comparatively narrow and well marked. The land on either side drops sharply from the ridges and hillocks at the top into the level uniform loam plain that is a chiefly characteristic of the district. In the lower section the sandy belt becomes wide and less sharply defined.

Beyond this sandy ridge and the Mat Canal stretches another level plain of loam and clay soil, which extends right across the district to the sandy heights that form the cliff above the Ganga. The level in this

central tract is broken by the sandy ridge, that extends eastwards into pargana Khurja. The plain is drained by three main channels—Kali Nadi, Mat canal and Karwan or Kharon, drainage line that has its origin in the north-east of pargana Dadri. Eastward from the Karwan, as far as the main Ganga canal, the land is generally level, but beyond the canal it sinks towards the *khadar* of the Kali Nadi. This *khadar* is depressed below the surface of the surrounding country and after heavy rains is occasionally under water. Between the Kali Nadi and the Ganga there is another line of drainage, the Nim Nadi, which flows southwards.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

The chief rivers of the district are the Yamuna, the Ganga, the Kali and the Nim. The Yamuna forms the western boundary of the district and its water is not utilised for irrigational purposes while the Ganga forms the eastern boundary of the district. The Kali Nadi runs roughly down the centre from north to south and the Nim runs more or less parallel to the Kali Nadi, between it and the Ganga. The other streams that flow through the district are the Hindan, Bhuriya and Karwan. A brief description of the rivers from west to east is as follows:

Yamuna—The Yamuna, which the Hindus hold sacred and venerate as a goddess, is supposed to be the sister of Yama, (god of death and hell) and the daughter of Surya (the sun god). The river has its source in Yamunotri in the Himalayas. It first touches the district opposite Delhi, and flows along its western border for about 80 km. In its course it passes along the borders of parganas Dadri and Dankaur of Sikandarabad tahsil and pargana Jewar of Khurja tahsil. In the cold weather the water is so transparent as to be almost colourless, while in the rains it is muddy and contains a large quantity of silt. It is not utilised for irrigation in this district, and navigation used to be chiefly confined to the rafting of timber and the transport of grain and cotton in small quantities about the beginning of the present century. The inundations of the Yamuna, when not too severe, are, in fact, a cause of fertility, but when too strong the water carry away the crops and leave the land saturated. The only affluent of the Yamuna in this district is the Hindan and the only important towns on its banks are Dankaur and Jewar.

Hindan—The Hindan enters this district from Meerut in the north of pargana Dadri and after a winding and irregular course falls into the Yamuna in the south of the pargana about 21 km. from its point of entry into this district. The river flows between high shelving banks, but, as it has no separate valley of its own, winds from side to side and has been constantly changing its channel. For this reason the river is not used as the boundary between the villages in its neighbourhood,

most of the village areas in its immediate proximity being situated on either side of the river. The Hindan is at times a considerable river, but the volume of water depends entirely on the control exercised by the canal department. In the rains, when it is left to itself, it is generally flooded and, from the nature of the soil through which it passes, its waters contain a fine rich deposit, locally known as *buck*, which renovates and fertilises all the land within its influence. This deposit, locally known as '*buck*' requires to be renewed every few years, for it is liable to get exhausted and *reh* is produced, so that the land deteriorates extremely until its fertility is restored by fresh floods. Under normal conditions the villages along the Hindan are very rich, depending chiefly on the spring harvests because the rain crops are necessarily more or less precarious. The only town of any importance situated upon its banks in this district is Kasma.

Bhuriya—This river runs parallel to the Hindan, the distance usually varying between three and four kilometres, but the windings of the two streams sometimes bring them very close. There are several connecting channels which overflow, and thereby increase the volume of the river Bhuriya. It also receives much water by percolation from the uplands, and though very diminutive when it enters the district, is of quite a respectable size at its point of junction with the Yamuna, about 38 km. lower down. Generally speaking it resembles the Hindan, carrying with it a similar fertilising deposit of clay, but owing to its smaller volume it is unable to produce any great results, the good land being confined to a narrow strip along its banks.

Karwan—Between the Kali Nadi on the east and the Mat canal on the west flows the Karwan, or Kharon, a drainage line that has its origin in the north-east of pargana Dadri near Parpa to the east of the Ganga canal not far from the Meerut border, and traverses the pargana of Sikandarabad and Khurja. Originally it had no continuous or well-defined channel, being a sluggish stream that in places was nothing else but a mere chain of swamps and *jhils*, but towards the close of the 19th century it was taken in hand by the canal department and the deficiency of a regular course was supplied by artificial excavation. It forms the main arterial drainage line of the country lying between the Ganga canal and the Mat branch. The stream is perfectly dry in the cold weather. In places that banks are not well-defined, but the bottom is level and firm, having a total course of 145 km. and eventually falling into the Yamuna at a point near the village of Shahdara just below Agra.

Kali Nadi—The proper name for this river is *Kalindi*. The name Kali Nadi, though in common use, is due to false etymology arising from the Persian transliteration. The river divides the district into two

halves. It enters this district from the north near the Grand Trunk road at Gulaothi, and flowing in a southerly direction reaches Bulandshahr; thence, passing through the Baran pargana, it assumes a south-easterly course through the centre of pargana Pahasu, and finally passes into the Aligarh district at the point of junction of parganas Pahasu and Debai. It flows in a clearly defined valley which has an average width of about one kilometre, with the bed of the river winding through it, usually nearer to one bank than the other and only at intervals in the centre. Formerly, the river was merely a natural drain which served the purposes of carrying off superfluous water from the surrounding country, and dried up in the hot weather. At present it is a perennial stream which even in the dry season is kept filled up by percolation. The course of the stream is very tortuous and the turns and bends are numerous, being in some places almost a succession of loops.

The principal towns situated upon the Kali are Bulandshahr and Pahasu on the right bank, and Malagarh and Chaundera on the left. The banks are well defined, but slope down gently, the bottom being hard and firm.

Nim Nadi—Flowing between the Kali Nadi and the Ganga, the river has its origin in pargana Siyana in a series of *jhils* near Chitsauna and flows southerwards in an irregular course. Near Debai it is joined by a tributary stream known as Chhiya which rises near the village of Aurangabad Chandokh and carries down the drainage from the parganas of Ahar and Shikarpur. These drainage channels have also been taken in hand by the canal department, the beds being deepened and straightened so as to ensure a regular flow of water whereby the surface drainage is carried off rapidly.

Ganga—The Ganga which is regarded as more sacred and venerable than the Yamuna has its source in Gangotri in the Himalayas. It flows along the borders of pargana Siyana of the Bulandshahr tahsil, and parganas Ahar, Anupshahr and Debai of tahsil Anupshahr. The bed of the river is formed of coarse sand, while beneath this there is a stratum of clay and *kankar* and below that again brown sand. The scour during the heaviest floods has not exceeded nine metres below the level of dry bed. The river is subject to the formation of shoals and constant alterations: its course changes yearly and large stretches of land on the north-eastern bank are annually cut away, being replaced by banks thrown up in other places. The south-western bank alters but little, and is protected by strong headlands of hard clay and *kankar* standing six metres or more above the high flood level, such as at Ahar, Anupshahr, Rajghat and Ramghat. At the foot of these bluffs the channel is generally deep and permanent. On the Moradabad side the banks of the river are very low and undefined, the level of the country being in some places even below that of the river bed, so that a considerable quantity of water

escapes from the Ganga during the floods at a place called Biborapur above Ahar, and flows over the low-lying country. The banks on the southern side of the river are almost perpendicular and on the north very low and undefined. In the cold weather the water is beautifully clear, with a temperature of about 10° C.; but in the rains it rises to about 27° C and the colour becomes brown with a reddish tinge. Navigation has, however, been greatly impeded by the construction of headworks of the Ganga canals. The principal towns situated upon the Ganga are Ahar, Anupshahr, Karanhas and Ramghat.

Lakes

The lakes in this district are few in number and are small and shallow. The most extensive are those at Aurangabad Chandokh and Mustafabad in pargana Shikarpur, near Aurangabad Safiyid in pargana Baran, at Ahmadgarh in pargana Pahasu, and at Kuchesar in the north of pargana Siyana. The other *jhils* are in village Bhil Akbarpur, Naibasti and Chandauli of pargana Dadri, Sunpehra, Aliabad and Gangraul of pargana Sikandarabad, Thaurana and Aminpur in pargana Dankaur, Firozpur, Sarangpur and Saryal of pargana Khurja, and Kallopun and Manchur of pargana Jewar. They shrink to pools or puddles of water in the summer.

Besides these there are many other depressions found in all parts of the district, which are usually under water in the rains, but soon dry up in the cold weather. They are locally known as 'Dahars'.

Geology

The whole of the district being formed of the Gangetic plain, no rocks are found exposed anywhere. However, the area is covered by alluvial deposits of Quarternary age, the exact thickness of which is considerable but not known. The only minerals of any importance in the district are *kankar* and *reh*.

Kankar—This mineral is common in this district, and appears in three forms. First, small rounded pebbles in a matrix of clay and sand, often of a great depth, but seldom separated into distinct homogeneous masses. Secondly, in distinct strata of larger masses, with a matrix of clay or of clay and sand mixed. Thirdly, in what is improperly termed stratified *kankar*. In this form it presents extensive fields, from half metre to about two metres in thickness, generally very rugged and porous, but occasionally separable into compact masses. The formation of *kankar* appears to be due to the infiltration of water impregnated with lime through a bed of clay. It is used for construction purposes in canal works and as road metal.

Reh—The district contains much land capable of producing red salt-petre. These lands lie for the most part close to the Ganga and

small saline patches are also met with along the Kali river where the banks of the river are low. *Reh*, which spreads everywhere specially in the *usar* tract after the rainy season is well over and the cold weather far advanced, and remains until again washed away by the rains. Where this efflorescence is abundant no vegetation will thrive, nor is the soil culturable by the ordinary methods. The *reh* is chiefly found in the lowlands and in the upland in hollows where water lodges after the rains. There are a few level tracts covered with *reh* in the uplands, they are more in the lowland, and most in land cut up by ravines.

Climature

The climate of this district is characterised by a cold weather, a hot summer and general dryness, except during the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season starts about the middle of November and continues up to February. The period from March to about the third week of June is the hot season. This is followed by the south-west monsoon season which lasts up to the third week of September. The succeeding period up to the middle of November is the post-monsoon or transition period.

Rainfall—Records of rainfall in the district are available for 5 stations Bulandshahr, Sikandarabad, Anupshahr, Khurja and Dayanathpur for periods ranging from 87 to 102 years. The average annual rainfall in the district is 669.8 mm. About 86 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the monsoon months, June to September—July and August being the rainiest months. Rainfall in the district increases from the west towards the east, and varies from 629.3 mm. at Khurja to 742.7 mm. at Anupshahr. The variation in rainfall from year to year is large. In the 56-year period from 1901 to 1956, the highest annual rainfall, nearly 200 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1933. The lowest annual rainfall, which was only 38 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1918. During the same period the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 14 years. Three consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred twice in this period. It is seen from the rainfall at individual stations that it was a regular feature of the district to have less than 80 per cent of the normal rainfall in two or three consecutive years; at most of the stations, once or twice. Even four consecutive year of such low rainfall occurred once each at Khurja and Bulandshahr and five consecutive years once each at Sikandarabad and Dayanathpur. The annual rainfall in the district was between 500 and 800 mm. in 26 years out of 56.

On an average there are 33 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 26 at Dayanathpur to 36 at Anupshahr.

CLIMATE

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 447.0 mm. at Bulandshahr on July 16, 1885. The following statement gives the frequency of annual rainfall in the district during the period from 1901 to 1956.

Range in mm.	Number of years	Range in mm.	Number of years
201—300	2	901—1000	3
301—400	4	1001—1100	6
401—500	5	1101—1200	10
501—600	10	1201—1300	9
601—700	6	1301—1400	9
701—800	10	1401—1500	1
801—900	7		

Temperature—There is no meteorological observatory in the district. The description which follows is based on the records of observatories in the neighbouring districts where similar climatic conditions prevail. From about the end of February there is a rapid increase in temperature. May is generally the hottest month with a mean daily maximum temperature of about 41°C (106.8°F) and a mean daily minimum of about 27°C (80.6°F). The hot, dry and dust laden westerly winds add to the discomfort of the already intensely hot summer days. Afternoon thunder showers which occur on a few days bring welcome relief though only temporarily. With the onset of the monsoon in the district by about the third week of June, there is appreciable drop in day temperatures but the nights continue to be as warm as during the latter part of the summer season. After the monsoon withdraws from the district by about the third week of September, there is a slight increase in the day temperatures but the nights become rapidly cooler. After the end of October day temperatures also decrease rapidly. January is generally the coldest month with the daily maximum at about 21°C (69.8°F) and the mean daily minimum at about 8°C (46.4°F). Cold waves affect the district in the wake of passing western disturbances. The minimum temperature on such occasions drops down occasionally to about the freezing point of water and frosts occur.

Humidity—During the monsoon the relative humidity is generally high, often exceeding 70 per cent. Thereafter humidity decreases rapidly and by the summer which is the driest part of the year relative humidities in the afternoons become less than 20 per cent.

Cloudiness—For brief spells of a day or two in association with passing western disturbances, heavily drizzle or rain prevails during the monsoon season. In the rest of the year the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds.—Winds are generally light with some increase in speed in the late summer and early monsoon seasons. During the period, October to April winds are mostly from directions between west and north. Easterly winds appear in May. During the monsoon season easterlies or south-easterlies predominate.

Special weather phenomena.—In association with depressions during the monsoon season which move across the central parts of the country, the district gets widespread heavy rain. In the cold season western disturbances affect the district. In association with them, thunderstorms, sometimes accompanied with hail, occur. Thunderstorms also occur in the subsequent period up to October but the highest incidence is during the monsoon months. Duststorms occur occasionally in the hot season. Fog occurs at times during the cold season.

Flora

The climate in different parts of the district being of a uniform nature. The type of vegetation here depends mainly on soil. Subsoil water and minor topographical features. The district as a whole is poorly wooded. In the western and central portions the soil does not seem naturally well-adapted to the growth of the mango. The eastern parganas, where the soil is more *loamish*, possess finer and more numerous groves. The commonest and most useful tree is the *dhak* or *Nikar*. It flourishes everywhere, in good soil and bad, and has a rapid growth. It does comparatively little injury to cultivation, and at the same time supplies excellent timber for agriculture and domestic purposes. The wood is hard, tough and heavy, and is much for making cylinders for wells, boxes, wheels, *typical* rural implements and charoats. The bark of this tree is of great value as it forms the principal tanning material.

At one time considerable tracts were to be found in all parts of the district covered with thick jungles of *dhak* trees. The most important of these were in the western portion of pargana Siyana and the adjacent villages of Agauta, extending thence into Ahar and Baran, and through the western corner of Anupshahr and Shikarpur. These jungles have thinned considerably with the rapid increase of population and the consequent spread of cultivation. The few that remain are scattered in patches. *Dhak* wood is used for making cylinders for wells and for manufacture of charcoal and fuel. The tree yields a gum which is used in the manufacture of indigo and for other purposes, while a red dye is obtained from the flower.

The other common timber trees are *shisham*, *nim*, *pipal*, *siras*, *ashok*, *beragad*, *gular*, *neonj*, *amaltas*, *jamun* and *mango*. *Shisham* is mainly used for making furniture and is now also sent to Saharanpur for engineering work. An important factor is the disappearance of the woodland in this district was the use of timber for fuel for steam on the railway for which

even mango groves were cut down and sold about the beginning of the present century.

The forest department of the State manages the reserved forests, waste lands and plantations in canal areas and on road avenues of the public works department.

The total forest area under the forest department in the district comprises 1,347 hectares of reserved forests 6,685 hectares of waste lands and 430 hectares protected forests (canal), the reserve forests in each tahsil being 76 hectares in tahsil Bulandshahr, 594 hectares in tahsil Anupshahr, 380 hectares in tahsil Khurja and 557 hectares in tahsil Sikandarabad. About 500 km. of roadside avenues are also managed by the forest department which also carried out afforestation of about 1,755 hectares in the district. The two forest divisions which cover the forests of the district are Northern Duab and Vraj Bhumi, the former covering about 90 per cent of the forest area. The forest area under the Gaon Sabhas in 1971-72 was 643 hectares, of which 540 hectares were in tahsil Khurja 23 hectares in tahsil Sikandarabad and 80 hectares in tahsil Bulandshahr. The names of some of the plants are: *samudra sokh*, water *nukhattibuti* straw-berry, *bhat katairi gaonth*, *brahmi*, *arusa*, *ber*, *doob*, *munj* and *lily*. Most of these plants have medicinal value.

Among the shrubs and climbers the most common are: *tendu*, *karaunda*, *makhoh*, *akash bel* and *dudhi bel*.

Groves.—In the past mango and timber trees were cut down for use as fuel on the railway and so much so that the absence of groves was marked in the district even in the beginning of the present century, with the landholders too apathetic in replacing the trees felled. The area under groves in the district in 1971-72 was 4,742 hectares of which tahsil Anupshahr contained 1,556 hectares, tahsil Khurja 982 hectares, tahsil Sikandarabad 408 hectares and tahsil Bulandshahr 1,851 hectares. The trees commonly found in these groves are mango (*Mangifera indica*), guava (*Pyrus guajava*), *jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*), *beri* (*Zyzyphus jujuba*), *sissou* (*Delbergia sissou*) and *nim* (*Azadirachta indica*).

Fauna

Animals.—Forests in the district are few and scattered and naturally they do not abound in wild animals. The commonest is the wild pig, which is found in a good number in the *khadars* of the Ganga and the Yamuna and does much damage to crops. In the uplands the black buck and blue bull or nilgai are some times seen but both species are on the verge of extinction owing to the spread of cultivation disappearance of natural places of refuge and indiscriminate shooting. In the district are also to be seen the jungle cat, nilgai, jackal, hyena, hare, fox, monkey and langur.

Birds—Among birds, local and migratory, the most common are the little grebe, Indian cuckoo, crow, kite, *baya*, parrot, pigeon duck and owl. Peacocks are not an uncommon sight in the district.

Reptiles—Reptiles are common in the district, the chief being the *gharial*, crocodile, monitor lizard, garden lizard, cobra, *dhaman* or rat snake water snake and tortoise.

Fish—Fish are found in the rivers and in the lakes and ponds of the district, the common species being *rohu*, *karaunch*, *tangar*, *padhin*, *lanchi*, *singhi* and *soilee*. Chinese carp has been introduced in the district under the composite fish culture scheme and is available in the police tank at Bulandshahr.

Game-laws

The game-laws obtaining in the district are governed by the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (Act VIII of 1912), as amended by U. P. Act XIII of 1934.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Bulandshahr district, receives its name from the headquarters town which has also been known at different times in the past as Banchhatti (land reclaimed from forest), Varanavata, Baran and Uchchainagar or Unchanagar, being situated on the high edge of the valley of the Kali Nadi well above the level of the surrounding country. In the mediaeval period the last mentioned name was rendered into Persian as Bulandshahr.¹

The early history of the region, comprising bulk of the present districts of Bulandshahr and adjoining Meerut in the north, when estimated from accounts available in such epics as the *Mahabharata* and in the Puranas, begins with the famous Paurava kings Dushyanta and Bharata.² Dushyanta, born in the line of Puru, son of Yayati of the Lunar race, flourished about a couple of generations after Sagara, king of Ayodhya.³ He married Vishvamitra's daughter, Shakuntala. Their son was Bharata, the great conqueror and emperor who held sway over a vast territory, extending from the Saraswati to the Ganga,⁴ and is said to have performed a number of Vedic sacrifices on the banks of the Ganga and the Yamuna. The Pauravas began to be called Bharatas after his time, and the country Bharatavarsha after his name.⁵ The Bharatas, one of the most important Rigvedic tribes, were the earliest Aryan people to be associated with this region.⁶ Fifth in descent from Bharata was king Hastin, who is said to have founded the ancient city of Hastinapur⁷, on the banks of a former bed of Ganga, 36 km. north-east of Meerut. It formed the capital of the great Pandava kingdom, celebrated in the *Mahabharata*, and was probably of the earliest Aryan settlements outside the Punjab. A group of shapeless mounds, where some excavations were carried out, are traditionally known to be the ruins of the palaces of the princes. The town was finally swept away by a great flood in the Ganga and the capital transferred to Kaushambi.

A few generations after Riksha, the grandson of Hastin, was born Samvarana, one of the contestants in the famous Dasharajna (battle of

1. Kaur Lachman Singh : *Historical and Statistical Memoirs of Zila Bulandshahr* (Allahabad, 1874), p. 6.

2. Burgess, F. E. : *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition* (Delhi, 1962), pp. 36-37, 99-100, 111-113.

3. *Ibid*, p. 292.

4. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, pp. 274-275.

5. *Ibid* : *The History and Culture of Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 292.

6. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I (Delhi, 1955), pp. 105, 274. Tripathi R. S. : *History of Ancient India* (Delhi, 1960), p. 29, *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 245.

7. *Mahabharata*, Adi-parva, Ch. 95, V. 34.

ten kings). He fled to Sind after his defeat at the hands of Sudasa, his cousin of the North-Panchala dynasty.¹ Later, with the help of the sage Vasishtha, he recovered his kingdom from Sudasa's grandson.²

Samvarana's son and successor, Kuru, was a renowned king who raised the Paurava realm to great eminence. He is said to have performed sacrifices at Prayaga, which may be taken to suggest that he extended his sway up to that place. Kurukshetra and Kurujangala, the cultivated and uncultivated portions respectively of Kuru's territory, are regarded as named after him. He is renowned for his righteous rule, and the *Mahabharata*, or the Great War that was fought later at Kurukshetra was fought with such principles of pious heroism that it was also known as a *Dharma Yudha*, or the Pious War, and Kurukshetra has ever since been regarded as a religious place. Kuru was so much esteemed that his successors were called Kurus or Kauravas after him, a term sometimes applied to the people of this region,³ but one which has itself fallen out of use of esteem, due to the hundred sons of Dhritarashtra (see following account) popularly known as Kauravas, having fought an unjust and unnecessary war against their five cousins, the Pandavas, whose demands were just and right.

There is some confusion in the Puranic texts with regard to Kuru's immediate successors. The kingdom appears to have declined gradually. There was none to revive the Kaurava fortunes till the time of Pratipa,⁴ who was succeeded by Shantanu, the youngest of his three sons. Shantanu's son, the celebrated Bhishma, took a vow of celibacy to enable his father to marry a ferryman's daughter, Satyawati, who bore Chitrangada (who died early) and Vishitravirya who succeeded to the throne.⁵ Bhishma looked after his young step-brother and, when the latter died, continued to be the guiding spirit of the Kaurava realm during the next generation.

Of the posthumous sons of Vishitravirya, Dhritarashtra (the eldest) was born blind, and, therefore, the younger son, Pandu, was made king. On Pandu's premature death Dhritarashtra assumed the reins of government and appointed Yudhishtira, the eldest of the five sons of Pandu (and the first-born in that generation of the Kuru family), crown prince. He himself had a hundred sons of whom Duryodhana was the eldest. Although both these cousins were Kauravas (born in the line of Kuru) the term has since come to be restricted to the sons of Dhritarashtra only, Pandu's sons being known as the Pandavas.⁶

The fact that the five Pandavas usually proved superior to their cousins of princely accomplishments, coupled with the appointment of

1. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, pp. 294-295, 307
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 294-295, 299
3. *Ibid.*, p. 299
4. *Ibid.*
5. *Ibid.*, pp. 299-300
6. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, pp. 296-300

Yudhishtira as the heir apparent aroused the jealousy of the Kauravas who under the leadership of Duryodhana, designed various schemes planned to destroy their cousins, but the Pandavas always managed to escape unhurt.¹

The *Mahabharata* tells us that the country on both sides of the Yamuna (which forms the western boundary of the Bulandshahr district) was an extensive forest known as Khandava, inhabited by Bhils, Nagas, Khandus or Khonds and other aborigines, who were 'disturbers of peace' of the Aryan settlers, and, therefore, bitter enmity existed between them.² About twenty-five years before the Mahabharata War, which is generally believed to have taken place some time between 1400 B. C. and 1000 B. C., Dhritarashtra with a view to anticipate quarrels of succession, divided his kingdom between his sons and nephews. To the Pandavas he allotted the Khandava forest where they built a city which, in consequence of its being so beautiful as to resemble the celestial city of Indra, was named Indraprastha.³ It is identified with the ruins of Indrapat, lying on the road from Delhi to the Qutb Minar, in the village built by Humayun, which in Akbar's time was called Din Panah. None of the cities built by the Pandavas is situated within the present district of Bulandshahr, but Indraprastha and Vakaprastha are not more than about 32 km. distant from its borders.⁴

After the Kauravas were annihilated in the Mahabharata War, however, the capital of the Pandava kingdom was brought back to Hastinapur.⁵ The Pandava rule roughly extended to the modern Union territory of Delhi, Haryana and the greater part of the upper Gangetic doab, and, of course, included the whole of the present district of Bulandshahr.⁶ The Pandavas continued to rule this kingdom from Hastinapur for a long time. After a few generations, the capital city of Hastinapur was, as stated earlier, washed away in the floods of the Ganga and the family migrated to Kaushambi, identified with Kosam near Allahabad.⁷ The territory covered by the district of Bulandshahr was placed under a governor who had his residence at Ahar,⁸ about 11.2 km. from Anupshahr. The town of Ahar, together with a number of villages in his vicinity, are

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 304-305
2. Kaur Lachman Singh : *Historical and Statistical Memoir of Zila Bulandshahr*, p. 4
3. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 273
4. Kaur Lachman Singh, *op. cit.*, p. 5
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*
7. Raychaudhuri, H. C. : *Political History of Ancient India*, (sixth ed., Calcutta, 1953), pp. 21-22.
8. Atkinson, E. T. : *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. III, Meerut Division, Pt. II, (Allahabad, 1876), p. 82.
9. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 321; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 275; Jain, J. P. : *Hastinapur*, (Lucknow, 1953), pp. 6-7.
10. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 82

traditionally said to have been given by Janamejaya (great-grandson of Arjuna, the third Pandava) to the Brahmanas who assisted him in performing the snake sacrifice, which, he had undertaken for exterminating the Nagas,¹ in retaliation for the death of his father by snake bite. After this event the headquarters of Ahar was removed to the present site of Bulandshahr, which was then called Banchhati (forest clearing).²

Ahar is said to have been the residence of Rukmini, the wife of Krishna. The temple of Ambika Devi in Muhammadpur is regarded to be the one from which Krishna carried her off. The place is of great antiquity, as is evident from the presence of several mounds in and around it. For centuries before the Muslim invasion it appears to have remained the seat of a Hindu principality. Several finds, such as fragments of ancient stone sculptures and a mutilated round pillar with its base encircled by a snake, seem to bear out the local derivation of the name : Ahar—*ahi* plus *har* (killing of the serpent).³

The present city of Bulandshahr was also formerly known as Baran, which also gives its name to a pargana. It has been suggested⁴ that Baran is the Varanavata mentioned in the 143rd chapter of the *Adi-parva* of the *Mahabharata*.

From the coins found in Bulandshahr it may be inferred that the district formed part, long afterwards, of the territory of the Saka Kshatrapas of Mathura, who are placed, on epigraphical grounds, in the second century B.C. Gomitra, a local Mitra king of Mathura, of about the same period, is described on his coins as 'Baranaye', interpreted by Cunningham as meaning 'of Baran'.⁵ Towards the close of the first century A.D., this region was overrun by the Kushanas, whose coins have also been found here.⁶ A number of Jain inscriptions of that period from Mathura speak of an Uchchainagari-Shakha and Ja Varana-gana of Jain ascetics,⁷ who appear to have belonged to Bulandshahr, then known as Uchchainagar or Varana.

The earliest dated record referring to this district is a copper-plate grant found at Indor (Ancient Indrapuri), in tahsil Anupshahr. It opens with a stanza in praise of the sun-god, and then records the donation made by a Chaturvedin Brahmana named Devavishnu for the maintenance of a lamp at the temple of that god. Out of the interest of the deposited

1. Kaur Lachman Singh, *op. cit.*, p. 6

2. *Ibid.*

3. Nevill, H. R. : *Bulandshahr : A Gazetteer*, being Vol. V of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (Lucknow, 1922), p. 172 :

4. Growse, F.S. : *Bulandshahr* (Benaras, 1885), p. 35

5. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 141

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 141-142

7. Smith, V.A. : *The Jaina Stupa and other Antiquities of Mathura*, (Allahabad, 1901) pp. 1-6.



Hardutta Park, Bulandshahr

money the local guild of oilmen was required to provide two *palas* of oil for the purpose "so long as the moon and sun endure". The record is dated in the 146th year of the Gupta era, which is equivalent to 465-66 A.D. Skand Gupta is referred to as the reigning monarch and Sarvvanaga as the governor (*vishayapati*) of Antarvedi which comprised the reign between the Ganga and the Yamuna¹ of which the district formed part.

A few Buddhist remains, including some terracotta seals and an inscribed statue, the writing on which may be dated between the fifth and the ninth centuries A.D., have been found in the district²

About the middle of the eighth century a dynasty of Tomara Rajputs established itself at Delhi³ and extended its sway over this region. The name of one of its kings, Abhibaran Tomar, is connected with this district. It is said by some people that the present town of Bulandshahr was called Baran after him.⁴ What seems more probable, however, is that this king adopted the name Abhibaran to denote his identity with the twin important towns of Ahar and Baran that he ruled.

During the ninth and tenth centuries the greater part of northern India was under the Gurjara Pratihars of Kannauj. The Tomara kings of Delhi acknowledged the supremacy of King Bhoja (circa 836-882 A.D.), after which they ruled over their territories on this side (including the district of Bulandshahr) as feudatories.⁵ In the latter half of the tenth century, however, the power of the Gurjara Pratihars began to decline rapidly, and the Tomars became independent.⁶ But they soon came into conflict with the Chuhans of Shakambhari (in Ajmer) who, in the third quarter of that century, won a victory over the ruling Tommar chief. In the confusion Hardatta, a Dor chieftain, captured Meerut, Koil and Barar, and built at each place a fort. The ruins now known as the Balai Kot, or Upper fort at Bulandshahr, are said to be the remains of buildings erected by him.⁷ His name finds mention in a copper-plate⁸ found at Manpur in pargana Agauta. The earliest reference in Muslim chronicles to this district is also connected with Hardatta.

On December 2, 1918, Mahmud of Ghazni (who had invaded India) crossed the Yamuna and continued his march southwards. Avoiding Delhi, he followed the eastern bank of the Yamuna until he reached

1. Fleet, J.F.: *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, (Varanasi, 1963), pp. 68-70; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, (Bombay, 1960) p. 170.

2. Growse, *op. cit.*, p. 30; Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 142

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

4. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 84

5. *The History and Culture of Indian People* Vol. IV, pp. 32, 110

6. *Ibid.* p. 38

7. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 84

8. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 21

Baran, the first strong place which lay in his path¹ and which according to the *Tarikh-i-Yamini* of Al Utbi was, "a city among the cities of Hind".² When Hardatta heard of the approach of the invader "like the waves of the sea" he is said to have trembled and "reflected that his safety would be secured conforming to the religion of Islam, since God's sword was drawn from the scabbard and the whip of punishment was uplifted. He came forth, therefore, with ten thousand men, who all proclaimed their anxiety for conversion, and their rejection of idols."³ Hardatta's garrison, which had been left at Baran, also propitiated Mahmud by the surrender of a great quantity of treasure and thirty elephants, and he passed from there to Mahaban, on the eastern bank of the Yamuna.⁴ According to tradition Baran was ultimately resorted to Hardatta.

One of the immediate consequences of this raid of Mahmud was a general upheaval of the western tribes and a marked immigration towards the doab. Tradition has it that the Mewatis or Meos entered the district, about this time, in large numbers and settled towards its southern borders. Undeterred by the presence of the Dors, they pursued their hereditary occupation of thieving and murder, and became such a source of trouble to the Dor chieftain that he was glad to call in others to aid him in restoring order. In this manner tradition introduces the Bargujars, the story being that a large party of this clan was on its way from Ahar to aid Prithviraja of Delhi in his war with the Chandellas of Mahoba. The leader of the Bargujars was Pratap Singh who undertook to clear out the Meos, and after a determined struggle succeeded in ousting them from Pahasu, Dibai and Anupshahr.⁵ He made Chaundhera (in tahsil Khurja) his headquarters and acquired 150 villages as dowry when he married the daughter of the Dor chief of Koil. The Bargujars were nominally feudatories of the Dors. The supreme power remained in the family of Hardatta until the arrival of Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Muhammad Ghuri's general, about the close of the twelfth century.

After the defeat of Prithviraja of Delhi at the battle of Taraori in 1192, the Muslim army under the leadership of Qutb-ud-din Aibak crossed the Yamuna and captured Meerut and Baran and appointed governors in each place to establish their military bases in the upper doab. The greater part of this region was held by the Dor Rajputs, with their stronghold at Baran, who were by no means pacifically disposed towards the Muslims.⁶ The Raja of Baran at that time was Chandrasena, who

1. Haig, W.: *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, (Delhi, 1958), pp. 18-19
2. Elliot and Dowson: *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. II, p. 52.
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 42-43
4. Haig, W., *op. cit.*, p. 19
5. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 84-85
6. Habibullah, A. B. M.: *The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India*, (Allahabad, 1961), pp. 60-62.

defended his fort against the attacks of the enemy with great vigour until he was betrayed by his kinsman, Ajaipala, and his servant, Hira Singh, a Brahmana, who treacherously opened the gates of the fort to the enemy. Chandrasena was slain, but not before he had killed with an arrow Khwaja Lal Ali, an officer of high rank, whose *dargah* was later constructed to the east of the Balai Kot.¹ As a reward for this treachery, Ajaipala was given the office of Chaudhuri of Baran and on his embracing Islam was awarded the title of Malik Muhammad Qad Daraz.² The office of governor of Baran was bestowed on Qazi Nur-ud-din Ghaznavi.³

The extirpation of the Dor dynasty from Baran was obviously followed by Muslim rule, as, according to *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* of Minhaj-us-Siraj, we find that Iltutmish (1210-1236) was for a time governor of Baran and its dependencies.⁴

During the reign of Ghayas-ud-din Balban (1266-1287), the *iqta* (fief) of Baran was held by Tuzaki who incurred the displeasure of sultan Kaiqubad and was got rid of by a stratagem.⁵ In the vacancy caused by the execution of Tuzaki, Kaiqubad appointed Malik Jalal-ud-din Firuz Shah Khalji, formerly the governor of Samana.⁶ This appointment gave great offence to the Turkish nobles and to the people at Delhi, who despised his tribe and feared both his increasing power and ambitions. Almost immediately after he had taken possession of his new fief incontinence and intemperance did their work on Kaiqubad, and on coming to know that preparations had been made by the Turkish nobles to murder him even, Jalal-ud-din Firuz Shah marched with a large force from Baran to Delhi, seized power and proclaimed himself as sultan on June 18, 1290.⁷

In 1296, Ala-ud-din Khalji, after the murder of Jalal-ud-din Firuz Shah, proceeded from Kara to Baran which, for some time, became his headquarters.⁸ He placed there a force under Zafar Khan and himself marched to take possession of Delhi. Taj-ud-din Kuchi, a noble of the imperial court, and other *maliks* and *amirs* who were sent from the capital to oppose him, came to Baran where they joined Ala-ud-din Khalji, for which they received twenty, thirty and some even fifty maunds of gold. All the soldiers who were under these noblemen received three hundred *tankas* each, and the entire following of the late Jalal-ud-din Firuz Shah

1. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 85
2. *Ibid.*, Habibullah, *op. cit.*, p. 62
3. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 85
4. Minhaj-us-Siraj: *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, (English translation of extracts by Elliot and Dowson), *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 322; Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 91-92.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 83; Habibullah, *op. cit.*, p. 193
6. Habibullah, *op. cit.*, 194; Haig, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 86
7. Haig, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 86-87
8. *Ibid.*, pp. 97-98, 109; Majumdar, R. C. and Pusalkar, (Ed.): *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VI, *The Delhi Sultanate* (Bombay), pp. 16-17

was broken up¹. Under Ala-ud-din Khalji, the district of Bulandshahr appears to have suffered considerably from the arbitrary grain laws introduced by him. According to Zia-ud-din Barani, the author of *Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi*, who was a resident of Baran, "the public officers of the doab and of the tracts situated close to Delhi were bound under strict orders not to allow any one to hoard even a maund of grain or to sell it secretly above the fixed price." The cultivators were so burdened with exactions that it was impossible for them to carry any quantity of grain from their fields to their houses; they were compelled to sell the whole on the field, and at low rate². In 1296, Muiz-ul-mulk, the father of Zia-ud-din Barani, was Khwaja of Baran and no doubt owed the appointment to the support given by him to Ala-ud-din Khalji at the meeting of nobles held here in the previous year (1295)³. About this time Baran was one of the cantonments of the royal army, which was collected here and at Koil to meet the incursions of the Mughals under Tughlugh, who was finally defeated by Ala-ud-din Khalji close to Delhi⁴. Under sultan Khizr Khan (son of Ala-ud-din Khalji), uniform system of revenue was applied to Baran, Meerut and Koil and other units of the doab which were included in the *khalsa* lands (crown lands) reserved for the maintenance of the imperial army⁵.

Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq, who ascended the throne in 1325, thought that he ought to get ten or five per cent more tribute from the lands in the doab (including Baran), which he treated in all respects as a hostile country. To accomplish this he invented some oppressive *abwabs* (cesses). The cesses were collected so rigorously that the raiyats were impoverished and some even reduced to beggary. Those who were rich and had property become rebels; the lands were ruined and cultivation was entirely arrested⁶. The Hindus burnt their corn stacks and turned their cattle out to roam at large. The collectors and magistrates laid waste the country and killed some landholders and village chiefs and blinded others. "The sultan then (in 1333) proceeded on a hunting excursion to Baran where, under his directions, the whole of that country was plundered and laid waste, and the heads of the Hindus were brought in and hung upon the ramparts of the fort of Baran"⁷, so as to strike terror among the survivors. Those who escaped fled into the jungles, where they were hunted like wild beasts⁸. In addition to these tyrannies of the sultan, the great famine of 1344 reduced the people of this region

1. Zia-ud-din Barani : *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi*, (Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*), Vol. II pp. 158-159

2. Kuar Lachman Singh, *op. cit.*, p. 8

3. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 86; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 161

4. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 189-190

5. Zia-ud-din Barani : *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi*, (Hindi translation of extracts by Ravi : *Khalji Kaleen Bharat*, Aligarh, 1955), p. 90

6. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 238; Prasad, Ishwari : *A Short History of Muslim Rule in India*, (Allahabad, Third Ed.), pp. 137-138

7. Elliot Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 242; Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 147

8. *Ibid.*

to such a state of poverty that they reportedly consumed even human carcasses. Instead of adopting measures for alleviating the calamity, Muhammad bin Tughluq pressed his revenue collectors with demands for payment. Being unable to meet this, some of the officers, such as the governor of Sambhal, went into open rebellion, while others such as the *Barnwal amils* of Baran, having fallen into the sultan's hands, were put to death. These acts of his so terrified his subjects that they retired to the hills and other remote places out of the sultan's reach¹. Firuz Tughluq, cousin and successor of Muhammad bin Tughluq, was a mild-tempered ruler. He tried his best to restore confidence and abolished the oppressive taxes and cruel forms of punishment invented by the late sultan. He left a memorial for himself in Firozaganj at Khurja in this district.² The historian Ziya-ud-din Barani noticed with amazement the extraordinary increase in the population, in itself a sure proof of the recovery of the district.³ What was done by Firuz Tughluq was rapidly undone by Timur, the central Asian invader, who during his raid into the doab in 1398 sent foraging parties towards Baran, where Mallu who had received the title of Iqbal Khan, and many of the imperial court had fled for protection.⁴ Civil commotions followed the departure of Timur and in 1399, Nusrat Shah (grandson of Firuz Tughluq), seized Delhi and sent a large force under Shahab Khan to attack Iqbal Khan in Baran. On his way, Shahab Khan fell into an ambush laid by the Hindus of the doab and perished with his men⁵. The distress at this time was such that the whole of the doab suffered severely. War, pestilence and famine all combined to reduce the unhappy people to the lowest depths of despair, and there was hardly any government worthy of the name.⁶

In 1399, Iqbal Khan, who had returned to Baran, defeated Shams Khan Auhadi of Bayana. He led an expedition into Fatehr (Rohilkhand), and compelled the turbulent Hindus of Etawah to pay him tribute, but failed to convince them of his supremacy and was obliged, in the winter of 1400-1401, to take the field against them. He defeated them near Patiali and marched on to Kannauj with the object of invading the kingdom of Jaunpur.⁷ On Iqbal Khan's death in November, 1405, the direction of affairs at Delhi fell into the hands of a body of nobles headed by Daulat Khan Lodi and Ikhtiyar Khan, at whose invitation the fugitive sultan, Mahmud Shah, returned in December to the capital. Daulat Khan was appointed military governor of the doab.⁸

1. Kuar Lachman Singh, *op. cit.*, p. 9

2. *Ibid.*, p. 10; Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 175

3. Kuar Lachman Singh, *op. cit.*, p. 10; Nevill, H. R. : *Bulandshahr : A District Gazetteer*, (being Vol. V of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Lucknow, 1922), p. 146

4. Yahya Bin Ahmad : *Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi* (Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 34-35)

5. *Ibid.*, p. 36; Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 201

6. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 87

7. Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 201

8. *Ibid.* p. 203.

In 1406-7, hostilities broke out between Mahmud Shah and Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur and the latter joined by some discontented nobles of the court at Delhi marched to Sambhal in October 1407, which was almost immediately surrendered to him by Asad Khan Lodi. He continued to march towards Delhi and was on the point of crossing the Yamuna when he learnt that Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat, having invaded Malwa and captured Hushang Shah, intended to pursue his career of conquest towards Jaunpur. Ibrahim Shah, therefore, retreated towards Jaunpur, leaving a garrison under Marhaba Khan, or according to Ferishta, Malik Mir Zia, in the fort of Baran.¹ In the summer of 1408, Mahmud Shah marched from Delhi against Baran. Marhaba Khan came forth to meet him, and a battle followed, in which he was driven into the fort. Mahmud Shah's men pursued him, and entering the fort of Baran killed Marhaba Khan. The sultan then recovered Sambhal.²

In the campaign against the Rajputs of Etawah in 1421 Baran was one of the halting places of the royal army.³

In 1484, sultan Mubarak Shah was murdered by his minister, Sarvar-ul-Mulk, who usurped all power. The nobles who still held their fiefs made preparations for overthrowing Sarvar-ul-Mulk. Malik Ilahdad Lodi, the governor of Ahar (in this district) and Sambhal, Malik Chaman of Budoun and others agreed to stand or fall together and raised the standard of revolt. Sarvar-ul-Mulk despatched a large force from Delhi against Malik Ilahdad Lodi and his associates. On hearing this, Malik Ilahdad Lodi left Baran and retired to Ahar, and being joined by some of the principal men from the force sent against him, drove his opponents back to Delhi, where they eventually were defeated.⁴

Beyond these stray notices and a visit paid by Bahlul Lodi (1481-89) to Baran, there is little else of value to be gleaned from the Persian historians regarding the early local history of the district.⁵ Bahlul Lodi was succeeded by his son, Sikandar Lodi (1489-1517) who was an enlightened administrator, but extremely bigoted in religious matters; hence his Hindu subjects had not much reason to be happy in his reign.⁶ He built the towns of Sikandarabad and Shikarpur, and in order to organise the general administration of the district of Bulandshahr which comprised twenty-two parganas,⁷ made the former town its headquarters.

During the reign of Akbar, the area covered by the present district of Bulandshahr was divided into seventeen *mahals*, included partly in the

1. Yahya Bin Ahmad : *Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi* (Elliot and Dowson, Vol. IV pp. 41-42); Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 203; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 147.
2. Yahya Bin Ahmad : *Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi* (Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 42); Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 203.
3. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 87.
4. Haig, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 220-221; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 87.
5. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 87; Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 230; Pandey, A. B. : *The first Afghan Empire in India* (Calcutta, 1956), pp. 67-68.
6. Haig, W., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 246.
7. Kaur Lachman Singh, *op. cit.*, p. 10; Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 229.

sirkar of Koil (in the subah of Agra) and partly in the sirkar of Delhi (in the subah of the same name). The parganas of Shikarpur, Ahar, Malakpur, Dibai, Khurja, Pahasu and Thana Farida together formed the *dastur* of Thana Farida and were comprised in the sirkar of Koil.¹ The sirkar of Delhi were attached Adha, Baran, Tilbegampur, Siyana, Jewar, Sikandarabad, Dankaur, Kasna, Shikarpur and Senta, comprising the *dasturs* of Baran and Haveli.² The old pargana of Senta is now known by the name of Agauta.

Anupshahr was formed into a pargana in Jahangir's reign, expressly for the purpose of accommodating Raja Ani Rai, the Bargujar chief, who was rewarded by the emperor with a jagir of eighty-four villages on each side of the Ganga.³ The service which secured this large jagir for the Bargujar chief is recorded by Jahangir himself in his autobiography. It is said that, having gone out with the heir-apparent and four or five other noblemen to shoot a tiger, the emperor fired his gun at the animal; the bullet took effect, and the tiger made a spring. Every one of the party tried to escape, but the confusion was so great that Jahangir fell on his back, and was actually trodden upon by two or three persons of his entourage. Ani Rai (Anup Rai), the *sipaehbardar* (the carrier of the gun-stand), had then grappled with the tiger with a club and ultimately killed it with his sword. Every time the tiger turned towards the emperor, the Bargujar 'pushed it off with his own body.' Jahangir was so pleased with his courage that he gave him the title of Raja Ani Rai Singha Dalan (the foremost among rajas and the vanquisher of tigers).⁴ The town of Jahangirabad (in tahsil Anupshahr) was also founded by Raja Ani Rai at the same time as Anupshahr and called Jahangirabad⁵ after the name of his patron. During Aurangzeb's reign (1658-1707), a number of Hindu families of this district were converted to Islam. As an instance of his bigotry, it may be mentioned that amongst the old documents in possession of the Nagar Muslims of Ahar, was an order of the emperor to the effect that it was inexpedient to allow all the members of the Chowdhari family of that town to exercise the functions of their hereditary office, but that only two of them should be recognised as holders of the office since both of them had embraced Islam. Instances such as this, but on a larger scale, drove the Hindus generally to adopt, first a demeanour of disaffection, and ultimately, to go into open rebellion against the empire.⁶ In 1704, Saiyid Abdul Aziz a descendant of Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Husain of Bukhara, undertook, with the permission of Aurangzeb, to eject the turbulent Jaroliyas of the neighbourhood of Aurangabad Saiyid, a small town in

1. Abdul Fazal : *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, English translation by Jarrat and Sarkar (Calcutta, 1949), p. 197.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 291-292.
3. Kaur Lachman Singh, *op. cit.*, p. 12.
4. *Ibid.*, Sakseena, B. P. : *History of Shahjahan of Delhi*, (Allahabad) (1858) pp. 12-13.
5. Atkinson *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 148.
6. Kaur Lachman Singh, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

tahsil Bulandshahr, and was successful in the attempt. He took up his residence in village Dharka, which he improved and enlarged, calling it Aurangabad.

During the decline of the Mughal power, after the death of Aurangzeb and the accession of Bahadur Shah to the throne in 1707, the country round Baran was prey to the same misfortunes which overtook all the other parts of the empire. The Gujars and Jats, always to be found in the fore front upon every occasion of disturbance, exhibited their usual turbulent spirit; and many of their chieftains carved out principalities from the villages of their neighbours. But as Baran was at that time a dependency of Koll, it has no proper history of its own, apart from that of the Aligarh district.¹ From 1720 up to the British occupation, Bulandshahr, in common with the other districts of the doab, felt the full effects of the disastrous disorganisation that reigned throughout the whole of upper India. Immediately after the accession of emperor Ahmad Shah to the throne in 1748, the Rohillas of Rohilkhand assumed independence, and Sadar Jung (nawab of Avadh and imperial vizir) was obliged to invite the aid of the Marathas and Jats to assist him in subduing the recalcitrants.²

A new figure now appeared upon the scene in the person of Ghazi-ud-din, who, in 1752, with the help of Sadar Jung, became paymaster-general of the empire. Almost immediately, he turned against his patron, and called in the Marathas under Raghunath Rao and Malhar Rao Holkar, who were just engaged in exacting money from the Jats.³ The villagers from those parganas close to the capital (probably also those of Bulandshahr) were summoned by the rival factions to take part in the daily fighting that occurred in the suburbs and sometimes in the streets of Delhi.⁴ In 1754, when Ghazi-ud-din attempted to seize the crown lands of Sikandarabad (in district Bulandshahr), the emperor accompanied by his mother and vizir marched against him, halting en route at Loni (near Ghaziabad). Ghazi-ud-din's chief agent, Aqibat Mahmud Khan, marched from Sikandarabad to Ghaziabad and plundered the carts which were carrying the emperor's food supply. The vizir kept urging the emperor to advance on Sikandarabad for recovering the tract of crown lands from the usurpers. The emperor at last consented and leaving Loni on May 8, pitched camp a few kilometres beyond Sikandarabad on May 17. Meanwhile, Aqibat Mahmud Khan, after extorting Rs.50,000 from the local traders in cloth and ghee,⁵ left the place but was ultimately defeated.⁶ On June 2, 1754, emperor Ahmad Shah was deposed and Alamgir II was raised to the throne by Ghazi-ud-din.⁷ This was followed by the invasion of India

by Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1757, and Shuja-ud-daulah's alliance with him against the Marathas proved to be of benefit to the Afghans. Najib-ud-daulah, the Rohilla chief and Ahmad Shah Abdali's agent at Delhi met Abdali who despatched without delay the requisite assurance of safe conduct and a *khilat* (robe of honour) as investiture of vizirship for Shuja-ud-daulah. On July 18, 1760, he reached near Abdali's encampment at Anupshahr, and was welcomed a few miles in advance by the Abdali's vizir, Shah Wali Khan, and conducted to the royal tents. First of all, prince Timur Shah (Abdali's son) embraced him with due ceremony and then Abdali himself received him with the greatest kindness and honour and conferred upon him the title 'Farzand Khan' (son of the kind).¹

It is recorded in a contemporary Maratha letter that the very next day after Shuja-ud-daulah's arrival at Anupshahr, Ahmad Shah Abdali proposed to invest him formally with the office of vizir. But Shuja-ud-daulah replied, "who is the emperor? Whose Wazir am I to be? You sit on the imperial throne and I shall serve you as Wazir. Why are you making me ridiculous by giving me the robe of an office without function?" Abdali was silenced, and there was no further talk about the vizirate.²

There is evidence on record to show that Shuja-ud-daulah was not quite at ease in the Afghan camp, and the Durrani rank and file were unfavourably disposed towards him and his Shia troops stationed there. Within a month of his arrival at Anupshahr occurred the Muslim festival of Muharram, which is observed particularly by the Shias. On one of those days, between August 12 and 22, 1760, Shuja-ud-daulah and his followers, all clad in black mourning dress, bareheaded and bare-footed, were marching in procession with *alam*s in their hands, reciting elegies concerning the incidents of Husain's death in fairly audible notes and beating their heads and breasts in grief. In this condition they passed the Afghan camp. Being staunch Sunnis, the Durrani took offence at this, and wanted to attack the processionists. But Abdali, realising that it would mean the break-up of the league he had organised, ordered them to refrain from attacking. The common Durrani troops were stubborn and disobedient, and in spite of Abdali's strict discipline, they committed certain irregularities in Shuja-ud-daulah's camp, and refrained from giving trouble only after two hundred of them had been seized, and their noses had been bored and arrows and strings passed through the holes at Abdali's orders. The Shah (Abdali) himself having chanced to see the stark naked Gosain troops of the Avadh army one day, became displeased and directed Shuja-ud-daulah to banish all such troops from his camp. These and similar

1. *Imperial Gazetteer, United Provinces, Meerut Division*, (Allahabad, 1903), pp. 95-96.

2. Burn, R. : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 415.

3. *Ibid*.

4. *Ibid*.

5. Sarkar, J. N. : *Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Vol. I, (Calcutta, 1932), p. 534.

6. Srivastava, A. L. : *The First Two Nawabs of Avadh*, (Hindi) (Agra, 1957), pp. 258-259.

7. Burn, R., *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 436-437.

1. Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-daulah*, Vol. I, (Agra, 1961), pp. 85-86; Francis, W. : *History of Shah-Ahmad*, (London, 1798), pp. 16-17.

2. Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 86.

other incidents must have been annoying to Shuja-ud-daulah, and he must have felt uncomfortable during his stay in the Afghan camp at Anupshahr.¹

During their stay at Anupshahr, Abdali and his allies suffered from acute distress for want of money and lack of food supply. Najib's contribution of ten lakhs of rupees did not suffice to meet even a month's expenditure of the army, while other Rohilla chiefs, pleading poverty, evaded compliance with Abdali's demands. The Shah then turned to Shuja-ud-daulah, and one day about the end of the first week of August, 1760, he made a demand for contribution: "You are a leading noble, and two crores worth of land is under you. I am hard-pressed by the increasing arrears of my soldiers' pay. Make some arrangement for it." Shuja-ud-daulah at once perceived that although the Abdali's demand had the appearance of a request, it was in effect nothing short of a threat of extortion. In a sorrowful mood he went to Shah Wali Khan and reporting to him the Abdali's conversation, said, "I came here relying upon your faith. What does this (demand) mean now? The vizir replied, "You have come here at the word of this wicked man (Najib). I did not send you any pledge of safety. As you have come, so do you satisfy the Shah." Thus censured and disappointed, Shuja-ud-daulah returned to his camp² (at Anupshahr). The incident led to a rupture between him and Najib-ud-daulah, and the former blamed the latter for having lured him into the grip of his natural enemy. Shuja-ud-daulah felt mortified and repented his alliance with the Afghans. He expressed his injured feeling in his inner council: "Najib-ud-daulah has entangled me.....I have come here at the word of this pimp, and have (therefore) been disgraced"³ Najib-ud-daulah seems to have realised his personal responsibility for Shuja-ud-daulah's safety and implored the Shah not to press his demand on the latter. At any rate it is certain that no money contribution was forcibly extorted from him.⁴

By this time the Marathas, who had established themselves near Delhi, also sent a proposal to Shuja-ud-daulah for his support in war against the Afghans, but he reluctantly decided to join his co-religionists.⁵

After the defeat of the Marathas at Panipat in 1761, Najib-ud-daulah was confirmed in the rank and appointment of Amir-ul-Umara at Delhi.⁶ He was an able minister, and his policy of reconciling such chiefs as Dargahi Singh, a Gujar of Dadri, and Ramdhan Singh, Jat of Kuchesar, was effective in keeping order. To these persons, and to others like them, he granted titles of honour and farms of large tracts or of entire parganas on the understanding that they were not only to refrain from benefiting

themselves from the crimes of the male factors, but also to preserve order in their farms.¹ Dargahi Singh was originally nothing but a leader of a powerful band of highway robbers who through their depredations had made the whole country near Delhi on this side of the Yamuna unsafe for travellers. Najib-ud-daulah, in order to put a stop to this state of affairs, very wisely hit upon the plan of granting Dargahi Singh a large tract of country and also conferring on him at the same time the title of 'Chormar' (killer of thieves), which carried with it the responsibility of keeping clear the road between Delhi and Koil. In course of time Dargahi Singh possessed himself of 133 villages which afterwards came to be formed into the new pargana of Dadri. He subsequently obtained from the emperor Shah Alam the title of Rao and the farm of these villages at a fixed revenue of Rs 29,000.²

In 1763, Surajmal, the Jat raja of Bharatpur, was done to death by the Rohillas and Ramdhan Singh and his brother Magni Ram, joined the Jats of Bharatpur in the campaign undertaken by Jawahir Singh (Surajmal's son) to avenge the death of his father. Najib-ud-daulah induced Chhatar Singh (another Jat, who had taken service with Mirza Ali Beg, the Jagirdar of Chitsauna Alipur in Bulandshahr district) to recall them, and win them to his side; he granted Kuchesar in jagir to the two Jat brothers, and also bestowed upon them the title of Rao and office of 'Chormar' for the nine surrounding parganas. They then seized a large number of villages, chiefly in parganas Siyana, Puth and Thana Farida and continued their depredations till the merchants of the region invoked the aid of Afrasyab Khan, the Governor of Koil, who in the same year (1763) captured and destroyed the Jat forts of Kuchesar, Siyana and Shakratila. Ramdhan Singh and Magni Ram were taken prisoner and carried off with their families to Koil, whence they escaped and fled first to Sirsa and then to Moradabad, where they obtained between them the office of *amil* from the Maratha Governor.³

In 1764, Shuja-ud-daulah was defeated in the battle of Buxar and the next year, anxious to make his cause appear to be the general cause of the empire against the British, he tried his best to organise a confederacy of as many Indian rulers as possible. With this object, after leaving his family at Bareilly and attended by a small escort, he marched to Anupshahr, where he saw some Maratha officers who promised him assistance. Having entered into an agreement with them Shuja-ud-daulah proceeded to Garhmukteshwar (in Meerut district), about 51 km. above Anupshahr, to expore the possibility of an alliance with Najib-ud-daulah.⁴

1. Srivastava A. L., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 86-87

2. Srivastava, A. L., p. 89

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid.* h. 90,

5. Burn, *Ron. cit.*, Vol. IV— pp. 418-419.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 448

1. Kuar Lachman Singh, *op. cit.*, p. 14

2. Nevill, H.R.: Bulandshahr; A Gazetteer, p.149

3. *Ibid.*, pp.94-95

4. Srivastava, A. L.: *Shuja-ud-daulah*, Vol. I, pp. 252-253

Najib-ud-daulah died in 1770, and was succeeded by his son Zabita Khan to his extensive jagir in the doab, but was soon dispossessed of it by the Marathas. Najaf Khan, the imperial commander, who was instrumental in ousting Zabita Khan, shortly afterwards turned against the Marathas and drove them from the doab. Thereupon, Zabita Khan brought the Sikhs from Jind and Patiala to assist him in avenging himself on Najaf Khan. These auxiliaries made an incursion up to the town of Khurja in this district but were finally defeated by Najaf Khan¹ at Meerut.

The disaster produced by such a state of constant and prolonged warfare in an agricultural district like Bulandshahr can be imagined more easily than described. Gangs of lawless troops constantly passing through the country destroyed the prosperity of the district. Employment in the army was preferred to every other trade. Agriculture was neglected, and the necessities of life became unprocurable, even at famine prices.² In this confusion, Ramdhan Singh and Magni Ram (who had fled to Moradabad) collected their adherents and, about 1782, recovered Kuchesar.³ In the same year Najaf Khan died and had been succeeded by Afrasyab Khan in the command of the Mughal troops. He remained governor of the doab (including Bulandshahr) for nearly three years. Having been assassinated next year, he was succeeded in office by Mahadaji Sindhia.⁴

In 1783, the Chalisa famine desolated the country, and recovery was further impeded on account of the inroads of Ghulam Qadir (Zabita Khan's son and Najib-ud-daulah's grandson) who, after the death of Najaf Khan, captured Delhi and overran all the country as far as Aligarh.⁵

During the Maratha supremacy, Bulandshahr was administered from Koil, which, from 1789 till the accession of the British, remained in the undisturbed possession of Sindhia. His French general, De Boigne, was stationed at Aligarh with a force of 20,000 men and 130 guns. On his retirement in 1796, De Boigne was succeeded by General Perron, another Frenchman, who managed the country very well from the revenue point of view, but had made very defective arrangements for the dispensation of justice. There was no fixed form of judicial procedure, and neither Hindu nor Muslim laws were properly administered. The actual administration was in the hands of an office styled the 'Bakshi Adalat', whose business was to receive reports from the *amil*s and communicate the orders of Perron with regard to offenders. There was nothing in the form of a trial, the proof resting on the report of the *amil*, and punishment depending on the will of the general. A brigade of troops was stationed at Sikandarabad with the express purpose of facilitating the collection of public

1. Kaur Lachman Singh, *op.cit.*, pp. 14-15
2. *Ibid.* p. 15.
3. Nevill, *op.cit.*, p. 95
4. Kaur Lachman Singh, *op.cit.*, p. 15
5. *Ibid.*

dues. If any zamindar resisted the authority of the *amil* in realising the revenue, his village was plundered and burnt.¹

In the nineties of the eighteenth century, Begum Samru became a leading figure at the imperial court. She was the daughter of Lutf Ali Khan (or Asad Khan) and had married Walter Reinhardt Sombre, a European military adventurer, popularly known as Samru, who had received a jagir from Najaf Khan in the doab, which yielded a revenue of six lakhs of rupees.² On his death in 1778, the estate passed into her hands, the emperor himself confirming her in the ownership of the jagir. Three years later she became a Roman Catholic and was baptised Joanna. About this time her forces consisted of five battalions of infantry and a body of irregular gunners with forty pieces of cannon. The begum had in the beginning adopted a friendly attitude towards the English and in 1790 she paid a ransom of fifteen thousand rupees to the Sikhs for the release of the British commandant at Anupshahr who had been captured by them. She also handed back to the British some deserters from their army.³ But, in 1803, she fought against the British as an ally of Daulat Rao Sindhia, who had succeeded his uncle Mahadji Sindhia, at the battle of Assaye in 1794. The chivalry of her brigade was praised by Daulat Rao Sindhia who granted her the pargana of Pahasu (in Bulandshahr district) in jagir, one of the most valuable in the doab.⁴ This jagir lapsed to the government on her death in 1836.

The first parts of the district to come into the hands of the British were the parganas of Anupshahr and Jahangirabad, which were ceded in 1801 by Saadat Ali (Nawab of Avadh), together with the rest of the district of Moradabad to which they then belonged.⁵

The remainder of the district formed part of the territory conquered by Lake, the English commander, from the Marathas in the battle of Aligarh which took place in the first week of September, 1803. A week later another battle was fought between the British troops and the Maratha garrison from Delhi on the western borders of this district, which resulted in the complete defeat of the Marathas.

At the time of the conquest, one of the most turbulent and powerful of the local magnates was Madho Rao, the Maratha jagirdar of Malagah, about 6.4 km. north of Bulandshahr. He was called upon by Skinner, the

1. Nevill, *op.cit.*, p. 151
2. Banerjee, B. : *Begum Samru* (Calcutta, 1925)
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 73-74
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 138-139
5. Aitchison, C. U. : *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and neighbouring Countries*, Vol. I, (Calcutta 1909), pp. 2-3; Kaur Lachman Singh, *op.cit.* 16; Nevill, *op.cit.*, p. 112

English commander, to whom the duty of reducing the discontented landholders between Koil and Delhi was entrusted to surrender and give up his fort. Madho Rao answered the demand by ordering Skinner to abandon his post at Sikandarabad, as it lay within the jurisdiction of the Maratha fort of Malagarh. The result was a pitched battle near Sikandarabad, in which Skinner was victorious, with the loss, however, of two hundred men killed and wounded. On the other hand, the Maratha force was almost destroyed. Eventually Madho Rao agreed to come to terms, and delivered his fort on condition of being allowed to march away with all his private property and arms. His son, Ram Rao, was afterwards taken into British service, and attained considerable eminence as a leader of irregular cavalry.¹

Other noted landholders, at this time, were Rao Ajit Singh, the Gujar chief of Dadri, Rao Ramdhan Singh of Kuchesar, and Dunde Khan, the Lalkhani chieftain of Pitampur. Each of these held a large number of villages in farm and was styled a Muqarraridar, paying a light revenue for the farm. The first two submitted to the British without trouble. But Dunde Khan and his uncle, Nahar Ali Khan of Imkani in Anupshahr did not submit. There were no British troops available to quell the trouble in this district and in Aligarh, as the army under Lake was occupied in pursuit of Holkar (the Maratha commander), and in the siege of Bharatpur. Russell, who appointed collector of Koil in December, 1804, managed to bring these zamindars into order to some extent, but it was not till the middle of the next year that active operations could be initiated against Dunde Khan, on the arrival of a British force under the command of Richardson. In July, 1805, Nahar Ali Khan's fort of Turkipura was taken, and Dunde Khan was pardoned on condition of his giving up the guns at Kamauna, filling up the fort ditch, and disbanding his troops. His son, Ranmast Khan, who granted his ancestral possessions, but, in spite of the leniency with which he had been treated, he showed fresh signs of disaffection² by refusing to engage for his share of Pitampur and the farm of Shikarpur on any reasonable terms. In October, 1806, Dunde Khan had waged a war on the neighbouring zamindars of Aligarh. In August, 1807, it was reported that Dunde Khan and Ranmast Khan were prepared to resist any force sent against them, and that they had mounted cannon on their forts of Kamauna and Ganaura, near Shikarpur. In consequence on these reports the governor-general on September 25, ordered a military force against Dunde Khan to apprehend him and reduce his forts, unless he should pay his revenues, dismantle his forts, and surrender his person. But the troops were directed not to commence operations till the legal formalities required by Regulation III of 1804 had

1. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 88-89

2. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 152

been fulfilled. Accordingly, the magistrate summoned Dunde Khan and Ranmast Khan to attend, but instead of answering the summons they commenced laying in provisions and making preparations for defence, and Ranmast Khan plundered the town of Shikarpur. In October, 1807, the fort of Kamauna was invested by Major General Dickens who attempted to storm the place in the following month, but was repulsed with great loss. However, Dunde Khan evacuated the fort and retired to his fort at Ganaura (near Anupshahr), and defended this place also as gallantly as he had done that of Kamauna against the attacks of the disciplined British troops, for one month. He ultimately retired towards Rajputana, where he distinguished himself as a great hero, and his sons achieved a great name for themselves.¹

For many years the heroic exploits of Dunde Khan were the subject of a copious and popular ballad, called a 'Sakha', which were sung by the lower castes at festivals and weddings.

According to *Ashrafnamah*, a Persian autobiography written and published in 1855 by Ashraf Ali Khan, son of Dunde Khan, it would appear that Dunde Khan was a very loyal subject of the British government, and that in the beginning he had rendered very valuable services in assisting the British officers to establish their authority in the turbulent parganas, but that he was forced into rebellion by the conduct of Russell the collector. It is said that Sukh Lal, divan of the collector's office, was on bad terms with Dunde Khan, and that he had poisoned Russell's mind against him. Dunde Khan endeavoured to pacify the collector, and waited personally on him at Farnukhabad to explain the differences, but Sukh Lal had such a strong influence over Russell that Dunde Khan's explanation was not listened to, and he therefore returned home abruptly. Being convinced that the collector would soon send troops to punish him, Dunde Khan prepared himself for defence. He reconciled himself to his uncle, Nahar Ali Khan, and secured promises of aid from Yashwant Rao Holkar and Amir Khan, a Pindari freebooter. He then collected a large force and employed it in taking possession of pargana Dibai, collecting the rents and ousting government officials therefrom. The East India Company's troops then attacked Dunde Khan's forts.

After the suppression of Dunde Khan, no zamindar in the district offered any resistance, except the Gujars of the western parganas who gave some trouble now and then, but they too, were ultimately brought under control.²

Immediately after the conquest, the newly acquired country was divided into four portions, the first including the area from Hapur to the foot

1. Kaur Lachman Singh, *op. cit.*, pp. 18-23

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 21-22

of the hills, the second from Garhmukteshwar to Begamabad, and from Malakpur to Ghaziabad both in district Meerut, the third the parganas of Pahasu and Dibai of this district, and the 10 parganas of Aligarh, and the fourth the remaining parganas. In 1804, the district of Aligarh was lumped by the Union of the last three portions with the addition of parganas Anupshahr and Sikandra Rao from Moradabad and Etawah districts, respectively. The remainder of the district was assigned to Meerut, then known as southern Saharanpur. This arrangement continued till 1817, when parganas Sikandarabad, Tilbegampur, Adha, Dankaur, Kaana, Baran, Agauta and Ahar were transferred to district Meerut. In 1824, the new district of Bulandshahr was formed from these parganas, to which were added the parganas of Dibai, Shikarpur, Anupshahr, Jahangirabad, Khurja, Ahmadganj and part of Pitampur from the Aligarh district, and the parganas of Shakarpur, Thana Farida and Dadri from Meerut. After the death of Begum Samru in 1836, the parganas of Jewar and Pahasu, which were held by her, were annexed to the district of Bulandshahr.¹

The next important occurrence after the formation of the district was the famine of 1837-38. The intensity of the famine was more severely felt in the parganas of Dadri, Sikandarabad and Dankaur only, where the means of irrigation were scanty, population (mostly of Gujars) indolent, and old stock of grain poor. Except for the plunder of certain boats laden with grain in the Yamuna by the starving Gujars of the villages close by, no serious offences which could be attributed to the effects of the famine occurred in this district. Besides subscriptions received from Bombay, Banaras and Calcutta, large sums were subscribed by the well-to-do residents of the district for the relief of the poor. Poor-houses were opened at the district headquarters and employment provided for labourers on the Grand Trunk Road and other public works. On the whole the loss of life in the district was not great. The pestilence, too, which followed the famine fell but lightly on the sufferers. Grain was sold at not less than eight seers for a rupee during the whole period of the calamity. The amount of revenue remitted was Rs 45,000, or only about four per cent of the *jama*. Transfers of landed property were extensive.²

In 1842, pargana Siyana was received from Meerut and added to Bulandshahr. In 1850, fifty-four village of pargana Dadri lying between the Hindan and the Yamuna were transferred to Delhi but were received back again in 1859. In that year the *tappa* (estate) of Rabupura (in tahsil Khurja), which had been set apart as the personal property of the emperor of Delhi, was confiscated and annexed to Jewar and Khurja. This change completed the formation of the district.

The news of the outbreak of the freedom struggle at Meerut reached Bulandshahr in May 1857. At that time the district was administered by

Sapte as district Magistrate, and Turnbull, Melville and Lyall of the civil service. Sapte, at once, called upon all the principal landholders of the district to aid in furnishing troops to preserve order. His requisition was complied with by Rao Gufab Singh of Kuchesar, Muhammad Ali Khan of Chhatari, Murad Ali Khan of Pahasu, Abdul Latif Khan of Khanpura and Lachman Singh of Shikarpur. To Inayat Ullah Khan and Abdul Wahman Khan of Chandernagor (on the road between Bulandshahr and Sikandarabad), and Ratan Singh, Shadi Ram and Nautbat Singh (Jats of Gehra and Satepur), he offered permanent employment under government on condition of their furnishing him in a given time, a troop of mounted men each. By May 20, 1857, he had nearly 200 men, many of whom were distributed over the district in those places where the population seemed more inclined to give trouble to the government.³ In the meantime Sapte's emissaries made expeditions towards Dadri and Sikandarabad to observe the turbulent Gujars, who, on hearing of the events at Meerut and Delhi, had commenced plundering in all directions, burning dak bungalows and destroying the telegraph. On one occasion, the civilians with the assistance of a detachment of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, captured forty-six Gujars, belonging to some of the worst villages, brought them in and lodged them in the jail.⁴ Aid was asked for from Bareilly, but the services of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, who subsequently joined the struggle for freedom, could not be obtained. The nawab of Rampur also failed to send a body of horse, for which he had been requested by the lieutenant-governor. The Gurkhas of the Sirmur battalion also failed to arrive. General Hewitt of Meerut refused to allow the deputation of a few Europeans to carry the treasure to Meerut, and to add to the general gloom among the British, a letter was received from Drummond (magistrate of Agra) and McLeod of the Engineers, directing all officers to fall back at once upon Agra, as the freedom fighters were reported to be in full march on that station, and the fort was considered the only safe place. Matters went on getting worse till May 20, on the night of which information was received by Sapte that the Europeans would be attacked in the morning; but as the sepoys of the 9th Native Infantry on duty at Bulandshahr had not shown any signs of disaffection, but on the contrary had behaved loyally, the authorities felt tolerably secure against any attack the Gujars might make on them.⁴

On hearing the news that the 9th Regiment of Aligarh had also joined the struggle on May 21, Sapte, at once sent off all the European ladies and children of Bulandshahr to Meerut, leaving the garrison reduced to seven Englishmen — Sapte, Melville, Turnbull and Lyall of the civil services, Lieutenant Ross of the 9th Native Infantry, and Messrs Knight,

1. Rizvi, S. A. A. (Ed.) : *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. V, (Allahabad, 1960), pp. 34-35

2. *Ibid.*, p. 35

3. *Ibid.*, p. 36

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 36-37

1. Nevill, *op. cit.*, pp. 112-113

2. Kunr Lachman Singh, *op. cit.*, pp. 23

father and son. Towards the evening of May 21, this party was informed of an intended attack by the Gujars, and also heard of the approach of the Aligarh fighters on their way to Delhi. More than ninety remount horses needed for the troops, were at this time passing through Bulandshahr to Meerut, under a guard from the 6th and 44th Native Infantry but General Hewitt had refused to receive them, and they had remained at Bulandshahr. Sapte and Ross attempted to pack up the treasure, and while doing so were attacked by a large body of Gujars. The Europeans were obliged to leave the treasure in the hands of sepoy guards in order to attack the Gujars, whom they charged and dispersed, but in the meantime, the guard commenced to help themselves to the treasure, and when the Europeans returned after clearing the streets of the town "they were fired at by the guard as a warning off". They succeeded in escaping to Meerut, except for Knight and his son, who had got separated from their party while charging through the streets. The treasury and horses were thus lost owing to the refusal of General Hewitt to render any assistance in removing the treasure and his positive prohibition against sending on the horses. Ross, Turnbull and Lyall had induced the treasure guard to accompany them as far as the Grand Trunk Road, but when they arrived there the sepoys told them "to go and join their friends as they intended to do".¹

As the Gujars entered the station they set fire to every house, commencing with the dak bungalow, and during the four days that the station was without British officers all property, public and private, belonging to government or government officers, was carried off or burned. The public offices were gutted and all the records destroyed. The people of the town and the neighbouring villages took active part in the work of demolition. The Gurkhas of Sirmur, who were coming to aid the authorities at Bulandshahr, were stopped at Dasna (in Meerut), and on their asking for carriages from the General at Meerut their request also was refused. They succeeded in reaching Bulandshahr only on May 24. Sapte, Lyall, Ross and Tyrwitt arrived on the morning of May 26 from Meerut, accompanied by a detachment of Craigies' levies, consisting of raw recruits, badly mounted and worse armed, having little confidence in their horses and their subsequent conduct showed what they were worth.² With the Gurkhas, 200 Rampur Pathans came in from Rohilkhand and were employed in patrolling the roads, but on May 28, they showed their support for the freedom struggle and thirty of them marched off for Delhi while Major Reid of the Gurkhas ordered the remainder to leave the station. The Pathans recrossed the Ganga and returned to Rampur. The British now reached Chandpur (a village in the district), and recovered

1. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 90

2. *Ibid.*, p. 91

some of the plundered property. A few of the principal leaders were captured and hanged.¹

On the evening of May 28, the Gurkhas marched to join General Wilson's column at Ghaziabad. The Gujars of parganas Dadri and Sikandarabad were no sooner apprised of this movement than on the very next day they pounced on the rich and populous town of Sikandarabad. Vast numbers of foreign inhabitants and their supporters were attacked. The civil authorities were helpless. Only four miles off lay the fort of Walidad Khan (of Malagarh), who about this time had arrived from Delhi with soldiers and the patent of the *subedari* of Baran and Koil in his pocket, granted to him by the ex-emperor of Delhi, with whom he had been staying. They knew that if they had moved out of the station he (Walidad Khan) would soon come down upon them and cut them off, and thus communication with Agra and Aligarh, the sole object of holding Bulandshahr, would have been impeded. The guard was increased to seventy-five men from various irregular cavalry regiments, all under the command of Tyrwitt. The Europeans, barely seven men, divided amongst themselves the duties of patrolling. Every sentry was visited at least once every hour during the night to prevent treachery, and the bridge of boats at Anupshahr was broken down to prevent the passage of the freedom fighters from Rohilkhand.²

Clifford and Young (of the Revenue Survey), joined the garrison on June 1, 1857. Matters had begun to look very serious for the British. Reports from the interior of the district showed that the situation was deteriorating. Former proprietors now took the opportunity of ousting the possessors of their estates and in some instances this was affected by force and large bodies of armed men. The principal talukdars of the district, with the exception of Walidad Khan, however, remained quiet all this time, even though the continuous stream of freedom fighters up the Grand Trunk Road and the sacking of the town of Sikandarabad by the Gujars gave the people of the district the feeling that British authority had really ceased.³

Aligarh was held by the British one day and by the freedom fighters the next, but at Bulandshahr the British authority was respected as far as Khurja. Melville, who had rejoined the station from Meerut, went down to Khurja and succeeded in bringing away some Rs 1,500 of the treasure. Rumours of an intended attack on the station were of daily occurrence and necessitated much patrolling. On June 10, all but twenty men of the irregular cavalry deserted and joined the fighters for freedom who were then at Khurja on their way to Delhi, and as these proved to

1. *Ibid.*

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ibid.*, p. 92

be some of the Avadh Irregulars who had murdered their officers on the road, the British thought it advisable to leave Bulandshahr for a time and retire to Gulaothi (a town twelve miles north of Bulandshahr). They had hardly arrived there when news arrived of the occupation of the town by Walidad Khan, ostensibly in the name of the British government. Sapte resolved to return, and his account of the events that then took place is as follows: 'At Captain Tyrwhitt's request I went ahead with Messrs. Lyall and Clifford, and Lieutenant Anderson of the 3rd Europeans, to let the people know we had returned. On entering the station I met Ismail Khan, Walidad's headman, who at once came up to me and reported all well. I told him I was going into the city, that our return should at once be known. He accompanied us, and when near the city said he had better go ahead, as there were a number of desperate characters in the city who might oppose us. I saw a large body of men collected at the further end of the street, close to the *kotwali*. While Ismail Khan went to parley with them, we rode a little way down the street and then pulled up, awaiting his return. Finding he did not come back, I sent Mr. Clifford to Captain Tyrwhitt to let him know how matters stood, and requested him to come on as quickly as he could, while Mr. Lyall, Lieutenant Anderson, and I retraced our steps leisurely. Within a quarter of an hour Captain Tyrwhitt arrived, and on my telling him how the city was occupied, he expressed his determination to drive them out, and giving the word 'charge', we went at a gallop towards the city. On our reaching the last turn near the jail, which enabled me to see into the city, we found the rebels had moved up to the entrance, and the moment we came in sight they opened on us from three guns and a heavy musketry fire. Captain Tyrwhitt most gallantly led us within thirty yards of the guns, the first discharge from which disabled and killed three men and horses. Only about 15 men had followed; Craigie's levies fled on the first shot being fired and we never saw them again. Being entirely unsupported, we were reluctantly compelled to retreat towards the open, where we could have acted better than in the narrow road in which we were, but we were not followed. I should mention here that we had previously sent up a small gun but as it was drawn by bullocks it could not be brought up in time for the action. We brought it off however with us; Mr. Young, under whose charge it was displaying much coolness on the occasion. Finding ourselves unmolested we retraced our steps to Gulaothi. As we passed Malagarh we found Walidad had sent out a small body of cavalry to oppose our retreat, but these fled on our approach, and, as we pursued them, took shelter in a village close under the walls of Malagarh, from which they opened a fire upon us, but without effect. Thus were we, step by step, driven out of the Bulandshahr district."¹

1. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 92-93

The day after the departure of the Europeans, Walidad Khan, expelled the police outpost at Gulaothi, while Sapte's party remained at Babughah (near Hapur in Meerut district), watching the Rohilkhand freedom fighters. On June 18, Walidad Khan's outpost at Gulaothi was driven back, but four days later, owing to the arrival of the freedom fighters from Bareilly, the Europeans had to fall back upon Meerut. The Meerut-Agra road thus fell into the hands of the fighters, and Malagarh became the resort of all the supporters of the freedom struggle from the surrounding district. Walidad Khan occupied Aligarh and Khurja, and attracted to his standard the Pathans of the Barah Basti in Bulandshahr district, who had given so many recruits to the fighting cavalry. From its position, only about 900 yards from the road, the fort of Malagarh commanded by its guns (six in number) the entire road. Communication with Agra, even by camel-riders, was effected with extreme difficulty, for so well was the whole line of road and its vicinity watched that scarcely a man could pass without being intercepted, and the penalty of discovery was death. Various expeditions were planned, but for various causes never undertaken, until Walidad Khan had got reinforcements and his followers had increased to such an extent that he had become a formidable foe for the British government. Reinforced by the Jhansi brigade he threatened Hapur, and but for the arrival of a force it would have experienced the fate of Sikandarabad. During September 1857, a sharp artillery fight with the guns of the Jhansi brigade took place at Gulaothi.¹

On September 25, Colonel Greathed's flying column set out from Ghazipur and arrived at Bulandshahr on September 28. The troops camped within a mile and a half of the town at the place where the road to Malagarh branches off. A cavalry of the freedom fighters fell back on the town, which was protected by a battery, while the gardens and walls were occupied by their infantry. Leaving a reserve to protect the baggage and stores at the cross roads, the advance guard of the British pushed on towards the city, feeling their way as best as they could. The reserve was attacked by cavalry and guns in flank, but these were quickly driven off, and in front the right and left columns of attack were soon engaged with the fighters. Their batteries were silenced, and a way having been opened with grape-shot, the cavalry and artillery passed on through the town, driving the freedom fighters everywhere before them.²

Walidad Khan fled with the greater portion of his followers across the Ganga, leaving a number of guns, stores and plunder in his fort, which was occupied by detachment of cavalry. A party of sappers was for some time employed in mining the fort, and on October 1, the mines were exploded in person by Lieutenant Home, who lost his life; a spark from the port fire accidentally ignited the train, and he was killed by the

1. *Ibid.*, p. 93

2. *Ibid.*, p. 94

explosion. On October 3, the column marched to Khurja, and while there, Sapte and Captain Watson visited Jhajhar (a village about 24 kms. from Khurja), as Sapte had received intelligence of a Christian girl being concealed in the house of a Muslim trooper of the fighting cavalry. Though Sapte and Watson arrived at the village before day break, the freedom fighters were ready for them. A large body of sowars arrived, and many of them in full uniform came to oppose them (the British) and a battle was fought in which several freedom fighters were killed; some were taken prisoner with arms in their hands and were tried by drum-head courtmartial and shot on the spot. After a long search the girl was discovered.¹ The girl, however, refused to part company from the trooper.

The next day the column marched towards Agra and Sapte returned to Bulandshahr, which had been occupied by a force under Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar, consisting of the Biluch battalion, two horse artillery guns and a body of Pathan horse under Major Stokes, and from this time the British authority began to be re-established. Abdul Latif Khan, the head of the Pathans of the Barah Basti, paid up his balances of land revenue, though he had previously refused to pay one pice. He was subsequently sentenced to transportation for life for aiding the fighters for freedom. His uncle, Azim Khan, who had joined Walidad Khan was captured by Khushi Ram, the Jat police officer of Anupshahr, while trying to escape into Rohilkhand. Azim Khan was tried by courtmartial and sentenced to death. Police stations were at once re-established, and with the exception of Sahibdad Khan of Shikarpur, who had deserted, Pir Muhammad Khan of Anupshahr and Khurshed Ali, Kotwal of Bulandshahr, whose conduct was suspected by the government, the old police officers were reinstalled in their posts. The greater part of the rank and file of the police had joined the freedom fighters and their places were filled by Jats, while a strong force was sent to overawe the Gujars of Dadri and Sikandarabad. On November 17, the camp moved towards the Ganga, but had only reached Ahar when news arrived of an intended uprising of the Gujars to rescue their brethren who had been captured, but this movement was frustrated by the troops returning by forced marches to Bulandshahr. The jail was then put into a state of defence, capable of resisting the attack of any number of Gujars, and the jail garrison was reinforced in men and provisions so as to admit of the camp being moved without fear of being again recalled. On November 27, the British force marched by way of Siyana to Puth and from there down the right bank of the Ganga, visiting each ferry. All the boats were collected at Anupshahr and entrusted to a body of 200 Jats. Puth, Basi and Ahar were placed under Rao Gulab Singh of Kuchesar and the force proceeded southwards by Karanbas (about

1. Kuar Lachman Singh, *op. cit.*, pp. 34-35

8 km. north-east of Dibai) to Ramghat, having secured every boat of which any traces could be found. The freedom fighters did not show themselves on the opposite bank of Ramghat, so the force marched on to Dibai, intending to return to headquarters, preparatory to beating up the quarters of the Gujars, who still set the police at defiance and refused to pay any revenue.¹ On reaching Shikarpur intelligence was received that the fighters had assembled in Budaun district opposite Ramghat. The British camp immediately moved to the Ganga, and on arriving at the ferry heard the sound of heavy firing, which subsequently proved to be an attack by the fighters on village Gannaur (in Budaun). Gannaur was plundered and the fighters then proceeded to loot the neighbouring villages. The Aheriyas now joined the fighters. As they had occupied all the villages on the left bank of the Ganga, the British had to keep a strict watch on all the ferries and fords. Though on several occasions the freedom fighters attempted to cross the Ganga into Bulandshahr they never succeeded.²

Constant rumours prevailed that Walidad Khan with all his following intended to make an attempt to re-occupy Malagarh and considerable excitement ensued. On December 5, the British force marched to Dibai, where intelligence awaited them of the arrival of Bakht Khan at Kasganj in Etah district. He was a former officer of the British army who had assumed command of the freedom fighters as subedar of artillery and had been sent to Delhi by Khan Bahadur (the grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, the last independent ruler of Rohilkhand) as his emissary with a petition that the government of Rohilkhand be conferred on him (Khan Bahadur). The Bulandshahr authorities resolved to make a demonstration towards Etah, and were about to proceed to Atrauli, when they were informed that Harmat Khan who held the fort of Pindrawal (a small town in tahsil Khurja), belonging to one Fahm-un-nissa (near relation of the freedom fighter Rahim Ali Khian, son of Nasir Ali Khan) was laying in stores for the use of the troops of the freedom fighters. Harmat Khan was surrounded by stratagem and his fort taken, with an immense quantity of supplies evidently collected for warlike purposes. He was also busily engaged in putting his fort into repair and in mounting two guns which had been lent by the collector. From Pindrawal the British force marched towards Etah, and in co-operation with Colonel Seaton, was present at the action of the Nim Nadi and the operations along the Ganga. It returned to Bulandshahr, on December 29, 1857. On January 2, 1858, the British were informed of an attack upon the boat guard at Anupshahr and Lyall started off with a body of mounted police, but was in time only to see the conclusion of a short struggle between the fighters for freedom and the Jats under Khushi Ram. The collector of

1. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 94-95

2. *ibid.*, pp. 95-96, Kuar Lachman Singh, *op. cit.*, p. 36

the district had brought together about 187 boats here, and a short distance above this place was an easy ford. The freedom fighters brought down two guns below the ghat as to take the boats and the men who guarded them. The Jats fired from two small iron guns, but in the meantime, a body of horse and foot now came down and attempted to cross by the ford. Khushi Ram wheeled his men around and gave the freedom fighters two volleys in quick succession, which had the effect of dispersing them. On hearing this Farquhar marched to Anupshahr to reinforce the Jats, for on January 17, they (the freedom fighters) again came with six guns, two of which they planted opposite the centre of the British position and two on each flank. The British under Smith opened fire which in three hours silenced the battery of the freedom fighters. The British loss on this occasion was two men wounded and one killed, while the freedom fighters lost fifty lives. At this time Rahim Ali came from Bareilly (as subedar of the freedom fighters of Budaun), but was too late to succeed in any attempt against Bulandshahr.¹

The Gujars of Dathi fled to the *Khader* on the western bank of the Yamuna allegedly after sending in the revenue through Brahmans and before Septe left the district (April 21, 1858) nearly 60 pieces of cannon, some of them of large calibre, and many wall-pieces, were recovered in the district.

After the restoration of order came the settling of accounts. A large number of persons were rewarded by grants of confiscated villages and by gratuities in money, while the punishments awarded to the freedom fighters were no less comprehensive. Among the chief recipients of rewards mention may be made of T. Skinner of Bilaspur, who obtained confiscated villages assessed at a revenue of Rs 6,000 and his agent, Munni Lal, was rewarded with a gift of Rs 1,000. Mahmud Ali Khan of Chhatari was rewarded with the proprietorship of villages assessed at Rs 4,139 and a *khilat* of Rs 1,000. His kinsmen, Faiz Ali Khan and Imad Ali Khan of Pahasu, received a number of villages, the former obtaining a remission of one-fourth of his revenue for his lifetime, in addition to a *khilat* of Rs 1,000. Zahar Ali Khan of Dharampur, received villages assessed at Rs 3,000. Rao Gulab Singh of Kuchesar was rewarded with the title of Raja Bahadur, a *khilat* of Rs 2,000 and an estate assessed at Rs 8,000 of which one-fourth of the revenue was remitted for his lifetime. All through the freedom struggle, the Jats of the district as a rule had sided with the British and their names also find mention in the list of those rewarded by them. Khushi Ram of village Bhatauna, who had distinguished himself at Anupshahr and elsewhere, received land assessed at Rs 1,202, with a partial remission of revenue for his lifetime and a *khilat* of Rs 1,000, while other Jats of the same village received lands

1. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 96-97

assessed at Rs 2,876. The heirs of Ratan Singh of Sehra received villages assessed at Rs 2,000, while four other Jats of Sehra were given lands assessed at Rs 600 each. Considerable grants of land were also given to Ghaudhri Lachhman Singh of Shikarpur, Rai Dunga Prasad (deputy collector), Ahmad Saiyid Khan of Khurja, the zamindars of Jewar and Dayanatpur, Than Singh Ahir of Kota, and Munshi Lachhman Swarup of Sikandarabad.

On the other hand, the freedom fighters who had fought for independence against foreign rule or those who had supported them in any way were punished. In this way, Walidad Khan of Malagarh lost his entire property, Abdul Latif Khan of Khanpur and Rahim Ali Khan (a grandson of Dunde Khan) who had raised the standard of revolt at the same time as Walidad Khan, were transported for life and their estates confiscated. Ismail Khan, once a trooper in Skinner's cavalry and subsequently *kotwal* of Meerut, who had joined Walidad Khan, was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment at Shahjahanpur, but was subsequently pardoned and took service with the nawab of Rampur. Ghulam Maider Khan (the agent of Walidad Khan) lost his property consisting of four villages in pargana Baran; Mahdi Baksh (the adviser of Walidad Khan) was sentenced for transportation for 14 years; Wazir Ali of Bulandshahr (who was appointed Qazi by Walidad Khan) lost his estates; the Sheikh and Bahliam, revenue-free grantees of Bulandshahr, were deprived of their property; while a number of Saiyids of Shikarpur and Pathans in various parts of the district suffered severe punishment.

A number of the fighters however were saved by the subsequent amnesty, chief among them being Mustafa Khan of Jahangirabad, a relative of Walidad Khan; Rani Chauhan of Anupshahr, who attempted to regain the old estates of the Bargujar family; Faiz Ahmad Khan of Malakpur, who was released while under trial; Ghulam Ghaus, a Bikaneri zamindar of Jhajjar, who was released for having saved the life of a European; and Hurmat Khan of Pindrawal, who had supplied the freedom fighters with stores and provisions, but was saved by the amnesty while his trial was proceeding.

Since the struggle for freedom the district remained generally undisturbed except for the famines of 1860, 1878 and 1897.

During the First World War (1914-18) the district distinguished itself by its recruiting efforts. At the end of the war it was represented by a greater number of combatants than any other district in the United Provinces, and had also raised the largest quota of non-combatants.

In 1919 Bulandshahr came into prominence as a centre of nationalist activities. The infamous Rowlatt Act which aimed at drastically curtailing the liberties of the people by giving government unlimited powers

to arrest people without warrant and to detain them without trial gave vent to feelings of deep resentment and indignation and raised a storm of protest all over the district. Such was the solidarity of the people in their opposition to this notorious enactment that a Muslim offered prayers at the banks of the Ganga for Hindu-Muslim unity and a Hindu spoke in a mosque on the need of unity among them and the moral duty of every man to whole-heartedly oppose this Act.

Gandhiji's appeal for complete nation-wide hartal in protest against this enactment met with instant response from the people and a bare-headed and bare-footed procession of at least 5,000 persons was paraded through the streets which culminated in a vast meeting at which resolutions were adopted condemning this Act. A twenty-four hour fast was also undertaken and at many places all business remained suspended for some days. This agitation led to the realisation that the people must be properly organised and, as a result, the District Congress Committee was formed.

In 1921, Mahatma Gandhi launched his famous Non-Co-operation Movement and it received enthusiastic response from all sections of the people. A special force of volunteers was also raised for implementing this programme. On December 24, 1921, 40 volunteers came to Bulandshahr from Bugrasi and were joined by a large crowd which swelled into a procession of vast numbers. They shouted slogans against the government and urged the people to join the movement. The police on the spot found itself helpless in dispersing the procession and their strength was augmented by fresh police re-inforcements and a platoon of British troops which combined to disperse the crowd with cruel force. The four main volunteer leaders were arrested. Despite the arrests and the excessive force used by the minions of foreign law, it took almost three hours to clear the town of the crowds. The next day the volunteers returned in force but were mercilessly beaten back by the police. The Congress office was raided by the police and all documents relating to the Non-Co-operation Movement and tri-colour flags were seized. These acts of repression did not succeed in curbing the spirit of the people and a new branch of the district Congress committee was formed at Dibai on December 30, 1921, and at several other places. The movement continued to gather strength and nationalist activities gained momentum. Night patrolling by volunteers was introduced to win over the general sympathy of the people to the movement. Meetings were organised in every corner of the district and processions became a daily feature. Liquor shops were picketed and palm trees (*tar*) from which fermented arrack is obtained were cut down by the scores. British goods were boycotted and foreign cloth was burnt publicly. Instead of western style clothes, *khadi* and the Gandhi cap became the fashion of the day. The use of *khadi* was further popularised by establishing a weaving school in Pahasu. Courts

of law and government offices were also picketed and normal studies in educational institutions were seriously disrupted as students left their classes to take part in meetings and processions.

On June 28, 1922, Motilal Nehru and Tasadduq Ahmad Shervani (the nationalist) visited the district and addressed a public meeting in Khurja with an attendance estimated to be at least 4,000.

The birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated on October 2, 1922, all over the district by holding meetings and taking out procession. The ban on meetings and procession and the campaign of wholesale arrests undertaken by government did not deter the people from joining these functions in their thousands. By 1923, Congress committees were formed in all tahsil towns and political meetings and conferences were held in various parts of the district.

In February 1925, two members of the legislative council, Nanak Chand and Babulal organised Kisan Sabhas at Bulandshahr and Khurja which had the active support and participation of thousands of kisans. The object of the Sabhas was opposition to the Agra Tenancy Bill which sought to enlarge the interests and benefits of zamindars and minimise the rights of cultivators.

In 1928, when the Simon Commission visited India it was subjected to boycott all over the country. In Bulandshahr black-flag demonstrations and protest meetings against the Commission were organized all over the district. A large meeting was also held at Khurja on July 15, 1928, to counter the government's repressive policies and resolved to form a confidential branch of the national Congress to watch the action and movement of the district magistrate and the superintendent of police and to take counter steps if they found them to be abusing their official position.

Mahatma Gandhi visited the district on November 3, 1929, and received a tumultuous ovation every where he went. On way to Bulandshahr, he addressed meetings at Dadri and Sikandarabad where he received purses amounting to Rs 1,542. On arrival at Bulandshahr, he was given a rousing welcome by over 7,000 persons and addressed a meeting at Talab Pukhta. He was also presented with a purse of Rs 3,200. He then proceeded to Khurja in the afternoon where he addressed an audience of over 5,000.

Gandhiji's famous Dandi march on the 12th of March 1930, undertaken as a symbolic protest against the government monopoly and to assert the right for manufacture of salt, was the signal for the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement in Bulandshahr, as in every other part of the country. The first phase of the movement was violation of

the Salt Law and Salt was publicly manufactured not only in Bulandshahr proper but also in every corner of the district. On April 10, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi called upon the women of India to take an active part in the freedom movement and the response to this call surprised even the most optimistic. Women of Bulandshahr came out in large numbers from the seclusion of their homes and discarded purdah. Though unfamiliar with the turmoil of public life, thousands of women started picketing liquor shops and establishments selling foreign cloth. Women sitting on stools or squatting on the ground in front of liquor shops and appealing to intending purchasers not to buy liquor became familiar figures.

The enthusiasm of the people for this movement was unprecedented and volunteers poured in from every corner of the district. Numerous arrests were made, lathi charges were resorted to and indignities were heaped on freedom fighters but, picketing of liquor, toddy, drug and foreign cloth shops continued. In its endeavour to suppress the movement the government adopted ruthless measures. The Congress was banned, its offices were sealed, the tri-colour was dishonoured and torn and section 144 of Cr. P. C. was promulgated throughout the district. What unnerved the government most was the fact that political prisoners after release again and again courted arrest and defied the law. The administration ran amuck and the ferocity of their methods to curb the movement has few parallels in modern history.

Malcolm Hailey, the governor of U. P., was shown the tri-colour on his arrival in the district and was greeted with shouts of "Governor, go back". The police fell on the defenceless and unarmed demonstrators with lathis and beat them down to the ground. So savage was the onslaught that the police continued raining blows on the prostrate figures and did not spare even the seriously wounded or the unconscious.

To quote another instance of British brutality. On September 12, 1930, Congress workers organized a meeting at Gulaothi which attracted thousands of persons. Khushi Ram was chief invitee. The superintendent of police rushed to the venue of the meeting and broke it up by brute force. The gathering again collected and this time the station officer of Gulaothi dashed to the scene on horseback accompanied by armed police and ran down the defenceless audience by his horse. This infuriated the assembled crowd and one Bhagwan Singh killed the station officer with a single lathi blow. Left leaderless, the police fled but soon returned with reinforcements and fired 23 rounds killing several persons and injuring many more. The crowd seeing their brethren dead, rushed at the police column as a result of which three constables were injured. But the police managed to take Khushi Ram into custody and at the police-station

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he was subjected to inhuman torture and one of his arms was blasted with police bullets. About one thousand persons were arrested of whom 13 were put on trial and 14 were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment each. Even to this day, a huge fair is held at Gulaothi to honour the memory of these martyrs.

Violence begets violence and these excesses by the administration resulted in the birth of the revolutionary movement in the district. On September 27, 1930, the police unearthed a factory for manufacturing bombs and other explosives and arrested some persons. The administration now had a ready excuse for embarking on a course of terrorism. The police combed the district to hunt out revolutionaries and arrested any one it pleased on mere suspicion or whims or to even old scores. Houses were raided and pillaged and even Congress offices though unconnected with revolutionary activities, were not spared and were sealed. The revolutionaries, however, were not cowed down and the railway line between Dadri and Khurja was tampered with on the night of July 4, 1932, and telegraph lines were cut at Dadri and elsewhere. But the revolutionaries could be counted on the finger tips and their activities were sporadic.

The overwhelming majority of the people kept up their non-violent struggle. On November 16, 1930, Jawahar Day was observed at Khurja as a protest the arrest and conviction of Jawaharlal Nehru at Allahabad. Seventeen persons were arrested for participating in these peaceful demonstrations.

Clashes between police and the people became more frequent as police atrocities grew. In one such incident at Bulandshahr in a dispute over the supply and distribution of food-grains one person was killed and several wounded.

On September 17, 1936, Jawaharlal Nehru visited the district. His first stop was at Dibai where he addressed a meeting of some 6,000 persons. Later, he spoke at another huge meeting at Anupshahr. His next meetings were at Jahangirabad, Rora, Nibinagar, Rundah, Shivali, Utrauli, Sikandarabad and Khurja. He wound up the day's busy programme by addressing a mammoth meeting at Bulandshahr at 9 p.m.

When Gandhiji launched the programme of Individual Satyagraha in 1940, the response of the people was once again enthusiastic and all Congress leaders of any consequence in the district were sent to jail.

The Quit India Movement of 1942 received wide support from people in the district. Hartals were observed, protest meetings were held and procession taken out. There was also wholesale defiance of the prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P. C., and the Congress flag was hoisted

on all Congress offices and on numerous private buildings. Once again, the people of the district had to pay a heavy price. More than 170 persons were convicted to various terms of imprisonment and the collective fines realised from the people amounted to Rs 32,258.

1945 marked the end of the Second World War and by this time British public opinion had veered round to granting complete independence to India. The British government was now serious in its intentions to quit India for good and the battle for India's freedom was carried to the Council table.

On August 15, 1947, by virtue of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, India became independent.

The country did not forget its freedom fighters after independence and honoured them in many ways. The total number of political pensioners in 1972-73 was 103. On the occasion of the silver jubilee celebrations of independence on August 15, 1972, three freedom fighters of the district received *tamra patra* (copper plate enlogising their services in the struggle for freedom).

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

GROWTH OF POPULATION

According to the first known enumeration in this district, which was carried out in 1847, the total population was 6,99,093, with a density of 366.4 persons per square mile, there being 1,456 inhabited villages at that time. In 1853, the population of the district had gone up to 7,78,342, with a density of 408 persons per square mile, living in 1,478 villages. The next census which was undertaken in 1865, gave a population of 8,00,431 persons, with a density of 419 persons per square mile, inhabiting 1,592 villages. The census of 1872 was more comprehensive than the previous ones. The population was returned as 9,36,593 with an average density of about 490 persons per square mile spread over 1,566 inhabited villages. The census of 1881 showed a decline, the number of persons enumerated being 9,14,882, with a density of 482.9 to the square mile. This decrease was due to the scarcity which occurred in the years 1877 to 1879 and also to epidemics of fever. The census of 1891 showed an increase of population and the number of persons enumerated was 9,49,914, giving a density of 497 persons per square mile, the number of inhabited villages and town, being 1,510.

The decennial growth of population in the district during the period 1901-1971, as per census records is indicated below :

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1901	11,37,039	..	..	5,98,571	5,38,468
1911	11,22,743	-14,296	-1.26	5,91,736	5,31,007
1921	10,66,149	-56,594	-5.04	5,62,338	5,03,811
1931	11,36,873	+70,724	+6.63	6,03,971	5,32,902
1941	13,17,223	+1,80,350	+15.88	6,89,861	6,27,362
1951	14,99,884	+1,82,661	+13.87	7,97,314	7,02,570
1961	17,37,397	+2,37,513	+15.84	9,24,150	8,13,247
1971	20,73,343	+3,35,946	+19.34	11,18,441	9,54,902

Thus, there has been a continuous increase in population since 1931, the percentage of increase (15.9) being the highest till 1961 during the decade 1931-41 when the population rose by 1,80,550 persons. The percentage of increase in population was 15.8 during the decade 1951-61

which was slightly less than the State average of 16.7. The highest percentage of increase (19.34) was registered during the decade 1961-71. Still it was lower than the State average of 19.78 per cent for that decade. Tahsilwise, the growth of population in the decade 1951-61 had been 18.7 per cent in Sikandarabad, 17.3 per cent in Bulandshahr, 13.9 per cent in Anupshahr and 13.4 per cent in Khurja. In 1961, the district occupied the 13th position in population among the districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh and it remained unchanged in 1971.

According to the central statistical organisation, the area of the district was 4,889 sq. km. on January 1, 1966 and 4,895 sq. km. in 1971. In point of area the district occupies the 28th position among the districts of the State.

The density of population in the district, in 1961, was 318 persons per sq. km. which was higher than the State average of 250 persons per sq. km. Its most densely populated tahsil was Bulandshahr with a density of 433 persons per sq. km. This was largely due to it having the highest density in its rural areas. Next came the Anupshahr tahsil, having a density of 366 persons per sq. km., Khurja with 325 persons per sq. km. and Sikandarabad with 277 persons per sq. km. The density in the rural areas of the district was 268 persons per sq. km. and in the urban areas 8,055 persons per sq. km. The highest rural density of 365 persons per sq. km., was to be found in tahsil Bulandshahr and the highest urban density of 18,037 persons per sq. km., in tahsil Sikandarabad. Among all the four tahsils of the district, the rural area of tahsil Sikandarabad had the lowest density of 212 persons per sq. km. The density of population in the district in 1971 rose to 424 persons per sq. km., it being 373 in the rural and 6,768 in the urban areas. The State density in 1971 was 300, it being 260 in rural areas and 4,356 in urban areas.

The number of females per thousand males in the district was 896 in 1921, about 882 in 1931, about 909 in 1941, about 881 in 1951 and 880 in 1961 while the State average in 1961 was 909. The sex-ratios in the rural and urban areas of the district in 1961 were 882 and 866 respectively. The sex-ratios in the rural areas of the tahsils in the district was 873 in Sikandarabad, 885 in Bulandshahr and 887 each in Khurja and Anupshahr. In the towns it was 831 in the Bulandshahr municipality, 853 in the Khurja municipality, 873 in the Jahangirabad municipality, 876 in the Dibai municipality, 907 in the Shikarpur municipality, 887 in the Siyana town area, 879 in the Gulaothi town area, 893 in the Anupshahr municipality, 856 in the Dadri town area, 900 in the Dankaur town area, 891 in the Bugrasi town area, and 825 in the Pahasu town area. The figure for the sex-ratio in the district in 1971 was 854 females per 1,000 males.

Population by Tahsils

According to the census of 1961, the district had the four tahsils of Sikandarabad, Bulandshahr, Khurja and Anupshahr and thirteen towns, Sikandarabad municipal board, Dadri town area and Dankaur town area being in Sikandarabad tahsil; Bulandshahr municipal board, Shikarpur town area, Siyana town area, Gulaothi town area and Bugrasi town area being in Bulandshahr tahsil; Khurja municipal board and Pahasu town area being in Khurja tahsil; and Jahangirabad municipal board, Dibai municipal board and Anupshahr municipal board being in Anupshahr tahsil. The numbers of inhabited and uninhabited villages in the district were 1,539 and 130 respectively. In 1971, the number of inhabited villages was reduced to 1,537 and that of uninhabited ones to 108. The tahsilwise rural and urban population in 1961 and 1971 are shown in Table-I of the Appendix.

Immigration and Emigration

Among the people enumerated in the district at the census of 1961, about 88.6 per cent were born within the district, 9.8 per cent in other districts of the State, 1.4 per cent in other parts of India and 0.2 per cent in other countries. Among those from other countries, 2,466 were from Pakistan, 149 from Nepal, 9 from Burma, 4 from Africa and 2 from other countries. About 60.6 per cent of the immigrants have been residing in the district for over 10 years. As many as 82.7 per cent immigrants were returned from rural areas and 17.3 per cent from the urban areas. Among them, 14.6 per cent were males and 85.4 per cent females. The large percentage of females is explained by marriage migration. Of the rural population of the district, 89.4 per cent were born in it and about 9.3 per cent in other districts of the State, the percentage of persons born in other parts of India being 1.1 and that of those born outside the country being 0.02. Of the urban population 82.3 per cent were born in the district, 13.3 in other districts of the State, 3.2 in other parts of India and 1.1 in other countries. Immigrants from other countries live largely in the urban areas. Among immigrants from other States, 13,812 persons (2,633 males, 11,179 females) were from Punjab, 5,611 persons (males 1,165, females 4,446) from Delhi, 1,093 persons (males 326, females 767) from Rajasthan, 752 persons (males 359, females 397) from Madhya Pradesh, 724 persons (males 340, females 384) from Bihar and 81 persons (males 74, females 7) from Himachal Pradesh. The number of immigrants from other districts of the State was 1,70,116 (males 22,151, females 1,47,965).

Displaced Persons

According to the census of 1951, there were 5,279 displaced persons in the district, of whom 2,847 were males and 2,432 females. As many as 81.2 per cent had come from Pakistan and 18.8 per cent from places which

could not be ascertained. By the time of the census of 1961, however, the number of migrants from Pakistan, most of whom were regarded as displaced persons residing in the district, had come down to 2,466. It appears that during the interval, about 53.7 per cent of the original displaced persons in the district had gone out of it to settle elsewhere. Suitable measures were taken to rehabilitate displaced persons in agriculture, trade and industry, by advancing loans and granting licences for sale of certain controlled commodities, and building a number of shop-cum-houses which were later sold to them against cash payment on verified claims. Now they have all been settled in different trades and vocations and have become part of the population of the district.

Distribution of Population

The distribution of the rural population of the district among villages of different ranges of population was as under in 1971 :

Range of population	Number of villages	Persons	Male	Female	Percentage of total population
1—199	89	8,984	4,994	3,990	0.4
200—499	242	88,000	47,616	40,384	4.2
500—999	518	3,81,123	2,05,809	1,75,314	18.3
1,000—1,999	485	6,82,098	3,68,594	3,13,504	32.9
2,000—4,999	191	5,53,122	2,98,254	2,54,868	26.6
5,000—9,999	11	71,092	38,420	32,672	3.4
10,000 and above	1	12,516	6,668	5,848	0.6
Total	1,537	17,96,935	9,70,355	8,26,580	86.4

In 1961, however, about 87.2 per cent of the total population of the district lived in its 1,539 inhabited villages and about 12.8 per cent in its thirteen towns. According to the census records, there were 1,524 inhabited villages and 22 towns in the district in 1951, the rural population per inhabited villages, on an average working out to 831. In 1961, this figure had risen to 986. Of the total number of villages, 464 (30.2 per cent) were small ones, each with a population under 500 ; medium-size villages, with populations above 500 and under 2,000, numbered 930 or 60.4 per cent of the total ; and large-size villages, with populations above 2,000 were only 145, or 9.4 per cent. Of the total rural population of the district, 62.1 per cent lived in medium-size villages, 29.0 per cent in large-size villages, and 8.9 per cent in small-size villages.

The urban population of the district, comprising 12.6 per cent of the total population, lived in 13 towns. The six municipal town viz., Bulandshahr (44,163), Khurja (41,491), Sikandarabad (26,290), Jahangirabad (17,149), Dibai (14,003), and Anupshahr (10,228) had a total

population of 1,53,324 persons, the first three being Class III towns and the remaining three Class IV towns, according to the census classification. During the decade 1951—61, the largest (178 per cent) rise in population was registered by Bulandshahr town, the percentages of growth for Jahangirabad being 16.8 Dibai 11.1, Anupshahr 9.3 Sikandarabad 9.2 and Khurja 7.9.

LANGUAGE

The list of languages spoken as mother-tongues, with the number of persons speaking them, in 1961, was as follows :

Language	Number of persons speaking
Arabic	5
Bengali	383
Bihari	1
English	2
Gorkhali	1
Gujarati	247
Hindi	15,57,752
Kannada	1
Malayalam	1
Nepali	2
Pahari unspecified	1
Persian	1
Punjabi	3,915
Rajasthani	58
Sanskrit	1
Sindhi	604
Tamil	1
Telugu	1
Urdu	1,74,419
Vedpali	1

Hindi was returned by 89.7 per cent of the population as its mother-tongue and Urdu by 10.1 per cent. Hindi is the principal language of the rural area and is spoken by 98.0 per cent of the population, the rest (7.0 per cent) speaking Urdu. In the urban area, Hindi is spoken

by 70.0 per cent and Urdu by 28.0 per cent of the population. Throughout the greater part of the district the common dialect spoken by the people is Khari-boli which bears the influence of Braj Bhasha. In large villages or small town the speech is what may be termed as Hindustani or Western Hindi, with a varying admixture of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic words.

Script

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

RELIGION AND CASTE

The distribution of population of the district among followers of different religions in 1971, was as given below;

Religion	Followers		
	Male	Females	Total
Hinduism	9,16,796	7,74,304	16,91,130
Islam	1,99,134	1,78,139	3,77,270
Sikhism	1,153	885	2,038
Jainism	622	577	1,199
Christianity	566	812	1,368
Buddhism	180	185	365

Principal Communities

Hindu—The Hindu community formed the bulk (83.3) per cent) of the population of the district in 1961. In the rural area, 85.8 per cent, and in the urban area, 65.9 per cent, of the inhabitants were Hindus. They were, as usual, divided into the four principal castes, the Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaish and Shudra, and their numerous subcastes. The Brahmanas of the district mostly belong to the Gaur subdivision, and are most numerous in pargana Shikarpur. Besides the Gaur, there are many other subdivisions of the Brahmanas in the district. The Nagars are said to have settled at the Ahar prior to the muslim invasion. The Gautam Brahmanas are said to have come from Rohilkhand about 250 years ago. The Rahti or Bohra subdivision of the Brahmanas is scattered in small numbers all over the district. There are some Chaubes in the district with their headquarters at Danpur besides a few Bhats and Tagas

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The Tagas claim descent from the Gaur Brahmanas. Among the Rajputs (Kshatriyas) of the district, the Chauhans claim descent from Prithviraja of Delhi. They are said to have settled at village Senta (in tahsil Bulandshahr) shortly after the defeat of Prithviraja. The other Rajput subdivisions represented here are the Bargujars, Panwars, Jadon, Gahlot, Rathor, Pundir, Bachhal and Bais. Among the members of the Bargujar division, the most important was Anup Rai who founded the town of Anupshahr during Jahangir's reign.

The Vaishs mostly belong to the Agarwal subdivision. Of the rest the majority belong to Chausaini, Dasa, Baraseni, Rastogi, Maliesri, Churuwal, and Baranwal subdivisions, the last mentioned deriving its name from the district itself.

Among the Kayasths, the majority belongs to the Bhatnagar subdivision chiefly residing at Sikandarabad, and the rest to the Srivastava, Mathur and Asthana subdivisions.

There are but few Khattris in the district. The Jats are found in large numbers although much less numerous than in the adjoining districts of Meerut and Aligarh. Their main sub division is Hele and, according to tradition, they came here at different times from Haryana to settle down as cultivators. They are very industrious and their reputation as cultivators is proverbial.

The Gujars also form an important group in the district, and belong to three main subdivisions, known as the Bhatti, Nagri and Nadwasia. Formerly, they led an unsettled life and were given to cattle lifting, etc., but now they are mostly cultivators.

Among the other castes of the district are the Ahir, Faqir, Nai, Barhai, Dhobi, Kachhi, Sunar, Lodh, Mec, Aheriya, Orh, Lohar and Mallah.

According to the census of 1961, about two dozen Scheduled Castes were represented in the district and had a total population of 3,53,420 persons, which amounted to 20.3 per cent of the district population and about 24.4 per cent of its Hindu population. The most numerous among the Scheduled Castes were the Chamars (Dhusia, Jhusia, or Jatava), numbering 2,53,457 (in 1961). They were followed by Balmikis whose total strength came to 41,208. There were 23,586 Khatiks, 14,618 Dhobis, 2,059 Karwals and 1,198 Nats. The Dhanuks, Shilpkars, Kanjars, Agariyas and Sansiyas ranged between 350 and 1,200 each and the Korwas, Bawariyas, Thangars, Kols, Doms and Bangalis between 50 to 200 each, while the Badhiks, Badis, Baheliyas, Banmanuses, Domars, Kalabazs, Majhwars and Pasis or Tarmalis were but few in numbers. Members of the Scheduled

Castes resided mainly in the rural area, only 8.0 per cent of them living in the towns. Their tahsilwise distribution in 1971 was as follows:

Tahsil	Persons	Male	Female
Bulandshahr	1,24,341	67,085	57,256
Sikandarabad	88,789	47,575	41,214
Khurja	1,13,359	60,623	52,736
Anupshahr	99,386	53,615	45,771
Total	4,25,875	2,28,898	1,96,977

The status of Harijans in society has improved considerably and notions of untouchability and restrictions on the use of wells and temples by them are fast disappearing. Inter-caste relations are also, in general, getting increasingly harmonised.

Muslim—The Muslim constituted 16.8 per cent of the total population. About 11.1 per cent of them were rural inhabitants and 13.9 were town-dwellers in 1961. In this district, as elsewhere, they are divided into two main sects the Shia and the Sunni.

The Muslims of the district are the descendants of early Muslim immigrants—the Sheikhs, Saiyids, and Pathans—and of those Indians who were converted to Islam. The main subdivisions of the Sheikhs of Bulandshahr are the Siddiqi and Qureshi. The Pathans who were the first Muslim settlers in the district, and include members of several clans such as the Ghori, Yusufzai, Lodi, Bangash and Afridi. After having migrated from Punjab the Kheshgis are said to have settled at Khurja during the reign of Firuz Shah. The Pathans of Malakpur (near Anupshahr), are said to have come to the district during the reign of Akbar. The Saiyids are chiefly of the Husaini subdivision, their other subdivisions here being the Rizvi, Taqvi and Zaidi.

The other Muslim castes in the district are Qassab (butcher), Faquir Bhishti, Julaha (weaver), Barhai (carpenter), Teli, Lohar, Mewati (Meo), Nai, Bhangi, Manihar, Bharbhunja and Dhobi.

There are also some Muslim Rajputs in the district. They chiefly hail from the Chauhan, Bhatti and Bargujar subdivisions. Converts from the Panwars, Bais, Tomars and the Bhale Sultans are also to be found in the district, besides some Muslim Jats.

Sikh—The Sikhs of the district number 4,465 (1,963 males and 2,502 females) in 1961.

Jain—At the census of 1961 the number of the Jains was 1,767 of whom 708 were males and 1,059 females.

Others—Other religious communities in the district were numerically insignificant, there being only 926 Christians and 182 Buddhists in 1961.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Hindu—Hinduism is a collection of diverse beliefs, doctrines and practices, ranging from polytheism to absolute monism and the identification of the *atman* (individual soul) with the divine essence. It includes the worship of a pantheon of gods in various aspects, the chief being Siva and Vishnu and their consorts, Parvati and Lakshmi. Shakti (in her different form), Ganga and Yamuna (the rivers), Hanumana and Ganesa are also worshipped. Spirits of streams, trees, rocks and tutelary village and other lesser deities are also objects of worship, particularly for people in the rural areas. Thus from the crudest form of animism to the highest spiritual realisation of the ultimate reality, the Hindu religion touches the entire gamut of religious experience.

The Hindus of this district, as elsewhere, are generally orthodox in their religious practices, being either vaishnavas or Saivas and worship Hindu deities and avatars on special occasions. Worship in temples is not strictly enjoined or absolutely necessary but people visit temples either daily or on special occasions. Generally people install idols of their chosen deity in their homes where puja is performed daily after a bath. In the villages images and idols can often be seen in niches, and are propitiated by village folk.

The Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati who preached at many places in this district and especially at the religious centres on the banks of the Ganga, between 1870 and 1875. The followers of this sect believe in one God and repudiate idol worship and rituals.

Muslim—The Muslims of district, elsewhere in the State, believe in one God and tend to follow the way of life laid down by their prophet Muhammad. Their religion enjoins five duties upon its follower—recitation of the *kalma* (an expression of faith in God and the prophet Muhammad); the offering of *namaz* (prayers) five times a day, individually or collectively, preferably in a mosque; *roza* (fasting in the month of Ramadan); *hajj* to mecca and *zakt* (contribution in cash or kind for charitable purposes).

Jain—The Jains believe in the triratna or three gems—right faith, right knowledge and right conduct—which constitute the path of *moksha* (liberation). According to Jainism, the universe has had no beginning and will have no end and no creator is necessary to explain the existence of the cosmos. The keynote of their creed is ahimsa. The Jains worship in their temples, the images of their *tirthankaras* or Jinas.

Sikh—Sikhism is a monotheistic religion and does not allow the practice of idolatry and recognises no distinctions of caste among its followers. It enjoins the wearing by each adherent of a comb, an iron bangle, a dagger and a pair of short drawers and prohibits the cutting of the hair of the body. The Sikhs attend congregational prayers in their *gurdwaras* and

celebrate the birth anniversaries of their gurus, when their holy book, the *Granth*, is taken out in procession.

Christian—The Christians believe in one God, His only son Jesus Christ (the saviour of mankind), the Holy Spirit, the resurrection of the dead and the life everlasting. Their holy book is the *Bible*. Congregational prayers are performed in churches. The community here is mainly composed of Indian Christians who were at one time or other converted to the faith.

Festivals and Fairs

Hindu—Fasting and feasting are the special features of Hindu festivals which are celebrated almost in the same manner as elsewhere in the State, the principal ones being described below :

Ram Navami falls on the ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra to celebrate the birthday of Rama. People keep fast on this day and temples of Rama are decorated and illuminated at night. The *Ramayana*, is read in these temples on this occasion, and in the homes of many Hindus, large numbers of devotees flocking to listen to the recitations. The fair of Amanta Devi is associated with this festival which is held at Ahar (at a distance of 10 km. from Jahangirabad bus station), and attended by about 5,000 persons.

Naga Panchami is celebrated on the fifth day of the bright half of Bhadrapada to propitiate nagas or serpent gods. Drawings of snakes, made on the walls of houses are worshipped and milk, rice and flowers offered to them.

Janmashtami falls on the eighth day of the dark half of Bhadrapada, to commemorate the birthday of Krishna. People keep fast throughout the day and break it with the eating of *prasad* (that which is distributed to worshippers out of offerings made to the deity) at midnight when the anniversary of the birth of Krishna is celebrated. Temples and small shrines in people's homes are decorated and are thronged by devotees, and devotional songs in praise of Krishna are sung there. This festival is connected with the fair of Dauji, held at Dankaur (near Karora bus station), where about 12,000 persons gather.

Dasahra falls on the tenth day of the bright half of Asvina. It commemorates the victory of Rama over Ravana. Ramlila celebration are held at different places in the district and five big fairs are held at Karora (near Karora bus station), Bulandshahr (at a distance of 2 km. from railway station), Jewar (near bus station), Anupshahr (near bus stand), and Jahangirabad (near bus station of the same name), attracting gathering of about 10,000 persons each.

Dipavali (or Diwali), the festival of lights, falls on the last day of the dark half of Kartika. Festivities start two days earlier on Dhanteras when metal utensils are purchased as a token of prosperity. On the next

day which is Narak Chaturdashi, a few small earthen lamps (*diyas*) are lit as a preliminary to the main day of the festival when every Hindu house in the district is illuminated and goddess Lakshmi is worshipped. Businessmen and traders close their yearly accounts on this day and start their new year and pray for prosperity.

A big bathing festival is observed on Kartiki-purnima, the full-moon day in the month of Kartika. People take a bath in the Ganga and a big fair is held at Anupshahr (near bus station) on this occasion which is attended by about a lakh of persons.

Sivaratri is celebrated in honour of Siva and falls on the thirteenth day of the dark half of Phalguna. A fast is observed during the day and a vigil kept at night when the god is worshipped. The temples of Siva are especially decorated and devotees offer water, flower and *belpatra* (leaves of the *bel* tree) to icons and images of Siva and devotional songs in praise of the god are sung throughout the day. Fairs are held at Barasu (6 km. from Shikarpur bus station) and Ahar (at a distance of 10 km. from Jahangirabad bus station), which are attended by about 15,000 persons.

Holi, the great spring festival, falls on the last day of Phalguna. In the villages people start the singing of *phags* (songs of Phalguna) during the nights, long before the actual day of the festival. Five or six days before it people start piling up firewood at important cross-roads on every town and village in the district and bonfires are lit on the nights preceding the festival, symbolising the annihilation of the forces of evil. Ears of barley and wheat are also roasted in these fires. On the following day there is common rejoicing which takes the form of people throwing coloured powder and water on one another and paying visits to relations and friends. On this occasion fairs are held at Sikandarabad and Dazana (at a distance of 3 km. from Patwari-ka-Bagh bus station), attended by about 5,000 persons.

Muslim—The important festivals observed here by the Muslims are Barawafat, Shab-e-barat, Id-ul-Fitr, Id-ul-Zuha and Muharram.

Barawafat, the birthday of the prophet Muhammad, is celebrated on the twelfth day of Rabi-ul-Awwal when alms are distributed and Muslims gather together to listen to discourses (Maulud Sharif) on the life of the prophet.

Shab-e-barat falls on the fourteenth night of the month of Shaban. This festival is celebrated with illumination and display of fireworks. Prayers (*fateha*) are offered for the souls of deceased kin and sweets and bread are distributed thereafter.

Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated on the first of the month of Shawwal, after a month's fast in the preceding month of Ramadan. On this day Muslims go to the mosques to offer thanksgiving prayers.

Id-uz-Zuha (or Bakr-Id) falls on the tenth of the month of Zilhij and is celebrated in memory of the prophet Ibrahim who submitted to the will of God. Men attend morning prayers in mosques and sheep and goats are sacrificed.

The first ten days of the month of Muharram commemorate the tragedy of Karbala which witnessed the martyrdom of Imam Husain, the grandson of the prophet Muhammad, and his companions. This occasion is especially observed by the Shias, though the Sunnis also take part in some of the observances. The *imambaras* are illuminated on the eighth and ninth of this month, *majlises* (religious assemblies) are held from the first to the ninth and *tazias* are taken out separately by Shias and Sunnis on the tenth day (Ashra).

Sikh—The important festival of the Sikhs is the birthday of their guru, Nanak, when processions are taken out, congregational prayers are held and readings from the *Granth* are made.

Jain—In this district the Jains celebrated the birth and nirvana anniversaries of Mahavira, their twenty-fourth *tirthankara*.

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

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

In this district laws governing succession and inheritance of property are the same as elsewhere in the State. Among the Hindus, it is regulated by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, among the Muslims, by their personal law and among the Christians by the Indian Succession Act, 1925. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, has brought about important changes in the law of succession for Hindus, Jains and Sikhs, such as the right given to a female heir to succeed to coparcenary property.

Before 1952, succession to and partition of agricultural holdings were also governed by the personal law of the individual concerned. But, after the abolition of zamindari, these proceedings came to be regulated by the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act 1 of 1951). Joint family and coparcenary property systems still persist in the district, but they are rapidly disintegrating under the stress of new social and economic forces.

Marriage and Morals

The distribution, according to marital status, of the population of different age-groups in the district in 1961, is as shown in the following statement :

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Age-group	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—9	2,70,740	2,39,218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	..	1,06,885	3,359	10,361	90	157	58	7	92	56
15—19	..	53,802	22,272	48,662	352	210	60	38	34	76
20—24	..	19,665	48,328	70,709	1,001	553	125	38	62	126
25—29	..	8,095	55,947	64,835	1,614	943	120	31	140	91
30—34	..	4,500	51,462	52,172	2,122	1,753	118	42	156	83
35—39	..	2,983	41,161	39,627	2,288	2,300	107	40	44	54
40—44	..	3,189	41,994	37,919	3,906	4,834	109	41	37	45
45—49	..	2,435	31,544	27,928	4,015	4,713	62	30	8	43
50—54	..	2,532	33,957	23,011	6,981	10,013	84	41	35	42
55—59	..	1,290	17,864	15,155	4,985	5,860	54	20	8	26
60—64	..	1,553	22,137	11,097	9,398	12,408	31	25	15	38
65—69	..	551	8,864	4,868	4,662	4,866	18	5	6	18
70+	..	805	12,112	4,709	10,809	11,660	33	13	3	21
Age not stated	196	216	44	176	32	8	1	1	9	7
Total ..	4,79,221	3,40,642	3,91,045	4,11,229	52,255	60,278	980	372	649	726

It is evident from the foregoing statement that the population of the district is of a growing nature since persons in the very young (0-9) and young (9-14) age-groups together accounted for 41.0 per cent as against the small percentage (9.6) of elderly persons who were fifty-five years, and above in age. In the rural areas of the district, the percentages of unmarried, married, and widowed or divorced persons were about 46.9, 46.2 and 6.9 and in the urban areas 49.3, 46.2 and 4.2 respectively.

With the Hindus, marriage is a sacrament and its rites are prescribed in the scriptures and to some extent, by custom and tradition as well. Variations in the performance of the different rites often occur from caste to caste or even family to family within a caste but the important ceremonies of *bhanwar* (or *saptpadi*) and *kanyadan* are considered essential and must be performed at every marriage. Among the Hindus, the general practice is to marry within the subcaste. Intercaste or even inter-subcaste marriages, as also those between persons of the same *gotra*, are rare, although these customary restrictions have been done away with the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. It, however, holds marriage between *sapindas* to be invalid, and also makes polygamy illegal. The minimum age prescribed by law, for marriage, is 18 years for a male and 15 years for a female, provided that the consent of the girl's guardian is obtained if she has not attained the age of 18 years.

A number of ceremonies (which differ from caste to caste) are performed before the actual marriage. Marriages are generally arranged by the parents, the girl's side approaching the man's sometimes through a go-between. If both sides agree, the marriage is settled. The first ceremony (*sagai* or engagement) is performed by the bride's side. The next ceremony *tika* (betrothal), when presents and cash are sent by the bride's guardian to the bridegroom, is performed at the bridegroom's house. At this time the *lagan* (date and time of marriage) as declared by the priest is also communicated by the bride's people to the bridegroom's. On the appointed day, the *barat* (marriage party) comes to the bride's house usually in the form of a procession. There the bridegroom is given a reception at the door-step by the bride's people and is garlanded. This is followed by the *kanyadan* (giving away of the bride) and *bhanwar* or *saptpadi* (going round the sacred fire seven times) which completes the marriage ceremony. After this the ceremony of *vida* (departure) takes place, the *barat* returning with the bride to the bridegroom's house.

With the Muslims, marriage is a contract, the terms and the dowry (*mehr*) being settled beforehand. The proposal of marriage is usually initiated by the bridegroom's side. After the settlement of marriage the *maangni* (asking for the bride) ceremony takes place. The actual marriage ceremony (*nikah*) is performed at the bride's house by the *qazi* among

the Sunnis and by the *muftuhid* among the Shias, in the presence of witnesses. On the fixed day, the *barat* (marriage party) assembles at the bride's house and her *vakit* (usually an elderly relative) obtains the consent in the presence of two witnesses of the bride and the bridegroom to their contracting the marriage and informs their parents accordingly. The *qazi* then reads the *khutbah* and the marriage ceremony is over. The *rukhsat* (departure) then takes place and the bride goes away with the bridegroom to his house.

In a Sikh marriage, extracts from the *Granth* are recited and the couple goes round the holy book, while in a Jain marriage the Jain hymns are recited and Jain puja performed. Christian marriages are governed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended in 1952.

Dowry—With the passing of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the custom of taking and giving dowry has become illegal.

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. Religion and caste are no impediments to such a marriage, and it requires no formal rites or ceremonies to be performed. The number of marriages performed under the Act are as follows:

Year	Number of marriages
1967	2
1968	1
1969	7
1970	9
1971	8
1972	8

Widow Marriage—Among the Hindus, the marriage of widow was not encouraged by tradition and custom. It was legalised for all castes by the Hindu Widow Marriage Act, (Act XV of 1956). Traditional prejudices are, however, still strong, and people belonging to the higher castes, by and large, continue to disfavour such a marriage. This is borne out by the fact that in 1961, there were 60,278 widowed females in the district, whereas the number of widowed males was only 52,255. Among the Scheduled Castes and some of the Other Backward Classes, remarriage of widow is admitted by custom and there is no difference in the status of the wife or children of such marriages. The personal law of Muslims also permits widow marriage, but in their case too, people in the higher strata of society disfavour it.

Divorce—Among the Hindus divorce was not permissible either by custom or by law except that among the Scheduled Castes the dissolution of marriage was possible with the sanction of the panchayat of the caste concerned. With the passing of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, divorce—became legal under certain circumstances. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, gives a Muslim wife the right to seek divorce from her husband under certain conditions, the Muslim personal law allowing only husbands to divorce their wives. The Indian Divorce Act, 1869, is applicable generally to Christians. During the last five years (1966–1970), 65 cases of divorce, 44 by men and 21 by women, were filed in court in this district, but in only 15 of them was divorce permitted. Yearwise details are follows :

Year	Number of cases filed			Number of cases in which divorce was allowed
	By men	By women	Total	
1966	5	3	8	2
1967	6	4	10	3
1968	12	5	17	3
1969	11	5	16	4
1970	10	4	14	3
Total	44	21	65	15

The general feeling of the people of the district is against divorce.

Prostitution and Traffic in Women—On the enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, on May 1, 1958, organised brothels and centres of prostitution were smashed. The 75 women known to be professional prostitutes before this date have now taken to dancing and singing or have settled down in domestic life.

Gambling—The U. P. Public Gambling Act, 1867, prohibits gambling in the district (as elsewhere in the State) as defined in the Act. The number of prosecutions and convictions in each tahsil during the 5 years ending with 1970 is given below :

Tahsil	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	Prose-cution	Con-vic-tion	Prose-cution	Con-vic-tion	Prose-cution	Con-vic-tion	Prose-cution	Con-vic-tion	Prose-cution	Con-vic-tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bulandshahr	64	48	30	46	80	65	18	12	64	17
Khurja	31	24	18	17	22	18	30	15	26	14
Gikandarabad	12	8	37	18	47	30	28	17	57	25
Anupshahr	19	13	27	22	33	27	12	10	18	12
Total	126	93	132	103	182	140	88	54	165	68

Home-life

According to the census of 1961, there were, in the district 177 houseless persons, 97 men and 80 women, all except 7 belonging to the rural area (3 to Bulandshahr tahsil and 4 to Anupshahr tahsil). The institutional population comprised 3,035 persons (2,399 males and 636 females) of whom the majority viz, 2,097 persons lived in different urban areas, as many as 1,526 such persons residing in the urban areas of Bulandshahr tahsil only. The number of 'occupied residential houses' in the district was 2,80,627 of which 2,44,596 were in the rural area and 36,031 in the 13 towns of the district. The average size of a household consisting of a group of persons ordinarily living together and taking meals from a common kitchen, was 5.4 both in the rural and the urban areas. As the corresponding figures in 1951 were 5.3 for rural and 4.6 for urban areas, the size of the average household both in rural and urban areas appears to have increased during the decade 1951–61. As many as 44.3 per cent of the households lived in one-room tenements, 31.8 per cent in two rooms, 13.1 per cent in three rooms, and a little less than 11 per cent in four rooms or more, while the percentage of households having no regular room to live in was negligible. The average density of persons per room, both in the rural and urban areas, was about 2.8, but since households occupying one-room tenements predominated, the average density for them was 4.6 in the rural area and 4.4 in the urban area which is indicative of acute congestion in living accommodation.

Houses—The houses in the district are usually surrounded by a wall containing one door for entrance or exit. The wealthier people often have houses three to five storeys high. The spirit of building houses received a great impetus from Growse, who was collector of Bulandshahr in the eighties of the nineteenth century. Leading residents of the district, under his encouragement, constructed many houses. Unburnt bricks are the predominant material of house walls in villages and burnt bricks in towns. About 44.0 per cent households in rural areas and 70.0 in urban areas of the district reside in such houses. For roofing, clay and miscellaneous material is generally used. The roofs are mostly of the same type as in the other western districts of the State.

Furniture and Decoration—In the rural areas people who are not well off have a few string cots, *murhas* (chairs made of reed), and wooden chairs, etc. Those better off have a few more articles of furniture such as a *takht* (armless wooden couch), chairs and stools, and a table or two, etc. In the villages of the district crude clay toys, pictures of Hindu deities and clay idols are frequently seen in Hindu homes.

In the urban areas items of furniture, furnishing and other accessories and their quality vary with the householder's taste and monetary and social status. Generally people have chair, *murhas*, tables and *takhts* in

their homes. Some people also have the usual appropriate furniture such as a drawing-room set, a dining-table and chairs, beds (made of string or *niwar*), almirahs, dressing-tables etc.

Food.—The staple food of well to do persons is wheat, gram, maize, pulses and rice, together with milk, curd, ghee or vegetable oil. Poor people generally take jowar, bafla, barley and sattu (flour of parched gram or barley). Hindus are mostly vegetarian by habit and preference. Muslims are generally non-vegetarian, but in villages where people cannot afford to eat meat daily and it is not easily available except on market days, they often resort to a vegetarian diet.

Dress.—The dress of the inhabitants of Bulandshahr is in no way distinctive because a kind of standardisation in the manner of dress is now taking place in urban areas. In the towns of the district the common dress for men is the dhoti or pyjamas and a shirt or *kurta* (knee-length loose shirt). Those who can afford it, are increasingly taking to wearing trousers and coat buttoned up to the neck. Officers, students and professional people (like doctors and lawyers) generally wear coats, trousers, bush-shirts, etc. The *salwar* (pyjamas, narrow at the ankle), *kamiz* (knee-length shirt) and sari with a blouse are worn by women and girls.

In the villages the common wear for men is the dhoti and shirt or *saluka* (short shirt), the turban often being seen as well. Women wear the sari at times but generally the *lehnga* (long, very loose skirt) with an *ornhi* (long scarf for the head and shoulders) is the usual dress. Among the poorer Muslim families of the district women still wear *churidar* (tight-fitting) pyjamas, *kurta* and *dupatta*.

Communal Life

Amusements and Recreations.—There are twelve picture houses in the district which have a total seating capacity of 6,851. Three more cinema houses are said to be under construction. There are 41,280 radio sets and 53 television sets in the district. A large number of fairs held in the district annually, particularly the Ramlila or Dasahra and the bathing fair of Kartiki-purnima, afford added opportunity to the people to relax and amuse themselves. A large number of outdoor and indoor games and sports is played in the district, the more common of the indigenous variety being *gulli-danda* and *kabaddi*. Modern games and sports usually played in the educational institutions and urban clubs are football, volley-ball, cricket, badminton and table tennis.

Impact of Zamindari Abolition and Social Life

With the passing of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act No. 1 of 1951), which was enforced in the district in July, 1952, a significant change was set in the social and economic life of the people of the district. Formerly life in the village centred round the

zamindars. The new system has ensured the rights of the cultivators and has removed the fear of ejection or undue increase in revenue. *Begar* (forced, unpaid or under paid labour) and *nazrana* (premium) have ceased to exist. With the abolition of zamindari and the emergence of new social and economic forces, the tillers of the soil can no more be exploited. The erstwhile landlords (both big and small) have been hard hit by the abolition of the zamindari system; especially the smaller ones, who were entirely dependent on their rent-rolls but most of them have adapted themselves to the changed circumstances, large numbers tilling the land in their capacity of *bhumidars* or *sirdars* and other going into business, etc.

The social system which was based on feudal traditions of reciprocity under which the zamindar acted as guardian of the village community has also disappeared. In their days the big landlords were the patrons of men of letters, musicians, artists, craftsmen, etc., and actively supported and often participated in local religious and cultural activities and helped the poor in times of natural calamities. Those traders who dealt in articles of luxury, which were in demand by the zamindars, have had to find new avenues of employment. With the elimination of the intermediaries who collected the revenue, the government and the tillers of the soil have been brought into direct contact with each other and this has imbued the latter with a sense of self respect and dignity.

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, replaced the numerous classes of tenure holders that existed (in the district) by a simple and uniform system with two main classes of tenure holders, the *bhumidhar* and the *sirdar*, in 1971, the number of the former in the district was 2,16,702 (holding 2,11,611 hectares) and that of the latter 2,49,627 (holding 1,89,080 hectares).

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

LAND UTILISATION AND RECLAMATION

According to the *Mahabharata*, the country on both sides of the Yamuna below and above Delhi was an extensive forest, inhabited here and there by wild tribes. It was known as Khandava Ban, or the abode of the Khandus, one of the wild tribes. These tribes disturbed the peace of the Aryan settlers, and naturally bitter enmity existed between the two races. Sometime before the Mahabharata War, king Dhritrashtra of Hastinapur divided his kingdom between his sons, the Kauravas and his nephews, the Pandavas, so as to prevent quarrels between them. The Pandavas were allotted the Khandava forest. They went there and commenced clearing it, and were opposed in their attempt by the wild tribes. With the aid of Krishna, the Pandavas were ultimately successful in clearing the forest by means of a conflagration. The newly reclaimed tract of which the present district of Bulandshahr forms a part, is said to have soon become studded with beautiful towns, orchards and fields.

The general surface of the country in the district presents an almost uniform level appearance with a gradual slope from north-west to south-east. The bulk of it lies on the upland between the valleys of the two great rivers, the Ganga on the eastern and the Yamuna on the western borders. The upland soil for the most part is a good firm loam, though here and there sandy outcrops appear, sometimes taking the form of actual sandhills. They are most prominent in the north-east towards the Ganga in parganas Siyana and Ahar and in discontinuous lines in the tract west of the Kali in parganas Sikandarabad, Khurja and Pahasu. The edge of the upland towards the Yamuna valley in tahsil Sikandarabad is also marked by light sand and undulating *bhur*. These tracts, however, make relatively small scars on an extensively level and fertile plain.

The lowlands of the district are comparatively small. Along the Ganga, the *khadar* is narrow and largely sand and waste. It also has some good soil in patches. The descent to the *khadar* is generally marked by precipitous ravines and in places, particularly in the north of pargana Ahar, ravines extend three to five kilometres, or even more, inland. The descent to the Yamuna valley is not so abrupt. The Yamuna *khadar* is fairly wide on the north-west border but generally tends to narrow further south. The *khadar* is interspersed with patches of waste and the cultivation is of a shifting and uncertain nature. *Reh* and waterlogging prevail in the Hindan *khaddar*.

Cultivated Area

The district was constituted in 1824 and did not assume its final form till 1844. Consequently, accurate figures of the state of cultivation prior to the constitution of the district are not available. In 1848, the total cultivated area was 6,75,918 acres (2,73,534.5 hectares), i.e., less than 57 per cent of the area of the district. Since then there has been tremendous development in cultivation, the percentage rising to 61 in 1853 and 64 in 1871. At the end of the operations preceding the Settlement completed in 1889-90, the cultivated area of the district rose to 8,51,199 acres (3,44,467.5 hectares) or to over 69 per cent of the total area. In the next ten years there was further increase in cultivation, the figure reaching 8,94,623 acres (3,62,041.11 hectares) or over 73 per cent of the entire area in 1902. This figure may be taken as closely approaching finality, for any further extension of cultivation would be accompanied by a disproportionate loss in the necessary reserve required for fodder and pasturage. The statement below gives the decennial figures of cultivated area in the district from 1911 to 1961 and for the year 1967 :

Year	Cultivated area (in acres)		Per cent of total area
1911	8,93,852	(3,61,728.7 hectares)	73.2
1921	8,81,789	(3,56,847.2 hectares)	72.3
1931	8,79,579	(3,55,953.3 hectares)	71.9
1941	8,43,124	(3,41,200.18 hectares)	69.2
1951	9,26,545	(3,74,959.5 hectares)	75.8
1961	9,33,012	(3,77,576.8 hectares)	74.9
1967	9,31,521	(3,76,972.8 hectares)	76.0

Culturable Land

The statement which follows gives the decennial figures of culturable land in the district from 1901 to 1961 and for the year 1967 :

Year	Culturable land (in acres)	
1901	1,69,421	(68,562.3 hectares)
1911	1,64,385	(66,523.8 hectares)
1921	1,79,788	(72,757.8 hectares)
1931	1,77,504	(71,832.9 hectares)
1941	1,60,944	(65,152.2 hectares)
1951	1,14,510	(46,340.3 hectares)
1961	1,49,031	(60,310.5 hectares)
1967	1,46,397	(59,244.6 hectares)

The culturable area of 1,46,397 acres (59,244.6 hectares) during the year 1967, included 20,799 acres (8,417 hectares) under forests, 18,863 acres (7,623.5 hectares) under groves, 54,106 acres (21,895.8 hectares) under culturable waste, 5,203 acres (2,105.5 hectares) under pastures and grazing grounds besides fallow land which measured 47,426 acres (19,192.6 hectares). The same year barren and unculturable land in the district measured 61,314 acres (24,812.8 hectares) and the area of land put to non-agricultural uses, such as habitation sites, roads and railway lines, was 86,519 acres (35,012.5 hectares).

Precarious Tracts

The lowlands of the district are comparatively small. Along the Ganga, the *khadar* is narrow and largely sand and waste. It has also some good soil in patches. The clay deposit left by the Ganga is superior to the sand of the Yamuna and where circumstances have permitted its proper cultivation, it yields rich harvests. The land in these tracts is naturally moist, and even sugar-cane can be grown without artificial irrigation. Where necessary, shallow wells worked on pot and lever system can be easily made and are extensively used for garden cultivation. With these exceptions, the cultivation in the *khadar* is generally confined to melon beds and a small area of cereals with a little sugar-cane.

The descent to the Yamuna valley is not very abrupt. The Yamuna *khadar* is fairly wide on the north-west border and generally tends to narrow further south. It is interspersed with patches of waste and cultivation is uncertain. Some deterioration is caused in a portion by changes in the Bhuriya Nadi, which has become practically the lower course of the Hindan. *Reh* and waterlogging prevail in the Hindan *khadar*.

There has been much controversy regarding the damage done to adjacent land by the use of the Kali Nadi as a canal escape. The general complaint was that this led to saturation of the lands in the river valley and to the development of *reh* which has almost entirely destroyed their fertility. R. G. Currie, the settlement officer, in 1865, made a special report on this subject, in which he attributed the deterioration of the land to over-saturation, which was due to the fact that more water ran into the Kali Nadi from the canal than could possibly be carried off by it. He was obliged to revise the assessment of this tract and also allowed remission of land revenue. Measures were subsequently taken by the canal authorities in 1868 with a view to straightening the course of the river from the village of Pahasu to a point about 18 km. up the stream, the result being that the length of the channel was reduced from nearly 18 km. to a little more than 12 km. C. Deniell, Collector of the district in 1868, felt that the deterioration was not entirely due to the canal, but that the real fault lay in the nature of the stream, which was so sluggish and choked up with weeds and silt that it could not adequately drain off all the water from the surrounding country, which consequently saturated

the land. Operations for the improvement of the river bed were undertaken up to 18 km. below Bulandshahr, and a considerable benefit resulted from taking out of the weeds, by which the water level of the river was lowered by about 1/3 metre. The Nim Nadi or Chhoiya improvements made between 1903 and 1916 and several other works of drainage improvement have virtually eradicated the problem of high water level in the district. The Karwan, or Kharon, was formerly a sluggish stream, in places nothing more than a mere chain of swamps. The canal department have virtually eradicated the problem of high water level in the present century and now it forms the main arterial drainage line in the country lying between the Ganga canal and its Mat branch.

The waste lands of the district consist chiefly of the *khadar* of the Yamuna and the *usar* plains which are to be found in almost all the parganas especially Khurja. There they stretch for long distances through several villages are quite barren and devoid of vegetation. The *khadar* of the Yamuna contains much waste, some of which is culturable, but very difficult to reclaim. It is always subject to inundations, and the climate is too unhealthy to give any real prospect of a profitable investment in agriculture.

The *usar* plains are practically useless even for grazing purposes, as nothing grows there except a little *dhak* and thorny bushes. These plains become white in December and January, and give the appearance of newly fallen snow, and often by producing mirages, look like vast lakes of water. This whiteness is caused by the saline efflorescence known as *reh*, which spreads everywhere after the rainy season is well over and the cold weather far advanced, and remains until again washed away by the rains. No vegetation thrives in such lands, nor are they culturable by ordinary methods. The *reh* is chiefly found in the lowlands and in the upland in hollows where water lodges after the rains. There are few tracts covered with *reh* in the upland as compared to the lowlands and the land infested with ravines. There is some land in the district where *reh* does not appear, but it is still unculturable. The soil, in such land contains a saline matter which does not allow any vegetable growth. There are also certain areas where the soil shows no sign of saline matter. It is extremely hard and produces scarcely anything except grass.

Soil Conservation and Reclamation

There is a large area in the district which is affected by *reh* and has turned *usar* (barren). Such land covers nearly 49,281 hectares and is spread in large patches all over the district. Government has not yet taken up any *usar* reclamation scheme in these areas.

Soil erosion is yet another great problem. All the tahsils are affected by it, but those of Anupshahr and Sikandarabad have comparatively more areas which are eroded. Nearly one-fifth of the total cultivated area of

the district suffers from soil erosion. The catchment areas of all the main rivers are affected by this menace which will be amply clear from the statement given below :

Catchment area of the river	Area affected by soil erosion (in hectares)
Kali Nadi	27,000
Ganga	13,500
Hindan	12,500
Yamuna	10,500
Nim Nadi	4,000
Karwan Nadi	4,000
Total	71,500

In 1964-65, a unit for taking up the work of conservation of soil was set up at Bulandshahr and it has done much work in this sphere. By making contour bunds and check-dams, levelling and afforestation in the affected areas the unit has tried to save land from this menace. The figures given below show the area of land reclaimed in the district since the setting up of this unit :

Year	Area of land reclaimed (in hectares)
1964-65	2,033
1965-66	4,170
1966-67	2,522
1967-68	526
1968-69	1,357
1969-70	3,183
1970-71	3,170

In view of the great problem of soil erosion in the district, a second soil conservation unit was established in 1968-69, at Sikandarabad, and the following statement shows the area of land in regard to which soil conservation work has been completed by it :

Year	Area of land reclaimed (in hectares)
1968-69	1,606
1969-70	2,868
1970-71	1,863

The rise in prices of agriculture produce coupled with improvements in facilities have attracted a large number of persons towards agriculture. In 1961, the total number of workers in the district was 5,63,341, of whom 3,16,964 were cultivators and 47,480 agricultural labourers, both these classes together representing nearly 64.7 per cent of the total number of workers and nearly 20.8 per cent of the total population in the district.

Irrigation

One of the most important reasons for the agricultural advancement of the district is the availability of abundant means of irrigation, especially the canals and tube-wells which have brought about a revolution in agricultural economy. There was a notable increase in the irrigated area from 1870 to 1890. At the Settlement of 1890, its percentage to total cultivated area was 60.6 as against 41.1 at the time of the previous Settlement of 1870

In 1898, irrigated area was registered as 3,88,250 acres (1,57,120.0 hectares), less than 44 per cent of the cultivation ; in 1899 it rose to 4,97,388 acres (2,01,266.0 hectares), or about 62 per cent of the cultivated area ; but in 1900 it fell to 2,21,507 acres (89,641.0 hectares) which was less than 24.8 per cent of the total cultivated area. About the beginning of the present century, irrigated area rose to 4,32,554 acres (1,75,048.1 hectares), constituting nearly 48.8 per cent of the total cultivated area of the district. The figures of irrigated area vary considerably from year to year as they are significantly affected by the adequacy and timeliness of rainfall. The following statement gives the decennial figures of total irrigated area in the district from 1911 to 1961 and in 1967 :

Year	Area irrigated (in acres)	Per cent of cultivated area
1911	5,04,121 (2,02,796.9 hectares)	56.1
1921	4,17,233 (1,68,848.2 hectares)	47.5
1931	5,05,626 (2,04,619.3 hectares)	57.5
1941	7,45,734 (3,01,788.0 hectares)	88.4
1951	5,67,382 (2,29,611.5 hectares)	59.6
1961	6,73,837 (2,72,691.7 hectares)	72.2
1967	6,59,362 (2,66,834.4 hectares)	70.7

Means of Irrigation

Wells—There has been a considerable change in the methods of irrigation in the district since the introduction of canals and tube-wells. Formerly, wells, lakes and rivers were the main sources which provided water to the fields. The wells are of three kinds ; masonry, half-masonry

and earthen or unprotected. In 1901 the total number of masonry wells used for irrigation in the district was 22,252. The half-masonry wells do not appear to be popular in the district, their total number being 4,479 only. The earthen or Kutcha wells numbered 5,914. Total area irrigated by wells then recorded was 3,07,696 acres (1,24,519.6 hectares). In 1951, masonry wells numbered 18,871, and kutcha ones 2,527, and in 1961 they numbered 22,685, and 816 respectively, and an area of 3,22,967 acres (1,30,706.3 hectares) of cultivated land was irrigated by them in the latter year. The construction of kutcha wells depends entirely on the nature of subsoil, and they are chiefly found in pargana Baran and the Gangetic parganas, notably Debai. All types of wells are worked by bullocks. The bucket and pulley hand-lift system mostly prevalent in the Rohilkhand districts is entirely unknown here and except in a few localities in the *khadar*, the *denkhili* or lever hand-lift of the eastern districts is scarcely ever used. People have been accustomed for generations to deep wells, which could not be worked by such means. In this connection must be mentioned the very striking rise which took place in the water level of the district after the opening of canals since the fifties of the last century. Currie, the settlement officer wrote in 1865, "The depth of water from the surface in the tracts of inferior lands along the high banks of the Ganges and the Jamuna varies from 24 to 30 feet, whilst in Jewar it is 40 feet. The average of the district is 80 feet below the surface of the earth, or was before the last four or five years, since which time the water level has been much disturbed in those parganas or parts of parganas where there is large network of canal and its branches and distributing channels". The settlement officer had no hesitation in ascribing this effect to percolation from the canals and further stated that in the villages near the main Ganga canal the water during the rains come up to within three or four feet, and sometimes even less. In 1887, when the next Settlement operations were in progress, a number of observations were made by the irrigation department, which showed that a great rise in the spring level had undoubtedly taken place. Average water level in pargana Anupshahr was 6 metres, in Jewar 5.5 metres, in Agauta 3 metres and in Khurja 2.7 metres. Along the Bulandshahr-Jhajhar line the level was only 2.1 metres, on the Dankaur-Gulaothi line 3 metres and on the Jewar-Khurja line 3.6 metres. There were some places in the Kali Nadi valley and near the Mat branch canal, where the levels were less than 1.2 metres. Steps were taken and further rise in the water level was probably checked by the extensive drainage works which have been carried out in the district. By 1907, the water level along the Bulandshahr-Jhajhar line went down to about 3.9 metres and further down to 3.5 metres in 1916. On the Dankaur-Gulaothi line it went down to 4.2 metres in 1907 and 3.6 metres in 1916. On the Jhajhar-Khurja line it was 3.8 metres in 1907 and 3.6 metres in 1916. In the Narora area it was found that there was no rise in the water level since 1887, and average depth there was 3.9 metres in 1916.

From the fifties of the present century, besides constructing tube-wells, the government has also begun giving loans and other kinds of financial assistance to cultivators for the construction, repair and boring of pucca wells, or installing Persian wheels (*rahats*), and pumping sets in the wells and also for construction of private tube-wells.

Tanks and Lakes—The area irrigated from other sources like tanks, ponds and lakes is comparatively insignificant. In 1901, there were 1,504 tanks and lakes in the district and nearly 9,721 acres (3,933.8 hectares) were irrigated by them. The area irrigated from such sources had shown a decreasing trend from the seventies of the last century. In 1871, it had amounted to 14,804 acres (5,990.9 hectares), in 1890 it came down to 12,886 acres (5,214.8 hectares) and in 1967 it was reduced to merely 589 acres (238.3 hectares). With the passage of time and increasing demand for more land for cultivation, most of the shallower ponds silted up and were brought under the plough. Their importance, too, as a source of irrigation has, in general, diminished as they usually dry up in the season when they are needed most. Besides, various other means of irrigation like canals, tube-wells and wells with Persian wheels (*rahats*), have increasingly provided better and more reliable alternatives to the cultivators.

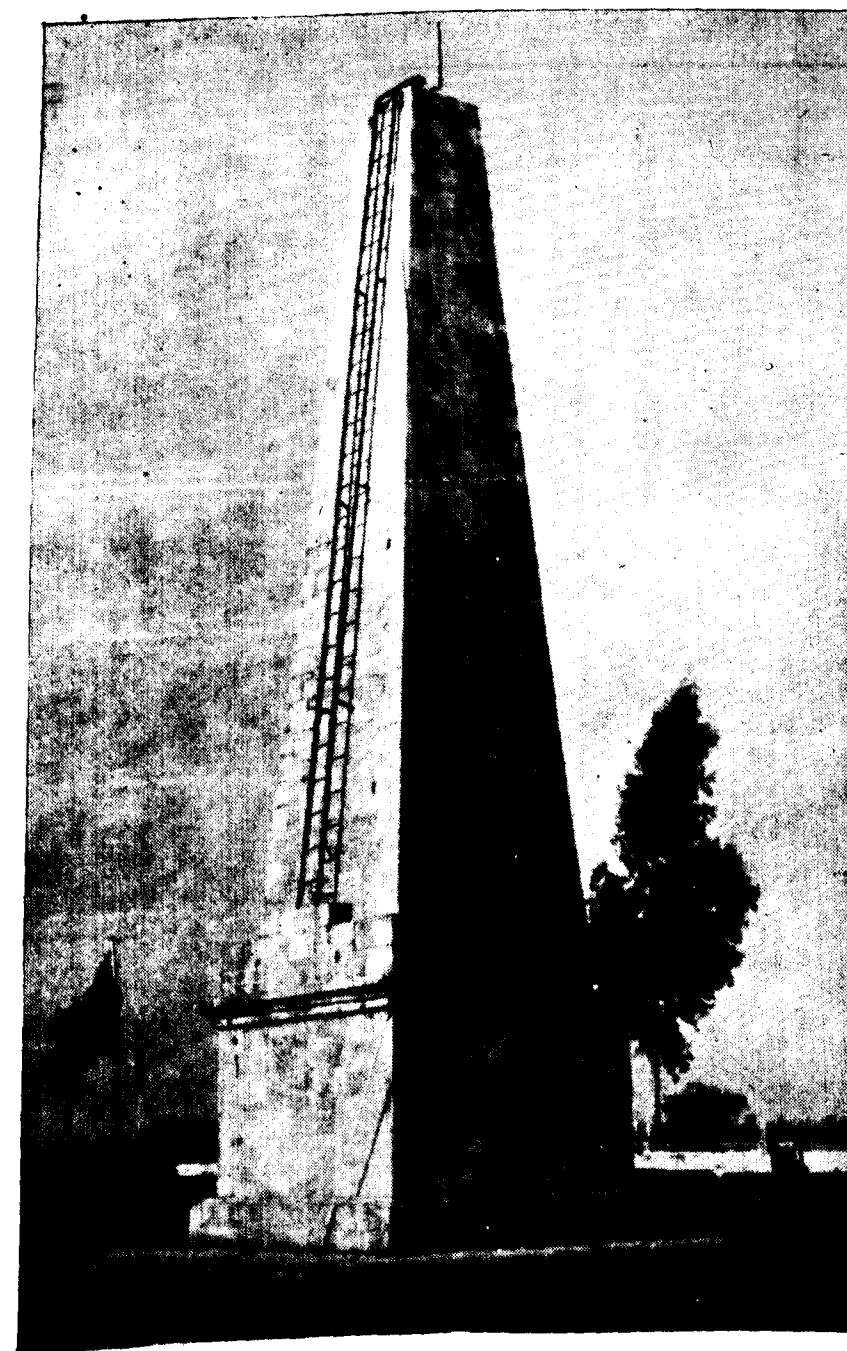
Canals—The upper Ganga canal was opened for irrigation in 1855. It enters the district from Meerut district at the village of Jarcha in pargana Dadri. Soon after it again enters Meerut district and after flowing therein for a short distance re-enters Bulandshahr near the village of Gesupur. Henceforth, it runs south-west through the parganas of Dadri, Sikandarabad, Baran, Khurja and Pahasu, leaving this district near the village of Kasumbhi.

The main canal gives off a number of small distributaries which water the land between the Kali Nadi and the Karwan in this district. The parganas of Agauta and Debai are watered by the Sikandarabad and Jarcha distributaries, which leave the main canal at its right bank in Meerut district, while on the left bank there is the Dasua distributary with its two minor channels, known as the Gulaothi and Sohanpur *rajbahs* (distributaries). The first distributary to leave the canal within the district is the Dadupur, which takes off at the 196th kilometre. The Bulandshahr distributary leaves the left bank of the canal, and flows parallel to the main channel for a long distance, extending south almost into Pahasu. The Dadupur distributary follows the right bank of the canal as far as Munda Khera, while a short distance south from its outlet, it gives off a branch known as the right Dadupur distributary, which ends in the Aligarh district near Chandaus. The Walipura distributary leaves the canal at the 214th kilometre on the right bank and flows through the canal at the 232nd kilometre, the Sahenda pargana Khurja. Further south, at the 232nd kilometre, the Sahenda distributary leaves the canal on the same side and passes through Khurja

into Aligarh district. At Palra, the Palra and the Koil distributaries take out on the left and right respectively, the one irrigating pargana Pahasu and the other joining the Sahenda before entering Aligarh.

The Anupshahr canal is one of the two canals or branches of the main upper Ganga canal, the other being known as the Mat branch. The former is the more important of the two. It leaves the main canal in Muzaffarnagar district and passes down through Meerut into Bulandshahr, running along the whole length of Anupshahr tahsil, and across the border into Aligarh district. It was formerly known as the Fatehpur branch, as it was originally intended to continue as far as that district, but the water-supply proved insufficient and the branch practically stopped at Anupshahr. Its construction had been completed by 1860. After the construction of the lower Ganga canal there was more water available for this canal higher up. The Anupshahr branch was extended, after 1879 into Etah district, where it joins the lower Ganga canal. The larger distributaries, known as the Parichhatgarh, Kithor and Bahadurgarh *rajbahs*, take off from the Anupshahr branch in Meerut district and continue into this district, the Kithor distributary running close to the high bank of the Ganga as far south as Karanbas, a village 11 km. below Anupshahr. The Bahadurgarh distributary waters the parganas of Siyana and Ahar, running parallel to the main canal, which it joins again at the village of Pilkhani. The Parichhatgarh distributary runs parallel to the right bank of the canal, close to the town of Siyana, and rejoins the canal near the village of Bhagwantpur. From 1885 to 1900, several other distributaries were constructed in the district. Just below the tail-fall of the Parichhatgarh *rajbaha* the Khanauda and Charaura distributaries leave the canal on the left and right banks respectively, flowing parallel to the main channel into pargana Debai. The Talwar and Ghusrana distributaries leave the canal on the right and left banks respectively, close to the village of Makhenra. Further south the Lachmipur distributary leaves the canal on the right bank and lower down, the small Dharakpur distributary runs due south from the canal, joining the Nim Nadi in Aligarh district. The total length of the distributaries of this canal in the district is about 250 km.

The Mat branch canal leaves the main canal near the 177th kilometre close to the village of Dabara in pargana Dasna in Meerut district. It was excavated as a famine relief work in 1860, but is now much larger and of more importance than what it was intended to be originally. At Kot on the Grand Trunk road in pargana Dadri, at its 18th kilometre the Barauda distributary takes off from it and runs southwards into Aligarh district between the Patwaha Bahu and the Karwan rivers. From Kot an escape runs west into the Bhuriya river near Kasna. The whole canal has been reconstructed and improved upon. The main distributary of the Mat branch is known as the Jewar, which leaves the right bank near Sunpehra in pargana Sikandarabad and flows close to the town of Jewar and on into Aligarh district.



Memorial Pillar, Lower Ganga Canal, Narora

The lower Ganga canal has its headwork in the district. It leaves the right bank of the Ganga near the village of Narora in pargana Debai, and runs along the high bank of the river into Aligarh district; having no connections with this district, as no water is taken out of it here for irrigation. Constructed in 1878, it has proved a boon to this district, for owing to the construction of the dam across the Ganga at Narora, it became possible to make a considerable extension of the Anupshahr branch canal.

The statement below gives decennial figures of the areas irrigated from various sources in the years from 1901 to 1961 and in 1967 :

Year	Area irrigated from wells of all kinds (in acres)	Area irrigated from canals (in acres)	Area irrigated from other sources (in acres)
1	2	3	4
1901	2,07,596 (84,011.2 hectares)	2,15,237 (87,102.9 hectares)	9,271 (3,933.8 hectares)
1911	1,77,073 (71,643.9 hectares)	2,05,091 (82,997.8 hectares)	8,532 (3,452.7 hectares)
1921	1,65,700 (67,056.2 hectares)	1,91,035 (77,309.2 hectares)	5,106 (2,066.3 hectares)
1931	1,79,133 (72,492.8 hectares)	2,17,358 (87,961.8 hectares)	5,870 (2,375.4 hectares)
1941	2,82,903 (1,14,486.4 hectares)	2,62,780 (1,06,343.6 hectares)	5,379 (2,176.7 hectares)
1951	2,72,497 (1,10,275.2 hectares)	2,35,115 (95,147.5 hectares)	6,424 (2,599.6 hectares)
1961	3,22,967 (1,30,700.3 hectares)	2,46,723 (99,845.5 hectares)	4,011 (1,623.1 hectares)
1967	4,26,280 (1,72,509.3 hectares)	2,26,428 (91,632.2 hectares)	6,654 (2,692.7 hectares)

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils

The chief soil of the district is a rich loam, *seota*. A distinctive feature of this soil is that it dries white or to a very light grey, and becomes of dark colour when manured and moistened. It varies in quality, being richer where it is least mixed with sand, and it firm, forming into hard clods. It is poor where it is mixed with sand, more especially yellow sand. The soil of pargana Agautā is more universally good than that of any other pargana in the district.

Dakra is clay in depressions. It is often fertile, but heavy to till and being liable to floods grows Rabi crops only.

There is a ridge of yellow sandy soil called *bhur* or *pilota*, which passes down the entire length of the district through the western parganas. It is a yellow, light and sandy loam which dries rapidly and yields well only if it gets abundance of water. In places, the ridge throws off spurs and almost disappears, and then again makes its appearance and is easily traceable throughout parganas Dadri, Loharli and Tilbegampur and along the boundary of parganas Dankaur and Sikandarabad. Above Jhajhar one ridge passes through Jewar to the west of the right branch of the Bulandshahr branch canal, and the other runs through Khurja to the west of the Kharon Nadi.

Still another sandy ridge runs through the centre of the eastern portion of pargana Baran, and goes on through Shikarpur into Pahasu. The spur which goes off from the main ridge near Kot and across to the north-east of Sikandarabad is traceable the whole way down to Khurja, and through it between the Grand Trunk road and the canal into Aligarh district.

The tracts of poor soil or *bhur* are invariably found all along the high banks of the Ganga and the Yamuna which lie between the *bangar* or upland and the *khadars* or valleys of these rivers. The strips of sandy soil and uneven lands extend to a distance of nearly two to three kilometres inland from the high banks and ravines. Not only is the upper soil light, sandy and friable, but the substrata are also of the same texture and water lies at a greater depth from the surface than elsewhere in the district.

Khadar is river alluvium, usually variable but commonly sandy, particularly near the Yamuna. Because of floods and over-saturation, it is impossible to grow Kharif crops in such areas.

Reh, *shora* and *kallar* are some of the defects of the *seota* and *dakra* soils in lowlying areas. They result in *usar* or totally barren land.

Bara (loam) is the dominating soil in the vicinity of towns or villages. Around the towns, a certain area of land is noted for the cultivation of more profitable crops of vegetables, and is classed as *kachhiana*. The outer ring of *bara* is known as *ageta*.

Jungle I is the outlying soil of the *seota* tracts. Jungle II resembles it but has some defects like *bilota* sandiness, unevenness, scouring by river, *reh*, waterlogging or remoteness from habitation sites.

Harvests

The mode of cultivation in the district is similar to that which prevails throughout in the doab. Harvests are known by the usual names, Kharif, Rabi and Zaid. The Kharif crops are sown in the beginning of the hot weather and reaped after cessation of the rains; the Rabi crops are sown in October-November and reaped in March-April. The Zaid harvest comprises a few minor crops grown in the interval between the Rabi and the

CH. IV—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Kharif. So far as this district is concerned, the Zaid harvest may be left without any further remark, the total area sown in 1901 and 1967 measuring only 3,144.4 and 2,961.4 hectares respectively. The harvests consist for the most part of tobacco and miscellaneous non-food crops, the remainder being taken up by melons, vegetables and spices like *dhaniya*, *methi* and *saunf*.

The relative position occupied by the Kharif and Rabi crops, as will be clear from the figures given in the following statement, varies very greatly from year to year, but there is always a marked predominance in favour of the latter :

Year	Area under Kharif (in hectares)	Area under Rabi (in hectares)	Area under Zaid (in hectares)
1	2	3	4
1901 ..	2,16,512.6	2,29,365.6	3,144.7
1911 ..	1,90,665.2	2,95,436.3	3,284.0
1921 ..	2,17,557.5	2,34,169.4	3,809.2
1931 ..	2,22,016.8	2,40,393.5	2,354.4
1941 ..	2,22,092.9	2,27,884.9	3,904.3
1951 ..	2,39,559.5	2,61,569.1	2,602.5
1961 ..	2,50,539.3	2,73,808.5	2,373.0
1967 ..	2,61,487.7	2,86,258.2	2,961.4

The double-cropped area, more correctly the area cropped more than once a year, covers a sufficiently large portion of the district at present. The figures given below clearly show an increase in such area from 1901 to 1967 :

Year	Double-cropped (<i>dofauli</i>) area (in hectares)
1911 ..	44,701.9
1921 ..	22,416.3
1931 ..	41,789.8
1941 ..	78,780.9
1951 ..	38,604.1
1961 ..	1,50,273.5
1967 ..	1,73,733.8

Principal Crops

Kharif—Maize is among the most important Kharif crops in the district. In the beginning of this century, no less than 1,37,442 acres (55,620.8 hectares) or over one-fourth of the total Kharif area, were under this crop which was then comparatively of recent introduction in this district. Nearly twenty-five years ago it covered a little more than one-third of the area it occupied in 1902, but since then it has found favour with the cultivators, and the area devoted to this crop has advanced by leaps and bounds. It is universally grown in all parts of the district and in 1967, it covered an area of 2,47,540 acres (1,00,175 hectares). Various high-yielding varieties of maize evolved at the Pantnagar Agriculture University and other places are now grown here.

Next come jowar and *bajra*. In the years around 1902, the former dominated over the latter, covering 25,682 acres (10,393.2 hectares), in which it was sown alone and 93,063 acres (37,661.2 hectares) in which it was grown mixed with *arhar*. It was a profitable and very popular crop, but its cultivation has declined considerably owing to the popularity of maize and to some extent of *bajra*. In 1967, jowar covered an area of 33,550 acres (13,577.2 hectares) only. It is chiefly grown in the eastern half of the district, where the soil is less sandy than in the western parganas. *Bajra* occupied a total area of 65,580 acres (25,539.2 hectares) in 1902 which rose to 1,15,316 acres (46,666.6 hectares) by 1967. Compared to jowar it is an inferior crop, the presence of which testifies to the lightness of the soil. It is chiefly grown in the Sikandarabad and Khurja tahsils, through which run the two main sandy belts of the district, *bajra* flourishing in land where jowar cannot profitably be grown.

Rice occupies a very unimportant place in the district among the Kharif crops and nowhere it is grown to any great extent. Tahsil Anupshahr, particularly the parganas of Ahar and Debai has comparatively a large area under rice cultivation owing to the presence of considerable tracts of lowlying wet lands. Around the year 1900, rice covered a meagre area of 3,548 acres (146.4 hectares), of which nearly two-thirds was in Anupshahr tahsil. In 1961, it was sown in an area of 15,139 acres (6,126.5 hectares) but by the year 1967 the area has nearly doubled, the acreage being 34,132 (13,822.7 hectares).

Among other Kharif crops, the pulses, *urd*, *moong* and *moth*, may be mentioned. In 1967 they covered 453.2 and 242.0 and 49.3 hectares respectively.

Rabi—Of the Rabi crops the most important is wheat, which forms the main agricultural staple and is also the chief source of prosperity of the peasantry of the district. It is sown alone, but in poorer lands it is frequently mixed with gram and, to a lesser extent, with barley. The total area under pure wheat in 1902 was 1,81,081 acres (73,280.7 hectares)

while in combination with barley and it gram it covered 1,41,580 acres (57,295 hectares). The area under pure wheat no doubt, varied but the variation was insignificant during the next 30 years. The area of wheat sown in combination, on the other hand, increased to a very marked extent, and was in fact nearly double than what was recorded 20 years ago. Wheat has consistently maintained its lead over other Rabi crops since then. It was sown in a total area of 2,64,699 acres (1,07,119.8 hectares) in 1961 and 4,28,758 acres (1,73,511.7 hectares) in 1967. Light loamy soil, which is the dominating type in the district, is best suited for the cultivation of wheat. Fields in which wheat is to be sown are manured at the end of summer, before the commencement of rains. During dry intervals, they are ploughed a number of times and finally sown in October. The first watering is done in November when the plants attain a height between 3 cm. and 4 cm. In years of good winter rains, only two or three more waterings are done for an average crop, otherwise the fields have to be irrigated at least five to six times. Harvesting commences in the later half of March and continues throughout April and, in some areas, even May.

Barley still holds the second place among the food crops of the Rabi harvest, but it is usually sown mixed with gram. The total area under barley in 1902 was 1,43,379 acres (58,023.3 hectares), sowing a decrease of nearly 70,000 acres (28,328.0 hectares) since 1882. This crop is for the most part confined to inferior and less favourably situated soils, which are not suitable for wheat cultivation. Like *bajra*, it is also chiefly grown in the western parganas where there is abundance of light sandy soil. Barley covered a total area of 1,09,566 acres (44,339.7 hectares) in 1967.

The area under gram could not be accurately ascertained in the years up to 1900. It was sown alone to a comparatively small extent, covering only 22,730 acres (9,198.5 hectares) in 1902. It was, and still is, largely mixed with wheat and barley. It is more extensively grown in the Bulandshahr tahsil than elsewhere. The total area under gram in the district measured 66,484 acres (26,905.1 hectares) in 1967.

Another Rabi crop of considerable importance is pea. It was grown in an area of 30,532 acres (12,355.8 hectares) in 1902. Two-thirds of pea cultivation is done in the Sikandarabad and Bulandshahr tahsils. The area under pea cultivation has gone on increasing except during certain years. In 1967 it covered an area of 89,689 acres only (39,938.0 hectares) whereas it was 1,40,427 acres (56,828.8 hectares) in 1961. Both gram and pea are hardy crops and do not require much labour, manure and watering and they thrive well in clayey soil.

Among the Rabi pulses only *arhar* and *masur* need mention. Of the two, the former is more important and covered an area of 11,664 acres (4,720.1 hectares) in 1967. *Masur* was sown in an area of 4,319 acres

(1,747.8 hectares) in that year. An interesting feature of *arhar* is that it is sown with the main Kharif crops, but harvested after most of the Rabi crops. This is, perhaps, why it is hardly ever sown singly, being usually combined with jowar or *bajra* which are harvested by November-December, leaving it standing alone in the fields.

Non-food Crops

The main non-food crops of the district are sugar-cane, cotton, oil-seed, ground-nut, potato, onion, garlic, vegetables and fruits, sunn-hemp and tobacco.

Till the end of the last century, Bulandshahr was one of the most important indigo-producing districts in the whole of Uttar Pradesh. It was very extensively grown, especially in the western parganas, although numerous *neel* (blue dye) factories were to be found in every tahsil. Here, as elsewhere, its decline has followed on the depreciation of the value of the crop consequent on the competition of chemical blue dye manufactured in Europe. The area under this crop had fallen for several years prior to 1900. In 1902 nearly 14,914 acres (6,035.4 hectares) were under indigo cultivation, chiefly in the Khurja and Anupshahr tahsils. The extent of decline in indigo cultivation may be judged from the fact that as far back as 1885 there were 76,178 acres (30,828.1 hectares) under this crop, and in previous years it occupied a position almost parallel to that of maize in the Kharif harvests.

Cotton was the most important non-food crop of the Kharif up to 1900. It had registered a great development up to that year. It was very often mixed with *arhar*, the total area occupied by it in 1902 being 94,368 acres (38,187.4 hectares). The Khurja and Anupshahr tahsils were noted for cotton cultivation, probably due to the proximity of the notable cotton-exporting towns of Khurja and Debai rather than to any peculiar characteristics of the soil. Since then it has shown a declining trend in the district. In 1967, it occupied 30,360 acres (12,286.2 hectares) only. Sugar-cane and certain other crops have gained the favour of cultivators.

Sugar-cane has been making steady progress since 1882 when it covered an area of 10,492 acres (4,245.9 hectares) only. In 1902, the area rose to 33,655 acres (13,619.6 hectares). Stoker, in his report written in 1890, says, "There is little sugar-cane, and it is confined to a few localities, but has been extending of late years." This expansion which was then prophesied, has been much more rapid than what the settlement officer anticipated. The facility of irrigation which the canals provided was the most dominant factor responsible for the rise in the area under this valuable cash crop of the district. In recent years a

number of high yielding varieties of sugar-cane have been introduced. In 1967, it was sown in an area of 77,232 acres (31,254.6 hectares).

Among the oil-seeds, mustard occupied 3,732 acres (1,510.2 hectares), ground-nut 569 acres (230.2 hectares) and til 90 acres (36.4 hectares) in 1967. Sunn-hemp is sown both for its fibre as well as for its use as green manure in the fields. It covered an area of 2,473 acres (1,000 hectares) in that year. Tobacco covered a meagre area of 615 acres (248.8 hectares) in the district in 1967.

Vegetables and the various garden crops occupy a small area, being cultivated mostly in the vicinity of large villages or towns. The potato crop is, however, sown in a sizeable area, which in 1967, was 9,038 acres (3,657.4 hectares).

Improvement of Agriculture

The ever-increasing demand for food-grains necessitated far-reaching improvements and changes in the pattern and technique of agriculture. Since Independence the development of agriculture has been given an important place in the country's Five-year Plans. Improved and scientific methods of growing wheat and barley and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation have been popularised among the cultivators. These methods include proper tiliage, sufficient and timely manuring, sowing of seed of improved varieties and high-yielding crops, proper and timely irrigation and protection of crops against pests and diseases. The sixties of this century saw the beginnings of the 'green revolution' in the country under which, schemes of intensive cultivation and sowing of high-yielding seeds of wheat, barley, maize, jowar, *bajra* and other crops have been implemented. The government agricultural farms in the district and various other agencies of the Central and State Government, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, agriculture colleges and universities and research centres in the country are doing pioneering job in orienting the farmers for adoption better and scientific methods and implements of cultivation for higher production. Improvements are explained to them through demonstrations and exhibitions in the fields. Through the development blocks, the latest techniques of cultivation, improved implements, high-yielding seeds, chemical fertilizers and plant protection services are made available to the agriculturists in the district. Farmers are trained, and Rabi, Kharif and Zaid campaigns are organised every year through which experts of the agriculture department help the cultivators to solve their problems relating to cultivation.

For making improvements in farming the agriculture and the co-operative departments also help the cultivators financially. The former advances *taqavi* and the latter gives loans to enable them to purchase better seeds, implements, fertilizers, and bullocks and also to carry out private minor irrigation works like installation of pumping sets and

Persian wheels and construction and boring of *pucca* wells. The agriculture department provided the following amounts of money as *taqavi* to the farmers in the district from 1966-67 to 1970-71 :

Year	Amount distributed as <i>taqavi</i>
	(Rs.)
1966-67	20,88,348
1967-68	56,98,021
1968-69	65,60,907
1969-70	98,91,496
1970-71	92,99,135

Co-operative institutions functioning in the district provide various kinds of loans to the cultivators. The district co-operative bank was established in 1906 at Bulandshahr and has branches at Debai, Khurja, Gulaothi, Sikandarabad and Jahangirabad. It provides short-term and medium-term loans to a large body of primary societies, which numbered more than 500 in 1970. These societies in their turn provide loans to the cultivators. The short-term loan is seasonal and repayable at the end of each harvest, while the medium-term loan is given for the purchase of bullocks and implements and is repayable within a period of 3 to 5 years.

The land development bank was opened in 1962 at Bulandshahr, with branches at each of the tahsil headquarters, mainly to provide long-term loans to the cultivators. Loans are repayable within a period of 10 to 15 years and are advanced for taking up permanent improvement on agricultural land.

The statement below gives the amount of loans advanced to the cultivators of the district by these institutions in the year 1970-71 :

Type of loan	Amount given (in Rs.)
Short-term	2,41,46,080
Medium-term	1,79,700
Long-term	34,99,850

Agricultural Implements and Machines.—According to the live-stock census of 1966, there were 1,18,806 ploughs, 63,965 bullock-carts, 21,862 Persian wheels (*rahats*), 1,418 electric pumps and 738 oil-engines for irrigation, 4,203 sugar-cane crushers, 283 tractors, 137 two-wheel tractors or

ploughs worked by oil-engines, 126 spraying machines, 937 improved cultivators 95 sowing machines, 267 threshing machines and 1,10,941 chaff-cutters in the district.

The agriculture department arranges for supply of improved agricultural implements to cultivators. More than 10,345 such implements were sold to them in 1970-71.

Seed Supply.—Seeds of improved and high-yielding varieties are supplied by the government through the seed stores, maintained by the agriculture and co-operative departments, the former advancing seed on cash payment or as *taqavi* and the latter on *sawai* basis which involves repayment at the rate of 25 per cent in excess of the quantity of seed borrowed. There were 106 seed stores in the district in 1971, of which 70 belonged to the agriculture department and 36 were run by the co-operatives. The amounts of Kharif and Rabi seed distributed in the district by the seed stores of the co-operative department were 97,402 and 1,25,139 and 1,45,953 quintals in the First, Second and Third Five-year Plan periods respectively. The statement given below shows the quantities of seeds of different crops distributed from all the seed stores of the district in each year from 1966-67 to 1970-71 :

Year	Quantity (in quintals) distributed by the seed stores of	
	Agriculture department	Co-operatives
1966-67	5,405	..
1967-68	8,135	33,120
1968-69	2,405	31,420
1969-70	26,266	29,554
1970-71	17,361	21,533

Soil Nutrients.—The traditional manures for increasing the fertility of the soil are cattle dung, farm refuse and stable litter. The practice of converting farm refuse and stable litter into compost is common among the farmers. Every cultivator usually has his own compost pits. The rubbish is allowed to decompose and turn into manure.

The usefulness of green manure crops, such as *lobia*, *guar*, *dhaincha*, *sanai* and *moong*, is being realised by the cultivators. Green manure provides nitrogenous matter to the soil and enriches it. The use of chemical fertilizers, though comparatively more expensive, is also becoming popular with the farmers. Chemical fertilizers and seeds of green manure crops are provided by seed stores and are also sold by private agencies in the district. Among chemical fertilizers, the more popular are the nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic ones, the first two being the cultivators'

primary choice. The statement below gives the total quantities of chemical fertilizers distributed by the seed stores in the district in each year from 1966-67 to 1970-71 :

Year	Quantity of chemical fertilizers distributed (in quintals)		
	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic
1966-67	1,659	302	192
1967-68	6,701	2,171	874
1968-69	10,581	3,595	1,375
1969-70	12,030	5,775	1,992
1970-71	15,762	7,503	3,098

Rotation of Crops and Fallowing—The practice of growing different crops by rotation in the same field has been followed by the cultivators for centuries. Their knowledge on the subject was empirical and based on experience and traditions. The results of the latest agricultural researches throughout the world are now propagated by the workers of the agriculture department and development blocks and the farmers are much more enlightened and try to adopt newer rotations of crops.

The most common rotations prevalent among the cultivators in the district are :—

First Year :

Maize—wheat—lobia

Second Year :

Maize—potato—sugar-cane

or

Maize—mustard—ground-nut

or

Maize—gram—paddy—pea

or

Paddy—sugar-cane

or

Arhar—ground-nut—sugar-cane

In olden days when the land was not so scarce, the practice of leaving the fields fallow for at least one season was very common, because it enabled the fields to recuperate their fertility. But of late, this practice is gradually being given up and the object is achieved by rotation of crops and mixed cropping which mean intensive cultivation, resulting in an increase in the total agricultural yield.

Mixed Cultivation—By growing more than one crop in a field simultaneously, the farmer gets additional harvests and the soil is also able to maintain its fertility. Pests, diseases and adverse weather conditions also do not affect all the crops equally. Accordingly, almost always, *arhar* is sown mixed with jowar, *urd*, til or ground-nut ; *bajra* with *urd* or *arhar* ; and wheat with gram, barley or mustard. Potato is mixed with *methi* (fenugreek) or onion, sugar-cane with *moong* and rainy season vegetables and late paddy with *dhaniya* (coriander) or *methi*.

Government Agriculture Farms

The oldest farm in the district is the cotton and tobacco farm at Bulandshahr. It was started in 1870 as a cotton farm. The purpose was to popularise better and high-yielding cotton varieties in the district. Since 1914, tobacco cultivation was also started in this farm.

It was in 1921 that another government agriculture farm was opened, mainly to serve the purpose of a kind of field laboratory for students of the agriculture college in the town.

During the Second Five-Year Plan three seed multiplication farms were established by the government, at Bilaspur in 1956, and at Danpur and Shikarpur in 1959. A potato farm was added at Danpur in 1965.

All these farms, though not fully mechanised, possess improved agricultural implements. In 1970-71, the average production of wheat in these farms was nearly 38 quintals per hectare, the average for barley, gram and pea being 15 quintals each for the first two and 20 quintals for pea in the same year.

Agricultural Co-operatives and Joint Farming

Joint cultivation has been a very old practice among the farmers. Forests and pasture lands are still used in common. Cultivators often pool their implements, bullocks and labour for a season or two for growing crops. Costly implements and machines are also sometimes owned or hired jointly and used in rotation.

Co-operative societies have also been formed in the villages for farming, distribution of seeds, loans, fertilizers and implements, cattle breeding, supply of milk to big towns and marketing of agricultural produce.

The first co-operative farming society was organised in village Surajpur in 1952, and others established at Tilwara in 1959, at Chak Manjhaoti in 1960 and at Khandar in 1961. Seven such societies were established in different villages in 1962, five in 1964 and four in 1965. An addition of one more such society was at Momnathal in 1970. Thus there was a total of 21 farming societies in the district in 1970, which were active, 22 more lay dormant and did not function. Those which functioned produced cereals and other crops worth Rs 6,85,178 in 1970-71.

There were eight co-operative marketing societies in the district in 1970. The statement below gives the location, year of starting and the amount of agricultural produce marketed in 1970 by each :

Name of location	Year of establishment	Agricultural produce marketed (in Rs.)
Co-operative Marketing Society, Sikandarabad	1957	5,40,004
Co-operative Marketing Society, Bulandshahr	1959	33,05,185
Co-operative Marketing Society, Khurja	1959	8,74,861
Co-operative Marketing Society, Gulaothi	1958	9,33,146
Co-operative Marketing Society, Siyana	1961	7,70,022
Co-operative Marketing Society, Jahangirabad	1958	1,03,423
Co-operative Marketing Society, Dankaur	1961	1,83,328
Co-operative Marketing Society, Debai	1961	5,18,640

Horticulture

Fruit trees mostly grown in the district are mango, guava, *jamun*, *khirni*, *gular*, date, tamarind, *lasora*, mulberry, *mahua*, plaintain, *ber*, pomegranate and citrus fruits like lime and oranges. The total area covered by groves and orchards was 18,863 acres (7,633.5 hectares) in 1967.

There are three schemes for horticultural development in the district which have been taken up by the government. The first, named the general horticultural development scheme, aims at encouraging cultivators to raise orchards of fruits and vegetables and to plant fuel trees. The staff of the horticulture department provides technical guidance to the orchardists and cultivators regarding the plantation and maintenance of fruit trees and ornamental gardens and cultivation of potato and other vegetables. Seeds and seedlings of fruits, ornamental and fuel and of potatoes and other vegetables are supplied to the cultivators at concessional rates by the horticulture department.

The second, known as the grape package scheme, has been taken up in the district with the object of persuading farmers to take to the cultivation of grapes. Horticulture experts especially posted in the district with this object help them to lay out new vine yards, arrange supply of plants and render other assistance to them for proper maintenance of their vine yards.

Lastly, there is the papaya package programme. Its purpost is to provide encouragement and assistance for papaya cultivation in the district, especially in the Khurja, Lakhaoti, Bulandshahr, Siyana and Sikandarabad development block areas.

More than 32,662 seedlings of fruit plants and 3,308 kg. seeds of vegetables were supplied to cultivators by the horticulture department in 1970-71. A few private nurseries, which numbered seven in that year, also sell fruit plants and seedlings to the cultivators. The total area under vegetables was 724 hectares, root-vegetables covered an additional area of 80 hectares and fruit cultivation occupied nearly 8,690 hectares in 1970-71.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

Monkeys, *nilgais*, boars and other wild animals, birds such as parrots and bats, rodents including rats and squirrels, and certain insects are among the main enemies of crops. A number of plant diseases, fungi and weeds also cause considerable damage to plants, vegetables and fruits. Raising boundary *mends*, digging ditches around the fields, and keeping watch against and killing the pests by spraying insecticides afford protection to a large extent.

Bacterial blight and *gundhi* bug usually damage the paddy ; stem borer, leaf roller, bacterial stem rot, red cotton bug and leaf spot attack the maize and cotton crops, sugar-cane borer harms the sugar-cane ; and leaf mosaic, rust, smut and termite cause large-scale damage to the wheat, barley and pea crops. Potatoes and other vegetables are mostly affected by blight, leaf mosaic and pink bollworm. Canker and wither-tip take a heavy toll of citrus fruits. Mango, guava and papaya orchards greatly suffer from die-back, black-tip of mango, damping of seedlings and wither-tip. Insecticides and pesticides like Aldrin, BHC and DDT are sprayed or dusted over the affected crops to destroy the diseases and control their further spread. To save the crops from seed-borne diseases, the seeds are dried in the sun and also treated with chemicals before sowing.

Numerous leafy growths and weeds are also harmful to growing of healthy crops. Systematic and timely weeding, inter-culturing and deep ploughing of field are the common methods of counter-acting them.

The plant protection staff of the government posted in the district gives advice to cultivators for raising healthy crops, including those of fruits and vegetables, and takes steps for the protection of plants from pests and diseases. Machines for spraying and dusting insecticides and pesticides, and services of trained workers are also made available to the farmers on moderate charges. Crops of paddy, maize, cotton, sugar-cane, wheat, potato and other cereals, covering an area of 8,23,826 acres (3,33,410.2 hectares), were sprayed and dusted in 1970-71. Nearly 1,05,170 quintals of food-grains stored in godowns were also chemically treated in the same year.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Live-Stock

Domestic animals of the district deserve more than a passing mention. In spite of scarcity of large stretches of grazing ground, except in the

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BULANDSHÄHR DISTRICT

Yamuna *khadar*, there seems to be no difficulty in maintaining cattle and keeping up the standard. The district is fully stocked and there is no dearth of good animals here. Bullocks bred in the district are of ordinary size. There are four main local breeds of cattle in the district—the *desi* or ordinary country-bred bullocks bought in the local markets for agricultural purposes, the Bragar brought from areas beyond the Yamuna, the *fife* Nagor breed imported from Rajasthan and chiefly used for driving light bullock-carts, and the Bhur which are considered to be the best and mainly come from Bijnor district : they are usually small in built but very fast and find special favour with small cultivators. The indigenous breeds of cows and buffaloes are not very remarkable.

The first cattle census was taken about the beginning of this century, when bullocks and male buffaloes numbered 2,14,483 and cows and female buffaloes 2,07,312. Sheep and goats totalled 1,16,985. The statement given below shows the figures of live-stock population in the district according to the censuses taken in 1961 and 1966 :

Live-stock				1961	1966
Cows	..	..	..	68,435	60,587
Buffaloes (female)	..	..	..	2,24,053	2,32,260
Bulls and bullocks	..	..	..	3,15,885	2,88,326
Buffaloes (male)	..	..	..	1,59,345	1,64,626
Goats	..	..	..	43,620	41,969
Sheep	..	..	..	19,012	18,879
Horses and ponies	..	..	..	6,948	5,562
Donkeys	..	..	..	12,817	14,031
Camels	..	..	..	4,687	4,860
Mules	..	..	..	1,018	1,089
Pigs	..	..	..	18,708	19,498

Sheep and goats are generally reared for their meat and skin. Wool obtained from sheep is locally used for making coarse blankets. Occasionally they are penned by the farmers in their fields for providing manure.

Development of Live-Stock

Horse breeding was an important industry in the district till the beginning of this century. Stallions were obtained from the government stud at Babugarh, in Meerut district, and were kept at various places in this district. There were 20 stallions in 1903 when horse breeding

arrangements were placed in the hands of the Army Remount department. Mule breeding was also done and there were 10 donkey stallions here for this purpose in that year.

Beginning of the industrial exhibition which is held every year at Bulandshahr around the Holi festival may be traced to the annual horse fair and exhibition started in 1873 by Willock, the then collector of the district. Till the early years of the present century it was regularly organised with a lot of fanfare. A horse fair was also held on the occasion and buyers and sellers from all parts of India gathered there, a substantial amount of money being given away as prizes for horses of good breed by the government.

To improve the breed of cattle, the government started artificial insemination scheme in the district, there being 16 such centres here in 1970, where more than 24,830 female cattle were artificially inseminated in that year. Bulls, bucks, boars and rams are also provided at a very nominal price to private breeders. Loans and other financial assistance are also made available to cultivators for purchasing cows, buffaloes and bullocks of improved breeds. For the purchase of milch cattle during the Third Five-year Plan period, loans amounting to Rs 7,80,224 were distributed and an amount of Rs 2,45,087 was given as loans for these purposes in the year 1969-70.

The live-stock census of 1966 gives the total number of hens, ducks, cocks and other fowls in the district as 64,709. To encourage poultry farming as a subsidiary industry for the benefit of cultivators, the government distributed, at subsidized rates, 10,950 birds of improved breed in 1970-71. There were 76 poultry farms in the district in that year.

Cattle Diseases and their Treatment

The diseases which generally afflict cattle are rinderpest, malignant sore throat, foot-and-mouth disease, black quarter, anthrax and dysentery. Old superstitions, practices and taboos are still rife among the rural folk of the district. As a result, they do not always take recourse to modern medicines and methods of treatment for the prevention and cure of animal diseases. However, with the establishment of a number of hospitals and stockman centres in the district, and as a result of practical demonstrations and publicity carried out by the animal husbandry and other departments of the government, 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 in charge of the animal husbandry programme. In 1970, there were 19 veterinary hospitals and 29 stockman centres in the district for providing treatment facilities to cattle. As many as 12,113 male cattle were castrated at these hospitals and stockman centres

in 1970-71. More than 1,73,250 cattle were treated for different ailments and nearly 2,30,350 were vaccinated against infectious diseases in that year. Poultry birds numbering 28,713 were also inoculated against the Ranikhet disease and fowl pox.

Housing and Feeding

Cattle are usually kept in the open in summer and housed in kutcha sheds in winter months. Pucca and well-ventilated byres with sheds of galvanized iron or asbestos sheets are to be seen only in government farms or a few private farms of well-to-do persons. Grazing facilities for cattle are provided by the government and *gaon* panchayats in forests and waste lands under their respective control. It is also allowed in private groves and harvested or fallow fields. On canal banks and within the precincts of railway lines, grazing is permitted according to the stipulated conditions. In 1967, the total area covered by culturable waste lands, pastures and grazing grounds, forests and fallow lands was 1,27,534 acres (51,611.2 hectares) and barren and unculturable lands measured 61,314 acres (24,812.8 hectares). Crops which provide fodder to cattle are maize, jowar, *bajra*, *berseem* and *lobia*. The husk and dried and crushed stalks of wheat, barley, *arhar*, *moong*, pea, gram and paddy are generally used by cultivators to feed cattle. The government provides seeds of nutritious fodder crops to cultivators at subsidized rates in order to encourage their cultivation. Nearly 17.45 quintals of seeds of these crops were distributed in the district in 1970-71 and an area of 60 hectares of land was sown with them in that year.

Live-Stock Products

Bones, horns, hooves and hides of animals are mostly exported from the district, a small portion also being utilised locally in private village industries.

Milk-Supply Scheme

Supply of milk to the big cities of Meerut and Delhi is a profitable business. Co-operative milk production societies have been organised at Dadri in 1963, Gulaothi in 1964, and Dankaur in 1965. The statement given below gives certain relevant details of such societies in 1970 :

Name of Location	Number of milch cattle	Production of milk worth (in Rs.)
Co-operative Milk Union, Gulaothi	335	2,66,674
Co-operative Milk Union, Dankaur	47	37,385
Co-operative Milk Union, Dadri	266	2,12,816

An amount of Rs 7,80,224 was distributed to the members of these co-operative milk unions for the purchase of cows and buffaloes of improved breeds during the Third Five-year Plan period and the amount thus given in 1969-70 was Rs 2,45,087.

Fisheries

Rivers and lakes of the district abound in fish of many descriptions. The rivers Kali and Hindan are chiefly noted for this purpose. The usual modes of catching fish are by means of the drag net, the *tapa* or funnel-shaped basket, the dam and the fishing-rod. The Kahars, Mallahs and Aheriyas, though they ordinarily pursue other occupations, occasionally catch fish for sale. The kinds of fish mostly found are *parhin*, *papda*, *sonli*, *balgegra*, *moi*, *patra*, *mangur*, *silon*, *bhakur*, *rohu*, *karaunch*, *nain* and *goonch*.

Pisciculture development schemes have been taken up in the district since 1966. A fish farm was established at Chandpur and experiments on fish for induced breeding were conducted. For a number of years the results were very discouraging and it was only in 1970 that the operation proved successful on 15 pairs of fish. Nearly 10 pairs bred and 1,75,000 eggs were laid by them. More than 44,000 fingerlings were obtained.

Government also supplies fingerlings to private pisciculturists at the subsidized rate of Rs 10 per thousand, under the applied nutrition programme, and at the rate of Rs 40 per thousand under the scheme named 'small water'.

The following statement gives the total number of fingerlings supplied to pisciculturists in the district under the above two schemes from 1966-67 to 1970-71 :

Year	Number of fingerlings supplied under		Total
	'Small water' scheme	Applied nutrition scheme	
1966-67 ..	1,06,000	1,22,500	2,28,500
1967-68 ..	76,500	68,500	1,45,000
1968-79 ..	500	500	1,000
1969-70 ..	28,000	17,500	45,500
1970-71 ..	35,400	1,000	36,400

The fish farm and nursery at Chandpur supplied 45,500 and 13,800 fingerlings in the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively.

Forestry

There is little forest area in the district at present. Land under forests in 1968-69 was 8,301 hectares of which the major part fell in the

northern doab division of the forest department. At one time, considerable tracts were to be found in all parts of the district of thick jungles of *dhak* trees. The most important of these lay in the western pargana of Siyana and in the adjacent village of Agauta, extending thence into pargana Ahar and Baran, and through the western corner of Anupshahr into Shikarpur. However, the rapid increase of population and the consequent spread of cultivation have caused these jungles to disappear. Some of the remaining *dhak* jungles are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Dayanapur in pargana Jewar and Hazratpur in pargana Shikarpur. Elsewhere, their existence is confined to a few scattered clumps in poor lands which could hardly repay any attempt at cultivation. The *dhak* wood is useful for lining in the wells and is also largely converted into charcoal. The tree also affords a kind of gum which was most useful in the manufacture of indigo in the latter part of the last century. Its leaves are used for making *donas* (leaf bowls) and *pattals* (leaf plates), in which food is served on the occasion of marriages and other functions in the rural areas. A red dye is also obtained from its flowers. Other trees mostly found are *keekar* or *babul*, *sheesham*, *neem*, *pipal* and *siris*.

In the western and central portion the soil is not suitable for the growth of mango, but the eastern parganas where the soil is more favourable, have numerous mango groves. The total area covered by groves in the district in 1967 was 18,863 acres (7,633.5 hectares). Considerable progress has been made in recent years in the plantation of roadside avenues.

The *babul* is the most useful tree. It flourishes everywhere, in good soil and bad, and has a rapid growth. It does comparatively little injury to cultivation, and at the same time supplies excellent timber for agriculture and other domestic purposes. Its wood is hard, tough and heavy and is used for the lining of wells, manufacture of boxes, cart-wheels, agricultural implements and charcoal. The bark of the tree, too, is of considerable value, as it forms the principal tanning material.

The afforestation programme in the district commenced from 1962 and up to the year 1971 nearly 4,337 acres (1,755.0 hectares) of land had been covered under it. Nearly 70 km. of roadside avenues had also been planted with trees during that period. Mostly *sissoo*, *babul*, *neem*, bamboo, mango, teak, *pipal*, *goldmohar*, banyan, *khair* and *jamun* trees have been planted. In 1970, nearly 287 cubic metres of timber and 589 metric tonnes of fuel wood were obtained from the forests in the district and exported to the adjacent districts of Aligarh, Saharanpur, Meerut and Delhi. A number of medicinal plants and herbs, honey, gum, lac, catechu and barks of trees are also obtained from the forests. They also provide sanctuary to numerous wild animals, besides grazing facilities to domestic cattle.

Famines

In the past the district, in common with the rest of the districts of the upper doab, had frequently been subject to famines arising from droughts and in many cases from wars. Political upheavals and change of rulers at Delhi, the seat of the government, usually resulted in wars which disastrously affected the state of cultivation and the peasantry in this area.

The extirpation of the Dor dynasty from Baran about the end of the twelfth century, was followed by military rule which marked the worst persecution of the people of the country. The rulers enforced the law of 'Islam or death' and religious bigotry prevailed for nearly three centuries. Balban's exclusion of the Hindus from public offices of trust, and Kaiqubad's indifference to their grievances, were succeeded by toleration and generosity which characterised the reign of Jalal-ud-din Khalji. But the reign of his nephew and successor, Ala-ud-din, was signalled by the introduction of 'grain laws' of the most arbitrary kind. The worst sufferers from these laws were the cultivators of the country nearest to Delhi. There is mention in the *Tarikh-i-Firoz-shahi* that the public officers in the doab and the tracts situated close to Delhi were strictly ordered not to allow any one to hoard even a maund of grain or to sell it secretly above the fixed price. Cultivators were so burdened with exactions that it was impossible for them to carry any quantity of grain from the fields to their homes; they were compelled to sell the whole of it on the fields, and that too at a low rate.

The earliest famine of which any records as peculiarly affecting this district are available, occurred in 1344 A. D., during the rule of Muhammad-bin Tughluq. His excessive exactions, says Zia-ud-din Barni, his contemporary and a resident of Baran (Bulandshahr), compelled the peasantry of the doab to abandon their homes and burn their crops. The sultan's earliest expedition of cruelty was directed towards Baran where he massacred the inhabitants and placed their heads on the parapet of the fort in the town, so as to strike terror among the people. These tyrannies, coupled with famine, reduced the people to such a state of poverty that they are said to have feasted on human carcasses. Instead of adopting measures for alleviating the suffering of the people, the sultan pressed his revenue officials with the demand for payment of dues. People fled in large numbers and the country around Delhi, most probably also including parts of this district, was reduced to a desert.

Several famines occurred at subsequent periods, and most of them were due to the ravages of the belligerents in the doab. Famines of which

any historical records are available occurred in 1631, in Shahjahan's time and in 1661 in the reign of Aurangzeb. They occurred due to excessive drought, were of a widespread and long-continued influences and devastated the upper doab. From 1720 onwards for a number of years, the Sikh invasions in the area caused such scarcity of food-grains as was hardly less severe than those caused by failure of rains. In 1739, great scarcity prevailed in these areas due to the invasion of Nadir Shah Durrani, who laid waste the whole country in the neighbourhood of Delhi.

During the 55 years which preceded the establishment of British rule, this part of the doab, owing to the struggles of those (the Marathas, Jats and the British) who were contending for the mastery of the empire suffered from a state of constant and prolonged war. Troops constantly passing through the country destroyed standing crops, so that agriculture was almost entirely neglected and the common necessities of life were unprocureable even at abnormal prices.

One of the worst famines recorded was that known as the *chalisa* which occurred in 1840 Vikram Samvat (1783 A. D.). The rains had been unfavourable in the two previous years and in the third there were no rains at all till the end of September. The years 1803 to 1805, 1807, 1817, 1819 and 1820 were also years of scarcity when prices of food-grains were abnormally high. The Maratha raids completely drained off the resources of the doab, inasmuch as grain for the troops at Mathura and Bharatpur had to be imported from the eastern districts. Severe droughts also occurred in 1823 and 1824 which led to remissions in land revenue. All the western parganas, except Sikandarabad and Tilbegampur suffered severely.

In 1837 occurred one of the worst famines recorded, the severity of which was comparable only to that of 1783. For long it was remembered with horror by the people of the district. The scarcity commenced in June when the district was thronged with immigrants from Haryana, Rajasthan and the districts of Etawah and Mainpuri. The worst-affected tracts were the parganas along the Yamuna where means of irrigation were scanty. Relief works were opened at each tahsil headquarters town and employment was provided for the able-bodied on the Grand Trunk road and other public works. Monetary help was received from Bombay Calcutta and Varanasi. Large sums of money were also subscribed by well-to-do residents of district for the relief of the poor. The amount of land revenue remitted was Rs 45,000.

Drought and unfavourable seasons since 1858 caused famine in 1860. The area along the Yamuna again suffered the most. The district would not have suffered so severely had it not been for immigration from the

Punjab, since the district had sufficient stocks of grain to feed its own population. Poor-houses were opened at 23 places and relief works were also started, the chief being the construction of the Mat branch of the Ganga canal. By July, 1861, a sum of Rs 22,000 was spent on providing relief to about 4,000 persons. The total cost of relief operations in the district amounted to Rs 31,655. In addition to this, another sum of Rs 50,000 was distributed among cultivators for the purchase of bullocks and seeds. The remission and suspension of land revenue allowed by the government amounted to Rs 9,333 and Rs 10,975 respectively.

The famine of 1868 did not press hardly on this district owing to the extension of canals for irrigation during the previous decade. Though the Kharif harvest failed, the Rabi crops were safe in the areas irrigated by canals. The famine of 1877, though fairly widespread, found the district perfectly secure. The only difficulty that arose was from the immigrants crowding in from other districts and areas beyond the Yamuna. Grain was, of course, dear, but the prices were never excessive, and the people were always able to find work. It was, as Growse says, a crucial test and showed that the district was practically secure from any ordinary calamity.

This view was fully borne out by the experience of 1896 and 1897. The prices of food-grains rose high, but there was nowhere any acute distress. During this period, no less than, 1,518 wells were constructed, nearly 400 of which were masonry or half-masonry. Most of these wells were made with the assistance of advances, a sum of over Rs 9,000 having been given in this manner. From then onwards the district has not faced any large-scale famine and the canals have proved their worth. The recent history of famines or to be more correct, of scarcities in the district is merely a history of prices.

Floods and Other Calamities

The lowlands of the Ganga and the Yamuna, as well as other streams of the district, are liable to be flooded in the rainy season almost every year and their fertility, too, depends to a great extent on these periodical overflows. The *khadar* of the Yamuna is peculiarly dependent on the floods for its productivity. Its natural soil is generally barren, having a large mixture of soda, but the floods in the river throw over it, from time to time, a thick stratum of mud, which is as fertile as the soil of the upland. This soil is also sometimes washed away, or a layer of sand is laid over it by the floods, and the soil again becomes barren.

One of the earliest known floods in the Yamuna occurred in the year 1871. It commenced about the end of July and did not subside till the end of August. The level of the river rose to nearly three metres above the normal. The embankments constructed to protect the surrounding countrywise found to be insufficient to restrain the vast volume of water.

The sites of five villages were entirely washed away, while 50 others suffered large scale destruction. Protective works were subsequently constructed and have provided ample security from floods in the Yamuna in later years. In 1885, phenomenal rainfall caused a flood of almost incredible proportions in the Kali Nadi, which played havoc all along its course and swept away several bridges and other works. Minor floods occurred in the *khadar* during the series of wet season ending in 1895. They did much damage, arising from subsequent saturation of the soil which adversely affected cultivation.

The following statement gives a few relevant details about the major floods, hail-storms and other natural calamities in the district from the year 1956-57 to 1971-72 :

Year	Calamity	Area affected (in hectares)	Relief provided (in Rs)	Land revenue remitted (in Rs)	Land revenue suspended (in Rs)
1956-57	Flood and earthquake ..	16,173	2,35,182	1,07,853	9,719
1957-58	Flood and heavy rainfall ..	14,434	1,04,500	64,420	..
1958-59	Ditto ..	17,125	2,1,195	2,38,282	..
1959-60	Ditto ..	10,555	5,000	..	48,379
1962-63	Flood ..	7,414	4,000	18,563	..
	Locust attack ..	18,512	..	..	..
1963-64	Flood ..	41,809	3,28,900	9,34,483	165
1964-65	Flood ..	1,20,409	39,985	3,81,868	..
1967-68	Flood ..	16,451	1,25,400	80,410	..
1968-69	Hail-storm ..	27,458	32,400	39,652	..
1969-70	Hail storm and cyclone ..	43,267	28,440	15,629	..
	Flood ..	4,262	54,275	..	..
1970-71	Hail-storm and cyclone ..	90,269	26,160	2,81,194	..
	Flood ..	450	4,102	..	..
1971-72	Hail-storm and cyclone ..	81,833	63,925	..	..
	Flood ..	405	12,225	..	..

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old Industries

Notable among the old industries of the district were the cotton prints of Jahangirabad, Muslims of Sikandarabad, pottery of Khurja, rugs and carpets of Jewar and wood-carving of Bulandshahr and Shikarpur. It was noticed in 1922 that the industrial goods produced in the district were of a superior quality and had obtained a wide reputation.

The origin of the Khurja pottery may be traced to the parent manufacturing town of Bahadurgarh in Meerut district. It was properly a faience, generally of a blue colour, and in the outside world was commonly known as Rampur pottery, although it excelled that of Rampur in quality and design. Persons manufacturing glazed pottery were called *chinigars* and their number was only four in 1922. A large number of *chilams* in dark-red glazed colour and flower pots in dark-blue were produced at Khurja and also at Bulandshahr, and were exported to neighbouring towns as well.

Wood-carving done at Bulandshahr and Shikarpur was also of a high quality, and if properly publicised, the products could have been sold in markets outside the district. In 1884, specimens sent to the Calcutta Exhibition were awarded three prizes, including a gold medal and a first class certificate. Among minor industries may be mentioned common *garha* cloth turned out at Shikarpur and many other places, shoes made at Shikarpur, Sikandarabad and elsewhere, and the flourishing glass industry at Sarai Chhabila. Glass was largely made into common glass bangles, but glass-blowing was also practised, small phials and bottles for holding Ganga water being turned out in considerable numbers. There were 12 ginning factories, seven at Khurja and five at Dibai in 1922, in which about 23,600 quintals of ginned cotton was produced and exported to Bombay and Calcutta in the same year. Besides the factories, as many as 3,000 persons, including 2,000 women were engaged in hand-ginning of cotton and they produced 5,080 quintals of ginned cotton in 1922. About 5,000 persons were engaged in spinning cotton and producing cotton yarn, most of them being women. About 15,000 weavers produced 3,450 pieces of *garha* cloth and 37,500 *pagris* (turbans) in the district in 1922. Each *pagri* was 10 to 15 metres in length and 0.16 metres wide. *Garha* cloth was generally 0.75 m. in width. *Pagris* were exported to Gujarat. Calico printing on a considerable scale was done at Jahangirabad. There were about 300 dyers and printers in the district in 1922 of whom 125 were

skilled printers (*chhipis*). Printing was done with wooden blocks on the lines of Lucknow and Farrukhabad printing. About 30,000 printed sheets, worth Rs 11,35,000 were exported in 1922. *Lihafs* (quilts) and bed-covers were printed in floral designs.

The other industries that were in vogue were the manufacture of indigo, salt and saltpetre. The former two industries ceased to exist by 1920. Industries in the district suffered by the economic depression of the thirties of the twentieth century but as prices of goods recovered and began to rise by 1937 many industries revived.

A number of industries have been established in the district after 1950. The Panniji Sugar and General Mills was established at Bulandshahr in 1955, and a few years later the Co-operative Textile and Spinning Mills was established in the Sahkarinagar locality of Bulandshahr town.

Power

Hydro-electricity is made available to the district from the U. P. Grid. The town of Bulandshahr started receiving electricity in 1929. Thereafter power was supplied to Khurja and other towns in the district. In 1970 as many as 95 urban centres received electricity and 2,70,89,412 units were consumed. Total electric power potential provided for Khurja in 1970 was 1,600 kw.

The following statement gives the consumption of power in the three towns of the district in 1970:

Name of town	Industrial Consumption		Other Consumption	
	Number of consumers	Units consumed	Number of consumers	Units consumed
Bulandshahr	308	14,68,050	5,440	10,26,210
Dibai	57	2,97,422	825	1,34,315
Anupshahr	31	1,59,759	763	1,28,27

Large-scale Industries

Sugar and cotton yarn are produced in two factories, which are situated at Bulandshahr. The total investment in these industries was of the order of Rs 1,70,00,000 in 1970 against which sugar and cotton yarn worth of Rs 2,99,00,000 were produced. Both the factories are equipped with modern machinery and are operated by electricity. The sugar

factory employed 1,500 persons and the co-operative textile mills 504. The following statement gives some relevant information about these factories:

Factory	Year of establishment	Total investment in 1970 (in Rs)	Production in 1970		Raw material used in 1970	
			Name	Value (in Rs)	Name	
Panniji Sugar and General Mills, Ltd., Bulandshahr	1955	60,00,000	Sugar	1,89,00,000	Sugar cane	1,38,00,000 quintals
Co-operative Textile and Spinning Mills, Ltd., Bulandshahr	1965	1,10,00,000	Cotton yarn	1,00,00,000	Cotton	Rs 84,00,000

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 invested. Most of the industries are situated in the urban centres.

Every small-scale industrial unit in the district is operated by electricity. With the exception of oil, *khandsari* and wheat flour units which are quite old, most of these have been set up after 1950. About 400 persons were employed in these industries in 1970.

A brief account of various small-scale industries in the district follows:

Rolling Mills—Iron bars are manufactured in eight units, which are located at Bulandshahr, Mandi Shyamnagar, Sikandarabad, Khurja and Jahangirabad. With an investment of about Rs 13,00,000 in 1970, iron bars worth Rs 24,00,000 were manufactured.

Engineering Goods—Bolts, screws, rivets and nuts are manufactured in one unit which is located at Khurja. An amount of about Rs 4,20,000 was invested in the unit in 1970, and goods worth Rs 9,00,000 were manufactured. Iron is the main raw material used by this industry.

Spare parts of hand-pumps are produced in one unit at village Dabkaura near Bulandshahr town. Its total investment was Rs 4,50,000 in 1970 when spare parts of hand-pumps worth Rs 9,00,000 were manufactured. Iron, Copper and Nickel are used as raw materials.

Agricultural Implements—Irrigation machinery, threshers, ploughs, etc., are produced in 11 units, which are situated at Bulandshahr, Khurja, Dibai, Mandi Shyamnagar, Bilaspur, Dankaur, Dadri, Gulaothi, Siyana

and Jahangirabad. With an investment of about Rs 5,50,000 in the trade in 1970, agricultural implements worth Rs 10,00,000 were produced, iron sheets, plates, joints and angles being used as raw materials.

Tin Containers—There are two units at Chanderu and Khurja which produced tin containers worth Rs 2,40,000 in 1970, consuming tin as raw material and involving an investment of Rs 3,40,000 in the trade.

Furniture—Furniture of steel and wood are manufactured in one unit at Bulandshahr. The total investment in the trade was Rs 2,80,000 in 1970 against which furniture worth Rs 2,00,000 was produced.

Printing—There are three printing presses in the district situated at Bulandshahr, Khurja and Sikandarabad. An amount of about Rs 2,10,000 was invested in the trade in 1970, and job-work worth Rs 5,50,000 performed.

Electrical Goods—Cables, wires and other electrical goods are manufactured in three units, which are located at Bulandshahr, Khurja and Mandi Shyamnagar. The total investment in the industry was of the order of Rs 3,90,000 in 1970, when electrical goods worth Rs 2,40,000 were produced, metal sheets, plates and angles being used as raw materials.

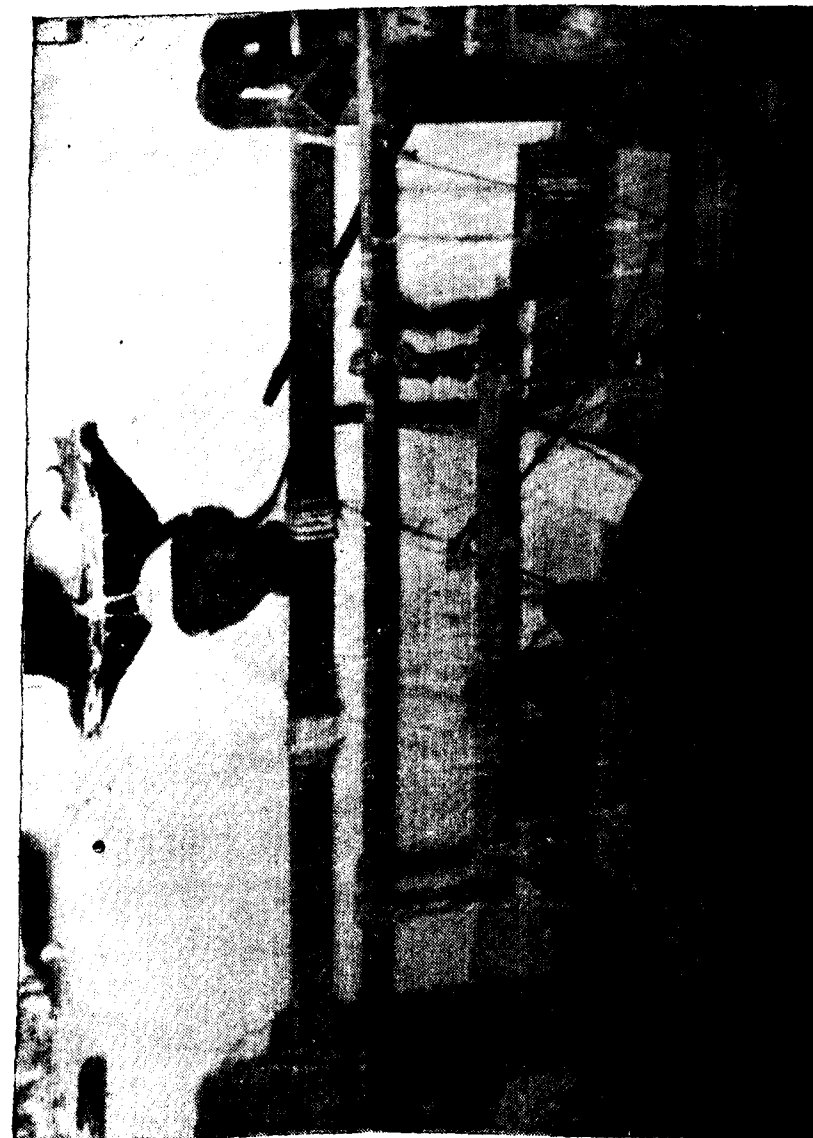
Fertilizers and Glue—The industry is confined to one unit located at Khurja, and the other at Sikandarabad, and had a total investment of Rs 2,10,000 in 1970. Fertilizers and glue are manufactured from the hides and bones of dead animals, the value of total production being Rs 1,20,000 in that year.

Rubber Product—Automobile parts of rubber and tubes are produced in three units, one each being situated at Bulandshahr, Khurja and Sikandarabad. With an investment of about Rs 3,20,000 in the trade in 1970, goods worth Rs 3,00,000 were produced.

Plaster of Paris—Plaster of Paris is produced in two units at Bulandshahr, which had a total investment of Rs 1,30,000 in 1970. It is manufactured from gypsum which is imported from the districts of Dehra Dun and Tehri Garhwal, the total production being of the order of Rs 60,000 in 1970.

Ayurvedic Medicines—Ayurvedic medicines are manufactured in three units situated at Anupshahr, Dadri and Dankaur. There was an investment of about Rs 1,50,000 in the industry in 1970, against which Ayurvedic Medicines worth Rs 60,000 were produced, herbs comprising the main raw materials are being imported from Dehra Dun and Tehri Garhwal.

Dairy Products—Cheese, butter, ghee, etc. are produced in two units which are situated at Gulaothi and Sikandarabad. About Rs 9,00,000 was invested in the industry in 1970, and milk products worth Rs 10,00,000 were produced.



Handloom Industry, Sikandarabad

Other Industries—Wheat flour, oil (from oil seeds) and *khandsari* (raw sugar) are produced in 15 units situated at Bulandshahr, Khurja, Dibai, Sikandarabad, Gulaothi, Jahangirabad, and Siyana. Mustard oil is produced from mustard seed and *khandsari* from sugar-cane. The oil-mills operate only for six months in a year because of the limited supply of mustard seed. There was a large number of units which produced *khandsari* in the fifties and sixties of this century but most of them had been closed by the end of the sixties and only a few existed in 1970.

In 1970 wheat flour, *khandsari* and oil worth Rs 5,00,000 were produced, while the total investment in the industries was Rs 8,00,000.

Cottage and Village Industries

In the rural areas of the district, a number of cottage and village industries flourished providing employment to 12,831 persons in 1961, out of whom as many as 6,183 persons were employed in the production of cotton textiles. The industry was spread over 179 villages. Pottery is the other important industry which is located in 264 villages providing employment to 3,204 persons in 1961. These industries are generally situated near the dwellings of workers and are operated mainly by members of the owner's family.

Handloom Industries—This industry is scattered all over the district. It was in a flourishing condition in the Mughal period, but declined considerably thereafter. However it was revived after independence, and gained ground in and around Sikandarabad, Shikarpur, Anupshahr, Dibai and Dharampur. In 1961, the industry was spread over 179 villages of the district providing employment to 6,183 persons. *Garha*, *dhotis*, *saris* and towels are produced and the value of the total production was Rs 44,50,200 in 1956, consuming cotton-yarn and dyes worth Rs 23,72,000. In 1970, with an investment of Rs 4,00,000 goods worth Rs 50,00,000 were produced providing employment to about 7,000 persons, the average earning of a weaver being Rs 4 per day.

About 70 persons are engaged in the printing of cloth. Each printer earns Rs 5 per day.

Pottery—In 1961, there were 3,204 potters belonging to 246 villages in the district. A potter roughly works for about 200 days in a year stopping his work in the rainy season. The industry is scattered all over the district, the chief centre being Khurja. Since the establishment of a Government pottery and development centre at Khurja in 1946, potters are now adopting new methods in the manufacture of pottery.

About Rs 2,00,000 was invested in the trade in 1970, and pottery worth Rs 16,00,000 was produced by about 4,000 potters.

Leather Footwear and Tanning—Shoes are manufactured in about 400 villages providing employment in 1961, to about 2,035 persons and in 1970 to about 2,050 persons. The shoes so produced are generally sold in the towns and villages of the district. An amount of about Rs 90,000 was invested in the trade in 1970 and shoes worth about Rs 7,00,000 were produced. Leather is tanned in about 600 units which are mainly located at Sikandarabad, Bhawan, Bahadurnagar, Gulaotli, Chitsanu and Nithla. Since the establishment of the leather tanning centre at Jhitaum, the tanners have begun to learn new methods of tanning, although the majority even now continues to adopt old techniques making use of lime, *reh* and babul bark. An amount of about Rs 3,50,000 was invested in the trade in 1970, against which tanned leather worth Rs 38,00,000 was produced by 1,100 tanners.

Baskets and Strings—Baskets of different sizes are manufactured from bamboo and cane. The industry was confined to 39 villages in 1961, when 1,139 persons were employed in it, of whom 267 were women. In 1970 about 2,000 persons were employed in the trade and baskets worth Rs 8,00,000 was performed.

Strings of *moonj* are prepared by about 600 persons in the district and in 1970 the production was worth Rs 2,70,000, Anupshahr being the main market for sale.

Smithy and Carpentry—Agricultural implements and iron utensils are manufactured by about 1,300 blacksmiths in the district. However, the smiths are mainly engaged in job-work and in 1970 job-work worth Rs 8,00,000 was performed.

Carpentry goods worth an amount of Rs 12,000 were produced in 1970. The 1,500 carpenters, too, are mainly engaged in job-work.

Industrial Estate

The Government Pottery and Development Centre was established at Khurja in 1946. About 30 potters are trained every year at the centre and each trainee receives Rs 25 per month. The centre also provides processed raw materials and coal, as well as pottery furnaces on rent to the potters. The sale of processed raw materials and coal to potters between April and November, 1964 amounted to Rs 2,86,000 giving an estimated production of Rs 7,70,000. In 1970, the total investment in the centre was Rs 20,00,000 and tea pots, crockery, porcelain, electric insulators and flower vases worth an amount of Rs 40,00,000 were produced.

There were 200 cottage workshops at the centre in 1964, which had increased to 300 by 1970.

Industrial Expansion

Favourable conditions exist in the district for the establishment and expansion of several industries. Production of refined saltpetre can be



Khurja Pottery Industries, Khurja

expanded as crude saltpetre is available in the district in abundance. A unit can be established at Sikandarabad, crude saltpetre being found mixed with saline clay in the rural areas of this tahsil. It has been estimated that if the industry is organised on co-operative lines, as many as 500 persons can find employment in it. Electric insulators of clay can be manufactured at Khurja in co-operation with the Government Pottery Development Centre which produces electric insulators on a small-scale. There is a great demand for electric insulators and other appliances in the adjoining districts of Moradabad, Meerut, Aligarh and Delhi, and therefore, a large-scale unit can be established at Khurja. Bone-meal can be produced from bones of dead animals, which generally find their way to other districts and States. Bone-meal, as a fertilizer, is also in great demand and the industry can be located at Dankaur and Bulandshahr. Soap can also be produced in the district using non-edible oils such as neem oil.

Sugar and *khandsari* industries can be expanded, as the existing industries consume only a fraction of the sugar-cane grown in the district. Molasses, a by-product of the sugar industry, can be used for the production of alcohol. Ammonium sulphate and sulphuric acid, which are the other important raw materials for the manufacture of alcohol, can be imported from Delhi. Bagasse, which is a refuse of sugar-cane after its juice has been extracted, can form the main raw material for the production of pulp and paper.

There are about 65,000 trees of date-palm in the district, which can form the basis for the manufacture of jaggery. In addition, mats and hand-fans can be produced from the leaves of the date tree. *Moonj* is also grown in large quantities on the banks of the Yamuna and most of it remains unused. This can be used for producing strings and mats.

Plastic toys and goods, crushers for sugar-cane, plaster for Paris and candles can also be produced in the district, as the demand for these is increasing day by day. Plastic frames for glasses can be produced in small-scale units at Khurja and Bulandshahr. Plaster of Paris is required by hospitals and in the construction of buildings. The industry can be established in co-operation with the pottery industry which is in a developed state here. Candles can also be manufactured in small units, there being a considerable demand in this district and the adjoining ones. The industry requires only a little investment in the beginning, and one small scale unit can be set-up with a total investment of Rs 1,000 only.

The development of roads in the district and the availability of markets at Delhi, Meerut and Aligarh, are two important factors which provide a sound economic base for setting up different industries.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Banking and Finance—Money transactions seem to have been prevalent since early times in the area covered by the present district of Bulandshahr. Valuable articles such as jewellery and land were pawned with money-lenders.

In the closing years of the last century, rates of interest in the district were more or less the same as in the neighbouring districts, being about 24 per cent to 36 per cent per annum for agricultural borrowers; in case of small loans made for short period and on comparatively little or no security, the rate, no doubt, varied with the character and the purpose of the borrower. In small transactions, it was often as low as 9 per cent, while in large but secured transactions it was 6 to 12 per cent, and in those involving mortgage of landed property 12 to 18 per cent. Banking firms of Meerut and Delhi were tapped for loans of larger amounts, while in the district, Lala Ami Chand and Lala Jogiram of Khurja were the most influential bankers. A family of Gujarati Brahmanas, and some well-to-do persons of Anupshahr also did considerable banking business. Then there were the village money-lenders, and agents of some large banking firms of other district. Rural transactions were mostly loans of grain to cultivators by village money-lenders, and were repayable usually in kind.

The District Co-operative Bank was established at Bulandshahr in 1906. A branch of the Imperial Bank of India (now State Bank of India) was opened in 1924 in the town. The Central Bank, Punjab National Bank and the United Commercial Bank opened their branches here in 1946, 1951 and 1969 respectively.

Rural Indebtedness

The main occupation of the people of the district was agriculture and the land tenure system had a direct bearing on its economic condition. The position of the agriculturists was far from being satisfactory. Holdings were very small and prices of agricultural produce very low. Frequent visitations of famine badly affected the economic condition of the agriculturists who struggled with poverty, to which constant multiplication of owners and subdivision of land contributed in no less a measure. In 1921, the average cultivated area per capital was 77.6 cents which was reduced to 61.0 cents in 1951. During the First and Second World Wars

a large number of cultivators benefited from the rise in prices of agricultural produce, as it increased the purchasing capacity of the agriculturists, and also raised their standard of living. In subsequent years increase in population in the district neutralized the advantage of higher prices of agricultural produce, small peasants and landless labourers being generally in debt.

There has not been any survey to assess the incidence of indebtedness in the district, but it appears that it is almost a general feature in the economy of an average family. People take loans at the time of sowing and for social functions such as marriage, *mundan*, *janeu* (sacred thread) and death ceremonies.

Debt-relief Legislation

To regulate the terms and conditions of money-lending, certain legislative measures have been adopted since the first quarter of this century.

The courts under the Usurious Loans Act, 1918, were authorised to examine transactions in which they have reason to believe that the interest charged was 'excessive' and the transaction between the parties substantially unfair. This aimed at relieving the debtor of all liability in respect of any 'excessive' interest. Through an amendment made in 1926, this Act was made applicable to all the parties seeking relief from mortgage, but it did not provide exact definitions of the terms 'excessive' and 'unfair', which created a difficulty for the courts in determining which transaction was 'unfair' and in which case interest charged was 'excessive'. An amendment was again made in 1934, by which the Act was made applicable to all debtors and debts, and it provided definite limits beyond which the rate of interest could be deemed to be excessive.

Several legislative measures were enforced for scaling down and adjustment of debts from time to time. The United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1934, gave some relief to agriculturists as it provided *inter alia* for payment of debts in instalments at a low rate of interest. The Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937 provided for unconditional stay of proceedings for the execution of decrees against tenants and those proprietors whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 1,000 a year. The United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940 provided for the accounting of interest at low rates and protected the persons and property of debtors from being proceeded against. In actual practice, however, only the rich and educated borrowers were benefited by these measures.

Role of Private money-lenders and Financiers

Both in urban and rural areas of the district, a fair number of families are dealing in the business of money-lending. Traders commission agents,

old landlords and professional money-lenders give loans to needy people. Some firms advance money under the *ugahi* system and recover an amount of Rs 12 for every sum of Rs 10 advanced, such loans being given for a short period only. The professional money-lenders from Meerut also lend money in the district. Sometime even traders of the neighbouring districts advance loans on easy terms to agriculturists who supply to them their agricultural products.

Government Loans

During calamities, such as famine, flood and other distress, agriculturists are extended monetary help by the Government. The British government practised this system and passed certain Acts, viz., the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Act XII of 1883) and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (Act XIX of 1884) on the recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1880. Both these Acts empowered the government to frame rules governing the grant and disbursement of loans to agriculturists.

Loans under these Acts are advanced generally against the security of immovable property. The amounts of loans distributed in 1971, and the rate of interest charged were Rs 10,00,45,000 and 5.5 per cent respectively.

Co-operative Movement

To do away with the indigenous banking system, the co-operative movement took birth in the district in the year, 1906, when six agricultural primary societies came into existence. These societies started advancing loans to their members on a cheaper rate of interest. Four years later, their number increased to 51, with a membership of 1,583 persons, and by 1920, there were 237 agricultural co-operative societies in the district. In the next decade, more societies were formed and as many as 329 such societies were in existence in 1930. In 1940, their number swelled to 561, with 8,641 members, and in 1950, to 670, with a membership of 19,004 persons. There were 1,180 agricultural co-operative societies, functioning in the district in 1960, with a total membership of 71,326 persons. After 1961, these societies were reorganized and bigger multi-purpose societies were constituted, so that the total number of societies came down to 500 only in 1970, but the membership increased to 1,43,200. In this year an amount of Rs 3,23,59,721 was advanced as loan at the rate of 10 per cent per annum as interest by these societies.

Co-operative Bank—The Zila Sahkari Bank, Ltd., Bulandshahr, was established in 1906. At present it has five branches located at Gulaothi, Dibai, Khurja, Sikandarabad and Jahangirabad respectively. The main functions of this bank and its branches are to make available short-term and medium-term loans to members of the co-operative societies through

the affiliated member societies. The bank, in addition, also accept deposits and collects inward bills. It has a working capital of Rs 4,32,17,088, the loan outstanding against its member societies amounting to Rs 3,74,21,000 on May 31, 1971.

The Land Development Bank, Bulandshahr—This bank was established in 1962, and has its branches at Khurja, Anupshahr and Sikandarabad. The main functions of this bank are to provide long-term credit for the improvement of land, purchase of implements for land improvement redemption of old debts planting of orchards and setting up of minor irrigation works. Loans are advanced against the security of land, and interest is charged at the rate of 8½ per cent per annum. This bank advanced a sum of Rs 34,99,850 to agriculturists in 1970-71.

The District Co-operative Federation—This was set up in 1974, with a view to link the various local co-operative marketing institutions with the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Federation, Lucknow. It has been the apex institution of the district having 41 co-operative unions, which are members of this federation. The working capital of this institution was Rs 27,08,250. The important functions of the federation are to make arrangements for the supply of all agricultural requisites, e.g., fertilizers, agricultural implements and improved varieties of seed. It is running two cold storages at Bulandshahr and Jahangirabad respectively, having a storage capacity of 6,000 tons each. It has also take up the work of running a printing press, brick-kilns and supply of all types of electrical goods. The federation does not advance credit but renders services only.

The central whole-sale consumer co-operative store was started at Bulandshahr in 1967, with a view to check the price-line, to eliminate middle men, to discourage hoarding and to supply unadulterated goods at reasonable rates. The working capital of this store was Rs 2,00,190 on June 30, 1971, and it sold goods worth Rs 9,66,774 to its members in 1970-71. The Co-operative Textile Mill, Bulandshahr, was registered in 1964. Its paid-up capital was Rs 68,27,126 in 1970-71, out of which government participation amounted to Rs 44,97,000. The mill has taken up production of cotton yarn and is expected to take up the production of terene yarn in the near future.

Commercial Banks

The four Commercial Banks in the district, viz., the State Bank of India, the Central Bank of India, the Punjab National Bank and the United Commercial Bank of India charge interest at rates varying from 9 per cent to 12 per cent per annum on advances and allow interest at rates varying from 4 per cent to 7½ per cent per annum on deposits.

The State Bank of India, Bulandshahr Branch, advanced a sum of Rs 12,28,000 to agriculturists, Rs 7,59,000 to small-scale industries.

Rs 2,11,000 to small traders and Rs 3,00,000 to the textile mill of the district during 1970-71. The bank has branches at Jahangirabad, Khurja and Sikandarabad. The pay offices of this bank are also functioning at Dankaur and Dibai.

The Central Bank of India, Bulandshahr Branch, advanced a sum of Rs 4,00,000 to agriculturists and Rs 1,49,02,000 to industries during 1970. The bank has a branch at Khurja also.

The Punjab National Bank, Bulandshahr Branch, advanced a sum of Rs 14,20,000 to agriculturists and Rs 1,00,000 to small-scale industries in 1970. The bank has pay offices at Anupshahr, Dibai, Khurja, Sikandarabad, Dadri and Siyana.

The United Commercial Bank, Bulandshahr branch advanced a sum of Rs 3,97,000 to agriculturists, Rs 2,02,000 to small-scale industries, Rs 41,000 to small traders and Rs 50,000 to the textile mill of the district in 1970. The bank has a branch at Shikarpur.

These banks have drawn up comprehensive plans to finance village and cottage industries in the district.

National Savings Organization

The Post Office Savings Bank Scheme has been operating in the district since long. Small saving schemes, besides encouraging savings, help in inculcating the habit of thrift in people and also make funds available for investment in the Five-year Plans. The war necessitated the introduction of schemes of defence deposits and national defence certificates to raise funds for the defence of the country. National defence certificates were issued during the Chinese aggression in 1962.

The following statement gives the values of different securities as obtained on December 31, 1971 :

Scheme	Value (in rupees)
Post-office Savings Bank	56,10,000
National Saving certificates	15,06,000
Cumulative Time Deposits	77,000
Time Deposits	10,42,000
Recurring Deposits	1,81,000

Life Insurance

Life Insurance business was nationalised in September, 1956, with the setting up of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. A sub-branch

was opened at Bulandshahr in July, 1968, with an assistant branch manager as in charge of the office. The progress of life insurance business in the district from 1968-69 to 1970-71, is given below :

Year	Number of lives assured	Total business procured (in rupees)
1968-69	3,106	1,85,66,850
1969-70	3,194	2,09,43,600
1970-71	4,007	3,08,13,300

Currency and Coinage

The decimal system of coinage was introduced in the district on October 1, 1968.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Trade in the past was limited, as the district was mostly agricultural in character. The only commerce was the exported agricultural produce, chiefly grain and cotton. By the close of the last century, about 1,00,000 maunds of cleaned cotton exported every year. Important manufactures were the cotton prints of Jahangirabad, the muslins of Sikandarabad, the pottery of Khurja, the rugs of Jewar and the wood-carvings of Bulandshahr and Shikarpur. Among articles imported were foreign cloth, salt, iron, spices and similar articles required by the people of the district. Trade was mainly by road, between Bulandshahr and Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh and Bulandshahr and Delhi. The chief markets of the district were those at Khurja, Dibai, Sikandarabad, Bulandshahr and Shikarpur. The introduction of railways favourable affected trade of Khurja, Sikandarabad, Dibai and Bulandshahr, were especially benefited. Prior to the opening of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Chandausi to Aligarh, the sugar trade of Rohilkhand found its way across the Anupshahr ferry in return for jowar and bajra from this district, while rice was also imported to a large extent for local consumption from Pilibhit and Moradabad.

Khurja is the largest commercial town between Delhi and Hathras, and is well situated for purposes of trade. The two main branches of the Grand Trunk Road, one from Delhi and the other from Meerut meet here, and the railway which runs about three miles and a half (5.6 km.) to the south of the town, has also proved beneficial for commerce. The place is famous for ghee and sweets called, *ghebar*.

Anupshahr is next to Khurja in trade, mainly in timber and goods. It is situated at convenient distances from Aligarh, Budoun and Meerut.

Rabupura is famous for its bullock market, Sikandarabad manufactured fine cloth or muslin used for *pagaris* or turbans.

The means of communication are in good condition in the greater part of the district and village markets are numerous and well distributed. With the establishment of several industries, there has been considerable addition to the variety of exports and imports.

Exports and Imports

The following statement gives the value/volume of commodities exported from the district in 1970:

Commodity	Exports
Wheat	1,90,490 (quintals)
Grains and seeds	Rs 4,12,000
<i>Deshi Ghee</i>	Rs 6,000
<i>Gur and Shakkar</i>	Rs 4,12,000
Yarn	Rs 1,00,00,000
Milk products and milk	Rs 1,14,000

In addition to the above commodities, peas, oil-seeds, pottery, maize and gram, are also exported to different places.

The following statement gives the imports of some commodities in value/volume during 1970:

Commodity	Imports
Rice	3,482 Quintals
Salt	40,128 ..
Fertilizers	₹ 42,050 ..
Sugar	₹ 74,167 ..
Vegetable oil	₹ 19,567 ..
Cotton yarn	Rs 6,00,000

In addition to the above, pulses, *khandsari*, G. C. sheets, machinery, tractors, drugs and electrical goods are also imported.

Trade Centres

The main markets of the district are Deputyganj, Grossganj and Fatehganj in Bulandshahr town, Khurja market in Khurja and Dibai and Robertsganj in tahsil Anupshahr. Those are primary distributing markets.

The Deputyganj market which was originally the property of Mr Tank was purchased by a deputy collector and thereafter it came to be known as Deputyganj. The Grossganj market is named after Mr Growse, who got the Kali Nadi bridge repaired with pucca ghats. Fatehganj was so called because its opening ceremony was performed when the First World War was won. The Khurja market, built by Mr Growse in 1883, is inside a quadrangle with two magnificent gateways. Websterganj is named after its founder Mr Webster.

The following are the charges realised in these markets:

Description of charge	Rate	By whom payable
1. <i>Palledari</i>	13 paise per Rs 100	.. Buyer
2. Weighment	20 paise per Rs 100	.. Buyer
3. Commission	1.05 paise per Rs 100 of production	.. Seller
4. Market fee	50 paise per Rs 100	.. Seller
5. Transport charges	02 paise per quintal per km.	.. Seller

There are ten regulated markets in the district, and are divided into three categories, Gulaothi, Jahangirabad and Siyana coming under 'A' category; Bulandshahr, Sikandarabad, Dibai and Dadri under 'B' category; and Shikarpur, Dankaur and Jewar under 'C' category.

Markets dealing in general merchandise and cloth are located at all the urban centres which also feed smaller markets called *hats* or bazars. Of these, 25 are located in tahsil Anupshahr, 16 in tahsil Khurja, 15 in tahsil Bulandshahr and 9 in tahsil Sikandarabad. These markets are held once or twice on fixed days in a week and supply the villagers with food-grains, oil-seeds, cloth, vegetables and other consumer goods.

Price Control and Rationing

During the Second World War, prices of all commodities rose and people felt great hardship. The Government controlled the prices of a large number of commodities and supply of many of them was rationed to check a further rise in prices. The important commodities thus controlled or rationed were food-grains, cloth, sugar, firewood, kerosene oil, cement and matches. Licences were given by Government to dealers of such commodities. Various schemes for the rationing of food-grains mainly wheat and its products, gram, rice and sugar were tried during the war. The need for the continuance of rationing of wheat and its products, rice, sugar and kerosene oil, has, however, persisted ever since, and at present there are 28 fair price shops at Bulandshahr.

Fairs

Several religious fairs are held in the district but the most important commercial fair is the horse fair at Bulandshahr. Horses from different places are brought here for sale. In some of the religious fairs, considerable trade is done in metal utensils, cloth, sweets and the like.

Weights and Measures

In 1803, the seer in use in Bulandshahr was of 84 tolas, the weights being measured by rupees that had been in circulation. The seer was equivalent in weight to 2 lbs 1 oz 15 drs. The maund contained 40 seers and weighed 84 lbs 13 ozs or the weight of 3,305½ sikkas. Later on, weights and measures in common use were the same as they were in neighbouring districts. The standard seer of 80 tolas or 14,400 grains was in use till the introduction of metric weights. For measuring land, the standard bigha of 3,025 square yards was used before the use of metric measures.

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

CHAPTER VII**COMMUNICATIONS****TRADE ROUTES, HIGHWAYS AND MODES OF CONVEYANCE OLD AND NEW**

The region covered by the district of Bulandshahr, had mostly in the past been under the rule of the Kings of Delhi which lay close to it. From past records, it is evident that there was frequent communication in regard to administrative matters between the two towns. Bulandshahr had trade relations with adjoining districts and pilgrims from outside used to frequent the Ganga and the Yamuna in this district on religious occasions in large numbers. These facts beyond any shadow of doubt, go to prove the existence of roads in the district in olden times. Roads were, however, in most cases of beaten earth and were used only in the dry season.¹ During the rains the flooded and unbridged rivers and predominance of soft sticky clay over large areas must have restricted travel and transport to urgent passengers and carriage of only the lightest goods.² The whole district seems to have been traversed by a network of paths upon which, in the dry season, transport was carried on by pack-animals, while passengers walked, rode on horse or elephants, or were carried in palanquins.³ The main routes were kept in fair order, their courses marked by brick pillars and the rivers were crossed by well tended ferries.⁴

The chief road of the district in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has been the Grand Trunk Road, running from Calcutta to Peshawar. This road enters the district in the extreme south of pargana Khurja and runs north-west to Khurja, covering a distance of 19.2 km. From Khurja it proceeds parallel to the Ganga Canal as far as Walipura where it crosses the canal and goes north to Bhur, 3.2 km. from Bulandshahr. About the beginning of the nineteenth century the road ran direct from Khurja to Sikandarabad, but this route had been abandoned by the end of that century. The present line was formerly known as the Meerut Trunk Road. The road from Bhur runs west-north west over the Ganga Canal at Arhauli and proceeds to Sikandarabad. From Sikandarabad it goes on to Dadri, crossing the Mat branch canal at Kot. Thereafter the road runs parallel to the Northern Railway, leaving the district at the village of Chapraula and entering the Ghaziabad tahsil of Meerut. It has a total length of 83.70 km. in the district. There are inspection

1. Gregory, J. W. : *The Story of the Road*, p. 273

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 273-74

4. Gregory, J.W.: *The Story of the Road*, pp. 273-74

houses on the Grand Trunk Road at Khurja, Bhur, Sikandarabad and Dadri and encamping grounds at the same places. The other important metalled roads in the district about 50 years ago were the Bulandshahr-Bhur-Hapur-Meerut, Bulandshahr-Anupshahr, Anupshahr-Aligarh, Bhimpur-Dibai, Bulandshahr-Chola and Sikandarabad-Dankaur roads. Apart from these, the others were only link on feeder roads which connected the railway stations, important places, or roads. They were metalled, bridged and properly drained. There was besides these, a large number of unmetalled roads in the district at that time, connecting its various trade centres.

Construction of roads was speeded up after the achievement of independence. In 1947, the district had 289 miles (383 km.) of metalled roads. During the period of 1947 to 1966, the public works department constructed 92 miles (147.2 km.) of new metalled roads. In addition, 94.5 miles (151.2 km.) of local metalled roads were reconstructed. The new metalled roads constructed are the Dibai-Chandausi, Khurja-Jewar, Siyana-Kuchesar, Gulaothi-Siyana, Khurja-Pahasu, Rajghat-Narora, Katchery-Chandpur, Shikarpur-Dibai, Jewar-Tappal and Sikandarabad-Gulaothi roads. The following roads were reconstructed :

Bulandshahr—Anupshahr
 Aligarh—Anupshahr
 Dibai railway station feeder
 Khurja—Jewar
 Dankaur railway station feeder
 Bulandshahr—Jhajar
 Bulandshahr—Siyana—Garh
 Atrauli—Ramghat

Highways

The roads of the district are now classified as State highways and major district roads, and the Zila Parishad and other district and village roads. Local bodies generally maintain roads situated within their jurisdictions.

State Highways—The following statement gives the length of each of these roads in the district :

Road	Length (in km.)
Grand Trunk	83.70
Meerut Bulandshahr	23.75
Shikarpur Debai	20.24
Shikarpur—Bulandshahr	19.32
Duraha Debai	9.25
Debai-Babraula-Chandausi	7.90

CH. VII—COMMUNICATIONS

In addition, the public works department maintains a large number of other metalled and unmetalled roads. The following statement gives the length of each of these roads in the district :

Road	Length (in km.)
Metalled	
Bulandshahr—Anupshahr	39.94
Bulandshahr—Siyana—Garh	36.35
Aligarh—Anupshahr	35.40
Khurja—Jewar	32.68
Siyana—Gulaothi	28.96
Bulandshahr—Jhajar	24.54
Khurja—Pahasu	21.30
Sikandarabad—Jhajar	19.31
Sikandarabad—Gulaothi	17.63
Anupshahr—Karanwas	12.31
Dankaur railway station feeder	11.16
Dankaur—Dankaur railway station feeder	6.80
Jewar—Tappal	4.02
Jahangirabad feeder	3.78
Dadri railway station feeder	0.27
Unmetalled	
Dadri—Sarajpur—Chelarus	20.97
Jahangirabad—Daulatpur	15.66
Jahangirabad—Ahar	14.68
Rajghat—Narora	5.53
Bhawan Bahadurnagar—Kutchesar	5.22
Dadri—Khatara	.82
Dadri—Riyoli	4.82
Lakhaoti—Pali	4.82
Dibai—Ramghat	4.80

The Zila Parishad, Bulandshahr, maintains 24 metalled roads, their total length being 104.2 km. The Zila Parishad also maintains 22 unmetalled roads, which have a total length of 301.60 km.

The following statement gives the names of metalled and unmetalled roads, with their lengths, mentioned against each, under the jurisdiction of the Zila Parishad, Bulandshahr :

Road	Length (in km.)
Metalled	
1. Khurja—Sikandarabad	123.0
2. Khareli—Karana	10.6
3. Dibai—Karanwar	9.0
4. Chapraula—Bisrakh	8.0
5. Aurangabad—Pavsera	7.2
6. Pali—Anpurwasi	6.4
7. Pandraul—Akhraulti	5.3
8. Karana—Jarcha	5.2
9. Khurja—Jhajar	4.8
10. Bulandshahr—Tajpur	4.5
11. Bulandshahr—Maman	4.2
12. Khurja—Mudhakhera	3.5
13. Dankaur—Rabupura	3.2
14. Arnia—Pahsara	3.2
15. Jahangirabad—Dhum	2.8
16. Shikarpur—Jalalpur	2.4
17. Shikarpur—Anupshahr	1.6
18. Kakor—feeder	1.6
19. Sikandarabad—Jarcha	1.6
20. Sikandarabad—Surajpur	1.6
21. Gulaothi railway station feeder	1.0
22. Rajghat—Biharghat	0.4
23. Bulandshahr—Shikarpur	0.4
24. Chola railway station feeder	0.3
Unmetalled	
1. Arnia—Pahasu	25.0
2. Sikandarabad—Surajpur	24.0
3. Khurja—Jhajar	22.40
4. Dankaur—Surajpur	20.80

Road	Length (in km.)
5. Siyana—Ahar	20.80
6. Jhajar—Makanpur	17.60
7. Dankaur—Kakor	16.00
8. Jahangirabad—Khanpur	14.00
9. Sikandarabad—Malagarai	14.00
10. Gulaothi—Pavkara	13.00
11. Shikarpur—Anupshahr	12.80
12. Anupshahr—Ahar	12.80
13. Saidpur—Savesera	11.20
14. Varcha—Sikandarabad	11.20
15. Dankaur—Makanpur	11.20
16. Jarcha—Sananta	10.40
17. Pahasu—Ahmgarh	10.40
18. Siyana—Khanpur	10.00
19. Pali—Khasipur	9.60
20. Khareli—Surajpur	4.80
21. Khurja—Sikandarabad	3.00
22. Khareli—Kasna	1.60

The following statement gives the lengths of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by the municipal boards of Bulandshahr, Khurja, Dibai, Jahangirabad, Sikandarabad and Anupshahr:

Municipal Board	Total length (in km.) of roads	
	Metalled	Unmetalled
Khurja	38.60	17.00
Dadri	19.12	3.62
Bulandshahr	15.78	1.25
Jahangirabad	8.87	3.00
Sikandarabad	8.00	12.00
Anupshahr	6.00	10.00

MODES OF CONVEYANCE

The means of conveyance used in the past were ponies, horses, bullocks, and carts driven by these animals. There were 2,14,485 bullocks in the district, in 1899, and were used for purposes of ploughing or for

transporting goods during famines. Horse breeding had been an important industry in this district in the beginning of the present century and stallions obtained from the government stud at Babugarh in district Meerut were maintained at various places. Even thorough bred Arab English stallions were available at that time. Horse-riding became a favourite sport and handsome colts and fillies were commonly seen throughout the district. The feed of the horses was not very costly, as most land holders had a considerable area sown with oats and other fodder. In 1899, there were 18,729 horse and ponies in the district. The government also maintained 10 donkey stallions and mule-rearing was becoming popular.

The number of camels in the district was small, those available being used for transport or in camel-carts. Some of the zamindars and rich persons possessed elephants, but their number has been very small in the district.

Ekkas, tongas, sikrams pulled by ponies, horses and camels were generally used in the urban areas of the district. These vehicles began to increase in number with the development of roads. There were relays on important roads where horses or ponies could be rested and changed and the journey continued. Bullock-carts were popular in the rural areas. Not only did they carry the harvest from the fields to the villages, but also provided joy-rides at fairs and cities.

The bicycle came into use as a means of transport in the district late in the twenties of this century, and this inexpensive conveyance is in use equally in the urban and the rural areas. Cycle-rickshaws came into vogue after the Second World War. They are a popular means of conveyance in the urban areas. Licences have to be obtained for plying them within the jurisdiction of a local body. Generally, drivers ply hired rickshaws on payment of about Rs 2 per day to the owner of the vehicle. On an average a rickshaw driver earns from Rs 3 to Rs 5 per day.

The following statement gives the number of vehicles of different kinds registered with the municipal boards of Bulandshahr, Dibai, Jahangirabad and Khurja in 1970-71 :

Municipal Board	No. of conveyances registered in 1970-71				
	Cycles	Cycle-rickshaws	Ekkas and Tongas	Sikrams	Carts
Bulandshahr ..	204	915	1,000	87	..
Dibai ..	200	20	75	..	13
Jahangirabad ..	3,117	..	..	..	..
Khurja ..	1,200	3,117	..	..	..
Sikandarabad ..	500	100	50	..	..
Anupshahr ..	200	80	50	..	..

Vehicular Traffic

In the year 1919, motor vehicles began to ply between Bulandshahr and Khurja, and Bulandshahr and Meerut, and by 1923 they appeared on Bulandshahr-Anupshahr, and Bulandshahr-Dibai routes.

The volume of goods traffic has considerably increased since 1947. Consumer goods are generally imported on trucks from Delhi, Meerut and Kanpur and the agricultural produce of the district is exported to Hapur, Delhi and Kanpur. As many as 1,109 trucks operated in the district in 1970.

Private buses operate on a large number of routes of the district. The operators of buses have established in 1955 a corporate body known as district motor union Ltd. About 500 buses belonging to the union operate on the following routes :

Bulandshahr—Meerut.
 Bulandshahr—Dankaur.
 Bulandshahr—Jewar.
 Bulandshahr—Shikarpur—Dibai.
 Bulandshahr—Anupshahr—Dibai—Rajghat—Narora.
 Bulandshahr—Jahangirabad—Daulatpur—Ahar.
 Bulandshahr—Siyana.
 Bulandshahr—Lakhaoti—Khanpur—Chandiana.
 Khurja—Pahasu—Dibai.
 Dankaur—Gulaothi—Siyana.

Passenger fares vary from 3.30 paise to 4.20 paise per km., depending on the condition of the road.

Government Roadways—The U. P. Government Roadways started running passenger buses in this district from 1948. However, in that year only one bus operated on the Bulandshahr-Agra route. Buses were subsequently introduced on six other routes, which are as below :

Route	No. of buses (operating)
1. Bulandshahr—Delhi ..	35
2. Bulandshahr—Khurja ..	4
3. Bulandshahr—Lucknow ..	1
4. Bulandshahr—Kulesra—Salarpur ..	1
5. Bulandshahr—Bisakra ..	1
6. Bulandshahr—Bisrakh ..	1
7. Bulandshahr—Agra ..	1

The U. P. Government Roadways carried 22,62,074 passengers in 1970 in the district.

As many as 295 taxies and 35 auto-rickshaws plied on the roads of the district in 1970, the auto-rickshaws confining their operations within a radius of 16 km. from Bulandshahr.

Railways

Northern Railway (Broadgauge)—The East Indian Railway constructed the main line from Calcutta to Delhi, the portion of the line in the district having been completed in 1864. The line entered in the south of pargana Khurja, and after traversing the tahsils of Khurja and Sikandarabad proceeded to Ghaziabad in the Meerut district. Another branch-line running from Khurja railway junction to Khurja town, and then along the Grand Trunk Road to Bulandshahr and thereafter to Hapur, was completed in 1910. Almost at the same time the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway constructed a line from Aligarh to Chandausi, which traversed the pargana of Dadri and proceeded to district Budaun after crossing the river Ganga.

In the post-independence period, the railways were reorganized and in 1951, the broadgauge railway system in the district was included in the Northern Railway Zone, with headquarters at New Delhi. The Northern Railway, having 15 railway stations and covers a distance of 124.8 km. in the district.

Waterways, Bridges and Ferries

Waterways—The waterways of the district are far less important today than what they were in the past. The traffic along the Ganga practically came to an end on account of the construction of a series of important engineering works over the river. Small amount of trade used to pass up and down the Yamuna, in the past, but it has come to a standstill on account of greater facilities of communication. The Kali Nadi was never used for navigation. The Ganga canal is navigable throughout its length and in the past, a considerable amount of traffic was carried on by means of barges between Hardwar and Kanpur and the intermediate towns lying on or near the canal.

Bridges—There are five major bridges in the district which are maintained by the public works department across Ganga canal and Hindon and Kali.

Ferries—There are only four ferries in the district managed by the Zila Parishad, Bulandshahr.

Travel Facilities

There are dharmshalas for the stay of travellers at Bulandshahr and other urban centres of the district. The town of Bulandshahr alone possesses 11 dharmshalas. They are privately managed and a nominal rent for lodging is charged.

A number of inspection houses and rest-houses are maintained by different departments of government. Non-official visitors may also stay in them if accommodation is available. The largest number of inspection houses in the district belong to the canal department, followed by the public works department and the Zila Parishad.

The district soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board, Bulandshahr, was established in 1948. It has 10 rest-rooms, which are open to official and non-official visitors alike.

Hotels at Bulandshahr, Khurja and other urban centres also provide accommodation and board. In addition, there are many restaurants and tea-stalls which provide food-stuffs and snacks.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

About 1830, the postal arrangements in the district were controlled by an inspector of post-offices, posted at Aligarh. The police was entrusted with the distribution of letters. Later on, the district dak was organised and post-offices were managed by the villages school teachers. The cost was met from the district dak cess which was collected on the land revenue. Post-offices gradually became part of the imperial organisation and in 1871 there were 19 imperial post-offices and 14 district post-offices in the district. By the end of the nineteenth century all the remaining district post-offices had been taken over by the imperial government.

In 1947, postal services in the district were placed under the divisional office at Meerut. However, in December, 1968, these services were placed under the administrative jurisdiction of the Aligarh division.

The development and extension of roads and vehicular traffic has led to the opening of more post-offices in the district in recent years, especially after 1947.

There are 23 public call offices and 23 telegraph offices in the district. The following statement gives the names of places where they are located :

Public call offices	Telegraph offices
Bulandshahr (4)	Bulandshahr (3)
Aurangabad	Aurangabad
Anupshahr	Anupshahr
Dadri	Dadri
Bhaipur Brahmanan	Lakaothi
Rabupura	Rabupura
Dankaur	Dankaur
Dibai	Dibai

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

Public call offices				Telegraph offices			
Narora	..	..	..	..	Jahangirpur	..	..
Gulaothi	..	..	..	..	Gulaothi	..	..
Jahangirabad	..	..	..	..	Jahangirabad	..	..
Unchagaon	..	..	..	..	Unchagaon	..	..
Jewar	..	..	..	..	Jewar	..	..
Khurja (2)	..	..	..	..	Khurja (2)	..	..
Shikarpur	..	..	..	..	Shikarpur	..	..
Sarawa	..	..	..	..	Saidpur	..	..
Sikandarabad	..	..	..	..	Sikandarabad	..	..
Maicha	..	..	..	..	Maicha	..	..
Siyana	..	..	..	..	Siyana	..	..
					Pahasu		

Broadcast Receivers

Broadcasts by All India Radio and those from other countries provide entertainment and the latest news. The Delhi broadcasting station is very near to Bulandshahr. Special programmes are broadcast for the agriculturists, factory workers and other sections of the society. Licences for 28,896 broadcast receivers were issued in 1970.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Agriculture

The district is mainly agricultural and a major portion of its trade is connected with the produce of the land. In 1911, total number of workers under all agricultural heads was 3,33,098, but by 1921 the figure had decreased to 2,91,825, the decline being chiefly due to the outbreak of the First World War which opened up new avenues of employment. In 1951, the number of agricultural workers in the district was 2,81,354, rising to 3,64,444 in 1961 and to 3,94,921 in 1971.

Industry

The number of persons employed in industries of different types showed a decrease in 1951 as compared to that of 1921, the figures being 1,38,923 in 1921 and approximately 56,000 in 1951. In 1961, due to general growth and expansion of industries, the number of industrial workers rose to 68,844.

Transport

The number of workers employed in transport in 1921 was 2,626 and rose to 5,602 in 1951. Their number further increased to 7,886 in 1961. Of these 1,606 were employed in motor transport, 1,023 in the railways and 860 in plying animal-drawn vehicles. *Palki* bearers and owners had decreased considerably and the number of animal drivers and owners has been reduced to a large extent.

Trade and Commerce

In 1921, there were 28,065 workers engaged in various trades, but in 1951 their number decreased to 27,858. In 1961, the number of workers under this head had increased to 29,311.

Public Administration

The total number of persons employed in public services, including the police and the military, was 3,593 in 1921, of whom 1,446 were employed in civil administration, 976 in the police and 390 in the army. In 1961, employees of the State government in the district numbered 9,564 of whom 6,716 were in the police. The number of persons employed in quasi-government offices and local bodies was 2,848 and in Central Government establishments 1,584. In 1970, the number of employees of the State government was 8,845 and of those employed in local bodies and quasi-government establishments was 6,432 and 800 respectively.

The Central and State governments, the quasi-government establishments and the local bodies provide certain amenities to their employees, the most important of which is the payment of a regular dearness allowance, varying according to the scale of pay and status of office, to meet the rising cost of living. Loans are given by government to enable government servants to purchase their own means of conveyance and to build houses. Various other facilities, such as loans from provident fund, free medical treatment, uniform allowance where admissible, free accommodation and educational concessions to children of certain classes of employees, facilities for recreation and accommodation if available at 10 per cent of pay, are also available to government servants.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Education

In the past, education was more or less the exclusive concern of religious teachers and institutions, the *pathshalas* (schools) being run mostly by Brahmanas. Teaching was an act of philanthropy and no regular tuition fee was charged. The modern system of education has gradually replaced the traditional class of village school teachers by a professional class of school and college teachers.

The total number of teachers in 1921, in various schools and colleges of different categories in the district was 589, of whom 68 were women. The figure does not include clerks and other non-teaching staff employed in these institutions. In 1961, the number of school teachers rose to 4,245, including 377 women besides 119 teachers serving in degree colleges. The number of teachers increased to 7,956, including 1,406 women in 1969, of whom 4,451 teachers, including 705 women, were employed in primary schools, 753, of whom 172 were women, in junior high schools and 2,752 of whom 529 were women in higher secondary schools.

Since 1964 the triple benefit scheme has been in force in the State-aided institutions run by local bodies or private managements. This scheme provides facilities of contributory provident fund, compulsory life insurance and pension, including family pension, to teachers. Teachers employed in government institutions are entitled to all the benefits available to employees of the State government.

Teachers' wards are entitled to enjoy freeship in tuition fee up to intermediate classes. Needy and disabled teachers can get financial assistance from the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare Fund and those suffering from tuberculosis may seek admission in the Bhowali Sanatorium, where seats are reserved for them. Principals, headmasters or head-mistresses of government higher secondary schools and government normal schools and lady teachers serving in primary schools in the rural areas get residential quarters. Teachers of the district have organised themselves into the Secondary Teachers' Association and the Primary Teachers' Association, which are respectively affiliated to their provincial

organisations. Teachers in the employ of the municipal boards in the district have also formed a Municipal Boards Teachers' Association, with a total membership of 1,000. The chief aim of these associations is to look after the welfare of their members and to suggest ways and means to improve their service conditions, pay and allowances.

Medicine

Before the British rule, indigenous systems of medicine administered through *vaid*s and *hakims* were prevalent. It was only in administrated through *vaid*s and *hakims* were prevalent. It was only in the third quarter of the eighteenth century that the allopathic dispensaries were established at Bulandshahr and at the headquarters of tahsils and the Ayurvedic and Unani systems began to lose ground.

In 1921, there were 281 medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists and veterinary surgeons, and 97 midwives, vaccinators, compounders and nurses in the district. Their number rose to 947 and 629 respectively in 1961. In 1970, the State hospitals and dispensaries employed 40 allopathic doctors, 16 *vaid*s, one homoeopathic doctor, one *hakim*, 59 pharmacists, 19 nurses and 23 midwives, and the number of private medical practitioners registered with the Indian Medical Association, Bulandshahr was 82. A number of private medical practitioners who are not registered also practise in the district.

Generally no consultation fee is charged by private doctors and physicians but the cost of medicine includes consultation and examination charges also. The earnings of a private doctor invariably depends on his reputation and efficiency. Doctors in the service of the State government get a fixed salary and are allowed private practice off duty.

A branch of the Indian Medical Association was established in the district in 1935. The main aims of the association are to promote and advance medical and allied sciences, improve public health, maintain the honour and dignity of the medical profession and to promote co-operation amongst them. In 1970, the association had 34 members.

Law

Law graduates and few retired persons possessing a degree in law take to the profession. In 1971, the number of practising lawyers, pleaders and mukhtars in the district was 353. Generally, every legal practitioner has one *moharir* (clerk), and a few leading ones have more than one.

From among the lawyers in the district, district government counsels for criminal, civil and revenue work are appointed. Some lawyers are also appointed by government as panel lawyers. Most of the lawyers of the district reside in the headquarters town of Bulandshahr as important courts and other offices are located there.

In 1921, the legal practitioners of the district established the Collectorate Bar Association, which is a registered organisation and has its own building. The main function of the association is to maintain for its members an up-to-date library, which contains about 7,000 volumes. Other reading material includes newspapers and magazines. It also aims to promote the welfare of the bar, maintain harmonious relations between bench and bar and render free legal assistance to deserving persons. The number of members of the association on July 31, 1971 was 239.

Engineering

The district has engineering services under the departments of public works and irrigation besides those under the State Electricity Board and local bodies. In 1971, the public works department had 7 engineers, the irrigation department 14, the State Electricity Board 16, the municipal boards 2 and the Zila Parishad one. The number of overseers in the public works department was 25, in the irrigation department 12 and in the municipal boards 4.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Domestic Servants

Domestic servants comprise a fair proportion of the population. Their number has been increasing steadily. They are unskilled workers and their wages are generally lower as compared to other occupations. They render whole-time service as well as part-time, the former being employed only by well-to-do persons belonging mostly to the business community or high officers. These workers are paid monthly in cash or both in cash and kind. In 1961, there were 488 butlers, bearers, waiters, maids and other domestic servants, besides 1,215 cooks and allied workers and 19,616 cleaners, sweepers and watermen.

Barbers

In the past, barbers used to go from door to door for hairdressing. The practice has now declined with the opening of a number of hair-cutting saloons in urban and rural areas of the district. In the towns, these saloons are generally run by more than one worker, the owners being assisted by paid employees. In rural areas the owners work themselves. Another class of barbers, catering to the needs of poorer sections of society, is seen on the roadside attending to their customers.

Barbers besides following their main profession of hairdressing also sometimes serve on ceremonial occasions, such as births, marriage and deaths, when they are generally assisted by their women-folk. Formerly they also used to act as go-betweens in match-making but their services for this purpose are seldom utilized now. The number of barbers and hairdressers in the district in 1961, was 5,419.

Washermen

Formerly washermen used to collect clothes from their customers, but the practice is now fast dying out. With the emergence of a laundry system, people prefer to give their dirty clothes to the laundry of their choice. In rural areas laundries are few in number and washermen assisted by their women-folk do the washing. In 1921, there were 5,646 washermen in the district while in 1961 their number was 5,212.

Tailors

Tailors are mostly found in urban areas though we may come across one or two in rural areas as well. The urban tailors employ a number of workers on daily or monthly wages, and usually give the cloth to them for sewing after doing the cutting work themselves. Tailoring charges vary according to the material, style of the garment, standing of the tailor and the demand of the client. In the rural areas, tailoring is not a difficult and complicated art and is limited to the cutting and sewing of simple garments such as *kurtas*, shirts, coats and pyjamas, etc. The State government has been encouraging people to join the tailoring profession by offering stipends to trainees at productive-cum-training centres.

TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS

It is, perhaps, interesting to know to what extent any particular caste still follows its traditional occupation, which is interpreted to mean the occupation with which a caste has been particularly associated in the past. For instance, there is nothing to show that castes which have been mostly agricultural in the last three or four decades are agriculturist by tradition. It is certain that they were never so in the same way as *barhais* are traditionally carpenters. They were probably never tied down by custom and caste to agriculture as carpenters were to wood-work, *lohars* to working with iron and *sonars* to precious metals.

Artisans and traditional classes, such as *sonars* (goldsmiths, silver-smiths and jewellers), *darzis* (tailors), *bhangis* (scavengers), *mochis* (shoemakers and cobblers), *halwais* (sweetmeat sellers), *dhobis* (washermen) and *nais* (barbers), still follow their traditional occupations and 40 to 50 per cent of their respective populations are engaged in them. Other castes which also follow their traditional occupations as their principal source of income, but to a lesser degree, are *julahas* (weavers), *barhais* (carpenters), *telis* (oilmen), *kumhars* (potters), *lohars* (blacksmiths), *kahars* (domestic and personal servants), *khatiks* (fruit and vegetable sellers), butchers, *gadariyas* (shepherds and blanket weavers) and *kachhis* (market gardeners). They are followed by *halwars* (liquor sellers), *chamars* (leather workers), *kewats* (boatmen and fishermen) and *basis* (tarpappers).

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Among those who pursued certain other occupations in the district in 1961 there were 6,281 carpenters and pattern makers of wood, 6,141 hawkers, paddlers and street vendors, 5,309 potters and related clay workers, 3,928 brick layers and construction workers, 2,879 blacksmiths, 14,144 spinners and weavers, 1,089 religious workers, 1,725 confectioners, 970 salesmen and shop attendants, 806 rickshaw drivers and pullers, 709 cooks and waiters, 696 tobacco workers, 495 furnacemen and kilnmen, 440 musicians and related workers, 304 electricians of all kinds, 198 astrologers and palmists, 66 bakers, 60 photographers, 43 sawyers and wood work mechanists, 38 painters and 25 log and wood-cutters.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

- The census operations conducted between 1901 and 1951 divided the population into earners or self-supporting persons and their dependents. Earners or self-supporting persons and earning dependents were all defined in such a manner as to include not only those who performed work, but also those who lived on unearned incomes from sources such as rent, royalty, pension, etc. In the census of 1961, however, the population was divided into workers and non-workers, those depending on unearned incomes, being for the first time, included among non-workers. The earlier classification had the advantage of bringing out clearly the number of dependents of earners or self-supporting persons engaged in various economic activities, but in the census of 1961 no correlation between non-workers and workers, on whom the non-workers depended existed. The definition of worker included whole-time and part-time workers as also family workers who were not paid in cash or kind, but services rendered by whom were computed in terms of money. Doubtless the 1961 system was a good way of presenting the working and non-working population where Standard Industrial Classification has been adopted. This is closely related to International Standard Classification and fully meets the requirements of international comparability. If an attempt is made to classify the population of the district, as enumerated in the census operations of 1901, 1921 and 1951, into the broad divisions of population as made for the first time in the census of 1961, the following statement would represent the comparative numbers and percentages of workers in those years :

Years	Workers in Bulandshahr district	Percentage of workers to total population	
		Bulandshahr district	Uttar-Pradesh
1901	4,95,293	43.5	45.1
1921	4,75,359	44.6	52.1
1951	5,16,451	34.4	41.7
1961	5,63,341	32.5	39.1
1971	5,51,756	26.6	32.2

It would thus appear that the percentage of workers showed a rise in 1921, while the percentage has exhibited a steady fall since then, the number of workers has registered an increase till 1961 but showed a decrease in 1971.

In the census of 1971 persons have been categorised with respect to their main activities. Thus unlike the census of 1961, part-time workers and family workers who were basically engaged as students, house workers, etc., have no longer been classified as workers in 1971. No correct comparison with the earlier position thus is possible due to the changes introduced in 1971.

The figures of workers in 1971 which gives a percentage of 26.6 to the population of the district as compared to the State percentage of 25.2

Workers and Livelihood Classes

The 1961 census has classified workers into nine livelihood classes or industrial categories described below :

I. Cultivators—Persons engaged in cultivating their lands themselves or through hired labour or managing tenanted land

II. Agricultural labour—Persons engaged in agricultural operations on land pertaining to others, for wages in cash or kind

III. Persons engaged in mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting and activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied pursuits

IV. Persons engaged in household industry run on a scale smaller than that of a registered factory by heads of households themselves

According to the changed classification of workers adopted in the census of 1971, total number of workers in each in the district are given in the following statement :

Workers and non-workers	Number of workers
Cultivators	3,01,921
Agricultural labourers	93,000
Persons engaged in forestry fishing hunting and activities connected with live-stock plantations, orchards and allied pursuits	5,311
Persons engaged in mining and quarrying	164
Persons engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—	
(a) Household industry	25,813
(b) Other than household industry	20,376
Persons engaged in construction	4,481
Persons engaged in trade and commerce	26,518
Persons engaged in transport, storage and communications	9,022
Persons engaged in other services	65,150
Total workers	5,51,756
Non-workers	15,21,587
Total population	20,73,343

Because of the change of classification in 1971 it has not been possible to compare the data with those of 1951 and 1961 mentioned in statement given before :

Livelihood class	1951		1961	
	Number of workers	Percentage to total population	Number of workers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
I	3,03,088	20.2	3,16,964	18.2
II	31,836	2.1	47,480	2.7
III	5,267	0.4	3,162	0.2
IV	*	*	53,056	3.1
V	50,539	3.2	15,788	0.9
VI	3,622	0.3	6,364	0.4
VII	27,858	1.9	29,311	1.7
VIII	7,323	0.5	8,686	0.5
IX	86,918	5.8	82,530	4.8
Total workers	5,16,451	34.4	5,63,341	32.5
Non-workers	9,83,433	65.6	11,74,056	67.5
Total population	14,99,884	100.0	17,37,397	100.0

*Included in classes III and V.

The statement reveals that as opportunities of employment did not catch up with the increase in population, the percentage of total workers declined during the decade.

The shifts in working pattern, represented by the livelihood classes, during this period, are indicated in the Statement below :

Livelihood class	Percentage of workers to total number of workers	
	1951	1961
I	58.7	56.3
II	6.2	8.4
III	1.0	0.5
IV	*	9.4
V	9.8	2.8
VI	0.7	1.1
VII	5.3	5.2
VIII	1.4	1.6
IX	16.9	14.6
Total workers	100.0	100.0

*Included in classes III and V.

In 1951, the agricultural sector (livelihood classes I and II) engaged 54.9 per cent of the total number of workers but it showed slight decrease of 0.2 per cent in 1961. The industrial sector, which is covered by livelihood classes III, IV and V, showed an increase in 1961. The numbers of workers in other livelihood classes do not appear to show any marked variations.

In 1961, out of the total males in the district, 55.4 per cent were workers, 31.6 per cent cultivators, 5.0 per cent agricultural labourers, and 18.8 per cent were engaged in other occupations. Of the total females in the district, only 6.3 per cent were workers, including 3.0 per cent cultivators, 0.2 per cent agricultural labourers, and 3.1 per cent were placed in other livelihood classes.

The percentage of working force in certain age-groups to the total male population in that group is given in the statement below :

Age group	Percentage
0—14	5.1
15—34	86.7
35—59	98.1
60 and above	85.3
Age not stated	20.6

In the juvenile age-group the percentage of workers is small but not insignificant. In the age-group of 15—34 about 87 per cent of males are workers while in the age-group of 35—59 about 98 per cent are workers. Contrary to popular belief, about 8.5 persons out of ten who have attained the age of 60 or more do some kind of work. They are not just sitting idle depending on others or reaping the fruits of their past labour. This proportion of workers among females is relatively much lower than among males, it being only one out of ten.

The proportion of workers (males and females combined) in the working age period (15—59) in the district is 52.5 per cent of the total population in that age-group. Within this range the percentage is higher in the age-group of 35—59 than in that of 15—34, the percentages being 58.7 and 48.2 respectively.

Non-workers

Non-workers of the district have been divided into the following eight categories in the census of 1961, to provide international comparability :

Categories of non-working population	District total		
	Males	Females	Total
Full-time students	1,03,255	14,976	1,18,231
Persons engaged only in household duties	402	4,39,926	4,40,328
Dependents, infants and disabled persons	3,05,421	3,06,620	6,12,041
Retired persons and people of independent means	982	481	1,463
Beggars, vagrants and others of unspecified source of income	72.2	95	817
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	28	—	28
Persons seeking employment for the first time	837	3	840
Persons employed in the past and seeking work	302	6	308
Total, non-working population	4,11,949	7,62,107	11,74,056

In the district there are 446 male and 937 female non-workers for every 1,000 of their respective populations. Differentials by broad age-groups have something more to tell. Non-workers are predominant in the age-group of 0—14 in which their number for every 1,000 male non-workers is 878. It is 429 for every 1,000 female non-workers. In the working age-groups of 15—34 and 35—59, their proportion is much lower, it being 87 males and 313 females in the former and 9 males and 198 females in the latter for every one thousand non-workers of each sex.

There is greater illiteracy among male non-workers than among male workers, but in the case of females the position is the other way round. To appreciate this, it is necessary to recall that while non-workers are chiefly confined to the juvenile age-group of 0—14, females of all age-groups are non-workers in an overwhelming proportion in urban area. Literate adult females engaged in household duties are treated as non-workers. This is why there is a lesser degree of illiteracy among non-working females than among working females whose ranks are formed by illiterates.

Employers, Employees and Workers

According to the census of 1961, the numbers of employers, employees, single workers and family workers (those who work in their own family

without wages) in the non-household industries and of employees and others in household industries are given in the statements that follow :

Non-household Industries

Type of worker		Urban	Rural	Total
Employer	Male	3,747	2,065	5,812
	Female	85	147	232
Employee	Male	21,036	25,488	46,524
	Female	1,647	1,998	3,645
Single worker	Male	17,300	40,900	58,200
	Female	847	8,028	8,875
Family worker	Male	2,650	7,733	10,383
	Female	107	2,616	2,723
Total	Male	45,142	85,224	1,30,366
	Female	2,686	12,789	15,475

Household Industry

Type of worker		Urban	Rural	Total
Employee	Male	723	1,522	2,245
	Female	45	140	185
Others	Male	3,900	39,043	42,943
	Female	1,878	7,334	9,212
Total	Male	6,692	36,907	43,599
	Female	1,923	7,474	9,397

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES AND WAGES

Prices

The earliest known prices of food-grains in Bulandshahr are those of 1822 when wheat and grain could be purchased at 29 and 40 seers for a rupee, respectively. It appears that the year was one of scarcity because in 1836 the rates for the two food-grains were 41 seers for the former and 50 seers for the latter. In the famine year of 1898, rates for wheat and

gram went as high as 12 seers and 11 seers respectively, after which the prices began to decline gradually. The ten years ending with 1857-58 were of unusual cheapness for during that period average prices were about 88 seers for wheat and 50 seers for jowar. In 1850 alone, wheat was sold at 47 seers, gram 60 seers and *arhar* 58 seers. Because of the freedom struggle of 1857, with which the district was closely associated, an immense change occurred in the level of prices. Coupled with the famine of 1860 the rates rose to an unprecedented height, being 10.5 seers for wheat, 12.0 seers for gram and 20 seers for *arhar*. In 1862, the situation eased and wheat and gram could be had at 27.44 seers and 31.16 seers respectively. From 1858 to 1907 the approximate average rates were 25 seers for wheat, 29 seers for gram, 32 seers for *arhar* and 12 seers for rice of second grade. It involved a rise of nearly 50 per cent over the rates of the preceding decade. Although this abnormal rise was mainly due to exceptional conditions which prevailed during the decade, there was no corresponding relapse in the years that followed. Only on a few occasions there was some marked return to cheaper prices. For the ten years ending with 1877, a period in which harvests were generally average, though the markets were considerably affected by dearness in other parts and by the famine of 1868 and 1869, the average rates were about 19 seers and 22 seers for wheat and gram respectively. They continued to be the same during the next decade. Everywhere in U. P., there was a general rise in prices about 1886, and for this phenomenon no adequate cause can be ascribed. Probably this rise was not unconnected with the great depreciation of government securities which was caused by the Russian war scare. The rising trend was noticeable by the averages for the ten years ending with 1897, when wheat was sold at about 15 seers and gram 17 seers to a rupee. During the decade ending with 1907 there was little change.

As a result of the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, there occurred a rapid rise in prices in the years that followed. The price level was higher by about 31 per cent in 1916 and 60 per cent in 1928 than that of 1911, when the rates were 15 seers for wheat, 17.75 seers for gram, 9 seers for common rice and 13 seers for *arhar*. The world-wide slump in prices of the 1930's caused a continuous and severe depression. Contraction of currency, depression in trade, and the abundant supplies of grain were responsible for this slump. The prices in 1934 came down by 40 per cent as compared to those of 1928. The effects of depression lasted till 1936, after which prices began to recover.

After the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, there was a steep rise in prices of food-grains and other commodities, speculation and profiteering being rampant. As a result of the war, stringent measures were taken in 1940 under the Defence of India Rules which, to some extent, prevented a further rise. In 1941 prices were fixed (though modified from time to time) by the government after considering the rates

that prevailed in the neighbouring districts and wheather conditions. Even then the prices shot up to a level higher than that prevailed during the First World War

In 1948, partial rationing was introduced. Under this certain food-grains were made available at subsidised rates in the ration shops on presentation of ration cards and the markets were allowed to function normally. Conditions did not improve even then. Supplies of food-grains to the markets were inadequate, and prices went further up, registering an increase of 126 per cent over those of 1934. Consequently, total rationing (which meant that rationed commodities could be bought only from government ration shops) was introduced in Bulandshahr city in 1945. As scarcity of food-grains was also experienced in other areas of the district, a rationing scheme was adopted, according to which government servants getting less than a hundred rupees a month were entitled to buy their rations from ration shops, each tahsil headquarters having one such shop. In April, 1948, total rationing was replaced by partial rationing which continued till the middle of May but was re-introduced in August of the same year. In the latter half of 1948, prices rose to an unprecedented height, approximately averaging 1.75 seers for wheat, 1.50 seers for rice and 2.75 seers for gram to a rupee. When measures taken failed to arrest the rising trend and the prices continued to soar, total rationing was once again introduced in the city from September 1, 1949. The entire population as well as establishments of sweetmeat-sellers, hotels, hospitals, etc., were put under rationing. All the food-grains were rationed and their sale in markets was prohibited.

A change in government policy with regard to rationing and controls was brought about in July, 1952. Total rationing was abolished and markets were allowed to function normally. Restrictions on movements of food-grains within the State were also withdrawn and the statutory maximum prices, prescribed for various food-grains, were also given up. The system of issuing food-grains, to ration card holders was, however, continued in order to arrest any rising trend. The rates in the open market slightly fluctuated in the vicinity of rates of food-grains sold at government ration shops and were 2.5 seers for wheat, 1.37 seers for rice and 3.0 seers for gram to a rupee. By the end of 1953, prices tended to come down. The withdrawal of all its financial resources by the government from the agricultural market had the effect of softening prices which once again began to be adjusted by the normal forces of demand and supply. The cultivator was not sure of getting a minimum price for his grain, nor was the trader assured of earning a commission on grain supplied by him. The nervousness of the cultivator and the trader led to a further decline in prices. In consequence, the downward trend which had started in 1953, could not be resisted and by 1955, prices had fallen by about 25 per cent for wheat, 17 per cent for rice and 19 per cent for

gram, as compared with those prevailing in 1952. In order to arrest a further fall in prices so as to avoid hardship to the farmers, the government had to take measures under the price support scheme. Prices, thereafter, again showed a gradual upward trend, and in 1960 the rates per rupee rose to 2.25 seers for wheat (or Re. 0.45 per kg.), and 1.9 seers for rice (or Re. 0.56 kg.). Prices thereafter never tended to come down but continued to move up. The average yearly prices per kilogram for the period from 1965 to 1969 for wheat, rice and gram were Re. 0.92, Rs 1.24 and Re 0.99 respectively. Prices were lowest in 1966 and highest in 1967, they being Re 0.80 and Rs 1.28 per kilogram for wheat, respectively.

Retail prices of certain essential commodities obtaining in Bulandshahr they being Re 0.80 and Rs 1.28 per kilogram for wheat, respectively.

Commodity					Retail price in Rs per kg.
Wheat	..	..	..	..	0.84
Rice	..	..	..	..	1.28
Gram	..	..	..	..	1.07
Jaggery	..	..	..	..	0.70
Sugar	..	..	..	..	1.84
Ghee	..	..	..	..	12.00
Mustard oil	..	..	..	..	4.95
Firewood	..	..	..	..	0.12

Wages

During the second half of the nineteenth century there had been a gradual but considerable increase in the wages of skilled and unskilled labour, which had nearly doubled since 1850. The increase was attributed to the rising trend in prices of food-grains in the district. About 1900, unskilled labourers were ordinarily paid in grain to the value of about two annas a day, but in busy seasons wages rose to four annas. A woman labourer was usually paid two-thirds of a man's wage, and a boy got only half. In 1858, the monthly wages of a blacksmith ranged from Rs 5 to Rs 12 while about 1900 they varied from Rs 8 to Rs 15. Cash wages paid to several crafts during this period did not show any appreciable variation. Among these may be mentioned bakers, carpenters, farriers, herds-men, porters, shoemakers, stone-cutters, tailors and weavers. All of them, with the exception of stone-cutters and herdsmen, earned a wage varying

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

from Rs 8 to Rs 15 per month. Herdsmen earned from Rs 4 to Rs 6 and stone-cutters from Rs 8 to Rs 20. Up to 1915, a full-grown man's daily wages were four annas, a female's three annas and a boy's two annas. A comparative survey of rural wages for skilled and unskilled labour for certain years from 1906 to 1970 is given in the following statement :

Year	Wage in (in rupees per day)	
	Unskilled labour	Skilled labour
1906	0.17	0.34
1911	0.17	0.44
1916	0.21	0.46
1928	0.31	0.94
1934	0.19	0.58
1939	0.19	0.52
1944	0.75	1.81
1949	1.00	2.00
1955	1.25	2.50
1960	1.50	3.00
1965	2.00	4.50
1970	3.00	6.00

As a result of the First World War, there occurred a marked all round rise in wages which was most marked in 1928. The fall after 1930, which was due to the world-wide economic depression was reflected in the wages obtaining about 1934. After this the wages began to rise and by 1944, those for unskilled and skilled labour had recorded a rise of 454 and 177 per cent respectively over those of 1939. This abnormal rise may be attributed to the outbreak of the war in 1939 and to the rise in prices. Wages, thereafter did not come down and continued to move upward.

Wages in urban areas were, as usual, slightly higher than those in rural areas.

Wages for various occupations, such as weeding, reaping, transplantation and ploughing, ranged from Rs 3.0 to Rs 4.0 per day, the working hours being eight.

CH. IX—ECONOMIC TRENDS

Wages prevailing in Bulandshahr town in 1971 are given below in respect of certain occupations :

Occupation	Unit of quotation	Wages (in Rs)
Gardener	(a) Per month (whole-time) (b) Per month (part-time) (for 2 hours)	130.00 20.00
Chowkidar	Per month	100.00
Wood-cutter	Per maund (37.3kg) of wood turned into fuel	0.50
Herdsmen	(a) Per cow (per month) (b) Per buffalo (per month)	2.00 3.00
Porter	Per maund (37.3 kg. of load carried for a mile (1.6 km.))	0.20
Casual labourer	Per day	4.60
Domestic servant	(a) Per month without food (b) Per month with food	125.00 90.00
Carpenter	Per day	9.00
Blacksmith	Per day	9.00
Tailor	(a) Per cotton (shirt full sleeves for men) (b) Per cotton shirt (short sleeves for women) (c) Per woollen suit (d) Per cotton suit	3.00 2.00 50.00 20.00
Midwife	(a) For delivery of a boy (b) For delivery of a girl	10.00 5.00
Barber	(a) Per shave (b) Per hair-cut	0.25 0.75
Motor-driver	Per month	250.00
Truck driver	Per month	300.00
Scavenger	For a house with one latrine for one cleaning per day	2.00

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment Trends

The following statement shows employment trends in both private and public sectors in the district at the end of the quarters ending December during the years 1966 to 1970. The data relate only to those establishments which responded to the enquiry conducted by the employment exchange authorities :

Year	Number of establishments			Number of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1966	147	131	278	6,186	14,239	20,425
1967	181	132	313	6,746	14,624	21,370
1968	181	125	306	6,840	14,949	21,789
1969	140	120	260	6,959	14,955	21,914
1970	184	128	312	7,562	15,581	23,143

The number of persons employed in 1969 and 1970 as given in the foregoing statement has been further divided according to their work in the following statement :

	Number of re- porting establish- ments		Number of employees					
	1969	1970	1969			1970		
			Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
Agriculture, live- stock and fish- ing.	3	3	..	863	863	..	987	987
Manufacturing	33	38	2,242	..	2,242	2,703	..	2,703
Construction	5	4	..	2,139	2,139	..	2,441	2,441
Water, electricity and sanitary services	3	3	..	640	640	..	1,022	1,022
Trade and commerce	17	25	94	338	432	195	300	495
Transport, storage and communi- cation	3	3	50	..	50	44	..	44
Services (public, legal, medical, etc.)	196	236	4,573	10,975	15,548	4,620	11,161	15,781
Total ..	260	312	6,959	14,955	21,914	7,562	15,581	23,143

Employment of Women

The trend in employment of women workers is given in the following statement which shows the number of women employed in the private and public sectors in 1970 :

	December, 1970
Number of reporting establishments ..	312
Number of women employees in public sector ..	1,715
Number of women employees in private sector ..	475
Total number of women employees ..	2,190
Percentage of women employees to total number of employees in the private sector ..	6.3
Percentage of women employees to total number of employees in the public sector ..	10.9

CH. IX—ECONOMIC TRENDS

The percentage of women workers in different spheres in December, 1970, to total number of women workers were as follows :

Sphere	Percentage
Education	56.1
Medical and health	29.5
Services	13.2
Trade and commerce	0.1
Manufacturing	1.0
Construction	0.1
Total	100.0

Unemployment Trends

The numbers of men and women who sought employment in different spheres during the quarter ending December, 1970, were 3,861 and 107 respectively. Their educational standards were as follows :

Educational standard	Men	Women	Total
Post-graduate	25	2	27
Graduate	517	6	523
Intermediate	397	15	412
Matriculate	1,492	22	1,514
Below matriculate	579	10	589
Illiterate	401	52	453
Total	3,861	107	3,968

During that quarter the Central Government notified 21 vacancies to the employment exchange, the State government 209, local bodies 31 and establishments in private sector 26.

The district experienced shortage of Hindi and English stenographers and typists, trained librarians, Sanskrit, Urdu and music teachers, nurses and compounders. Persons without previous experience and technical training were available in numbers in excess of requirements.

Employment Exchange

The employment exchange at Bulandshahr was established in October, 1957, to provide assistance to the unemployed and the employers of the

district in finding suitable jobs and suitable candidates for jobs respectively. The following statement gives an idea of the assistance rendered by the employment exchange during the years 1966 to 1970 :

Year	Vacancies notified by employers	Number of persons registered for employment	Number on 'live register'	Persons provided with employment
1966	1,558	8,242	3,365	1,447
1967	726	7,856	3,788	731
1968	1,258	9,419	4,016	1,406
1969	1,178	8,856	3,745	1,038
1970	1,519	10,580	5,073	1,731

The exchange introduced the employment market information scheme in the district in 1959 to find out quarterly from establishments in the public and private sectors, employing five or more persons, the number of posts under them that fell vacant during the quarter and the type of jobs for which the supply of qualified candidates was inadequate.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Under the British rule, the question of national planning and rural development received little attention and whatever efforts were made in this direction were merely the outcome of political considerations and were confined to such activities as sanitation and expansion of agricultural and irrigational facilities to the villages. The first genuine effort to improve the conditions of the people in rural areas was made when the first Congress government came into office in 1936. A scheme for rural development was adopted in certain villages of the district. Subsequently the scope of the scheme was expanded and, at the district level, a rural development association was formed. The functions of the association were more or less advisory. It had a nominated non-official chairman and a subdivisional magistrate as secretary. The work related largely to rural hygiene, construction of roads, establishment of libraries, construction of panchayat ghars and night schools for adults, and allied developmental activities. With the outbreak of the Second World War in September, 1939, the Congress government went out of office and the rural development scheme had, therefore, to be put in cold storage till May, 1947, when the rural development department was merged with the co-operative department. The rural development association was replaced by the district development association with a non-official chairman and the district co-operative officer as its secretary.

With the setting up of the Planning Commission of India in 1950, development activities took another turn. In 1951, the commission presented the First Five-year Plan (1951–56) in which agriculture, including irrigation and power, was given top priority and accordingly funds were allocated to various States which in turn allocated money to the districts. A department for planning and development was also opened and in 1952 the district development association was replaced by the district planning committee with the district magistrate as its chairman and the district planning officer as secretary. It had a number of subcommittees for the preparation and execution of plan programmes. The district planning committee was still only an advisory body.

In the year 1952 for the first time, community development blocks were opened in the State, but in the district of Bulandshahr the first development block was opened on January 26, 1954, in village Unchagaon of tahsil Anupshahr followed by another at Bulandshahr, on October 2 of the same year.

After the completion of the First Five-year Plan in March, 1956, the Second Five-year Plan came into force with effect from April 1, 1956. The scope of the Second Five-year Plan was enlarged to include industrialisation and it was decided that the whole district was to be divided into a number of development blocks for implementation of the various schemes under the Plan.

The First and Second Five-year Plans were executed by the district planning committee. The second half of the Second Five-year Plan gave birth to the Antarim Zila Parishad (now the Zila Parishad) in 1958, which was formed by amalgamating the district planning committee and the district board.

For successful implementation of the planning and development programmes a three-tier structure of local self-government bodies was adopted from December 2, 1961. Accordingly, there exists a village panchayat at the village level, a Kshettra Samiti at the block level and a Zila Parishad at the district level. For the co-ordinated execution of different Plan schemes the resources 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.

In accordance with the policy of the government to include every village in the development programmes the district was divided into 19 development blocks for the implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes. With the reorganisation of the blocks in 1967, the development blocks of Gulaothi, Jahangirabad, Dadri, Bhaun Bahadur Nagar and Arnia were

abolished. The district has now 14 blocks. Some particulars about these are given in the following statement :

Tahsil	Name of Block	Present stage	Date of inauguration	Number of Gaon Sabhas	Number of nyaya panchayats	Population (as in 1961)
Anupshahr	Danpur	Post-stage II	1-4-57	68	8	77,566
Do.	Unchagaon	Do.	26-1-54	92	10	1,15,408
Do.	Dibai	Stage II	1-10-60	69	8	85,563
Do.	Anupshahr	Do.	1-4-62	114	13	1,37,386
Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	Post-stage II	2-10-55	141	24	1,67,423
Do.	Lakhoti	Do.	1-4-57	69	11	75,388
Do.	Shikarpur	Do.	1-10-58	71	12	76,305
Do.	Siyana	Stage II	1-10-61	66	14	1,37,232
Khurja	Jewar	Post-stage II	2-10-56	79	11	1,14,000
Do.	Pahasu	Do.	1-4-59	104	14	1,3,971
Do.	Khurja	Stage II	1-10-62	125	17	1,08,806
Sikandarabad	Dankaur	Post-stage II	26-1-56	167	12	1,65,384
Do.	Bisrakh	Do.	2-10-56	114	16	1,22,789
Do.	Sikandarabad	Stage II	1-4-60	100	17	1,60,322

The Kshettra Samiti is responsible for all the development activities within a block. The block development officer is the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti. He is assisted by a number of assistant development officers for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, panchayats, etc. At the village level, there is a multipurpose worker designated as gram *sevak* (village level worker) to work for all the development departments.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

* General administration, as developed in modern times in this country, is largely a contribution of the British. The district of Bulandshahr forms part of the Meerut Division, which includes four other districts : *Musaffarnagar*, *Saharanpur*, *Meerut* and *Dehra Dun*. For general administration the division is in the charge of a commissioner, who serves as a link between the districts under him and the State government.

For purposes of criminal, revenue and general administration, the district is divided into four subdivisions—Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Khurja and Sikandarabad—each comprising a tahsil of the same name. There are four parganas in tahsil Bulandshahr—Agauta, Shikarpur, Baran and Siyana, three in tahsil Anupshahr—Ahar, Anupshahr and Dibai, three in tahsil Khurja—Pahasu, Khurja and Jewar and three in tahsil Sikandarabad—Dibai, Dankaur and Sikandarabad.

The district which is the most important single unit of administration, is in the charge of a district officer, who is also known as collector and district magistrate. He represents the government in the district and is the pivot of all government activities there. He has to perform multifarious duties and only his most important functions are discussed here briefly. Besides maintaining law and order, he is responsible for the collection and recovery of land revenue and other dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue punctually and with the minimum of coercion, and for the proper crediting and accounting of such collections. The preparation and supervision of land records of the district and their maintenance up to date is also his responsibility.

* Another equally important duty of the collector is to assess the damage caused in his district by natural calamities such as drought, fire, floods, famine, locusts, hail storms and recommend to the government suspension or remission of land revenue and grant of gratuitous relief, subsidies and agricultural loans known as *taqavi* for seeds, and agricultural implements, etc. The collector is also in ultimate charge of the district treasury.

In his capacity of district magistrate he has extensive powers. Besides controlling all executive magistrates in the district and supervising their work, he exercises powers specified under the Code of Criminal Procedure and various special Acts. The district police is also subordinate to him and he is the highest authority responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district.

The district magistrate is also ex-officio district election officer, one of the deputy collectors designated as deputy district election officer being in immediate charge of the district election office. He organises the entire election machinery in the district at the time of general elections. Being in overall charge of planning and development activities in the district, his main function is to co-ordinate the activities of the different nation-building departments. He supervises the implementation of various projects and schemes, introduced by the government from time to time relating to general welfare, planning, development, census, Van Mahotsava, securing investments under small savings schemes, raising loans for the State government, sale of State lottery tickets and the like. The district officer is also ex-officio president of the district Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board which looks after the welfare of ex-servicemen and their families.

There are, in this district, four subdivisional officers under the collector, each holding charge of a subdivision. They have to perform various duties—revenue, executive and magisterial—in their subdivisions, as well as those connected with development activities. They also supervise the work of the land management committees of the *gaon sabhas*, and act as link between the collector and the tahsildars, sharing and reducing the burden of the former. The district officer is also assisted by a number of other subordinate officers, chief among them being the district planning officer, the treasury officer and the district supply officer.

For the convenience of revenue administration each of the four tahsils is in immediate charge of a resident tahsildar whose main duties are the collection of land revenue, and other government dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue, supervision of the land records work in his tahsil and preparation and maintenance of *jamabandi* and other accounts. Each tahsildar is also the sub-treasury officer and is incharge of the sub-treasury at tahsil headquarters. He is assisted in his work by *naib* tahsildars *kanungos* and *lekhpal*s. Each tahsil is divided into parganas which are subdivided into *lekhpal* circles.

Another important pillar of the administrative structure is the police organisation, headed by the superintendent of police who is primarily concerned with the maintenance of law and order. He is responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the police force as well as for proper performance of its duties.

For purposes of police administration the district has been divided into 4 circles which are further subdivided into 16 police stations each under a station officer. Each circle has been placed under the charge of a deputy superintendent of police, known as circle officer. There are four police stations in each circle, except for the police station Kotwali which is under the charge of an inspector, each of the remaining police stations

is in the charge of a station officer who is assisted by two or more sub-inspectors. There are in the district 50 subinspectors, 72 head constables and 632 civil police constables.

The judiciary is headed by the district civil and sessions judge. As district sessions judge, his is the highest criminal court in the district. He can pass any punitive sentence authorised by law but a sentence of capital punishment is subject to confirmation by the high court. As district judge, his is the highest civil court in the district and appeals against the decisions of the civil judges are heard by him. Appeals against his orders lie to the high court of judicature at Allahabad. He is also ex-officio district registrar, having administrative control over the offices of the sub-registrars in the district, and hears appeals under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (No. XVI of 1908). He is assisted by two civil and sessions judges, a civil and assistant sessions judge, an additional civil and assistant sessions judge, three *munsifs*, an additional *munsif*, an additional district magistrate (judicial) and a judicial officer.

Other District Level Officers

There are a number of district level officers working under the administrative control of their departmental heads. The designations of these officers are given below :

- Artificial Insemination Officer
- Assistant Cotton Technological Officer
- Civil Surgeon
- Deputy Dairy Development Officer
- Design Extension Officer
- District Cane Officer
- District Employment Officer
- District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer
- District Industries Officer
- District Information Officer
- District Inspector of Schools
- District Panchayat Raj Officer
- District Probation Officer
- District Statistics Officer
- District Supply Officer/Town Rationing Officer
- District Treasury Officer
- Economic Botanist (Cotton and Tobacco)
- Executive Engineer, Hydrel Division
- Executive Engineer, Tube-well Division (east)
- Executive Engineer, Tube-well Division (west)
- Project Officer
- Pottery Development Officer
- Research Chemist
- Sales Tax Officer
- Soil Conservation Officer

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Ministry of Finance

Income-tax Department.—For purposes of income-tax, Bulandshahr comes under the administrative control of the inspecting assistant commissioner of income-tax, Moradabad. The district is divided into 2 wards (known as A and B), each under the charge of an income-tax officer. There are 2 income-tax inspectors to assist the income-tax officers. Cases of appeals are addressed to the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax, Moradabad, who has appellate jurisdiction over the income-tax officers.

Central Excise.—There is in the district a superintendent of central excise who is under the administrative control of the assistant collector, central excise, Meerut excise division. The district is divided into seven ranges—Bulandshahr, Sikandarabad, Dadri, Khurja I, Khurja II, Anupshahr and Siyana. There are seven inspectors, one for each range and three subinspectors who assist the inspectors posted at Bulandshahr, Khurja II and Siyana. Apart from these, there are three more inspectors, two posted at Bulandshahr and Khurja for collection of intelligence, prevention and detection of offences under central excise and customs laws and the Gold Control Act, and the third posted at Bulandshahr to exercise checks under the Gold Control Act and rules made thereunder.

National Savings Organisation.—Bulandshahr is under the jurisdiction of an assistant regional director, national savings, with headquarters at Meerut. The district planning officer is in charge of the national savings scheme in the district and has one organiser to assist him.

Ministry of Transport and Communications

Indian Posts and Telegraph Department.—The posts and telegraph department of the district falls under the postal division, Aligarh, which is headed by as superintendent of post offices. A postmaster is in charge of the head post-office at Bulandshahr. There are two postal inspectors at Bulandshahr and Khurja and a major portion of the Anupshahr tahsil is supervised by the inspector of postoffices, posted at Aligarh.

Ministry of Railways

Railway.—The district is traversed by the Khurja-Meerut branch line of the Northern Railway, which is under the jurisdiction of the divisional superintendent, Moradabad.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal History

It is quite likely that in ancient times the general pattern of revenue administration in the region, of which district Bulandshahr now forms part, conformed to the prevailing system as in the rest of the country. The immediate ruler or raja was the owner of all the land and the subjects paid him (in cash or kind) a portion of their produce as tribute in return for protection of their life and property. The king's share varied from one-sixth to one-third of the produce in different periods, though the *Smritis* (law books) prescribed it as one-sixth. There were also certain customary levies imposed on special occasions.

The system continued with minor variations, such as the collection of land revenue partly in cash, even under early Muslim rulers. Ala-ud-din Khalji (1296–1316) re-organised the revenue system of his kingdom in which this district also lay. He fixed the land revenue, the main source of the state income, at one half of the agricultural produce. Land was surveyed and duly assessed, the method of assessment being based on measurement of the holdings and the calculation made on standard yields. Land revenue was realized not in cash but in kind. Muhammad Tughluq was very strict in the matter of realising revenue. The *amils* of the district suffered at his hands and many of them, who had declared themselves unable to meet the revenue demand on account of poverty of the country, were put to death. But, irrigation facilities provided by Firuz Tughluq gave a great stimulus to agriculture resulting in the increase in revenue.

Sher Shah Sur reorganised the old system of revenue administration and introduced many important reforms. During the reign of Akbar, the present district of Bulandshahr, as mentioned in the *Ain-e-Akbari*, was included partly in the sarkar Koil (Aligarh) of subah Agra and partly in sarkar Delhi subah Delhi. The former included the seven parganas of Ahar, Pahasu, Khurja, Dehai, Malakpur, Thana Farida and Shikarpur, of the district, which were assessed to a total revenue of 1,41,25,779 dams (equivalent to Rs 3,53,144). The 10 parganas of the district, included in sarkar Delhi were Adha, Baran, Tilbegampur, Jewar, Dankaur, Sikandarabad, Senthia, Siyana, Kasna and Dadri, with total revenue amounting to 1,54,83,284 dams (equivalent to Rs 3,87,081). During his reign the revenue system was performed and improved upon by his renowned revenue minister Todar Mal. He caused the lands to be measured, their capabilities to be ascertained, and the proportion of the produce payable by

the ryot as rent to be fixed. Land surveys were effected under which averages were made the basis of a revised assessment. The revenue year which begins from July and is known as the Fasli was introduced by Akbar and is still in use. The revenues were fixed in *dams*, a *dam* being about one-fortieth of a rupee for administrative convenience, the empire was divided into *subahs*, *sirkars*, *mahals* and *mauzas*, and revenue collecting officers were appointed on fixed allowances.

During the reign of Najib-ud-daula, Rohilla nawab, Dargahi Singh, a Gujar chieftain of Dadri possessed 133 villages at a fixed revenue of Rs 29,000. Since 1789, the region, which was a mere dependency of Koil, came under the sway of Mahadaji Sindhia. At that time the realization of revenue was so difficult that Perron, his general, was compelled to keep a brigade of troops at Sikandarabad, for the collection of public dues. Instances when resistance by a zamindar to the authority of the *amils* in realizing the revenue caused his villages to be plundered and burnt, were not uncommon.

The Bulandshahr region was conquered by the British in 1803, and was partly included in the Aligarh and partly in the Meerut and Moradabad districts. The modern fiscal history of the district begins with the summary Settlement of the western parganas of the district made in 1803 (1211 Fasli). It was conducted on the *amani* system, which allowed to the *amins* a remuneration of ten per cent on the collections made by them. The eastern parganas, then in the Aligarh district, were in a disturbed state owing to the rebellion of Dunde Khan. In the following year, 1804 or 1212 Fasli, a second summary Settlement was made, according to which lands were to be leased at a fair assessment by a comparison of the rentals of each village for some previous years. The Settlement was made wherever possible with the zamindars and it was intended to be as light as possible. In the case of *talukas*, the Settlement was made with the sub-proprietors where they existed and in all cases with the parties in possession. Security to the extent of one-fourth of the revenue was to be taken from the contracting parties and the zamindars were forbidden to collect the dues. If any zamindar refused to engage, his estate was to be taken under direct management, allowing a *malikana* of ten per cent. The land revenue of the district was nearly 20 lakhs of rupees, of which about one-half was remitted on account of losses to crops occurring by the marching of troops during the rebellion of Dunde Khan, the invasions of Holkar and Amir Khan Pindari, and the movements of Banjaras with grain to supply Lord Lake's troops at Mathura and Bharatpur.

The first three Settlements of the parganas conquered by Lord Lake from the Marathas and included in the Aligarh district, were made between 1806-1815, under Regulation IX of 1805, in that district. The first triennial Settlement was completed in 1806. Despite the orders of

the government that the Settlement should be made with the zamindars the claims of *talukdars* were supported against zamindars, though in many cases the titles of *talukdars* were defective. Although, the demand fixed at the Settlement was not heavy, the marching of troops through the district coupled with a drought resulting in considerable arrears compelled the government to grant liberal remissions. The Settlement worked smoothly and required no coercive measures to be adopted for realising arrears of revenue. The second triennial Settlement was made during the years 1807 to 1809. Engagements were made with the actual owners of land, who were to be given 10 per cent of the revenue as proprietary profits and five per cent as collection charges. Where partition had taken place, engagement was made with each sharer and the revenue payable by each was separately specified. In case there was no partition the whole proprietary body was to be engaged. The Settlement was concluded in a nasty manner and a very heavy assessment was made which resulted in 223 villages being sold in three years to realise the arrears of revenue and out of which 142 were purchased by the government, there being no private purchaser. The third, a quinquennial Settlement, was made for four years from 1810-1814. The revenue had to be reduced in a few cases, while large remissions had to be made in many. Village boundaries were demarcated for the first time, bringing to an end a common source of disputes.

The first three Settlement of parganas Anupshahr and Jahangirabad, ceded by the Nawab Vizir to the East India Company, were made between 1802 and 1804, 1805 and 1807 and 1808 and 1810 respectively. The fourth Settlement was a quinquennial one for these parganas in 1811. It was extended for another five years in 1815, and subsequently for further similar periods in 1821 and 1826, thus lasting up to 1831. In the same way, the term of Settlement of the conquered parganas was extended up to 1829. The first four Settlements of parganas Thana Farida, Siyana, Dadri and Shikarpur were made in district Meerut as they formed part of it at that time. After the expiry of the last extension, a new Settlement was ordered to be made for all the parganas but could be completed only in respect of about 600 villages. The demand fixed was excessive and in many cases the assessment broke down.

Bulandshahr was made a separate revenue district in 1824, comprising 17 parganas and in 1834-35 a Settlement was made for nearly the whole district.

First Regular Settlement

The Settlement operations began in 1834 and were completed in 1837. In 1841, the parganas of Pahasu and Jewar, which up to 1836 were included in the jagir of Begam Samru, were also brought under

Settlement. Siyana was also transferred from Meerut to Bulandshahr in 1844 and the revenue demand of the district fixed at Rs 11,50,625. The Settlement was on the whole light yet in certain parganas and villages it pressed heavily, especially in pargana Jewar. Those villages which were transferred to the district during the currency of the Settlement, were exceptions, and the terms of their Settlement corresponded with those of the districts from which they were transferred. The Settlement of pargana Siyana, however, was co-terminous with that of Bulandshahr and expired on June 30, 1859, and preparations for its revision were commenced in 1856, but was interrupted by the national uprising of 1857.

Second Regular Settlement

After the restoration of peace in 1858, Settlement work again commenced. Boundaries were mostly known and acknowledged and demarcation and measurements were carried out without any great opposition. Measurements were made with plane tables and field maps and detailed lists of fields (*khassas*) were prepared. Revenue demand was fixed at Rs 12,69,234. The assessment of all parganas except Dadri had been completed by 1864. In 1865, revision of assessment of the whole district was undertaken with a view to bring it under a permanent Settlement. The demand of some of the villages was reduced while that of others increased. In fact, revision was so thoroughly affected that the assistant settlement officer called it, "in reality tantamount to an entirely fresh assessment of the whole district". A system of progressive demand was proposed for 14 years. The demand was to rise from Rs 12,50,234 for the first seven years to Rs 12,96,263 after 14 years, including cesses.

A necessary condition for a permanent Settlement was laid down. It was decided that for such Settlement 80 per cent of culturable land of a village must be under cultivation. The result was that for 207 out of 1,526 villages only a temporary Settlement could be proposed.

The Board of Revenue did not approve that system of progressive demands and directed that the assessments should be either permanent from the initial year or temporary for 30 years, as the proprietors desired. They were given the option of choosing either the permanent or the temporary demand. Consequently, in 211 villages a permanent assessment and in 157 villages a terminable Settlement were introduced. Thus permanent Settlement was extended to all the remaining villages except 364.

The Revision Settlement of 1868

The Secretary of State directed (in a despatch of 1867) that estates in which assets were likely to be increased by 20 per cent or more due to extension of canal irrigation within the next twenty years should be

excluded from permanent Settlement. A review has, therefore, undertaken in 1868 for determining the villages which satisfied the above condition. In 1869, it was estimated that due to the inadequacy of valuation and a gross concealment of assets the revenue of the district was short of a full moderate demand by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lakhs of rupees and that a fair assessment would enhance the revenue demand by at least Rs 1,80,400 on two-thirds of the district. From the admitted inadequacy of the revenue when measured by the assets of 1869 it was considered on all grounds inadvisable to renew operations which had already extended over more than a decade, and to shorten the normal term of which only 20 years then remained to run.

As a result of an enquiry made to ascertain whether the permanent Settlement be confirmed or even a temporary Settlement on the proposed *jama* be refused, the government took a decision disallowing the permanent Settlement and allowing a temporary Settlement for 30 years. The method adopted for the temporary revision of the Settlement was that rent-rates were fixed on the prevailing average rents for different classes of soils. Confirmation was given to the assessment for a full term of 30 years. In 1871 the revenue demand was fixed at Rs 12,42,021.

Third Regular Settlement

The Settlement operations began in 1886 and were completed in 1889. There was a marked contrast to the dilatory method and procedure that had characterised the previous Settlement. The new Settlement resulted in an increase of rent amounting nearly to 50 per cent of the land revenue. There was a large increase in cultivated areas, irrigated areas and agricultural produce. The system of progressive demand was adopted to check sudden enhancement. The revision was carried out on the basis of the existing village maps and records corrected and brought up to date and inspection of each village carried out to determine its assessment after ascertaining the recorded rental by personally observing the character of the land and comparing it with the rents generally paid for soil of a similar kind. Comparison was made by classifying the soil and grouping the villages into assessment circles and by framing for each village a standard rental obtained by applying the circle rate to the soil areas of the village and by a reference to the recorded rentals and rent paying areas of the previous 10 years. The formation of assessment circles was an innovation, so far as this district was concerned. The circles were formed topographically, as far as was consistent with compactness. The rent rates of the Settlement varied according to the location of the land from Rs 2-8-0 per acre to Rs 7-14-0 per acre. The assessment came into force in 1891 when it amounted to Rs 18,38,962 which rose to Rs 19,61,333 in 1895. The demand increased to Rs 19,76,659 in 1902, showing a rise of about 50 per cent, the highest increase being in pargana Shikarpur were

it was 76.5 per cent and the lowest in pargana Dankaur were enhancement amounted to 27.7 per cent only. Despite the large increase in the revenue, the Settlement worked smoothly and there was no difficulty in realising the revenue.

Fourth Regular Settlement

The fourth Settlement was made for a period of 30 years. Operations commenced in 1915, and were completed in 1919. This Settlement resulted in an increase of the revenue demand from Rs 20,36,119 to Rs 27,52,972 that is by Rs 7,16,853 or 35.20 per cent. While there was much higher proportion of increase in good villages the deteriorated *Bhuria Khadar* received an abatement of 70.31 per cent as a measure of special relief. Quinquennial Settlements were made in 11 *mahals* in pargana Dadri and 35 in pargana Dankaur, owing to their being subject to fluvial action, and in 42 other *mahals* of the same parganas short term Settlements were made on other grounds. Life remissions of revenue, amounting to Rs 2,219, was sanctioned for the shares of 749 soldiers who participated in the First World War. The revenue as a whole was light and collected usually without any coercive measures. The total demand for 29 years amounted to Rs 5,53,00,000 of which Rs 5,47,50,000 was collected generally punctually. Suspension and remission was found necessary only in dry tracts and in years of drought.

There was a sharp rise in the prices of foodgrains during the Second World War (1939-45) which benefited the agriculturists of the district. Corresponding rise in the rents of non-occupancy tenants benefited the landlords who tried to eject those who failed to pay enhanced rents, replacing them by new tenants. As a result, the tenants of this district, as elsewhere in the country, 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. With the coming into power of the Indian National Congress in 1937, the United Provinces Tenancy Act, 1939 (Act XVII of 1939) was passed. The Act made the law regarding tenancies uniform in the whole province. Under it all statutory tenants and certain non-occupancy tenants acquired hereditary rights, restrictions were placed on the ejection of tenants by landlords, a number of illegal exactions by landlords such as forced labour and *nazrana* (premium), were declared illegal, the tiller of the soil was more securely installed on the land cultivated by him, rent rates were fixed and landlords were prohibited from further acquisition of *sir* land.

The popular government appointed a committee to go into the question of the abolition of zamindari. It submitted its report in 1948. Meanwhile the U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges)

Act, 1949, was passed granting immunity from ejectment to a tenant reducing his rent to half if he paid ten times the annual rent of his holding to Government.

Abolition of Zamindari System

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. 1 of 1951) replaced the multiplicity of tenures existing in the district as elsewhere by only three types; the *bhumidhar*, the *sirdar* and the *asami*. Every intermediary whose right, title or interest in any estate was done away with under the provisions of this Act became entitled to receive compensation in bonds or cash due from the date of vesting and interest on it at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum. Up to 1970-71, the total amount of compensation assessed was Rs 2,09,56,755 of which Rs 2,07,76,222 was paid in cash and bonds. To assist such intermediaries as had only small holdings or were not entitled to receive much compensation, provision was also made in the Act for payment of a rehabilitation grant, equivalent to a variable multiple of the net assets of the intermediary, payable on or from the date on which the compensation due to him in respect of his estate(s) was determined. In case of a *waqf*, trust or endowment (referred to in the Act), the rehabilitation grant was payable from the date of vesting. In the case of the death of an intermediary entitled to the grant, his legal representative becomes entitled to receive it. The rehabilitation grant assessed up to 1971-72 was Rs 1,57,28,418 and had been paid to 25,749 intermediaries Rs 1,57,26,000 being paid in cash and bonds.

Under the Act, the intermediaries in the district, as elsewhere in the State, became *bhumidhars* in respect of their *sir* (not sublet), *khudkash* and groves, and certain types of tenants also acquired the same status in lands under their cultivation. A *bhumidhar* is a peasant proprietor having permanent, heritable and transferable rights in his holding. He has also the right to use the land for any purpose and is not liable to ejectment. Ex-proprietary tenants, occupancy tenants and hereditary tenants who did not acquire *bhumidhari* rights, grantees at a favourable rate of rent, and non-occupancy tenants acquired the status of *sirdars* in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A *sirdar* has a permanent and heritable interest in his holding, but can use his land only for agriculture, horticulture or animal husbandry. He has, however, the option of acquiring *bhumidhari* rights in his holdings at any time by paying to the government a sum equal to 20 times his annual rent. An *asami* is a lessee either of a disabled *bhumidhar* or of a *sirdar* or is a tenant of the *gaon sabha*. An *asami's* right is heritable but not transferable. He is liable to ejectment for void transfers or on extinction of the rights of the *bhumidhar* or *sirdar* in respect of the land under his cultivation or for contraventions of the Act.

Under the Act there was still another type of tenure, the *adhivasi*. Every tenant who was a tenant of *sir* which belonged to a bigger but disabled zamindar or to a smaller proprietor who was not disabled and every occupant of land in which superior rights existed and who was recorded as an occupant in 1356 Fasli (1948-49) became an *adhivasi* with the right to hold it for 5 years. This tenure was of a transitional nature and the number of *adhivasis* who became *sirdars* when the provisions of the U. P. Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1954, came into operation was 31,875 in an area of 3,048 hectares in the district.

In 1971, the number of *bhumidhars* in the district was 2,16,702 in an area of 1,903 hectares, the number of *sirdars* was 2,49,627 in an area of 1,145 hectares and the number of *asamis* 1,624 in an area of 1,507 hectares.

The *bhumidhars* and *sirdars* were responsible for paying collectively the land revenue assessed for the whole village. By July 1, 1952, the total zamindari abolition area in the district was 4,90,411 hectares and the non-zamindari abolition area was 1,761 hectares. At the end of 1358 Fasli (1950-51), the total amount of land revenue from 1378 Fasli (1970-71) the total amount of land revenue was Rs. 52,29,852.

The Act also established *gaon samajs*, each being a corporate body consisting of all the adults of the village. It functioned through a land management committee for the management of lands not comprised in any holding or grove, and forests within the village boundaries. It had powers to sell certain trees or the produce thereof, bring the land under planned utilisation, manage *abadi* (habitation) sites, and *hats* (market), bazars and fairs. Tanks, ponds and fisheries and other sources of income are vested in the *gaon samaj*. It could also admit new tenants to the land vested in it. The functions of the *gaon samajs* are now performed by the *gaon sabhas* (village assemblies). In 1970-71 there were 1,370 *gaon sabhas* in the district.

Collection of Land Revenue—Prior to the abolition of the zamindari system, rent was collected by intermediaries and the revenue was paid by them to government. After zamindari abolition, land revenue is collected under the integrate collection scheme, the work being done by 215 *amins* whose work is supervised by 20 *naib-tahsildars*, though the ultimate responsibility is that of the collector of the district.

Survey, Settlement and Resettlement

The next Settlement is to take place in the district after a period of 49 years from the date of enforcement of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, except in respect of precarious and alluvial areas. If a substantial decline in the price of agricultural produce continues for some time an interim revision may be made.

Land Reforms

Relations between Landlord and Tenant

In ancient times, indigenous methods of fixing the land revenue seem to have prevailed in the region covered by the present district of Bulandshahr as elsewhere in the country. The king protected the subjects from predators and was responsible for maintaining peace in his region. The cultivators, in return, paid in cash and kind, portion of the produce of their land as a tribute, probably varying in one-third to one-sixth. In those days there was perhaps no intermediary between the king and the tiller of the soil.

Under the Muslim law the ruler had only a right of property in the shape of tribute or revenue. Ala-ud-din Khalji introduced certain grain laws of a most arbitrary kind. Land revenue was framed out to military governors, jagirdars, or other middlemen, who naturally collected more than they paid into the State exchequer. Consequently, both the government and the people suffered. Ziauddin Barni, a resident of Baran (Bulandshahr) and author of the *Tarikh-e-Firozshahi*, writes: "the public officers of the Duab and the tracts situated close to Delhi were bound under strict orders not to allow any one to hoard even a maund of grain or to sell it secretly above the fixed price". Cultivators were burdened with exactions. They were compelled to sell the whole of the produce on the field and at a low rate. Muhammad Tughluq's excessive exactions, says Barni, compelled the peasantry to abandon their homes and burn their crops. In the mediaeval period, local chiefs became the intermediaries between the State and the cultivators. The cultivators no doubt, possessed a permanent, heritable, and, in most cases, an inalienable right to cultivate their holdings at the customary rates, but illegal exactions were not uncommon. *Bhiraj* which was half of the produce was very common and there was a progressive tendency towards a higher rate. Akbar introduced important changes in the revenue system. He caused the lands to be measured, their capabilities to be ascertained, and the proportion of the produce payable by the ryots as rent to be fixed. He made reforms in the assessment of land revenue as well as its mode of payment, in cash instead of kind. Revenue was assessed upon the true capacity of the land. The rights and interests of the cultivators were recognised to be supreme. He appointed collectors who negotiated with the cultivators rather than with the headmen of the village. Akbar's instructions to his revenue officers were to "encourage the ryots to extend their cultivation, and let them carry on agriculture with all their heart." He declared: "Do not screw everything out of them; remember the ryots are permanent." The fees which under different names were exacted from the ryots were discontinued. These measures gave a great stimulus to the rise in value of agricultural labour.

The practice of granting jagirs to loyal courtiers and officers for their maintenance and upkeep of troops for the service of the sovereign, gradually brought into existence of a class of landed aristocrats (jagirdars) with vested interests. Bulandshahr was one of the few districts in this province which possessed a wealthy indigenous landed aristocracy.

With the advent of the British, Muslim Rajputs (known as Lalkhanis), Hindu Rajputs, Jats, Vaishis, Saiyids, Pathans, Kayasths, and Brahmins were the principal proprietors in the region covered by the district. In addition, those who had about 20,000 acres of land were the Sheikhs, Tagas, Ahirs, Ahars, Bhats, Mewatis and Mughals.

The British began with the belief that the soil belonged to them and that every landlord should be, their creation. They made it their principal concern to realise as large a revenue as possible to enable them to carry on wars of conquest and to furnish large dividends to the shareholders of the East India Company. For purposes of collection of revenue the land was settled on the basis of mutual contract of two parties—the government and the few privileged people. It was settled not with the actual tiller of the soil but with those who were powerful enough to collect the rents without trouble, these persons ultimately becoming landlords. The enactment of a Regulation in 1773 set at rest the long agitated question whether the land belonged to the ryot, the zamindar or the sovereign. The zamindars were declared permanent owners and the rights of the ryots or tenants were completely ignored. These principles were made applicable by Regulation XXV of 1803, to the territory of the district ceded by the Nawab Vizir in 1801, and by Regulation VIII of 1805, to the territory conquered from the Marathas. The proclamations embodied in Regulation IX of 1805 prescribed the condition that the actual proprietors of the land were the first to be entitled to engage for payment of revenue. Many of those who had immediate occupancy for the soil had no substantive rights and were at the mercy of these rent-collectors.

The Settlements made by the British placed the wealthy and educated in a position of advantage over the poor and ignorant and led to disappearance of the co-operative spirit and its substitution by perpetual discord and bitter strife between different classes. These Settlements deprived thousands of people of their rights, which they had enjoyed over land for thousands of years and reduced them to tenants-at-will and led to continuous social discard, economic deterioration and decay of agriculture.

In this district there were a number of classes of proprietary tennures classified as zamindari, joint zamindari, *bhayachara*, and imperfect and perfect *pattidaries*. Some persons who had proprietary rights over their land also cultivated it themselves. Tenants were subdivided into exproprietary, occupancy and tenants-at-will. A number of proprietors made exorbitant demands including *nazrana* (premium) from tenants, especially at the time of renewal of the leases, though a major portion of the same

probably went to the *karindas* (agents of zamindars). Rents were high and rigidly collected, the method of collection being very oppressive. It was but natural that the relations between the landlords and their tenants remained strained throughout. The question of tenants' rights received consideration in 1859. The Bengal Rent Act, 1859 (Act X of 1859), provided for the creation of occupancy rights in favour of the cultivators if they remained in cultivatory possession continuously for 12 years. The bulk of the peasantry was given no protection either against enhancement of rent or ejectment. The North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873 recognised exproprietary tenancies. The North-Western Rent Act of 1881 (as amended by Act XIV of 1886) created occupancy, fixed-rate, exproprietary and non-occupancy tenancies (also termed tenancies at-will), the rights of the first two categories being heritable and transferable but those of the next two being transferable only to co-sharers subject to certain conditions. The tenants-at-will had no right except to cultivate the land till the termination of the assessment between them and the landholders. The passing of the North-Western Provinces Tenancy Act of 1901 and the Agra Tenancy Act of 1926 progressively ameliorated the condition of the tenants by affording them various easements. When the Congress party took over the reins of government in 1937, the United Provinces Tenancy Act, 1939 (U. P. Act No. XVII of 1939), was passed. It was a uniform tenancy legislation for the whole province providing security of tenure. All statutory tenants and certain non-occupancy tenants acquired hereditary rights, and restrictions were imposed on the ejection of tenants by landlords. Rent-rates were fixed, forced labour and *nazrana* (premium) prohibited and the acquisition of further *sir* by landlords barred. Tenants could make improvements on their land without the consent of the landholder. Nevertheless, cultivators did not benefit materially till the whole structure of the tenure system had been completely transformed and the system of interposing intermediaries between the State and the cultivators had been eliminated—a measure that came into being with the passing of the U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, followed by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P. Act No. 1 of 1951). The latter reformed the system of land tenures and simplified the complexity and multiplicity of the land tenures, both proprietary and cultivatory. The actual cultivator is secure in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labour with no possibility of his ejectment so long as he continues to pay the land revenue. He is free to invest as much as he likes in improving his holding without any apprehension of being deprived of the land. His status has been raised to that of an independent peasant proprietor with permanent rights.

Consolidation of Holdings

Consolidation of holdings was enforced in the district in 1955 when operations for consolidation commenced in 396 villages of tahsil Sikandara-bad covering an area of 2,44,935 acres (99,121.38 hectares). In 1958,

these proceedings were started in 351 villages of tahsil Bulandshahr in an area of 2,30,524 acres (93,290.05 hectares), in 1962 in tahsil Anupshahr in 341 villages covering an area of 2,11,652 acres (85,652.85 hectares), and in 1964 in 302 villages covering an area of 1,97,752 acres (80,027.32 hectares) in tahsil Khurja.

The U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act 1952 (U. P. Act No. X of 1953)

Bhoodan Yagna or the land gift movement initiated in the country in 1951 by Vinoba Bhave, with the aim of solving the problem of landless labour had its impact in the district as in the rest of the country. It is a unique and noble way of revolutionising the organisation of land through goodwill, persuasion and co-operation. The Act gives statutory recognition to the Bhoodan movement, the object of which is to receive donations of land and distribute the same among landless persons who are capable of cultivating them. Under this Act 3131.9 hectares of land donated for this purpose were redistributed to 213 landless persons.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

Under the United Provinces Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1948 (U. P. Act No. 111 of 1949), a tax was imposed on agricultural income (determined under the provisions of the Act) of the previous year if it exceeded Rs 4,200 per annum, but if an individual cultivated not more than 30 acres of land, the tax was not payable. This Act was replaced by the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957, (U. P. Act No. XXXI of 1957); which imposed a tax on all land holdings, the annual value of which exceeded Rs 3,600, the tax being levied on a graduated scale so that the larger the holding the greater the incidence of the tax. As under the former Act, a cultivator who did not cultivate more than 30 acres of land was exempted from the payment of the tax.

In order to dispense social and economic justice by redistributing the land and providing the same to landless agricultural labourers the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (U. P. Act No. 1 of 1961) which replaced the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957, was enforced in the district on January 3, 1961. According to it, the area of a holding was fixed at 40 acres of fair quality land (the hereditary rate of which was 6 rupees per acre), but where the number of members in a family was more than five, for each additional member 8 acres of such land, subject to a maximum of 24 acres, was added. The ceiling area, however, did not include land for certain purposes specified in the Act (such as that under groves). All the surplus land (land held by a tenure-holder in excess of the ceiling area applicable to him) was made to vest in the State government, the tenure-holder being entitled to receive compensation in lieu thereof. The provisions of the Act applied to 26 persons and 739 hectares of land were declared to be surplus. An

amount of Rs 42,974 was assessed as compensation out of which a sum of Rs 32,215 had been paid up to the 1970-71.

Administration of Taxes other than Land Revenue

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, the other main sources of income are excise, sales tax, stamp duties, registration and taxes on motor vehicles, income-tax including estate duty and central excise.

Excise

In the administration of excise, the British government adopted the policy of realising the maximum possible tax from taxable articles. Before 1862, there was no direct tax on the production and sale of liquor. By Circular Number 1 of the Board of Revenue dated March 10, 1863, the central distillery system was introduced. Under this system small scale distilleries were established at important and central places to manufacture liquor. Liquor made in these distilleries alone was legal and every bottle before being taken out of the distilleries was taxed. Fees were charged from licensed vendors according to the quantity of liquor sold. In 1908, the central distillery supply system was replaced by the contract supply system. Under this the exclusive privilege of supplying country spirit or hemp drugs at fixed rates to a particular tract was granted for a certain period to a contractor, who was selected by calling for tenders quoting the rates at which excisable articles were to be supplied at the State bonded warehouse in the area. In the Bulandshahr district, a warehouse was established in 1921. In 1910, the U. P. Excise Act, 1910 had come into force in the district (as elsewhere in the State) to regulate the import, export, manufacture, sale and possession of intoxicants, and the excise revenue derived from duties, fees, taxes and fines.

In the beginning of the 20th century there was no distillery in the district and consumption of liquor was less than in other districts of the State but within a few years, due to increase in wages and the growth of the drinking habit among the people, consumption of country liquor increased. The ordinary distillery system was replaced by the contract system for the supply of country liquor in 1918. The Indian Distillery Company, Kanpur, held a monopoly for supply of liquor to this district. With the gradual enhancement of duty and licence fee, consumption steadily decreased, standing at 40,532 litres in 1920-21 as compared with 49,387 litres in 1913-14.

The cumulative effect of the heavy enhancement of duty, the economic depression, unfavourable agricultural seasons, and the non co-operation movement and its temperance activities was that consumption fell abruptly to 20,232 litres in 1921-22. Since April, 1922, the old system for the settlement of shops by auction has been replaced by the graduated surcharge system, under which licence fee is assessed according to a fixed

scale and excisable articles were sold by vendors at a fixed rate. Simultaneously, the sale strength of liquor was reduced. Shops were reduced by 36 per cent, working hours of shops curtailed from 11 to 7, and a retail price for liquor fixed.

The department originally had no separate entity. The only full-time officer was an excise commissioner, working under the control of the Board of Revenue. The rest of the excise administrative machinery was run by the district revenue and police staff. Towards 1898, some *naib-tahsildars* were designated as excise inspectors for attending exclusively to excise work.

An important event in the history of the department was the appointment of the Indian Excise Committee in 1905. It was as a result of the recommendations of this committee that four posts of assistant excise commissioners and 46 posts of excise inspectors were sanctioned in 1908 for U. P., as a beginning towards the establishment of a self-contained independent executive branch of the department. It was only then that a regular excise inspector was posted to Bulandshahr district. The excise administration in the district, however, continued to be with the district magistrate who delegated all the powers vested in him (under the Excise Act and Rules) to a deputy collector designated as the district excise officer.

The district at present falls in the Meerut range, an assistant excise commissioner exercising control over it in addition to the Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur districts. It is divided into two circles each under the charge of an excise inspector. Circle I comprises the Bulandshahr and Anupshahr tahsils and has its headquarters at Bulandshahr, while circle II includes the Khurja and Sikandarabad tahsils and has its headquarters at Khurja. Excise inspectors are entrusted with the supervision of excise shops and prevention and prosecution of offences against excise law. In addition to his duties, the inspector of circle I looks after the warehouse work of the district and supervises the only nonbonded pharmacy located at Anupshahr which manufactures homoeopathic medicines.

Liquor—There is for the time being, no distillery in this district and contract for supplying liquor to Bulandshahr district has been given to the Central Distillery and Chemical Works, Meerut, since 1971. Country liquor is sold at licensed retail shops, retail vendors are being appointed through the auction system. Liquor is issued to vendors from the bonded warehouse, established in 1921 at the district headquarters. There are 24 country spirit shops of which 8 are in tahsil Bulandshahr, 5 each in tahsils Anupshahr and Khurja and 6 in the Sikandarabad tahsil. The rate for plain country spirit is fixed at 24 paise per litre, for ordinary spiced spirit 34 paise per litre and for fruit-spice spirit 70 paise per litre. There are

four licensees, holding licenses for the sale of foreign liquor in this district, two being located in the Bulandshahr tahsil and one each in tahsils Anupshahr and Khurja. During 1970-71, as many as 14,651 bottles of foreign liquors and 19,347 bottle of beer had been sold by these license-holders.

The consumption of country liquor in the district from 1959-60 to 1970-71 was as under :

Year	Quantity (in bulk litres)	
	Plain	Spiced
1959-60	74,738	10,951
1960-61	91,283	12,215
1961-62	96,320	8,768
1962-63	89,744	8034
1963-64	1,20,971	7,645
1964-65	1,38,042	78,956
1965-66	1,51,416	9,714
1966-67	2,43,887	14,014
1967-68	2,83,542	16,953
1968-69	2,92,459	18,017
1969-70	2,74,550	19,138
1970-71	2,78,560	20,749

Opium—Opium was popular with the masses and consumed to a considerable extent by the people as a medicine and not as an intoxicant. It was considered a remedy against malarious fever. Its consumption increased from 1862-63 to 1871-72 because physicians prescribed it as one of the best cures for diseases arising from the humidity caused by numerous water channels connecting the Ganga canal. Side by side it was also being smoked in the forms called *chandu* and *madak*. In 1913-14 the consumption was apparently highest, when it amounted to 1,976.90 kg. But this figure did not represent the actual consumption in the district as it also included the opium smuggled to Calcutta and Burma. Due to stringent rules for the prevention of smuggling and heavy enhancement of duty the consumption fell to 1,190.63 kg. in 1920-21. The auction system for the settlement of shops was also replaced by the graduated surcharge system for the assessment of licence fee and the number of shops was reduced from 35 to 34. In 1922-23, the figure of opium consumption in the district which was 1,184.22 kg., was still the highest as compared with other districts of U. P., with the exception of big cities like Allahabad, Aligarh, Kanpur, Varanasi and Lucknow. The number of opium shops

here was also higher than elsewhere in the province, excepting Kanpur and Gorakhpur. In order to eradicate this evil, the U. P. Opium Smoking Act was promulgated in 1934, by which opium smoking was made an offence. The registration of opium smokers has also been closed since September 30, 1953. The sale of opium has been prohibited in the district since 1959, and it is made available for medicinal purposes only to those who obtain a certificate from the civil surgeon of the district or to licensees and persons authorised under the U. P. Opium Rules, 1961. In 1970-71, there were 18 registered opium addicts in this district who were drawing their quota from the tahsil treasuries.

Hemp Drugs—Hemp drugs: ganja, charas and bhang, constituted important items of excise revenue in the past. In this district bhang and charas were the only hemp drugs consumed to some extent. In 1901 1,028 kg. of charas was sold. Its consumption fell to 449 kg. in 1920-21, and to only 153.24 kg. in 1921-22. The use of charas was stopped in 1943-44. The consumption of bhang had also gradually decreased and it was 812 kg. in 1922-23. The total duty for hemp drugs in 1922-23 amounted to Rs. 9,291. The contract supply system for the supply of bhang is in force in this district. The exclusive privilege of supplying bhang at a fixed rate to a particular tract is granted to a contractor for a certain period which is generally one year. The supply contractor of bhang for this district collects bhang for Saharanpur and supplies it to shops settled under the auction system. For the sale of bhang there are 14 shops in the district of which 4 each are in the Bulandshahr and Anupshahr tahsils and 3 each in the Khurja and Sikandarabad tahsils.

The figures relating to consumption of bhang for the 12 years ending with 1970-71 were as under :

Year	Quantity in Kg.
1959-60	572
1960-61	777
1961-62	819
1962-63	836
1963-64	857
1964-65	880
1965-66	907
1966-67	1,088
1967-68	1,135
1968-69	1,180
1969-70	1,260
1970-71	1,270

Cocaine—It was about 1909-10, that the demand came into being. In a short time a number of persons in the Bulandshahr, Sikandarabad and Khurja towns fell victims to this drug. There was a lull in the cocaine trade during the First World War but it revived after that. The sale of cocaine has been prohibited in U. P. since 1930.

Excise Revenue—The excise revenue (realised in rupees as license fee) from 1959-60 to 1970-71 was as under :

Years	Foreign liquor	Country spirit	Hemp drugs	Opium	Total
1959-60 ..	40,278	5,94,026	26,521	900	6,61,725
1960-61 ..	41,728	7,13,313	29,031	..	7,84,172
1961-62 ..	58,828	7,76,461	39,329	..	8,64,074
1962-63 ..	61,002	8,28,847	28,406	..	9,18,255
1963-64 ..	68,071	9,42,464	30,796	..	10,41,331
1964-65 ..	88,805	10,39,008	22,380	..	11,50,193
1965-66 ..	1,34,099	11,35,932	20,242	..	12,90,273
1966-67 ..	1,59,706	17,04,929	20,528	..	18,85,163
1967-68 ..	1,52,149	23,09,413	22,585	..	24,94,147
1968-69 ..	1,91,670	25,89,346	23,860	..	28,04,882
1969-70 ..	2,06,902	27,88,217	24,620	..	30,19,739
1970-71 ..	2,03,562	31,68,320	26,760	..	33,98,642

Sales Tax

Sales tax is the most important source of revenue because it contributes to the exchequer more than any other source. Being an indirect tax, the burden is not felt much by the tax payer and thus the State government is in a position to collect large sums without causing dissatisfaction among the tax payers. Being an elastic source of revenue it helps to collect more revenue by levy of tax at different stages of sales and at different rates on different commodities.

In this district sales tax is levied under the U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, and also under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1957. The former has undergone several amendments under which the limit of taxable turnover has been reduced from Rs 15,000 to Rs 12,000, and tax has been imposed on food grains from 1956.

For purposes of administration of this tax the district is divided into two-sectors, the tahsils of Bulandshahr and Sikandarabad falling under the jurisdiction of sector I, and those of Khurja and Anupshahr under that of sector II, each under a sales tax officer, who is the head of his office and is primarily responsible for the general administration of the sales tax law. He registers and licenses dealers who are liable to pay tax on their sales and is invested with the power of assessing them.

The numbers of assessable dealers of important trades in 1970-71 was as under :

Commodity	Number of assessable dealers
Food-grains	611
Cloth	375
Kirana	295
Bricks	287
General merchandise	180
Iron and steel	144
Timber	115
Sweetmeats	35
Ornaments	35
Excise goods	28
Brassware	18

The total revenue from important trades of the district in 1970-71 was as follows :

Commodity	Amount of tax (in rupees)
Bricks	7,21,323
Kirana	3,27,695
Oil-seeds	1,61,005
Kerosene Oil	1,25,090
Crockery	20,898
Food-grains	15,579
Bullion	15,579

The net collections from 1959-60 to 1970-71 were as follows :

Years	Amount in rupees
1959-60	11,81,998
1960-61	13,71,622
1961-62	14,34,116
1962-63	16,65,727
1963-64	25,06,155
1964-65	33,80,253
1965-66	45,68,860
1966-67	46,91,314
1967-68	58,23,455
1968-69	62,92,184
1969-70	68,16,936
1970-71	70,12,466

Entertainment Tax

The district magistrate is responsible for enforcement of the U. P. Entertainments and Betting Tax Act, 1937. The Act authorises the levy of tax on a graduated scale according to the value of the payment made for admission to any entertainment. Provision has also been made for exempting entertainments the proceeds of which are devoted to philanthropic, religious or charitable purposes and those which are of an educational, cultural or scientific character.

The entertainment tax in the district is realised from cinemas, circuses, nautankis (indigenous openair dramas), music conferences, etc. The entertainment tax officer, under the control of the district magistrate, is in charge of realising the tax which is collected through two entertainment tax inspectors. The collections from this source from 1967-68 onwards were as follows :

Year	Amount in rupees
1966-67	41,930
1967-68	51,905
1968-69	58,113
1969-70	6,95,103
1970-71	10,93,442

Stamp

Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Act 11 of 1899) stamp are classified as judicial and non-judicial, the former being affixed when court-fees are to be paid and the latter on bills of exchange, receipts involving a sum above Rs 20, and when duty on documents has to be paid.

The receipts under this head for the six years ending with 1970-71 were as under :

Year	Sale		(In rupees)
	Judicial	Non-Judicial	
1965-66	10,60,287.75	6,17,881.00	
1966-67	11,30,655.75	6,62,276.40	
1967-68	14,91,269.25	7,47,914.15	
1968-69	17,86,681.30	7,89,828.75	
1969-70	20,02,843.10	7,92,451.50	
1970-71	25,94,343.78	8,55,712.80	

There has been an increase every year in the sale of stamps which are sold through the district treasury, sub-treasuries and licensed stamp vendors. There were 86 licensed stamp vendors in the district at the close of the year 1970-71.

Registration

The registration of certain documents such as instruments of sale, gifts or leases of immovable property, instruments relating to shares in joint-stock companies, wills, etc., is compulsory under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (No. XVI of 1908). In 1894, the district judge of Aligarh was ex-officio registrar of this district and each of the registration officers at Bulandshahr, Khurja and Sikandarabad in the charge of a sub-registrar.

At present the district judge, Bulandshahr, is the ex-officio district registrar of the district. There are 4 sub-registrars, one being posted at each tahsil headquarters. The numbers of registrations, and income from and expenditure on registration in the district, from 1966 to 1970 were as follows :

Year	Number of registration	Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
1966	14,575	3,73,120	53,951
1967	15,338	4,33,715	60,531
1968	16,289	5,63,091	71,785
1969	6,581	5,72,196	74,728
1970	16,643	7,41,979	8,650

Tax on Motor Vehicles

Taxes on motor vehicles in the district are levied under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, (Act V of 1935) and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Act IV of 1939). The regional transport officer, Meerut region, with headquarters at Meerut, is incharge of this district and other districts of Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Meerut and Dehra Dun. In 1970-71, the net collections from this source amounted to Rs 1,32,30,189 in the whole region.

Under the provisions of the U. P. Motor Gadi (Yatri-kar) Adhiniyam, 1962, a tax was imposed on passengers travelling in public or private motor vehicles plying on hire. In 1970-71, the collections amounted to Rs 62,24,559 in the whole region.

The Motor Gadi (Mal-kar) Adhiniyam, 1964, provides for the levy of a tax on goods carried by motor vehicles and, in 1970-71, a sum of Rs 46,18,029 was collected from this source in the region.

Income Tax

This is one of the most important taxes levied by the Central Government. The district is divided into 2 wards, each under the charge of an income-tax officer, the number of income-tax inspectors being two. The district falls under the administrative control of the inspecting assistant commissioner of income-tax, Moradabad. Cases of appeal are addressed to the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax, Moradabad. The income-tax officers, Bulandshahr, also assess cases under the provisions of the Gift Tax Act, 1958 and the Wealth Tax Act, 1959. The following statement gives the number of assesseees and the amount collected from them as income-tax, wealth tax and gift tax between 1959-60 and 1970-71 :

Year	Income-tax		Gift-tax		Wealth-tax	
	Number of assesseees	Amount of Tax (in rupees)	Number of assesseees	Amount of Tax (in rupees)	Number of assesseees	Amount of Tax (in rupees)
1959-60	1,400	9,00,000	5	3,000	..	..
1960-61	1,800	11,00,000	7	4,000	..	..
1961-62	2,000	12,00,000	11	7,000	..	..
1962-63	2,200	13,00,000	15	9,000	4	1,000
1963-64	2,600	14,28,000	17	10,000	8	3,000
1964-65	2,900	17,26,000	28	12,000	9	3,000
1965-66	2,800	16,28,000	32	14,000	10	3,000
1966-67	3,000	18,25,000	35	16,000	11	4,000
1967-68	3,000	17,00,000	37	18,000	13	3,000
1968-69	2,812	16,52,000	46	25,000	15	4,000
1969-70	2,778	18,29,000	46	26,000	30	5,000
1970-71	2,255	17,07,000	88	20,000	17	5,000

Estate Duty—Since 1953, estate duty has been introduced into the district. It is levied in accordance with the Estate Duty Act of 1953, on the capital value of all property which passes or is deemed to pass on the death of any person to his or her heirs.

The district of Bulandshahr falls under the estate duty circle of Lucknow for purposes of collection of estate duty, an assistant controller being incharge of the circle. The assessment of the district from 1969-70 to 1970-71 was as follows :

Year	Estate over rupees one lakh		Estate below rupees one lakh	
	Number of assesses	Amount (in rupees)	Number of assesses	Amount (in rupees)
1969-70	11	50,051	13	4,147
1970-71	5	1,72,655	10	3,735

Central Excise

For purposes of central excise, the district (along with some others) falls under the jurisdiction of the assistant collector of customs and central excise division, Meerut. A superintendent of central excise and customs is posted at Bulandshahr. The following statement gives the amount of central excise duty levied on various commodities and realised during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70 :

Commodity	Revenue realised in rupees		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
China and porcelain wares	33,923	46,983	34,077
Air-conditioning machines	16,824	43,179	18,735
Metal containers	..	..	795
Vacuum sugar pans	15,49,518	27,40,553	20,98,193
Sodium silicate	15,001	13,865	12,442
Copper and copper alloy	5,768	5,425	245
Electric wires and cables	..	..	926
Iron and steel	26,150	60,364	91,729
Rubber products	17,038	15,333	27,003
Tobacco	1,11,999	1,60,158	1,31,654
<i>Khandsari</i> (sugar)	55,457	1,01,259	1,43,431
Cotton fabrics (power loom)	728	2,650	3,264

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

In the period that followed the British occupation of the area now covered by the district Bulandshahr, the most important task that faced the administration was to keep in check the turbulent Marathas and other subversive elements which had always defied every form of authority, set at right the rule of law and order, and reduced the rulers to the position of hostages in their hands. Dacoities, thagi and highway robberies were quite frequent. A number of forts and patches of jungle, some of which covered considerable areas and extended into the adjoining districts, were excellent hide outs of dacoits and gave them shelter whenever attempts were made to hunt them out. The most heinous robberies were committed by gangs of Badhiks. Gujars were also engaged in cattle-lifting. The bulk of crime consisted of petty thefts and house-breaking. A crop of irregular cavalry was raised in 1809 by colonel Gardner at Aligarh to help the police in suppressing the crimes of thagi, *qazzaqi* (highway robbery) and dacoity, but in the meantime the crimes of robbery with murder, burglary and theft had increased.

The notoriety which the district of Aligarh, comprising the major part of the present district of Bulandshahr, had acquired for being the headquarters of gangs of thugs and dacoits may be inferred from the following extract from a report of J. Shakespear, officiating superintendent of police of the Bareilly division made in June, 1916 : "The most heinous robberies committed in these provinces are perpetrated by gangs of Badhiks and Shaghal Khors. These gangs are almost exclusively settled in the District of Aligarh and in that part of the territories of the Nawab Vazir bordering the District of Gorakhpur. After much enquiry I am disposed to believe that the Badhiks of Aligarh and the Shaghal Khors of Bahraich are connected with each other and are one and the same people, the name constituting the sole difference".

The chiet gangs of Badhiks left the district in 1817, but small wandering parties of the Haburas, who were mainly responsible for committing highway robberies and burglaries, were active even in 1855. In 1861, there were sixteen cases of highway robberies of which two were attended with murders. This led to study of the working of the police organisation of the district and extensive reforms were undertaken to make it more effective. The result was that crime decreased in the following years.

Between the years 1865 and 1873, the average numbers of cases of murder, dacoity and robbery investigated by the police were seven, two and nine respectively. During the years 1894 to 1901, there were ten cases of

robbery on the average. Leaders of the dacoits generally came from outside the district, particularly from Mathura, Aligarh and Budaun, and joined with the unsocial elements in the district.

Statistics of important offences committed in the district in the years 1901, 1912, 1921 are given in the following statement :

Offences	Number of persons convicted		
	1901	1912	1921
Against public tranquility	52	219	152
Affecting life	25	9	49
Grievous hurt	50	46	22
Rape	..	..	5
Cattle theft	261	54	29
Criminal force and assault	20	38	16
Theft	163	61	136
Robbery and dacoity	57	5	206
Receiving stolen property	170	45	35
Criminal trespass	4	130	225

ORGANISATION OF POLICE

In 1804, a major portion of the district of Bulandshahr was included in district Aligarh, and most of the remainder in district Meerut. The magistrates of these districts were given option either to adopt the *darogha* system of police or to introduce the *tahsildari* system. The magistrate of Aligarh preferred the latter course. The district police was put under the charge of the *tahsildars*, who were held responsible for the suppression of crime in their respective jurisdictions. In 1809, the *thana* (police station) system was introduced and *tahsildars* were relieved of police duties, and as many as 13 *thanas* were established in the district. A year later, a superintendent of police was appointed for the circuit division of Bareilly, of which Bulandshahr formed a part to put down crimes of *qazzaqi*, *thagi* and dacoity.

In 1824, a separate revenue district of Bulandshahr was created, but the administration of the police in some of the *thanas* remained under the control of the magistrate of Aligarh. In 1836, the district of Bulandshahr was put under the charge of a magistrate-collector who, as commissioner of police, was also placed in charge of all police establishments and was made responsible for preserving peace in the district.

When the Police Act of 1861 was enforced in the district the old *Barqandazes* were replaced by a regular constabulary. Under the Act,

general control over the police, so far as law and order and crimes were concerned, was exercised by the district magistrate and the responsibility for recruitment, discipline and maintenance of the police force rested with the superintendent of police.

The abolition of the old and time-honoured institutions and substitution of the old personnel by new and untrained officers created many difficulties in the working of the new system. The returns of the first half year of the district were found unsatisfactory by the inspector general of police. In the month of June, 1861, several robberies were reported, and major Tyrwhitt, deputy inspector general of police of the division, was directed by the inspector general of police to proceed to Bulandshahr to ascertain and report the causes for the failure of the police administration there. This officer carried out a detailed study and reported *inter alia*. "They (the police) were not permitted to report their proceedings to the District Superintendent. Diaries were even not furnished. The police entertained for which and ward of towns were posted as sentries round the towns, and these and others on the highways and everywhere else were left to themselves. The District Superintendent was not only content with allowing this, he made no effort to understand the duties and responsibilities that devolved upon him and the police themselves were proved in several cases to have been concerned in the very crimes they were employed to prevent. The Gujars, Aherias and Mewatis were, in fact, undisputed masters of the field". Effective measures were undertaken to reform the police organisation and this resulted in an improvement in the crime situation during the next six months.

In 1871, there were 23 police circles with a police station in each and 9 police out-posts in the district. The regular police force comprised 864 men of all grades and the village chowkidars or watchmen numbered 2,005. About the beginning of this century, the district was divided into 21 police circles. The circles did not coincide with the boundaries of *tahsils* or *parganas* and none of the four *tahsils* was self-contained in this respect. In the *tahsil* of Bulandshahr there were police-stations at Bulandshahr, Siyana, Shikarpur, Aurangabad and Gulaothi, in *tahsil* Anupshahr at Anupshahr, Ahar, Dileria, Khanpur, Jahangirabad and Ramghat, in *tahsil* Khurja at Khurja, Pahasu, Jewar and Arniyan and in *tahsil* Sikandarabad at Sikandarabad, Dadri, Dankaur, Jhanghar, Sarai Sadar and Surajpur. Besides these, there was a small out-post at Makanpura under the jurisdiction of the Dankaur police station. The regular police force consisted of 33 subinspectors, 43 head constables and 249 constables. In addition, there was the municipal police force maintained in each of the four municipalities of Bulandshahr, Anupshahr, Khurja and Sikandarabad, comprising 181 men of all grades. The towns managed under Act XX of 1856 had their own force of chowkidars, numbering 188, and the village chowkidars numbered 1,980. In 1912, the regular police force comprised 35 subinspectors, 18 head constables and 217 constables and the number of

village chawkidars was 1,955. In 1922 the police station at Ahar Khanpur, Arnia and sarai Sadar were abolished and the police station at Ramghat was reduced to an out-post. The strength of the regular police force included 35 subinspectors, 43 head constables and 444 constables. The number of village chowkidars was reduced to 1,109 and the municipal police and town police in the town areas were abolished.

At present the district is included in the police range Meerut which is under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police, with headquarters at Meerut. He directs and controls the superintendents of police and co-ordinates police activities in his range. The district police is divided into three broad divisions : the civil police, the armed police and the prosecution unit.

Civil Police—The police force of the district is under the control of a superintendent of police who is assisted by four circle officer, an inspector 50 subinspectors, 72 head constables and 632 constables.

For maintenance of law and order the district has been divided into four police circles, each under the charge of a circle officer.

The following statement gives the police circles with the names of the police stations and police out-posts under them :

Police circles	Police stations	Out-posts
City	Kotwali	(1) Deputyganj
		(2) Yadgar
		(3) Burja Gate
		(4) Narsal Ghat
		(5) Chandpur
Anupshahr	Gulaothi	Gulaothi
	Aurangabad	Aurgangabad
	Kakaur	Babupura
	Anupshahr	(1) Anupshahr
		(2) Unchagaon
		(3) Siyana
	Jahangirabad	(2) Bhawan Bahadur Nagar
		(3) Bugrasi
		(1) Anupshahr Gate
Dibai	Dibai	(2) Delhi Gate
		(1) Dibai
		(2) Ram Ghat
		(3) Naraura

Police circles	Police stations	Out-posts
Khurja	Khurja	(1) Bagh
		(2) Makhdum Ganj
		(3) Swaran
		(4) Tahsil
		(5) Shafa Khana
		(6) Burj Usman
Sikandrabad	Jewar	Jewar
	Pahasu	(1) Panderawal
	Shikarpur	(2) Pahasu
		Shikarpur
	Sikandrabad	(1) Burja Gate
		(2) Dadri Gate
		(3) Kayasth Bara
	Dadri	Chhaprauli
	Dankaur	Dankaur
	Bisrakh	

Armed Police—The armed police force of the district is stationed at the reserve police lines. It consists of an inspector, 41 head constables and 172 constables. The services of the armed police are utilised for riot duties, escorting prisoners, guarding government property and treasures, and combating dacoits.

Prosecution Unit—In 1971, the prosecution staff was comprised of a public prosecutor and nine assistant public prosecutors. The main function of the prosecution unit is the presentation and *pairvi* (to look after) of 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 and guarding crops and property. He was then the servant of the village community. Under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act, 1973, the district officer was made the appointing and dismissing authority of village chowkidars, the actual control and supervision over them, however, resting with the superintendent of police, an arrangement that still continues. They are now attached to the police stations had paid a monthly salary of Rs. 10 by the government. Their main duty is to report the occurrence of important crimes and other incidents in their areas. They also act as process-servers for the *nyaya* panchayats for which they are paid separately and also report births and deaths. In 1971, there were 965 chowkidars in the district.

Pradeshik Vikas Dal

This voluntary organisation was started as the Prantiya Rakshak Dal in the district in 1948 under the Uttar Pradesh Rakshak Dal Act, 1948, and its name was changed to Pradeshik Vikas Dal on October 1, 1971. It functions under the administrative control of the district planning officer. The main functions of the organisation are to mobilise a voluntary force in the villages in co-operation with the police and other organisations to bring about a sense of security and discipline among the people and to canalise their efforts into development schemes for the betterment of their living conditions. The paid staff consists of a district organiser, a physical training instructor and 19 block organisers, the unpaid staff comprising 49 *halqa sardars* (circle leaders), 224 *dalpatis* (group leaders), 654 *tolinayaks* (section leaders) and 3,020 *rakshaks* (guards). Members of the organisation are sometimes called for duty in fairs and are required to guard and patrol vulnerable points during emergencies.

Village Defence Societies

The village defence societies are purely non-official organisations set up to foster a spirit of self-defence in the residents of rural areas against criminals, particularly dacoits and thieves.

Government Railway Police

The government railway police is a part of a separate State police organisation, working under an assistant inspector general of police. Its main duty is to maintain order at railway stations and in trains, control railway passengers traffic, assist the special railway magistrates in the prevention of ticketless travel, control and investigate crime within railway precincts, deal with cases of accidents and attend to security arrangements when required.

The police out-post at Khurja is manned by a head constable. He is assisted by 7 constables. The out-post functions under the Government Railway Police Station, Aligarh.

Jails and Lock-ups

The institution of the jail, as it exists today, is a part of the judicial system introduced by the British. About 1820, with the appointment of a joint magistrate at Bulandshahr, a small jail building of mud was constructed there. Since then there have been considerable additions and alterations in the same. The average number of prisoners in this jail in 1870 was 114. Convicts sentenced to a term of imprisonment longer than six months were transferred to the Aligarh or Meerut jails. At present the district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon who is *ex-officio* Superintendent. He is assisted by a jailor, a deputy jailor and 3 assistant jailors. The jail hospital is looked after by a whole-time doctor, called the

assistant medical officer, the civil surgeon of the district being the medical officer who visits the jail thrice a week. The inspector general of prisons, Uttar Pradesh, with headquarters at Lucknow, is head of the department for all matters relating to the administration of the jail.

The present district jail, Bulandshahr, has an accommodation for 275 prisoners and its average daily population from 1966 to 1970 was as given below :

Year	Convicts	Under-trial prisoners
1966	105	210
1967	120	198
1968	115	180
1969	101	210
1970	103	188

The main industries in which the inmates of the jail are gainfully employed are the making of durries, *niwar* (thick wide cotton tape used as webbing for beds, etc.), and *moonj* mats.

Welfare of Prisoners—Prisoners and under trials were formerly divided into three categories 'A', 'B', and 'C' but since 1948 they are classified only as 'superior' or 'ordinary' prisoners.

The basis treatment of prisoners and under-trials along humane lines has improved considerably after Independence. They now get regular wages for the work they do in jail, apart from an allowance from relatives for personal needs, they are encouraged to learn the three R's constructive activities, and take part in and are provided with newspapers, books and periodicals from the jail library, and allowed facilities for recreation, such as taking part in indoor and outdoor games, dramatic and musical performance and religious discourses.

Revising Boards—For periodical review of cases of all convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment of three years or more, the district jail is governed by the revising board appointed for the jail at Agra.

Official Visitors—The *ex-officio* visitors of the jail are the director of medical and health services, U. P., the commissioner of the Division, the district and sessions judge and the district magistrate, Bulandshahr.

Non-official Visitors—The State government also appoints non-official visitors of the jail from amongst prominent citizens of the district, who are authorised to write inspection notes in their own hand. Their term of office is usually two years.

All the local members of the State and Central legislatures, all members of the standing committee of the State legislature on jails, chairman of the central committee of the Uttar Pradesh Apradh Nirodhak Samiti, the chairman, municipal board, Bulandshahr, and the Adhyaksh, Zila Parishad are non-official visitors of the jail. They constitute the board of visitors, which visits the jail twice a year, on dates fixed by the superintendent of the jail in consultation with the president and members of the board the president of which is the district and sessions judge, Bulandshahr.

Lock-ups—A lock-up having separate arrangement for men and for women is located in the premises of the collectorate and another in that of the sessions courts, for custody of prisoners brought from the jail to courts to attend hearings of their cases and persons sentenced to imprisonment by courts before they are taken to the district jail at the end of the day. These are supervised by the public prosecutor. There is also a lock-up at each police station under the charge of the station officer concerned.

At the headquarters of each tahsil also there is a revenue lock-up, usually a small room to detain persons arrested for non-payment of government dues under the revenue law. Such defaulters may be detained for a maximum period of 14 days at a time.

Probation—The probation scheme was introduced in the district in June 1961, under the U. P. First Offenders' Probation Act, 1938 (U. P. Act no. VI of 1938), when a probation officer was posted in the district. The probation officer works under the administrative control of the Nideshak, Hariian and Samaj Kalvan Vibhag, U. P. and of the district magistrate in his day to day work. He supervises the activities and conduct of those released on probation, ensures that they observe the conditions of the bonds executed by them, makes periodical reports to the courts concerned about them, and, in general, assists and befriends them, trying, if necessary to rehabilitate them. The Act provides for the release on probation of first offenders under the age of 24 years. In 1970, as many as 126 juvenile offenders were dealt with by the probation officer. The number of domiciliary visits paid by him was 486 and he received 886 visits from the probationers.

JUSTICE

Early History

In the early period of British rule, the pargana qazi (petty judge) dispensed civil justice within his jurisdiction and was known as the native commissioner. The jurisdiction of the Sadar Nizamat Adalat and Sadar Diwani Adalat (both at Calcutta) was extended to that portion of the doab which had been annexed by the British.

A judge-magistrate was appointed in 1804 at Aligarh and he was empowered to try persons charged for misdemeanours and petty thefts. In the former case, he could award punishment of fine not exceeding Rs 50,

and in the latter imprisonment not exceeding one month. Regulation XVI of 1810 authorised the governor-general to confer the office of magistrate on a person other than the Zila or city judge, and to appoint joint magistrates. The Regulation of 1821 empowered him to invest collectors of revenue with powers of a magistrate.

In 1829, the court of appeals and circuit was abolished and revenue commissioners were made judges of circuit and had to work under the supervision of the Sadar Nizamat Adalat. In revenue matters they were guided by the board of revenue. In 1831, separate Sadar Diwani and Sadar Nizamat Adalats were established at Allahabad, to which appeals lay against the orders of the judge magistrate of Bulandshahr. The system of having *munsifs*, as it exists now, was introduced in 1832. The civil judges, known as *sadaramins* and *sadar-us-sadars*, were appointed at the same time as the *munsifs*. In 1835, all the criminal powers of the commissioners were transferred to the judge who became, for the first time, both civil and sessions judge. The magisterial powers of the judge were transferred to the collector who then became collector-magistrate. In 1843, the Sadar Diwani and Sadar Nizamat Adalats, which were the highest civil and criminal courts respectively, in the North-Western Provinces were transferred to Agra and in 1859 a general code of justice was adopted.

In 1866, the Sadar Diwani and Sadar Nizamat Adalats were abolished, and a high court for the North-Western Provinces was set up at Agra under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861. In 1868, it was shifted to Allahabad and came to be known as the high court of judicature at Allahabad, and the courts of Bulandshahr have continued to be under the jurisdiction of the same ever since.

Civil Justice

Prior to the enactment of Regulation XXIII of 1814, suits of a value not exceeding Rs 100 were tried by native commissioners appointed in 1805. They were styled as *munsifs* and the head commissioner as *sadaramin*, the former being generally the town *qazis* and the latter the law officers of the Zila courts. Their remuneration consisted of certain institution fees which were later on substituted by stamps. It was during the currency of the fees system that the *munsifs* and *sadaramins* used to spend their leisure hours in paying visits to well-to-do persons, begging them to institute some civil suits so as to increase their fees. Decrees in those days were actually sold by corrupt *qazi-munsifs* to the highest bidders, but as the amounts involved were not considerable, the mischief done by them was not great. There was a *qazi* and a head *qazi* stationed at Bulandshahr and a *qazi* each at the towns of Siyana, Diba, Khurja and Shikarpur. In 1824, the dignity of the post of *sadaramins* was raised by providing it with a regular pay. In 1831, under Regulation V of 1831, the status of the *munsifs* and *sadaramins* was further improved and the post of a principal *sadaramin* was also created for the district. It abolished the system of

receiving fees by these officers and directed the government to pay a fixed salary to them. It also raised the jurisdiction of the *munsifs* to hear the suits to the valuation from Rs 100 to Rs 300, those of the *sadar amins* to Rs 1,000 and of the principal *sadar amin* to Rs 5,000. The powers of receiving suits without reference from the district judge was conferred on *sadar amins* and the principal *sadar amins* by Act IX of 1844. In 1869, the office of the *sadar amin* was abolished and the designation of the principal *sadar amin* was changed to that of subordinate judge.

About 1900, for purposes of administration of civil justice the district of Bulandshahr was divided between the jurisdiction of two district judges, viz., Aligarh and Meerut. There were two *munsifs* in the district with headquarters at Bulandshahr and Khurja respectively.

The *munsif* at Bulandshahr had original civil jurisdiction over the **parganas of Agauta, Siyana and Baran of the Bulandshahr tahsil and Ahar and Anupshahr of tahsil Anupshahr**. The remaining parganas of these two tahsils, the towns of Shikarpur and Dibai and the tahsil of Khurja came within the jurisdiction of the *munsif* at Khurja. The appellate jurisdiction over this area was exercised by the civil judge of Aligarh. The Sikandarabad tahsil formed part of the *munsif* of Ghaziabad in Meerut district, and the civil appellate work of this tahsil was dealt with by the civil judge of Meerut. In 1922, the courts of a district judge and a subordinate judge were established in the district, the number of *munsifs* courts remaining the same.

At present the civil courts in the district are those of the district judge, two civil and sessions judges, one civil and assistant sessions judge, one additional civil and assistant session judge and the *munsifs* I and II of Bulandshahr, the *munsif* of Khurja and an additional *munsif*. The *munsifs* I of Bulandshahr and the *munsif* of Khurja dispose of regular civil suits up to a valuation of Rs 5,000 and the *munsif* II of Bulandshahr and the additional *munsif* up to Rs 2,000. The territorial jurisdiction of the judges extends to the whole of the district, that of *munsif* I, to tahsil Bulandshahr, of *munsif* II, to tahsil Sikandarabad and parganas Anupshahr and Ahar, of *munsif* Khurja to tahsil Khurja and the town of Dibai and of the additional *munsif* to the whole of the district.

The position of case work in the civil courts in the year 1970 was as follows :

Cases	Number
Pending at the beginning of the year	3,787
Instituted during the year	5,191
Disposed of during the year	3,935
Pending at the end of the year	1,044

In the same year the number of suits instituted, involving those pertaining to immovable property, was 287, concerning money and movable property 1,028, relating to matrimony 48 and concerning mortgages 3.

The number of suits instituted in 1970, according to valuation were as given below :

Valuation	Number of suits
Not exceeding Rs 100	213
Exceeding Rs 100 but not Rs 1,000	1,296
Exceeding Rs 1,000 but not Rs 5,000	719
Exceeding Rs 5,000 but not Rs 10,000	44
Exceeding Rs 10,000 but not Rs 20,000	6
Exceeding Rs 20,000 but less than Rs 5 lakhs	6

The total valuation of the suits so instituted was Rs 2,35,526.90.

Details of the modes of disposal of suits, in 1970, were as follows :

Manner of disposal	Number of suits
Disposed of after trial	2,203
Dismissed in default	452
Otherwise decided without trial	471
Decreed <i>ex parte</i>	468
On admission of claims	79
Settled by compromise	260
On reference to arbitration	2
Total	3,935

The position of appeals instituted and disposed of in the year 1970 was as given in the following statement :

Nature of appeals	Instituted	Disposed
Regular civil appeals	231	351
Miscellaneous civil appeals	176	232
Regular rent appeals	98	118

Criminal Justice

The collector of Bulandshahr was first appointed as magistrate, under Regulation IV of 1821 in the year 1834. In 1972, there were in the district the courts of the magistrate, an assistant magistrate, an assistant subordinate magistrate, a deputy magistrate with full powers of a magistrate, four subordinate magistrates with second class powers, five deputy magistrates with second class powers and seven honorary magistrates.

In 1901, there were in the district the courts of the magistrate and collector, a joint magistrate, three deputy collectors and an extra officer. In addition there were four tahsildars each stationed at the headquarters of a tahsil, who also exercised criminal and revenue powers. Three benches of honorary magistrates one each at Khurja, Sikandarabad and Bulandshahr, were also functioning in the district. There were two honorary magistrates in the district but they rarely undertook any criminal work. The criminal appellate and sessions work of the whole district was formerly in the hands of the judge of Meerut, but in 1894 it was transferred to Aligarh and an additional sessions judge exercise jurisdiction over the Bulandshahr district till 1922, when a district and sessions judge was appointed in the district itself.

In 1921, due to increase in litigation, the district staff was strengthened. Besides a magistrate and collector there were 4 subdivisional magistrates, each in charge of a subdivision, 2 deputy collectors and one temporary extra officer. The number of honorary magistrates had risen from 19 in 1916 to 43 in 1924. There were also 7 honorary assistant collectors.

In 1908, a committee presided over by Richard Greener, was set up to reorganise the judicial staff of the district. It recommended the appointment of a district and sessions judge and also of a subordinate judge at Bulandshahr. In 1922, the courts of the district and sessions judge and of a subordinate judge were established.

The court of the district and sessions judge is the chief criminal court of the district. He is assisted by two civil and sessions judges, a civil and assistant sessions judge and an additional civil and assistant sessions judge.

As district sessions judge he deals with criminal cases triable by the courts of sessions and hears appeals against the judgments and certain orders of the magistrates working in the district and also against certain decisions of assistant sessions judges.

The district and sessions judge, who is the principal district court of original jurisdiction also exercises jurisdiction in matrimonial suits under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, the Special Marriages Act, 1954, and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, as well as in cases under the Guardians and

Wards Act, 1890, the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, and the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, his being the principal district court of original jurisdiction. He also exercises jurisdiction under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 and under the Indian Succession Act for grant of probate and letters of administration as well as grant of succession certificates. Appeals under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 lie to him.

The additional district magistrate (judicial) and the judicial officer Khurja have been placed directly under the administrative control of the district and sessions judge, Bulandshahr. They exclusively try all cases under the Indian Penal Code. The munsifs have also been invested with magisterial powers of the first class, and try criminal cases transferred to their courts by the additional district magistrate (judicial) and the judicial officers.

Some details of the criminal case work, from 1968 to 1970, in the lower courts and the sessions courts are given below :

Cases Instituted

Nature of offence	Number of cases committed					
	1968		1969		1970	
	Lower courts	Sessions courts	Lower courts	Sessions courts	Lower courts	Sessions courts
Affecting life ..	87	88	93	97	64	68
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	11	9	9	10	1	2
Hurt ..	18	19	13	14	10	6
Rape ..	6	7	13	12	9	12
Robbery and dacoity	83	91	70	80	45	48
Other cases ..	32	41	29	50	19	38

Persons tried and sentenced

Persons tried/sentenced	1968		1969		1970	
	Lower courts	Sessions courts	Lower courts	Sessions courts	Lower courts	Sessions courts
Tried ..	3,212	596	3,611	713	2,465	642
Sentenced to death	..	2	..	5	..	7
Life imprisonment ..	..	26	..	31	..	23
Rigorous imprisonment	192	141	203	91	149	90
Simple imprisonment	28	6	111	..	100	..
Fine only ..	158	2	162	6	226	..

The other courts concerned with criminal administration in the district are those of the district magistrate, the four subdivisional magistrates and the tahsildars of Bulandshahr, Anupshahr, Sikandarabad and Khurja.

Some statistics of cases in these courts and persons involved in them are given as follows :

Nature of cases	1969		1970	
	Number of cases	Persons involved	Number of cases	Persons involved
Under Cr. P.C.	594	4,193	381	2,829
Under Special and local Acts	4,316	5,337	3,616	4,425
Total	4,910	9,530	3,997	7,254

Sentences Awarded

Sentence	1969	1970
Rigorous imprisonment	143	165
Simple imprisonment	119	68
Fine only	1,480	2,692

The position in the district regarding cognizable crimes under the I. P. C. and Special Acts in the years 1969 to 1970, was as follows :

Cognizable Crime

Year	Cases reported to police	Cases investigated	Cases sent to courts	Cases pending in courts at beginning of year	Cases disposed of		Compounded
					Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	
1968	3,965	3,187	922	452	454	313	18
	803	822	818	276	477	149	..
1969	3,647	2,269	859	345	509	279	16
	663	665	657	315	439	197	..
1970	4,537	4,199	778	389	539	381	24
	667	667	664	331	427	189	..

N. B.—The numerator represents number of offences under the I. P. C. and the denominator that of offences under Special Acts.

The numbers of cases relating to important crime such as murder, dacoity, robbery, etc., with details of convictions and acquittals in the years 1968 to 1970, were as given in the following statement :

Crimes	1968	1969	1970
Murder—			
Reported	80	91	61
Convicted	16	12	1
Acquitted	40	29	1
Dacoity—			
Reported	73	45	88
Convicted	9	8	1
Acquitted	38	19	1
Robbery—			
Reported	88	89	91
Convicted	8	10	1
Acquitted	16	12	1
Riot—			
Reported	229	244	271
Convicted	42	35	2
Acquitted	31	44	1
Theft—			
Reported	1,731	1,668	1,975
Convicted	142	92	25
Acquitted	90	36	9
House-breaking—			
Reported	896	794	1,061
Convicted	65	54	11
Acquitted	69	42	2
Kidnapping—			
Reported	26	20	34
Convicted	6	1	3
Acquitted	6	3	1
Rape and unnatural offences—			
Reported	30	22	34
Convicted	6	1	3
Acquitted	74	3	1

Separation of Executive from Judiciary

As a further step towards separation of the judiciary from the executive at the magisterial level, the additional district magistrate (judicial) and the judicial magistrates working under him were transferred to the control of the district and sessions judge, Bulandshahr, in 1967. They try to commit all cases under the Indian Penal Code. The judicial magistrates can now be utilised for law and order duties by the district magistrate only in an emergency and with the prior approval of the district and sessions judge. For such occasions, however, all deputy collectors, all

officers of the Indian Administrative Service posted to the district and all the tahsildars have been invested with first class magisterial powers in order that they may be utilised for the maintenance of law and order.

Nyaya Panchayats

Panchayati Adalats, now called *nyaya* panchayats, were established in the district in 1949, under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, to entrust the village people with the power to adjudicate petty offences and certain civil disputes locally. The jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat usually extends over an area of five to ten Gaon Sabhas, depending on the population of constituent villages. In 1949, as many as 187 *nyaya* panchayats were established in the district of which 61 were in tahsil Bulandshahr, 45 in tahsil Sikandarabad, 42 in tahsil Khurja and 39 in tahsil Anupshahr. There has been no change in number since then.

The *panchs* of the *nyaya* panchayats are nominated on the basis of the qualifications of age and education from amongst the elected *panchs* of the *gaon* panchayats by the district magistrate with the assistance of an advisory body. The *panchs* elect a *sarpanch* (presiding officer) and a *sahayak* (assistant) *sarpanch* who officiates in the absence of the *sarpanch*.

The *panchs* are honorary workers and hold office for a period of five years. Their term of office can be extended by a year by the State government. Cases are heard by benches, consisting of five *panchs* each, 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) Sections

140,	277,	323,	374,	430,	509,
160,	283,	334,	379,*	431,	510,
172,	285,	341,	403,*	447,	
174,	289,	352,	411,*	448,	
179,	290,	357,	426,	504,	
269,	294,	358,	428,	506	

of the Indian Penal Code,

(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, as amended for Uttar Pradesh.

*Involving property not exceeding an amount of Rs 50 in value.

The *nyaya* panchayats also try civil suits of a valuation up to Rs 500, and revenue cases if the parties concerned agree in writing to such a course. They are not authorised to award sentences of imprisonment and can impose fines only up to a hundred rupees. Revision applications against their decisions in civil, criminal and revenue cases lie respectively to the *munsif*, the subdivisional magistrate and the subdivisional officer concerned.

The number of cases instituted in the *nyaya* panchayats and disposed of by them during the years 1966 to 1970 were as given in the following statement:

Year	Cases pending at beginning of year	Cases instituted during the year	Cases disposed of
1966-67	225	1,993	2,052
1967-68	166	1,111	1,181
1968-69	96	1,028	1,078
1969-70	45	1,025	978
1970-71	92	748	706

CHAPTER XIII OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Departments of the State government dealing with general administration, revenue administration, law and order and justice have already been described in Chapters X, XI and XII respectively. The organisational set-ups of the departments of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, education, forest, industries, irrigation, public works and that of the State Electricity Board at the district level, are briefly described below:

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The project officer is in charge of all the agricultural programmes, including formulation and implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes in the district. He is assisted by the district agriculture officer, with headquarters at Bulandshahr. He looks after the general administration of the department and execution of all agricultural plans at the district level. The director of agriculture, Lucknow, is the departmental head at State level, the deputy director of agriculture, Meerut region, being the superior authority at the regional level.

In the different development blocks in the district, there are 40 agricultural inspectors to carry out various agricultural programmes within their jurisdictions, their primary duties comprising efforts to popularise improved agricultural implements among the farmers through meetings held periodically at the block level. Three officials in charge of buffer godowns supervise the working of agricultural seed stores (numbering 70), their duties including the maintenance of adequate supplies of fertilizers in the various seed stores. There are, in addition, five farm superintendents, posted at the government farms at Bilaspur, Shikarpur, Danpur and Bulandshahr. A tahsildar and a *naib-tahsildar*, also working under the district agriculture officer, are engaged in the collection of agricultural dues in the district.

Horticulture

A district horticulture inspector, three senior horticulture inspectors and three assistant horticulture inspectors assist the district agriculture officer in the general working of horticulture schemes in the district. The district horticulture inspector supervises the lay-out of orchards and plant nurseries on scientific lines and demonstrations of the latest techniques in gardening. Two *malis* and four head *chaudharies* assist the senior horticulture inspectors in maintaining lay-outs in fields, and running the grape package schemes and papaya packaging programmes.

Plant Protection

A plant protection officer is in charge of activities pertaining to plant protection in the district. His duties include the implementation of steps to curb diseases in plants, training of workers and farmers in methods of plant protection and arranging drives to demonstrate and popularise the same. There is a plant protection centre at Bulandshahr, with one or two units functioning in every development block of the district. The plant protection officer is assisted at the plant protection centre by a senior plant protection assistant, 15 junior plant protection assistants and 18 plant protection supervisors. Some 19 field workers and a mechanic are also posted in the district for repairing machines and spraying and dusting of fields and crops, as per requirements of cultivators.

Soil Conservation

The district has been divided into two main units for purposes of soil conservation, the department being headed at the district level by a soil conservation officer, who is assisted by 5 soil conservation inspectors, 25 assistant soil conservation inspectors, and 2 overseers. Various duties under the soil conservation scheme, for example, construction of contour bunds and check dams, afforestation, and digging of tube-wells, etc., for minor irrigation purposes, are performed by this department. The soil conservation inspectors supervise and execute planning budgeting, evaluation and measurement programmes in their respective sub-units, the assistant soil conservation inspector assisting in the survey work within their jurisdictions. Overseers perform the duties of preparation of plan estimates and masonry work.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

The district live-stock officer is in charge of this department at the district level, being responsible for improvements in breeds of cattle and poultry, prevention and treatment of their diseases, controlling possible outbreaks of epidemics among animals, implementation of plan schemes of the department like the applied nutrition programme, and arranging for poultry farming.

The district live-stock officer is assisted by a district insemination officer who looks after artificial insemination work in the district, 3 veterinary assistants who perform multifarious duties including treatment of diseased animals, castration of scrub bulls, prophylactic vaccination of live-stock against contagious diseases, execution of the fodder development programme and extension of various departmental activities. In addition, they are also trained in artificial insemination work.

The district has 20 veterinary hospitals and 16 artificial insemination centres. Of these, the veterinary hospitals and artificial insemination

centres at Bulandshahr, Anupshahr and Sikandarabad are each under a veterinary officer and a veterinary assistant surgeon. These officers supervise artificial insemination work, and are mainly concerned with prevention of diseases and epidemics among animals. Each of the veterinary hospitals and artificial insemination centres at Lakhaoti, Shikampur, Gulaohi, B. B. Nagar, Siyana, Pahoshri, Jewar, Unchagaon, Danpur, Dankaur, Dibai, Aaroma, Baraula, Dadri, Jahangirabad, Bisrakh and Khurja under the charge of a veterinary assistant surgeon.

The district live-stock officer is subordinate to the deputy director of animal husbandry, Meerut circle at the regional level, the director of animal husbandry, Lucknow, functioning as head of this department at the State level.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

The registrar, co-operative societies, heads this department at the State level, there being a deputy registrar for each region in the State. The district of Bulandshahr forms part of the Meerut region, the deputy registrar having his headquarters at Meerut. The assistant registrar, at the district level, besides exercising supervision and control over the co-operative staff and institutions supervises all activities pertaining to co-operative undertakings in the district. He is assisted by 5 officers, one designated as the additional district co-operative officer, banking, who supervises credit societies and banking activities; the additional district co-operative officer, marketing, who supervises the activities of marketing societies; the senior farming inspector who supervises the working of co-operative farming societies; the additional district co-operative officer, high variety production, who supervises the progress and use of high yielding varieties of seeds and fertilizers; and the senior returns inspector, who prepares all statistical statements and performs other duties assigned to him by the assistant registrar. There are two inspectors to look after the working of consumer institutions and to supervise the activities of special societies in the district. The assistant registrar has also under his charge, two co-operative inspectors (farming), their supervision extending over all the co-operative farming societies in the district. In addition, there are two inspectors, who also work under the direct supervision of the assistant registrar.

There are 14 assistant development officers posted in the development blocks to supervise and inspect the activities of all the co-operative institutions within their blocks. In the 8 marketing societies of the district, there is a secretary-manager for each society for supervising its working, and submitting all returns and statements to the co-operative department. He is assisted by a co-operative supervisor who works as accountant under

him. Each of the 36 co-operative seed-stores in the district has a supervisor designated as in charge seed-store who distributes seeds and fertilizers among the members and arranges for their recovery from the latter. Under the co-operative farming scheme, three supervisors and a village level worker have also been posted. These supervise the activities of co-operative farming societies.

At the district level, the department deals with the supply of fertilizers to members of co-operative societies, arranging short and medium term loans on nominal interest on co-operative basis and facilities of long term loans through the Land Development Bank. Loans are also advanced to housing societies for residential accommodation. The department has also been running processing plants for paddy, dal, etc., and co-operative brick-kilns. Subsidies and loans for the construction of marketing and large-size society godowns, managerial subsidy during the first three years on a sliding scale, and share participation on a matching basis are some of the facilities offered by the State government with a view to strengthening the financial position of the large-size marketing societies.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The education department of the district prior to 1947 was, under the charge of the inspector of schools, Meerut circle. The office of the district inspector of schools who now heads the department at district level, came into existence in July, 1947. The district inspector of schools, Bulandshahr, is under the control of the deputy director of education, Meerut, at the regional level, and under the director of education, U. P., with headquarters at Allahabad, at the State level. The regional inspector of girls' schools, Meerut region, is in over-all charge of girls' education at the regional level.

The district inspector of schools is responsible for the supervision, control and inspection of educational institutions up to the higher secondary stage in the district. He is assisted by two associate district inspectors of schools, one deputy inspector of schools, 19 sub-deputy inspectors of schools and 72 extension teachers. There are, in addition a deputy inspectress and 6 sub-deputy inspectresses of girls' schools who deal with girls' institutions. The deputy inspector of schools advises local bodies and aided institutions on educational matters. The deputy and sub-deputy inspectors also inspect the primary sections of the Sanskrit and Urdu medium schools, an assistant inspector of Sanskrit pathshalas (schools) and a deputy inspector of Urdu medium schools, with headquarters at Meerut, being in superior charge at the regional level of such institutions of the district.

The department, besides imparting education, tries to emphasize the need for building up a sound moral character and physique among

the students. Games, physical education, training in scouting, the national discipline scheme etc., have been enforced in the educational institutions of the district with this end in view.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

The district falls in the northern Doab forest division which is under a divisional forest officer with headquarters at Meerut. The division forms part of the extension circle of the State, which is under the control of the conservator of forests with headquarters at Bareilly. The chief conservator of forest is the head of the department at State level. The northern Doab forest division is covered by two forest ranges — Bulandshahr and Sikandarabad. Each of these ranges is under a range officer who is assisted by foresters and forest guards.

The Bulandshahr range has 4 sections — Bulandshahr, Anupshahr, Siyana and Ahar, and the Sikandarabad forest range has three sections—Walipura, Khurja and Dadri. Each of the sections is under a forester, and is further divided into three beats, each under a forest guard.

The department has been making efforts for the afforestation of waste lands and replacement of inferior trees in forests by fast-growing and industrially important species. It also undertakes the construction of forest roads and preservation of wild life as and when necessary.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Bulandshahr forms part of the Meerut zone which at the zonal level is under the administrative control of the joint director of industries with headquarters at Meerut. At district level, the department is headed by a district industries officer who is assisted by a superintendent, a textile inspector, an examiner, an assistant manager of the industrial estate, several industrial inspectors, supervisors and other staff.

During the plan periods, some 200 units were set up in the district, and efforts, by way of various technical schemes, were made to make the people industry-conscious.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The divisional office of the provincial division of the public works department at Bulandshahr is under the charge of an executive engineer whose duties include construction and maintenance of new and old works, roads and buildings within his jurisdiction.

The executive engineer is assisted by 6 assistant engineers and a number of overseers. The division is under the control and supervision of the superintending engineer, first circle, who has his headquarters at Meerut. The chief engineer, public works department is the head of the department at State level.

STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

There are three divisions of the State Electricity Board in the district—The electricity maintenance division (north), electricity maintenance division (south), and rural electrification division, each headed by an executive engineer, under the administrative control of the State Electricity Board, which is headed by a chairman at State level, and under the superintending engineer, electricity maintenance and rural electrification circle Meerut, at the regional level.

The executive engineers of these divisions with headquarters at Bulandshahr, are responsible for the generation and supply of electricity for industrial purposes, State tube-wells and private consumers, in addition to the maintenance of lines and construction work within the district. The executive engineer, electricity maintenance division (north), is assisted by an assistant engineer (revenue) in technical matters and 4 subdivisional officers who supervise the maintenance work of lines within their subdivisions and look after the complaints of consumers. They are also responsible for submission of annual estimates for the maintenance of lines and new construction work. There are in addition to these, a superintendent power house, 17 line inspectors, 2 station supervisors, 18 assistant supervisors, 115 line-men and 84 sub-station attendants, besides other staff, who perform various duties concerning maintenance and inspection.

The executive engineer, electricity maintenance division (south), is assisted by 4 subdivisional officers with headquarters at Bulandshahr, Khurja, Shinarpur and Dibai. Each of the subdivisional officers is assisted by 4 line inspectors, there being approximately 5 line-men under each line inspector.

The executive engineer, rural electrification division, with headquarters at Bulandshahr, is assisted by 4 subdivisional officers, stationed at Bulandshahr, Khurja, Jahangirabad and Sikandarabad, in addition to 16 line inspectors. The division is responsible for supplying electricity to rural areas and energising tube-wells in the district.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

Canal Division

The office of the executive engineer, Ganga canal division, with headquarters at Bulandshahr, is under the administrative control of the chief engineer, irrigation department, U. P., with headquarters at Lucknow, at State level, and forms part of the superintending engineer, irrigation works circle, Aligarh. The jurisdiction of the executive engineer of this

division covers a part of the Bulandshahr district, his duties covering general administration, supervision and regulation of canals. He is assisted by 2 subdivisional officers and seven overseers whose duties include the supervision and execution of canal works and maintenance of canals within their jurisdictions. The department is responsible for the maintenance and construction of drains to prevent the possibility of floods in rural areas.

Tube-well Division

The district falls under the jurisdiction of two tube-well divisions—**tube-well division (north)** and **tube-well division (west)**. The office of the executive engineer, tube-well division (north), with headquarters at Bulandshahr, is under the superior charge of the superintending engineer, tube-well circle, Aligarh, and under the chief engineer, irrigation department, U. P., with headquarters at Lucknow, at State level.

The jurisdiction of the executive engineer of this division covers a part of the district, his duties including the maintenance of old and construction of new tube-wells. He is assisted by 4 assistant engineers, stationed at Gulaothi and Bulandshahr, 7 overseers and 8 supervisors, who assist him in performing the above duties.

The executive engineer, tube-well division (west) with headquarters at Bulandshahr, is assisted by 4 assistant engineers, 8 overseers and 10 supervisors. This division covers Khurja, Sikandarabad, Dadri, Shikarpur, Ahmadgarh and Dibai areas of the district whereas Kucheshwar, Kithar, Jahangirabad and parts of Shikarpur and Anupshahr fall within the jurisdiction of the tube-well division (north). The tube-well division (west) is also under the superintending engineer, tube-well circle, Aligarh, and the chief engineer, irrigation department, U. P., at the State level.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

A welfare state being concerned with the general welfare of the people has many responsibilities to discharge such as implementation of various development schemes and programmes of public utility. The scope of governmental activities has widened to such an extent that it has become impossible for any government to function effectively without delegating some of its powers to local institutions and autonomous bodies. **Formation of units of local self-government is the outcome of the idea of decentralization of powers as it facilitates the tasks of administration. Established under various Acts and statutes, units of local self-government such as panchayats, municipalities, town area committees and the Zila Parishad participate in the execution of development schemes in the villages and towns of the district. Needless to say, an extensive and organised system of local self-government is very necessary for the successful working of a democracy. At present there are 6 municipalities, 13 town area committees and a Zila Parishad in the district of Bulandshahr.**

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

The district of Bulandshahr, in 1971 included the six towns of Khurja, Bulandshahr, Jahangirabad, Dibai, Sikandarabad and Anupshahr, which were administered as municipal boards under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916) as amended from time to time. Bulandshahr and Khurja were constituted municipal boards in 1866, Sikandarabad in 1872, Dibai in 1949, Anupshahr in 1952, and Jahangirabad in 1957. Dibai functioned as a municipality from August 7, 1865 to July 1870 when it was abolished for mismanagement and lack of finances. February 6, 1866 and in 1901, its affairs were managed by a board consisting of nine members, of whom six were elected and three nominated. Like Bulandshahr, Khurja has also been administered as a municipality since 1866 and about the year 1901, the board consisted of 12 members, of whom nine were elected and three appointed by the government. The municipal board Jahangirabad came into existence in the year 1957, prior to which it was a town area. The municipality of Dibai was first set up on August 7, 1865 but having failed to raise income sufficient for its purposes, was abolished in July 1870. The present municipal board came into existence on August 1, 1949. The town of Sikandarabad was administered under Act XX of 1856 until 16th of May, 1872 when the municipality was formed. About the beginning of the present century, local affairs were managed by a board of nine members, of whom six were elected. The municipal board Anupshahr came into existence in the year 1952 prior to which it was a notified area committee.

Each of these towns consists of a number of members and president. The members who are elected by the residents of the town, on the basis of adult franchise elect a president for the board from amongst themselves by a single transferable vote. The term of office of members and president is normally five years. The president is liable to be ousted by a vote of no-confidence by the members. The State government has power to dissolve the board and take its administration in its own hands or to enhance its normal tenure in special circumstances.

The main functions of these boards are cleaning, construction and maintenance of public streets and drains, water-supply and lighting of streets, running and supervision of educational institutions and public health and medical services. The principal sources of income are octroi on imports, tax on houses and lands, water tax, sale of refuse and compost, licence fees, ferries, realisation under special acts, revenue derived from municipal property and grants and contributions from government. The main heads under which these local bodies spend their funds are general administration, collection charges, water-supply, public health and sanitation, maintenance of public streets and drains, education and lighting. All these towns are electrified.

Bulandshahr

The area covered by the municipality was 3.24 sq. km. and its population was 44,163 in 1961 59,682 in 1971. The municipal area has been divided into 16 wards, with a single member for each ward.

Finances—The total income of the municipal board was Rs.16,45,151 and expenditure Rs 16,90,742 in 1970-71.

Water-supply—The waterworks of the city was completed in 1957. Pipe lines of a length of 31.6 km. have been laid, with 136 public taps and 2,104 private connections. The capacity of storage of the waterworks tanks was 6,81,894 litres. This work is looked after by a waterworks engineer who is assisted by a staff of 22 persons. The board spent a sum of Rs 1,17,489.73 on water-supply during the year 1970-71. A water-supply re-organisation scheme for Bulandshahr, which is likely to cost Rs 16.84 lakhs is under preparation with the chief engineer L. S. G. E. D., U. P., Lucknow.

Street Lighting—The town was electrified in 1929. Oil provided in the city for street lighting, but gradually they have been replaced by electric bulbs in almost all the streets, lanes and by-lanes. On some important roads, tube lights have been provided. The electricity is supplied by the hydro-electricity department.

Public Health and Medical Services—The public health department of the board is looked after by the Nagar Swasthya Adhikari. Two sanitary inspectors, two vaccinators, 11 safai jamadars, 58 bhistics and 218 sweepers help in maintaining sanitation and public health in the city. A sum of Rs 10,60,755 was spent in 1970-71 on this head.

Drainage—Pakka drains carry the refuse and dirt of the city and are used for compost manure for which trenches are made. This manure is a source of revenue. At present no sewer line exists. Necessary steps are being taken for the enforcement of a sewage scheme in the city.

Education—The education department is under a superintendent of education who is assisted by an attendance officer for supervising the schools managed by the board. There are 24 Junior Basic Schools and one Senior Basic School for boys and girls maintained by the board. The number of students in all these schools is 3,833. In addition the Arabia Kasmia Kali Masjid School, which is a junior Basic school and has 204 students on roll, gets aid from the board. The number of teachers in the senior Basic school is 6 and in the junior Basic schools 103. The total expenditure incurred on education during the year 1970-71 was Rs 2,56,905. Compulsory primary education for boys was introduced in the municipal area in 1923.

Special Achievements—A number of shops have been constructed at Kala Aam crossing and near the Khurja bus stand. It also maintains fine public parks, including the Subhas Park which was opened to the public in January, 1973 and contains a life-size bronze statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. A public library containing 1,526 books is also maintained and it subscribes to a number of newspapers and periodicals.

Khurja

The total area covered by the board is 3.36 sq. km. and the population according to the census of 1961 was 41,491 persons and 50,242 according to the provisional census figures of 1971.

The municipal area has been divided into 14 wards. One member each being elected from every ward. The total number of members was 42.

Finances—The total income of the board during the year 1970-71 was Rs 38,89,606 and expenditure Rs 39,41,267.

Street Lighting—Kerosene oil lamps for street lighting have been upland by electricity since 1930. The Khurja municipal electric supply undertaking arranges for street lighting to the town. There are 1,000 electric lamps for purposes of street lighting. A sum of Rs 67,336 was spent by the board in 1970-71 on this head.

Public Health and Medical Services—The public health department of the board is looked after by the Nagar Swasthya Adhikari, who is assisted by two sanitary inspectors, three clerks, two tube-well operators, two vaccinators, 11 *safai nayaks*, two peons, 225 sweepers and 52 *bhisties* for maintaining public health and sanitation.

Drainage—The total length of both pukka and kutchra drains in the town is 2,438.4 metres. These are flushed daily by the *bhisties* and sweepers. A big sewer line runs from the oil mill of Seth Murari Lal up to the Ganda Nala culvert on the Aligath road, and is about six km. in length.

Education—Previously two junior Basic schools were running in the town under the supervision of the district board, Bulandshahr, and the municipal board used to pay only grant-in-aid for them. Afterwards the management of these schools was transferred to the municipal board. With the introduction of the compulsory education scheme for boys was started in the town in the year 1948, under the supervision of an education superintendent and an assistant attendance officer, the number of junior Basic schools for boys rose to 17 and those of girls to 8. There is also a senior Basic girls' school maintained by the board. Number of teachers in junior Basic schools for boys is 90 and that in junior Basic schools for girls 37. There are 10 teachers in the senior Basic schools for girls. A sum of Rs 3,90,354 was spent on education during the year 1970-71.

Special Achievements—In the town of Khurja a housing scheme is under way. Besides, the board maintains two parks with facilities for recreation.

Jahangirabad

This town with an area of 2.33 sq. km. had a population of 17,149 persons in 1961 and 21,560 according to the provisional figures of the census of 1971.

The municipal area has been divided into six wards, four of which elect three members each, and the remaining two, two each, the total number of members being 16.

Finances—The income of the board during the year 1970-71 was Rs 3,57,298 and expenditure Rs 4,08,889.

Street Lighting—Kerosene oil lamps for street lighting have given way. Kerosene oil lamps for street lighting have given way to electricity in the year 1935, the Lower Ganga-Yamuna Electric Company arranging the supply. At present there are 300 electric lamps in the town for street lighting. A sum of Rs 2,50,462 was spent during the year 1970-71 on this head.

Public Health and Medical Services—The public health department consists of 60 sweepers, 22 *bhisties* three *safai nayaks*, one sanitary inspector and one vaccinator, who assists in maintaining public health and sanitation in the town.

Drainage—The total length of drains in the town is 20 km. of which 15 km. is pakka and 5 km. kutchra. The drains are flushed daily. The refuse and the dust of the town are used as compost manure for which trenches are available.

Education—The educational organisation of the board consists of 14 male teachers and 13 lady teachers. The board maintains three junior Basic schools for boys and three for girls with 492 and 454 students respectively. During the year 1970-71 a sum of Rs 45,356 was spent on education. The municipal board also maintains a public library and a reading-room where newspapers and periodicals and books are available.

Dibai

The town having an area of 2.33 sq. km. had a population of 14,003 persons according to the census held in 1961 and 17,041 in 1971.

There are six wards, three electing three members each and the remaining two each.

Water-supply—A tube-well, with storage capacity of 2,27,298 litres commenced supply of water to the town in 1965. The municipal board owns and manages the waterworks, through a waterworks engineer, one pump attendant, one fitter, one *beldar*, one *chaukidar*, one peon and one part-time sweeper. Pipelines 11km. in length have been laid down, with 44 taps for public and 680 for private use. The total quantity of water supplied during the year 1970-71 was 3,48,00,00,000 litres. The board spent Rs 49,692 on this head in the year 1970-71.

Street Lighting—Old kerosene oil lamps have been replaced by electric lamps for lighting. There are 310 electric bulbs and 140 tube lights on the streets. A sum of Rs 22,915 was spent on street lighting during the year 1970-71.

Public Health and Medical Services—The staff of the public health department includes one sanitary inspector, one vaccinator, one *dai* and 89 sweepers and *bhisties*. There are two hospitals run by the board, one for men and the other for women and 30,000 patients were treated in them during 1970-71. Besides there is a veterinary hospital where 2,318 animals were treated during that year.

Drainage—The total length of kutchra and pakka drains in the town is 38.8 km.

Education—Primary education was taken over by the board in 1951, and the executive officer with the assistance of an official, is responsible for its supervision. Eleven junior Basic schools with 1,083 students and 42 teachers are run by the board. During the year 1970-71 a sum of Rs 68,595 was spent on education.

The board also maintains a library.

Sikandarabad

The total area covered by the municipality is 0.78 sq. km., and its population was 26,290 in 1961 and 32,021 according to the provisional census figures of 1971.

The municipal area has been divided into seven wards, three electing three members each and the remaining four, two each, the total number of members being 17.

Finances—During 1970-71, the total income was Rs 10,82,461 and expenditure Rs 9,76,320.

Street Lighting—From 1932 thereafter electric street lights have been provided by the board. Electricity is supplied by the U. P. State electricity board on payment. Street lighting is supervised by an inspector. In the year 1970-71, the board spent Rs 47,379 on this item.

Public Health and Medical Services—The district medical officer of health, Bulandshahr, is ex-officio municipal medical officer of health, Sikandarabad. He is responsible for maintaining public health and providing medical service to the residents. One sanitary inspector and 5 *panadars* assist the medical officer in discharging his duties. Conservancy work is done by 113 sweepers and 28 *bhisties*.

Drainage—The total length of drains is 41.60 km., spread over 23 mohallas of the town. All the drains are pakka.

Education—Formerly, primary education was the concern of the district board but it was subsequently, transferred to the municipal board, which now manages education with the advice of an education sub-committee. The compulsory education scheme was introduced in the town in 1928, under the U. P. Primary Education Act, 1919.

The board maintains 11 junior Basic schools for boys and three for girls, with 2,174 and 444 students respectively. There is one senior Basic school for girls maintained by the board, which has 35 students on roll. There are three junior Basic schools for boys and two for girls, which are given aid by the board, and have 763 and 452 students respectively. The board also gives aid to two higher secondary schools for boys and one for girls where the students number 1,639 and 195 respectively. The number of

teachers in the boys' schools maintained by the board is 48 and in the girls', 14 whereas in the aided schools there are 74 male and 18 female teachers. The board spent a sum of Rs.2,34,476 on education in the year 1970-71.

The board also maintains a municipal library and reading-room. The board spent a sum of Rs 4,525 on this library in the year 1970-71.

Anupshahr

The area under this municipal board was 2.59 sq. km. with a population of 10,228 in 1961 and 12,305 in 1971. The municipal area has been divided into six wards, the total number of members returned from them being 15.

Finances—The total income of the municipal board was Rs 2,89,583 and expenditure 3,15,889 in 1971-72.

Water supply—The board maintains no water-works though it has passed a resolution for taking over supply of water within the town.

Street Lighting—Kerosene oil lamps have given way to electricity since 1932 in this town and the Anupshahr Municipal Board maintains 778 electric lamps for street lighting. A sum of Rs 16,863 was spent by the board in 1970-71 on this head.

Public Health and Medical Services—The public health department of the board consists of 62 persons who assist in maintaining public health and sanitation in the town.

Education—The educational organisation of the board consists of 21 teachers including three female teachers. The board has under its management four junior Basic schools for boys with 700 pupils on roll and one such institution for girls with 125 students. In addition, there are seven junior Basic schools (of which two are for girls) with 600 boys and 150 girls on the rolls which receive financial aid from board. The total sum spent by this board under this head in 1970-71 amounted to Rs 43,406.

TOWN AREAS

There are in the district a large number of small towns six of which were formerly administered under the Bengal Chauthdari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856), but are now governed under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). Seven more towns have sprung up and there are now in existence 13 towns areas, by committees, each consisting of a chairman and a number of members, all being directly elected by the residents of the town, on the basis of adult franchise for a term of four years. The number of members ranges from 9 to 14, according to the population of the town, seats being reserved for members of the Scheduled

Castes. The town area committees are empowered to levy taxes, such as house tax, tax on circumstance and property, etc. Other sources of income are the sale proceeds of manure licence fees, fines water tax, loans and grants given by the government and rents of *nazul* lands where these exist. The main heads under which these local bodies spend their funds are general administration, collection charges, water-supply, public health and sanitation, maintenance of public streets and drains and street lighting.

Shikarpur

The area covered by this town which is administered by a committee consisting of a chairman and 14 members was about 0.49 sq km. and its population was 13,383 in 1961 and 16,559 in 1971.

Its income, during 1970-71, was Rs 70,603 and expenditure Rs 57,048. Electricity was made available in the year 1930. There are at present 180 electric lamps in the town for lighting the streets.

Aurangabad

This town covers an area of 12.00 sq. km. and had a population of 6,540 in 1961 and is administered by a town area committee consisting of 9 members and a chairman. Income during 1970-71 was Rs 29,239 and expenditure Rs 54,591. The streets are lit by electric lamps, electricity having been made available in 1963.

Bugrasi

Established in 1962, this town covered an area of 6.40 sq. km. with a population of 5,924 persons in 1961. According to the provisional figures the population was 7,153 in 1971. The committee consists of a chairman and nine members. Income during 1970-71 was Rs 35,699 and expenditure Rs 40,600. In the year 1963, electricity was made available to the town, and in 1970-71, there were 97 electric lamps for street lighting and a sum of Rs 1,200 was spent under this head.

Bhawan Bahadur Nagar

This place was constituted into a town area in 1957. The area covered by the town is 0.4 sq. km. and it had a population of 4,436 persons in 1961. The town area committee consists of a chairman and nine members. Figures of income and expenditure were Rs 48,861 and Rs 26,616 respectively in 1970-71. Street lighting is done by means of electricity which was made available in 1963. There are 50 electric lamps for this purpose, a sum of Rs 481 having been spent on street lighting during 1970-71.

Siyana

This town had a population of 12,729 persons and an area of 1.71 sq. km. in 1961. In 1971 the population rose to 16,500. The town area committee consists of a chairman and 14 members. The income and expenditure during 1970-71 amounted to Rs 1,06,334 and Rs 1,49,054, respectively. There are on the streets of the town 10 kerosene oil lamps besides 200 lamps lit by electricity which was made available in 1930. In 1970-71, a sum of Rs 4,000 was spent on street lighting.

Dadri

This place was declared a town area on 27th May, 1928. The town area committee has a chairman and 11 members. It covered an area of 0.96 sq. km., and had a population of 8,693 persons in 1961. The provisional figures gave the population as 13,064 in 1971. There are 22 oil and 120 electric street lamps. The town was electrified on 26th January, 1963. Its income, during 1970-71, was Rs 65,080.70 and expenditure Rs 1,01,490.76.

Gulaothi

The town had an area of 2.23 sq. km. and a population of 12,457 in 1961 and according to the provisional figures of 1971 the population was 17,389. The town area committee has a chairman and 14 members. The town was electrified in 1916. At present there are 494 lamps for street lighting. Schemes of water-supply, underground drainage and pakka culverts are under consideration. Its income, during 1970-71, was Rs 1,27,182 and expenditure Rs 1,42,613.

Jewar

This place was constituted into a town area on 27th May, 1928. The town area committee has a chairman and 11 members. The town covering an area of 13.2 sq. km. had a population of 9,909 persons in 1961. There are 31 oil and 146 electric lamps in the town which was electrified in 1964 for street lighting. The town area committee runs 3 schools and gives aid to one school. Its income was Rs 76,114.39 and expenditure Rs 1,26,384.55 in 1970-71.

Dankaur

This village was converted into a town area in June, 1928, and is administered by a committee consisting of a chairman and 10 members. The income of the town area committee, during 1970-71, amounted to Rs 1,14,633 and expenditure to Rs 68,345. There are 121 street lamps including 26 oil and 95 electric lamps. The town was electrified in 1928. The area covered by the town was 0.64 sq km. and it had a population of 7,995 in 1961. According to the provisional figures published by the census department the population fell to 6,913 in 1971.

Chhatari

The town which had an area of 5.9 sq. km. and a population of 4,581 persons in 1961, is administered by a committee consisting of a chairman and 9 members. Income and expenditure during 1970-71 amounted to Rs 37,291 and Rs 23,353, respectively.

Pahasu

Formerly a town under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856), the place is at present a town area having an area of 0.23 sq. km. and a population of 5,377 persons according to the census of 1961. The population in 1971 rose to 6,219. The town area committee has a chairman and 9 members. Its income during 1970-71 was Rs 43,584 and expenditure Rs 71,887. Electricity was made available in September, 1964. It has nine kerosene oil lamps and 66 electric lamps for street lighting. In 1970-71, a sum of Rs 2,020 was spent on this item.

Rabupura

This town was brought under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856), in 1880, but is now administered under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914). The committee has a chairman and 10 members. The town covered an area of 16.0 sq. km. and had a population of 6,817 in 1961. Its income, during 1970-71, was Rs 43,232 and expenditure Rs 43,979.71. There are 75 street lamps in the town, lit by electricity which was made available in 1964-65.

Kakaur

This place was declared a town area in September 1957 and is administered by a town area committee consisting of a chairman and nine members. It had an area of 8.2 sq. km. and a population of 3,989 persons in 1961. Electricity was made available in 1962. There are 40 electric lamps for street lighting on which a sum of Rs 451.50 was spent during 1970-71. Income of the town area in 1970-71 was Rs 23,233.91 and expenditure Rs 11,745.37.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Panchayat Raj system, which has ushered in a democratic decentralization of power and responsibilities, has existed in one form or the other in the villages of the district for centuries. After the enactment of the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, a new department known as the Panchayat Raj department, was created in the State. In April, 1962, with a view to co-ordinating the working of the different institutions under the three-tier system of democratic decentralization, viz., Zila Parishad at the apex, Kshettra Samitis in the middle and Gaon Panchayats at the bottom, the Panchayat Raj department was transferred from the local self-government branch of the State government to its planning branch.

There is a Gaon Panchayat for every village, a Kshettra Samiti for every development block and a Zila Parishad for the district as a whole. The object of this three-tier system is to develop initiative in the people of rural areas and to create conditions which may induce them to take the responsibility of planned development on themselves. All the three institutions are basically linked with each other to ensure a continuous two-way exchange of ideas, co-ordination and co-operation. As a result of subsequent unification of the development departments, the commissioner and secretary of the department of agricultural production and rural development was made in charge of the Panchayat Raj Department as well.

Gaon Panchayats

As India is a country of villages, it cannot make any progress without economic and social betterment of the rural areas. The establishment of village panchayats became necessary for achieving all round economic development and growth of democracy.

With the enforcement of the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, there came into existence 1,317 *gaon sabhas* and as many Gaon Panchayats in the district. This Act was enforced in this district in 1949.

A *gaon sabha* is constituted for a village or group of villages, with a minimum population of 250 persons, and consists of all adults ordinarily resident in the area for which it is established. It is empowered to pass its own budget with the approval of the district panchayat raj officer who is the prescribed authority under the Act. Some of the main duties of a *gaon sabha* are the construction, repair, maintenance and lighting of public paths, maintenance of birth and death registers, arrangements for water-supply, prevention of spread of epidemics, looking after public buildings, etc. Among the subsidiary duties of a *gaon sabha* are the opening of libraries and dispensaries, planting of trees on public highways etc. Under article 12 of the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, every *gaon sabha* elects an executive committee from amongst its members, which is called the *gaon panchayat*, its primary duty being to implement the decisions of the *gaon sabha*. In the *panchayats*, 5 members are elected from office bearers of co-operative societies, and there are two persons having aptitude for planning work, besides 5 women and 3 members from the Scheduled Castes. It consists of a *pradhan* (president) and *up-pradhan* (vice-president). The *gaon panchayat* controls finances, fixes the levy of taxes and co-operates with Government in the implementation of developmental activities. Some seats are reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and are proportionate to the total population of the village. The *gaon sabha* is intended to constitute the fundamental basis of an active and conscious peasant democracy, to integrate all rural deve-

lopment policies and programmes. The number of members of a *gaon* panchayat (which is elected for a term of 5 years is fixed between 15 and 30, depending on the size of the *gaon sabha*. The members elect the *up-pradhan* for a term of one year from amongst themselves. The term of the *pradhan* and the members is 5 years, which may be extended by the State Government in special circumstances. The powers and duties of the *gaon* panchayats relate to construction, repairs, cleaning and lighting of public streets, medical relief, sanitation and prevention of epidemics, upkeep and supervision of buildings or property belonging to the *gaon sabha*, registration of births, deaths and marriages, removal of encroachments from public streets and places, regulation of places for the disposal of the dead, regulation of markets and fairs, establishment and maintenance of junior Basic schools, establishment and management of common land and **grazing grounds, construction and repairs of wells, tanks, ponds, etc., for the supply of water, assistance in the development of agriculture, commerce and industry, aid in fighting fires, administration of civil and criminal justice, maintenance of records relating to cattle and population censuses, maternity and child welfare, and allotment of places for storage of manure.**

The permissive duties of the *gaon* panchayats relate to arboriculture and levelling and filling up of land, organization of village volunteer force for watch and ward and other public purposes, development of co-operative societies, establishment of improved seed and implement stores, famine relief, maintenance of public libraries, reading rooms, *akhavas* and play grounds, provision of public radio sets and gramophones, and promotion of social and commercial harmony and goodwill. The main sources of **finances of the *gaon* panchayats are government grants, voluntary contributions and taxation.**

The following statement shows the income of panchayats in the district during 1970-71 :

SOURCES

	Rs.
Taxation	2,30,026.82
Land management committee	2,37,150.46
Grants	53,070.50
Other sources	1,70,594.00
Total	6,90,841.78

The following statement shows the expenditure of panchayats during 1970-71 :

HEADS

	Rs.
Construction works	6,29,905.46
General administration	63,907.69
Others	1,58,711.44
Total	8,52,524.59

Details of the achievements of panchayats in the three Five-year Plans are given in the following statement :

Work done	I Plan	II Plan	III Plan
Construction of roads—			
(A) Kutchha (km.)	553	674	395
(B) Pakka (km.)	15	67	55
Repair of roads	63	56	28
Construction of culverts (nos.)	275	247	269
Construction of panchayat ghars	79	86	49
Construction of Wells	247	246	296
Libraries and reading-rooms opened	..	10	12

Kshettra Samitis

With the enforcement in the district of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, functions that were previously carried out by the block development committees, were taken over by Kshettra Samitis constituted between the years 1954 and 1962. At present there are 14 Kshettra Samitis in the district, four in Bulandshahr tahsil four in Anupshahr tahsil, three in Khurja tahsil and three in Sikandarabad tahsil.

The membership of a Kshettra Samiti consists of all the *pradhans* of the *gaon sabhas* in the development block, the chairman of the town area and notified area committees, members of the Zila Parishad elected from the block, members of the legislatures (Central and State) elected from the block area or having their residence therein and two to five representatives of the co-operative institutions in the block. A Kshettra Samiti has to have five women members. The *pramukh* (chairman) and *up-pramukhs* (vice-chairman) are elected by members from amongst themselves, the

block development officer, being the chief executive officer. The *pramukh* and *up-pramukhs* should not be less than 30 years of age. They are elected by secret ballot. The term of office of the members, *pramukhs* and *up-pramukhs* is five years, which can be extended in special conditions. At present there are 1,629 members in the Kshettra Samitis of the district.

The chief functions of a Kshettra Samiti are the achievement of the targets fixed in the plan schemes for the development block in the spheres of agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, animal husbandry, fisheries, education, social education, public health, welfare programmes for children and women etc., and utilisation of the funds available in the block budget for these purposes. The Kshettra Samitis give directions and guidance in the plans prepared by *gaon sabhas*, sanction their income and expenditure and give them assistance in the execution of those plans. It is through the Kshettra Samitis, that the Zila Parishad gives technical and economic assistance to the *gaon sabhas*.

Zila Parishad

The administration of the proceeds of various cesses in the rural areas was formerly under separate committees formed for the purpose, but in the year 1871, school and other committees were formed and continued to function till the district board, composed partly of officials and partly of members nominated by local or tahsil boards, was constituted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883. Its administrative functions included the management and upkeep of roads, buildings, dispensaries, ferries, cattle pounds, education and medical relief. The U. P. District Boards Act, 1922, enforced in the district that very year, made some changes in the constitution of the board. The number of members was 52 and they were elected for a term of five years, the chairman being elected by the members themselves.

The U. P. Antarim Zila Parishads Act, 1958, which brought into existence the Antarim Zila Parishad in place of the district board, was enforced in the district in 1958. The additional district magistrate (planning) posted to the district was made the chief executive officer of the Antarim Zila Parishad and the district magistrate was its *Adhyaksha* (president). This was only an interim arrangement and in 1963, under the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, the Zila Parishad came into being. It comprised 71 members, who included members of the legislative assembly, legislative council and the Lok Sabha and representatives of Scheduled Castes, women, and co-operative institutions of the district. The *Adhyaksha* was to be elected indirectly by the members of the Zila Parishad for a period of five years, which could be extended by the State government in special circumstances. Pending a review of the constitution and functions of the Zila Parishads, the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads (Alpakalik Vyavastha) Adhyadesh,

1970 (U. P. Ordinance no. 6 of 1970) was promulgated on March 23, 1970, under which the powers and functions of the Zila Parishad were vested in the district magistrate for a period of two years. The additional district magistrate (planning) or the district planning officer, acts as the chief executive officer (*Mukhya Adhikari*) of the Zila Parishad.

Briefly the functions of the Zila Parishad are co-ordination of the activities of *vikas khandis* (development blocks), implementation of inter-block schemes, construction and repair of roads, bridges and ferries and utilisation of funds allotted by the Government for purposes of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, village industries, medical and public health, education, cultural activities and welfare of children, youth and women. The major sources of income of the Zila Parishad are taxes, licence fees, market tolls, rents from property and grants and loans from the Government. The income is mostly spent on public health services, schools and public works like construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and ferries.

Finances—The Zila Parishad had an income of Rs. 72,38,516 during 1970-71, which included an amount of Rs. 69,97,045 received as government grant, Rs. 8,328 from education, Rs. 8,236 from medical and public health, Rs. 3,230 from cattle pounds, and Rs. 1,46,544 from other sources. Expenditure during that year amounted to Rs. 66,79,320 of which Rs. 72,954 were spent on general administration and collection, Rs. 61,74,389 on education (including industrial and technical education), Rs. 1,22,856 on medical and public health, Rs. 1,70,589 on public works, Rs. 700 on fairs and exhibition and Rs. 37,935 on miscellaneous items.

Public Health and Medical Services—The supervisory staff consists of an assistant superintendent of vaccination, two sanitary inspectors and 18 vaccinators. The Zila Parishad runs five Ayurvedic and four allopathic dispensaries and the patients treated in 1970-71 numbered 45,547 and 48,111 respectively. The expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 4,976 during 1970-71.

Public Works—The Zila Parishad maintains 104.2 km. of metalled and 301.6 km. of unmetalled roads in the district.

Education—The supervisory staff consists of the deputy inspector and 20 sub-deputy inspectors of Schools. The Zila Parishad maintains 824 Junior Basic schools for boys and 253 for girls, the numbers of students being 1,59,874 and 42,736 respectively. Besides there were 22 senior Basic schools for boys and 30 for girls, with 7,970 and 1,735 students on roll respectively. There were 7 *maktabs* with 2,110 students on roll. The Zila Parishad gave aid to 18 junior Basic schools, five senior Basic schools and 12 *maktabs* where 6,674, 1,296 and 2,734 students respectively got education. There were 3,958 teachers in all these schools. The expenditure on education incurred by the Zila Parishad amounted to Rs. 61,74,388 during the year 1970-71.

From 1972 primary education has been taken over by the State.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The place Ahar, in the district of Bulandshahr appears to have been the chief city of the Pandavas in the ancient period, after they had been exiled from Hastinapur (in Meerut district). Legend traces Ahar as being the residence of the Nagar Brahmins who assisted Janamejaya in the performance of the great snake sacrifice (Naga-yajna), described in the *Mahabharata*¹. This testifies to the presence of learned scholars in this area since very early times. The Bharatas, an early Rigvedic tribe, were apparently the earliest Aryan people to be associated with this region.² Ahar, Ramghat, Anupshahr (also called Chhoti Kashi) and Karanbas in this area were prominent centres of Sanskrit learning.

Education in the country during the ancient period was well-organised as a system and was esteemed as being the link of friendship between mortals and the gods³. Brahmacharya, which formed the basis of the entire educational system, entailed discipline of the mind and the body and was considered a must for all during the initial phase of their lives.⁴

Education of a child began at home and was later taken up in *gurukulas* and *ashramas* under the guidance of the *gurus* concerned. The curriculum covered study of the Vedas, and such traditional branches of learning as *itihasa-purana* (legends and ancient lore), *vyakarana* (grammar), philology, *chhandashastra* (prosody), *arthashastra* (political economy), *ganita* (mathematics), *dharmashastra* (law), *shastravidya* (the science of war), *Ayurveda* (medicine) and one's family profession.⁵ Regular student-ship began with the *upanayana* or initiation ceremony, the pupil thereafter being considered a *avija*, or twice-born⁶. Mere cramming was avoided and great stress was laid on the development of the intellect. At the *medh-jnana* (ceremony marking the initiation of the fostering of intellect), prayers were offered for the endowment of the virtues of vigour, brilliance and all-round development of the pupils' intellect, soon after the *upanayana* ceremony.⁷ The primary objective of the intimate relationship between teacher and taught, was to inculcate in the latter, the attitudes of obedience, service, austerity and purity of conduct⁸. The period of tutelage extended from 15 to 20 years, varying according to the requirements and talent of the student.

1. Nevill, H. R. : *Bulandshahr : A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1903), p. 141
2. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, (Delhi, 1955), pp. 105, 274
3. Altekar, A. S. : *Education in Ancient India*, (Varanasi, 1957), p. 260
4. *Ibid.*, p. 261
5. Altekar, *op. cit.*, p. 264.
6. Mookerji, R. K. : *Ancient Indian Education*, (Delhi, 1960), p. 67
7. Altekar, *op. cit.*, p. 262
8. *Ibid.*, pp. 261—265

The general pattern of education was along these lines during the subsequent centuries. Buddhist remains, comprising seals and an inscribed statue, believed to be dating between the fifth and the ninth century, which have been found at Bulandshahr,¹ also hint at the possibility of Buddhist influence in this area, though the fact finds no mention in the accounts of contemporary Chinese travellers, e.g., Fa-hien and Hiuen Tsang, who visited this country during the fifth and seventh centuries, respectively. Generally Sanskrit continued to be studied mostly by the Brahmins for religious purposes. Secular education was imparted though the medium of local dialects in *pathshalas*, run by private teachers, most of them being attached to temples.

This, in general, was the pattern of education followed throughout the country till the advent of the Muslims in the 12th century in this region, when Qutb-ud-din Aibak captured Baran (Bulandshahr), along with Meerut, on behalf of Shihab-ud-din Ghuri in 1193 A.D., and appointed his own officers in these places as governors². A number of *maktabs* (Persian and Arabic schools), were instituted during the Muslim period at Baran, Chattari, Pahasu, Gulaothi, Danpur, Dibai and Shikarpur. Education in these *muktabs* was mostly confined to the study of Islamic religion and theology. The district remained under the sway of Iltutmish, Balban and Alla-ud-din Khilji who in 1295 A.D., established his temporary headquarters here. Under Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325—51 A.D.), the tract was subjected to undue pressure by way of heavy taxation, and unsettled conditions prevailed due to periodical rebellions which erupted within short periods. Firoz Tughluq, his successor, tried to remedy the unsettled conditions, but his efforts were undone by Timur's invasion into the doab in 1398 A.D. The growth of education was inevitably hindered under these circumstances, the people in this area being subjected to war, pestilence or famine during this period.³

It may be presumed that education was, in general, imparted in *pathshalas* (schools) meant for the Hindus and *maktabs* catering to the needs of the Muslims. No specific reference regarding educational growth in this region is to be found during the rule of the Mughal emperors, and in later years, Bulandshahr, along with other districts of the doab, seems to have felt the full effects of the disorganisation that reigned throughout India from 1720 till the British occupation.⁴ Statistical details of education furnished by the district authorities in response to a circular addressed to all district officers of the North-Western Provinces in 1854, reveal the depressed state of education in this area at the time. The district of

1. Growse, F. S. : *Bulandshahr* (Benaras, 1885), p. 30.
2. Nevill, H. R. : *Bulandshahr : A Gazetteer*, p. 144.
3. Atkinson, E. T. : *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. I (Allahabad), 1874.
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 86—88.

Bulandshahr then had only 187 schools of which 131 were Persian and 56 Hindi schools. The number of pupils was 1,813, comprising 1,226 Hindus and 587 Muhammedans. The population of the district was at that time nearly 7 lakhs, which meant that only one person was literate out of every 385, or one out of every 32 boys of school-going age.

To encourage growth of elementary education among the people, the lieutenant governor of the United Provinces, proposed a plan wherein provision was made for the endowment of a school in every village of a certain size (from five to ten acres in area). The government was to give up its revenue on the land which constituted the endowment, subject to the condition that the Zamindars appropriated the land for the court of a school-master. This plan was, however, rejected by the court of directors, who expressed a desire to substitute the provision of land by a scheme of payment of money stipends to the teachers. The lieutenant governor subsequently proposed that one government school be established in each tahsil as a model and that an inspecting agency be instituted for visiting village schools and advising or assisting local school-masters. Provision was also made under the scheme for rewarding the deserving among the teachers. The court of directors sanctioned this scheme but limited its expenses to Rs 50,000 per annum.

The scheme was introduced in this district in 1854, with the setting up of 4 tahsili schools, 3 parganah visitors and 1 zila visitor. The system of *halqabandi* (or circle arrangement) of schools was introduced in the same year, following the agreement of the zamindars to voluntarily pay a cess of one per cent on the revenue for the maintenance of the village school-masters. The curriculum in the tahsili and halqabandi schools consisted of reading and writing the vernacular languages, both Hindi and Urdu, accounts and mensuration of land according to the local system, geography, history, geometry and other subjects conveyed through the medium of vernaculars, as per requirements of the people.

The first school of English education was established in 1855 by Mr. G. D. Turnbull, the then collector and magistrate of Bulandshahr. He maintained this institution at his private expense for about one year. The courses of study included Persian, Urdu and Hindi in addition to English. The number of pupils in this institution came to 100, of whom 40 received education in English. With the introduction of tahsili schools, this institution was converted into the tahsili school of Bulandshahr in 1856. The study of English was discontinued, causing disappointment to the students concerned. In spite of the growing demand for English education, no such school was opened in the district between 1856 and 1863. About 1863, well-to-do residents of principal towns and neighbourhoods came forward with a subscription and application for the establishment of such schools under the government grant-in-aid system. The application

was accepted and subsequently the Anglo-vernacular schools at Bulandshahr were established in 1863. Similar schools at Khurja, Sikandarabad and Dihal came into being in November 1864, while the Anglo-vernacular school at Anupshahr was established in January 1865. The district education committee was meanwhile formed (in 1867) under government resolution No. 1943 A., dated March 30, 1867. It consisted of influential men of the community, both official and non-official, who supervised the functioning of the schools in the district. It met once a month, being guided in its deliberations by governmental rules. The sixth Anglo-vernacular institution was established at Jewar in December 1870.

Of these, the Anglo-vernacular school at Bulandshahr was turned into the zila school in April 1867, and the Khurja Anglo-vernacular school, having long remained in an unsatisfactory state, was finally closed down on the orders of the government in 1871. In 1871-72, there were 19 girls' schools in the district, 12 of these being maintained at government expense, six by the grant-in-aid system and one being run by the municipality of Bulandshahr. Of the government schools, two or three had been in existence for 10 to 12 years. Progress in the field of girls' education was encouraging. They received instruction in arithmetic, geography and history, in addition to other subjects, in the Nagri script. Some six aided schools were also established by the education committee of the district, three of which were Hindi schools and three imparted education through Urdu. The courses of study in the former were the *Akshardipika* and moral study book while the *Hikat-us-Salahat* and a spelling book constituted the course of study in the latter.

In addition to the above, there were 172 private schools in the district in this period, and had 2,079 boys under the following categories :

Sanskrit	..	..	..	129
Arabic	...	..	..	504
Persian	...	..	..	1,109
Kaithi or Sarraffi	..	..	..	506
Urdu	...	..	..	76
Nagri	..	..	...	160

Total .. 2,484

The excess in the total was due to the number of students receiving instruction in more than one subject.

The zamindars of the district evinced keen interest in the spreading of education and buildings to house the schools were built on a uniform pattern under their supervision. These were divided into three categories—the first class schools, calculated to accommodate 100 to 150 boys; the second class schools with accommodation for 40 to 100 boys; and the third class schools accommodating 40 boys each.

Meanwhile, an Anglo-vernacular school at Sikandarabad was established in 1887. The Rajpur school at Pahasu was started in 1898. The interesting experiment of the Gurukul pattern of education, received by Swami Dayanand (founder of the Arya Samaj), was initiated in Sikandarabad in 1898, when a small school on this pattern was opened here. An English school, named the Edward Coronation High School, was founded at Khurja in 1901 by Rai Nathimal Bahadur, it being one of the best institutions of its kind in the whole province.

In 1905, the local Arya Samaj handed over the institution based on the Gurukul system at Sikandarabad to the Pritinidhi Sabha or the representative assembly of the Arya Samajs of the province. The latter removed the institution to Farrukhabad in 1907.

There were in 1902, 14 secondary schools in the district, comprising the Bulandshahr high school with an enrolment of 208 pupils; the Sikandarabad Anglo-vernacular school with 115 pupils on its roll; the Anglo-vernacular schools at Dibai and Khurja with 76 and 180 pupils respectively; the *tahsili* school at Bulandshahr with 233 pupils; the *tahsili* schools at Sikandarabad, Khurja and Anupshahr with 124, 138 and 160 pupils respectively; the pargana schools at Jahangirabad, Dibai, Jewar and Siyana, having 253, 150, 122 and 156 pupils respectively; and the middle schools at Shikarpur and Gulaothi with 186 and 200 pupils respectively. Of the 96 upper primary schools, 10 were located in the pargana Baran of tahsil Bulandshahr, with a total enrolment of 625 pupils; five in pargana Agauta of the same tahsil (269 pupils); seven in pargana Siyana, with a total of 365 pupils; and four in pargana Shikarpur, (both in Bulandshahr tahsil), with 180 pupils. In the three parganas of the Sikandarabad tahsil, 13 such schools were located in the pargana of Sikandarabad with a total enrolment of 437 students: six in pargana Dadri (with 271 pupils); and six in the Dankaur pargana with a total enrolment of 261. In tahsil Khurja, pargana Khurja had four upper primary schools with a total enrolment of 183 students, pargana Pahasu four with 683 pupils; and the pargana of Jewar six with a total of 270 students. In the Anupshahr tahsil, there were five such institutions in the pargana of Anupshahr with 300 students; 11 in the Ahar pargana with a total enrolment of 475 students; and, eight in the pargana of Dibai, having 338 students.

At that time the district had 53 lower primary schools, of which in Bulandshahr tahsil, the pargana of Baran had nine with 248 pupils. There were three schools with 82 students in pargana Agauta, pargana Siyana had three schools with a total enrolment of 119 pupils, and pargana Shikarpur had four schools with a total of 127 pupils. In the three parganas of tahsil Sikandarabad, there are eight lower primary schools in Sikandarabad with a total enrolment of 244 students, three in Dadri with 70 students and two in Dankaur with a total of 50 students. There were 16 lower primary schools in the three parganas of the Khurja tahsil, pargana Khurja having

eight with 271 students, and the parganas of Pahasu and Jewar four each, with 94 and 99 students respectively. In the Anupshahr tahsil, there was one lower primary school in the pargana of Anupshahr with 35 students, four in the pargana of Ahar with 107 students and 10 in the pargana of Dibai with a total enrolment of 280.

These institutions (both upper and lower primary) included aided schools. There were also many unaided private schools such as the Anglo-vernacular schools of Pahasu, Pindrawal and Anupshahr and 261 indigenous vernacular schools.

The number of students receiving instruction in these last was returned as 3,297 of whom 216 were taught Persian and Arabic and 229 Sanskrit. Besides the above, there were 10 middle vernacular schools in the district, one each maintained at the four tahsil headquarters, and at Dibai, Jahangirabad, Shikarpur, Gulaothi, Jewar and Siyana. The Anglo-vernacular aided schools at Khurja and Sikandarabad were supported partly by subscription and partly by a contribution from the district board. A similar school at Dibai was maintained by subscription and a contribution from the town funds. The two aided girls' schools, were located at Bulandshahr and Khurja, with 36 and 22 pupils on roll respectively, the former receiving a grant from the municipality while the latter being partly supported by the district board. Private English schools at Pahasu and Pindrawal, supported entirely by the nawab of Pahasu and Raja Baqr Ali, also functioned in the district during this period. The Zila School at Bulandshahr has now been upgraded to a high school.

The Kubair High School at Dibai was founded in 1910, the King Edward Memorial Jat High School at Lakhauti in 1912, and the Anglo-vedic High School at Anupshahr, in 1915.

Both primary and secondary vernacular education were handled by the district board. The assistant inspector of schools of the Meerut Division presided over the central examinations while the control and management of State-aided schools with provision for teaching English was in the hands of the inspector of schools of the fourth circle of Meerut Division. The posts of deputy inspector and sub-deputy inspector were provincialised in 1912.

During 1914-15, there were in the district, 272 schools with a total enrolment of 13,930 males and 1,019 females. Of these, 12 schools imparted education up to the secondary level, the enrolment in these institutions being 771 males. The number of institutions imparting education up to the primary level was 260 with 13,189 males and 1,019 females on the rolls. Of the Anglo-vernacular schools in the district in 1916, the Edward Coronation High School at Khurja had an enrolment of 626 pupils; it received grants-in-aid from the government and the municipality. Other institutions of this type, included the school at Sikandarabad, largely supported by voluntary subscriptions, and an unrecognised Anglo-vernacular school at Anupshahr which was maintained by school-fees and subscriptions.

The district had at that time 12 town schools of which, 10 were maintained by the district board, one was an aided institution while the last was a private one. These institutions were located at the four tahsil headquarters and at Siyana, Shikarpur, Gulaothi, Jahangirabad, Dibai, Jewar, Chattari and Dankaur. The total enrolment in all these institutions was 1,879 in 1916. There were altogether, 109 district board and municipal primary schools with an enrolment of 6,670, the number of aided primary schools being 83. Of the eight girls primary schools one was the model school at Bulandshahr maintained by the government, two were maintained by the municipal board and one by the district board, the rest being aided schools. The total enrolment in these schools was 357. The purely indigenous schools numbered 186, the number of pupils taught in these being returned as 3,293 of whom 679 were reading the *Quran*, 490 Arabic and Persian, 162 Sanskrit, and 1,962 the vernaculars.

The municipality of Bulandshahr introduced free and compulsory primary education within its limits in January 1923. The expansion of English education as rapid between 1914 and 1924. There were in the latter year, six high schools and two middle schools in the district. These were the Government High School (established in 1903), and the Dayananda Anglo-Vedic Middle School (established 1918) at Bulandshahr, the Anglo-vernacular School (established in 1887) at Sikandarabad, the Raipur Middle School at Pahasu, (founded in 1898), the Kubair High School at Dibai (established in 1910), the King Edward Memorial Jat High School at Lakhaoti, the Janaki Prasad Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Khurja, and the Anglo-Vedic High School, Anupshahr, which was founded in 1915. The total enrolment in all these institutions was about, 2,000 in 1924.

The Edward Coronation High School, Khurja had by this time become an intermediate college under the name Nathi Mal Ram Sahai Mal Edward Coronation College.

Vernacular education in this district was in an equally satisfactory state in the first quarter of the twentieth century, about the close of which there were 14 district board town schools in the district, of which three were at Bulandshahr, including the Bulandshahr Mission School and the Bulandshahr Arya School, both aided ones and one each at Shikarpur, Siyana, Gulaothi, Jahangirabad, Anupshahr, Dibai, Sikandarabad, Dankaur, Dadri, Khurja and Jewar. The number of scholars in them stood at 1,065 in March, 1924. The number of preparatory and primary schools, numbered 222 with an enrolment of 12,100 students. In addition to these, there were nine separate Islamic primary and preparatory schools with 363 students on roll. The number of municipal and government-aided mixed schools and aided *maktabs* was 26, with an enrolment of 1,547 pupils. Schools for depressed classes numbered six with 2,346 students.

The progress in the field of girls' education was less remarkable, there being in 1924, only eight district board schools and seven district board aided school. There were six municipal girls' schools including one *maktab*. The total enrolment in all the girls schools stood at 874 in that year. A sum of Rs 1,70,500 was spent on the vernacular education of boys and Rs 7,575 on the education of girls.

In the years preceding independence of the country, several social workers contributed to the cause of education by opening aided schools of the higher secondary level at Sikandarabad, Khurja, Anupshahr, Dibai, Bulandshahr, Lakhaoti and Danpur. The number of boys' primary schools in 1947 was 201, and 15 were for girls. Education in the rural areas was not in a very good state due to the existence of only a limited number of institutions. The office of the district inspector of schools was set up in 1947, prior to which education was supervised by the circle inspector with headquarters at Meerut.

GROWTH OF LITERACY

The earliest known figures pertaining to literacy are those of 1872 when an attempt was made to collect information on the state of education among the people in the district, and it was found that out of the total population of 9,36,502 some 18,092 persons were returned as literate. This included 15,385 literate males and 9 literate females among the Hindus who totalled 7,60,602 (including 3,56,644 females), and 2,698 literate males among the Muslims with a total population of 1,75,900 (including 96,224 females). The figures showed that nearly 95 out of 100 grown-ups in Bulandshahr district were deprived of even primary education—only 1.4 per cent of the males up to 12 years of age, 4.1 per cent of those between 12 and 20 years and 5.2 per cent of those above 20 years of age being able to read and write.

In 1881, the percentage of males able to read and write was 4.1 that of females being 0.50. In 1891, the percentages of literate males and females rose to 5.1 and .1 respectively; but in 1901 that of females rose to .2, while the percentage of literate males dropped to 4.5. The percentages of literacy among males and females were 5.2 and .4 respectively in 1911; 6.5 and .4 respectively in 1921; 7.9 and .9 respectively in 1931, and 17.9 and 3.1 respectively in 1951.

At the census of 1961, the percentage of literacy among males and females were 27.7 and 5.7 respectively. The district ranked 24th in literacy in U. P., the percentage of literacy in the total population being 17.4, as against the State average of 17.7. The following statement gives details

of the number of persons of different educational levels in the urban and rural areas of the district at the census of 1961 :

Educational standard	Persons	Males	Females
Urban—			
Total population	2,19,882	1,17,865	1,02,017
Literates (without educational level) ..	37,894	24,142	13,752
General education—			
University or post-graduate degree other than technical	2,048	1,833	215
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	197	190	7
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	109	54	55
Matriculation or higher secondary ..	9,015	7,363	1,652
Primary or junior Basic	19,155	14,176	4,979
Technical-Professional education—			
Engineering	20	20	..
Medicine	81	74	7
Agriculture	..	..	..
Veterinary and dairy	2	2	..
Teaching	93	84	9
Others	1	1	..
Rural—			
Literates without educational level	1,67,709	1,45,365	22,344
Matriculation or above	17,834	17,365	469
Primary or junior Basic	48,267	45,052	3,215

GENERAL EDUCATION

General education now includes education from the pre-junior Basic or nursery to the university stage. There were in the district, up to March 1971, some 1,278 junior Basic schools (with 285 such schools for girls), and 107 senior Basic schools comprising 92 for boys and 15 for girls. There were 142 higher secondary schools comprising 64 intermediate colleges for boys and 12 for girls and 61 higher secondary schools for boys and five for girls. The district had during this period, two post-graduate degree colleges at Bulandshahr and Khurja, and eight degree colleges located at Lakhaoti, Anupshahr, Gulaothi, Dadri, Dibai, Khurja, Bulandshahr and Sikandarabad. The institutions mentioned above impart education in arts, science and agriculture at the post-graduate and degree levels.

The following statement gives the figures of enrolment for each of the above type of institutions during 1970-71 :

Type of institution	Number	Number of students
Junior Basic	1,279	2,69,180
Senior Basic (or junior high school)	107	17,586
Higher secondary for boys (upto class XII) ..	125	80,216
Higher secondary for girls (upto class XII) ..	17	14,763
Degree colleges	17	3,781

Pre-junior Basic Stage

Pre-junior education includes the education of pupils up to six years of age. Several such institutions were functioning in 1970-71 within the city limits and other municipal areas, and included montessori and kindergarten schools. Two such institutions were maintained by the municipal board of Sikandarabad, of which the Saraswati Shishu Mandir, located in Bazar Madho Das, was managed by the Bal Kalyan Samiti. It was established on July 10, 1961, and had 108 students on its rolls in 1970-71. The other was the Nehru Bal Niketan, opened on 8 July, 1962, by Sri Shabbir Ahmed Abbasi. It had 40 students on roll.

Junior and Senior Basic Stage

Education at the junior and senior Basic levels is now based on the Wardha scheme of education which was adopted by the State government with certain modifications, introducing an eight-year course of studies comprising the junior Basic stage from class I to V and the senior Basic stage from class VI to VIII.

The above scheme was initiated by Mahatma Gandhi who held that education ought to draw out the best in the pupil in body, mind and spirit. It implied that free and compulsory education for a term of eight years be provided by the State ; that the mother tongue be the medium of instruction ; that the process of education should centre round some useful handicraft enabling the child to channelize his creative ability from the moment his training is begun ; and that every school be self-supporting. This scheme replaced the vernacular middle stage of education under which education was imparted up to class VIII, and a uniform examination, known as the Vernacular Middle Examination, was held for the whole province. The passing of this examination, however, did not entitle a student to gain admission to class VIII of a high school unless an extra year for pursuing English studies had been put in. The disparity which existed between the vernacular and Anglo-vernacular systems was abolished

In their own jurisdiction, education at both the junior and senior Basic stages is sponsored by local bodies. During 1970-71 the amount spent under this head by the Zila Parishad of Bulandshahr was Rs 61,74,389. In all 3,958 men and women teachers were employed in the junior and senior Basic schools maintained by the Parishad, of whom 3,379 were employed in junior Basic schools for boys, and 427 in those for girls. The numbers of teachers employed in the boys' and girls' senior Basic schools were 102 and 53 respectively. The number of such junior Basic schools was 1,077, including 824 for boys and 253 for girls, with 1,60,786 boys and 88,220 girls on rolls respectively. The Zila Parishad also aided 70 junior Basic schools for boys with an enrolment of 26,833 pupils. The number of senior Basic schools managed by the Parishad was 52, including 30 girls' schools with an enrolment of 3,213 boys and 608 girls respectively, while the number of aided senior Basic schools was 20 with a total enrolment of 8,317 boys and 424 girls. There were 14 boys' and 10 girls' junior Basic schools under the management of the municipal board, Bulandshahr. The total enrolment in these institutions was 2,517 boys and 1,316 girls respectively, during 1970-71. There were in addition, two junior Basic schools, one with 204 boys, and the other with 141 girls on the roll, and were managed by the State. The board also managed a senior Basic school with 190 boys on roll. The total sum spent by the municipal board of Bulandshahr on education in 1970-71, amounted to Rs 2,56,995. There were 109 teachers in the senior and junior Basic schools of the above body, 3 in the senior Basic and 106 in the junior Basic schools. The superintendent of education of the Bulandshahr municipal board, supervises the work of boys' and girls' education in these institutions.

The number of junior Basic schools under the Jahangirabad municipal board was six in 1970-71, there being three such institutions for boys with 492 pupils on roll and three for girls with 454 students. These institutions were managed under the grant-in-aid system the board spending a sum of Rs 45,356 on education during the year. The total number of teachers in these institutions was 25, including 11 women.

The municipal board, Sikandarabad, had under its management 11 junior Basic level schools for boys with 2,174 students on roll, and three such institutions for girls with 444 pupils. It also aided five Junior Basic schools (including two girls' Junior Basic schools), with an enrolment of 763 boys and 452 girls. The board also had under its management, a senior Basic school with 35 students. The total sum spent by this body on education during 1970-71, was Rs 2,34,476, there being 48 men and 10 women teachers in the junior Basic schools managed by the board, and 18 male and 10 female teachers in the junior Basic schools aided by it. There were 4 teachers in the senior Basic school managed by the board. The educational sub-committee acts as the schools committee to advise the board on educational matters, the superintendent (working under the president of the board) being in charge of education within the jurisdiction of the board.

Compulsory education for boys at the junior and senior Basic stages was introduced within the jurisdiction of the municipal board Khurja, in 1948. In 1970-71 the board had under its management 17 junior Basic schools for boys with 3,198 students, and 7 for girls with a total enrolment of 933 pupils. There were, in addition to the above, 2 aided institutions (one for boys and one for girls), with 94 boys and 198 girls on the rolls. It also had under its management, one senior Basic school for girls with 170 girls on roll. The board employed 127 teachers including 37 women in the junior Basic schools and 10 teachers in the senior Basic school. It spent a sum of Rs 3,90,354 on education in that year.

The executive officer of the municipal board, Dibai supervises the functioning of the educational institutions under this body. The scheme of compulsory education is not in force in the institutions functioning under the management of this board. During 1970-71, there were 11 junior Basic schools (including 4 such institutions for girls), under the management of this body, with 869 boys and 215 girls on the rolls. There were in addition, one aided junior Basic school for boys with 229 pupils and one senior Basic level institution for girls with 212 students. The board employed 42 teachers (including women), in the junior and senior Basic schools under its management and spent a sum of Rs 68,595 under this head during the same period.

The municipal board at Anupshahr had under its management four junior Basic schools for boys with 700 pupils on roll and one such institution for girls with 125 students in 1970-71. It also aided seven junior Basic schools including two such institutions for girls, with a total enrolment of 750 pupils including 150 girls students during the above period. The board employed 21 teachers including three female teachers in these institutions. The total sum spent under this head in 1970-71 amounting to Rs 43,406.

Re-orientation Scheme

The aim of this scheme is to train students in agriculture, to create in them a sense of the dignity of labour and to improve the finances of the institution concerned. It is in force in 67 educational institutions of the district, where agriculture is taught as a compulsory subject. The land attached to these institutions covers a total area of 403 acres (163.08 hectares). The total income under this scheme during 1970-71 amounted to Rs 1,87,916, with a net profit of Rs 66,109. The teachers appointed in these institutions are especially trained in agriculture, rural economics and veterinary science.

Secondary Education

With the establishment of the Board of High School and Intermediate Examination U. P. in 1921, the High School examination began to be held at the end of class X and the Intermediate examination at the end of

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class XII. Secondary education now covers education from the Basic stage to the end of class XII. It is supervised by the district inspector of schools, Bulandshahr, assisted by an additional district inspector of schools, a deputy inspector of schools, a deputy inspectress of girls' schools and several sub-deputy inspectors and inspectresses of boys' and girls' schools respectively.

The district had 142 higher secondary schools in March 1971. Of these, 76 were intermediate colleges and 66 high schools. The number of girls' educational institutions up to the intermediate level was 12, the remaining being for boys. Of the 66 high schools in the district there were 61 such institutions for boys and five for girls. A short account of a few of the higher secondary schools is given below so as to present a picture of the course of development of higher secondary education in the district:

The Agrasen Inter College, Sikandarabad, was founded in 1909. It was upgraded to the level of a high school in 1938, and to that of an intermediate college in 1948. The number of students in this institution in 1970-71 was 1,350, there being 42 teachers on the staff.

The J. A. S. Inter College at Khurja was founded in 1916. It was upgraded to a high school in 1919, being subsequently raised to the status of an intermediate college in 1954. In 1970-71, it had 1,700 students and 56 teachers.

The Arya Samaj at Khurja founded in 1922 what is now the Arya Kanya Inter College. This institution had been upgraded to a high school in 1945, and to an intermediate college in 1947. It had 1,635 students and 50 teachers in 1970-71.

The D. A. P. Inter College, Shikarpur, (established in 1928) was upgraded to a high school in 1947, being further raised to intermediate level in 1954. The numbers of students and teachers in this institution were 1,142 and 42 respectively in 1970-71.

The junior High School at Jahangirabad, founded in 1932, was raised to the level of a high school in 1948, and to that of an intermediate college in 1955. Now known as the A. S. Inter College, Khurja, it had an enrolment of 1,440 students and 46 teachers in 1970-71.

The junior high school which was founded in 1938 as a result of the joint efforts of the people of Karora village, was raised to a high school in 1952 and to an intermediate college subsequently. It has 1,107 students and 36 teachers.

The Public Inter College, Jauligath, with 614 students and 25 teachers in 1970-71, was founded in 1941. It was raised to the level of a high school in 1956, attaining its present status in 1966.

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The Mihir Bhoj Junior High School at Dadri was established in 1944, being successively upgraded to a high school in 1950, and to an intermediate college in 1955. There were 975 students and 41 teachers in this institution in 1970-71.

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Particular emphasis is now laid on the education of members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. Girls students of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Communities are given free education up to the higher secondary classes, deserving students being awarded books, aid and scholarships also. Boys of these communities are exempted from payment of fee up to class VI. The wards of those whose monthly income is below Rs 200 are also exempted from payment of fee in higher classes. The numbers of pupils receiving education in the junior, senior Basic and higher secondary schools in 1970-71 were as follows:

School Type	No.	Scheduled Castes		Other Backward Classes		Total
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Junior Basic	15	294	75	31	15	415
Senior Basic	55	835	201	220	60	1,316
Higher Secondary (upto class X)	60	682	150	143	32	1,007
Higher Secondary (upto class XII)	95	1,400	13	24	1	1,438

Higher Education

There were in the district two post-graduate and eight degree colleges in 1970-71.

Of these, the D. A. V. College, Bulandshahr, imparts education up to the post-graduate level in arts subjects and up to the degree level in science subjects. It is now affiliated to the Meerut University.

The N. R. E. C. College at Khurja is a post-graduation institution in both science and arts subjects, and also functions as a training institute for B. Ed. candidates. It is one of the oldest institutions in the district.

The Durga Prasad Degree College, Anupshahr, teaches only science subjects. The J. S. Degree College at Sikandarabad and the D. N. Degree College at Gulaothi, both offer courses of the arts group, while the Mihir Bhoj Degree College at Dadri offers science courses only.

The Amar Singh Degree College at Lakhaoti established in 1941 is the oldest institution in the district. It is an Agricultural college, students being awarded the degree in A.B., B.Sc. (Ag.) and M.Sc. (Ag.), on completion of their respective courses. It has been imparting instruction in such branches of agriculture as Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural extension and Horticulture since 1968.

The Digambar Degree College, Dibai, is another degree level institution, having arts subjects in its curriculum. The I. P. Degree College, Khurja, imparts education in science subjects. The district has only one degree college for girls known as the Arya Kanya Pathshala Degree College located in Khurja. It is affiliated, like the other degree and post-graduate colleges in the district, to the Meerut University, and has in its curriculum, arts subjects up to the B. A. level.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

There were in the district, during 1970-71, nine institutions imparting professional education by way of a teachers' training college and several B. T. C. training colleges located at different places in the district.

The N. R. E. C. College, Khurja, is a teachers' training college of the B. Ed. level, while the Government training colleges at Khurja and Sikandarabad, are B. T. C. level institutions for men. The Government girls' training college at Bulandshahr imparts B. T. C. training to girls, whereas, B. T. C. classes are also held in the Government Girls' Inter College, Bhavan Bahadur Nagar, the S. B. Inter College, Kalauda, the R. S. S. Inter College, Achkala, the A. H. Inter College, Dadri and the Adarsh Inter College, Shikarpur.

The Industrial Training Institute of Bulandshahr was established on August 1, 1963, and is functioning now under the directorate of training and employment, U. P. There were 188 male trainees in this institute in August, 1971. It prepares trainees in both vocational and technical trades such as a carpentry, mechanics, welding, bleaching, etc., the trainee being awarded a National Trade Certificate by the National Council (for training in vocational trades) of the Ministry of Labour, Planning and Rehabilitation, Government of India. The other industrial training institute in the district is the Seth Gangasagar Jatya Industrial Training Institute at Khurja.

Oriental Education

Sanskrit—There are seventeen institutions in the district which provide instruction in Sanskrit, the Gurukula Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Sikandarabad, being more than 70 years old. The highest examination for which students are prepared here is the "Shastri". The number of students in this institution in 1970-71 was 42. The N. R. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Khurja (established in 1901) prepares students for the "Acharya" examination. The institution had 122 students on roll in 1970-71. The Laxman-das Yajurved Mahavidyalaya and the Radha Krishna Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, both at Khurja, were established in 1914 and 1923 respectively. These institutions also impart education up to the "Acharya" standard, the number of students in them in 1970-71 being 132 and 105 respectively. The

Bhikshanand Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Bulandshahr (established in 1924), had 44 students on roll in 1970-71. The highest examination for which students are prepared here is the "Shastri". The Maharana Pratap Mahavidyalaya, Prahaladpur (established in 1940), and the Sangved Mahavidyalaya, Narwar (established in 1960) impart education up to the "Acharya" standard, the number of students in 1970-71 being 158 and 143 respectively.

The other 10 institutions include the Sohan Lal Sanskrit Pathshala, Kudval (established in 1924), the Saraswati Sanskrit Pathshala, Anupshahr (established in 1929), the Achyut Narayan Sanskrit Pathshala, Bhrigukshetra (established in 1934), the Manishi Sanskrit Pathshala, Khurja (established in 1939), the Dauji Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Jewar (established in 1946), the Bhagirathi Sanskrit Pathshala, Ramghat (established in 1955), the Devavani Mahavidyalaya, Pahasu (established in 1956), the Gangasagar Trust Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Khurja (established in 1959), the Sanatana Dharma Sangved Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Mundakhera (established in 1961), and the Naubat Ram Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Dadri (established in 1969). They prepare students for the "Madhyama" examination. The number of students on roll in all these institutions was 557 in 1970-71.

The curriculum followed for the examination of "Madhyama", "Shastri" and "Acharya", is the same as prescribed by the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi and their administration is supervised by the State directorate of education through the inspector of Sanskrit pathshalas at the State level and the assistant inspector at the regional level.

Arabic and Persian—The working of the *madrasas* and *maktabs* at the regional level is supervised by the deputy inspector of Urdu medium schools at Meerut.

One such institution in the district is the Madrasa Qasmiya Islamia, established in 1914. The curriculum in this institution includes the study of Persian, Arabic and religious studies imparted through the *Qur'an*. The highest classes for which students are taught here are Paujum, Qamfil, and Fazil. The total enrolment in this institution in 1973 came to 252 students, there being nine teachers in the staff.

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult education in the district is imparted through extension teachers and voluntary organisations like the Yuwak Mangal Dals, there being no official especially appointed to supervise it.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

There is no separate institution in the district, specifically organised for imparting social education, the latter forming a part of the scouts' training programme which is being given in various educational institutions.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education forms part of the curriculum of all the institutions from the junior Basic level to the intermediate, while the National Cadet Crops scheme is in operation in some of the post-graduate colleges and degree colleges in the district. Rifle training under the N. C. C. training scheme was made compulsory for all able-bodied students in the wake of the Chinese aggression of 1962. In some of the educational institutions of intermediate level, the National Discipline Scheme is enforced through trained instructors working under this project.

Training in scouting under the Bharat Scouts and Guides is also imparted to students and a body known as the District Scouts Organisation under the control of a supervisor, is functioning at the district level for this purpose. Annual rallies characterised by mass physical training and drill exercises and display, are held, and impart training in social and cultural activities also to students at the time of such meets.

FINE ARTS

Arts and Architecture

The buildings in general (according to Growse's 'Bulandshahr', published in 1884), were largely built in contemporary European styles, towards the later half of the 19th century. A few examples, however, of purely Indian architecture were also to be found in this period. Among these, the gateway at Khurja may be described as a good example. By the large, architectural design in most of the new buildings in the district (built towards the end of the 19th century), were, according to contemporary accounts, lacking in remarkable features of artistic merit. Among the other later buildings, may be mentioned, the one housing the District Court, measuring 51 metres in length; the bathing ghat on the river bank, of which the foundation was laid on November 1, 1878, by F. Growse, (the then collector of the district, who was also responsible for constructing a number of buildings at Bulandshahr); a terrace immediately opposite the Sadar tahsil gate, converted into a paved platform (59 metres long and 8.5 metres wide) in two stages, the material used being brick. The description of a gateway, added to the residence of the then honorary magistrate of Chapravat, has been provided by Growse in the following words, "The gateway is in two stories with a deeply recessed arch below, the plinths, shafts and spandrels of which are covered with the most

delicate diapers and foliage. The balcony above has slender pieces of pierced tracery and its three arches have their heads filled in with stone fan lights, below which are doves of English patterns.¹"

The same account furnishes examples of typically Italian or French design used in certain constructions, e.g., the gateway in a private compound at Danpur. Most of the buildings of this period were built of block *kankar* as it was reportedly found in abundance at various places in the district.² *Sal*, *Sheesham* and mango wood planks were generally used for windows, doors and furniture. Such religious buildings, as the Jain temple at Khurja, which was constructed in the last quarter of the 19th century, were primarily Indian in architectural concept, with the dome having a gilded pinnacle and the interior being faced with richly carved stone. The central feature of this temple is an elaborately carved shrine of white marble, intended for the image of the deity. The shrine was also overlaid greatly with gold and rich colours which however, did not harmonise with the general layout of the construction. The tombs of Chaihti, Burhan-ud-din and Bandagi Shah Hussain, located in the suburbs of Sikandarabad are said to have been built nearly 400 years and 250 years ago respectively. A Hindu temple dedicated to Tharkhandi Mahadeo built in the last century, is another celebrated temple of the tahsil.

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS

There were in the district in 1970-71, seven libraries located at Anupshahr, Bulandshahr, Khurja and Sikandarabad. Of these three were public libraries, namely the Hindi Sahitva Parishad, Bulandshahr, the Public Library, Municipal Board, Bulandshahr and the Muslim Library at Khurja. The Muslim Library, Khurja and the Hindi Sahitva Parishad Library, Bulandshahr are under the management of registered bodies, the municipal board at Bulandshahr maintaining the Public Library there. The Sikandarabad municipal board is running under its management, the Sikandarabad library, while the two libraries located at Khurja—the Narayana Samachar Patralaya and the Gandhi Pustakalaya, were both being managed by private institutions. The Gandhi Pustakalaya at Anupshahr was during this period under the management of a registered body.

Under the extension scheme of the department of education, libraries and reading-rooms are maintained in the various educational institutions of the district. The deputy inspector of schools looks after the working of these institutions at the district level, the headmasters in primary and senior Basic Schools also working as librarians in their respective

1. Growse, F.S.: *Bulandshahr* (Benaras, 1885) p. 61

2. Atkinson, E.T.: *Statistical and Descriptive Account of N. W. Provinces*, Vol. III, Meerut Division, Part II, Bulandshahr District (Allahabad, 1876), p. 40

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

In early times, *ojhas* and such other agencies played an important part in exercising evil spirits and ghosts, which supposedly caused physical ailments to human beings. Later on, men of wisdom observed the effects of herbs on human diseases and evolved a method of cure which came to be known as Ayurveda. Ayurveda, which literally means the science of life, has been in practice as a system of medicine for a long time. Physicians of this system, known as *vaids*, specialised in diagnosing diseases by observing the pulse of the patient. The system became popular as it had diagnostic methods. In spite of prevailing superstitions the scientific spirit progressed and the ancient Ayurvedic system became highly developed and produced great practitioners such as Dhanwantri, Charak, Shushruta and Vagbhat. It is said that they were blessed with the gift of gods and the Indian physician, Dhanwantri was blessed by Indra or Brahma with such a gift.

Surgery was also popular in early times as is evinced from the fact that Kautilya in his *Arthashastra* has referred to post-mortem examinations. It could not prosper due to absence of anaesthesia and it was difficult without it for patients to stand the knife of the surgeon.

The region covered by the district has produced great *vaids*, who used herbal and other medicines and possessed surgical knowledge as well. They generally charged no fees from poor people and treated the patients as part of their pious duty. It is said that in Anupshahr, there was a noted Hindi physician family which was largely consulted by every section of society. This family earned a high reputation due to the success which its members had in curing patients.

The native practitioner's method of treatment consisted of administration of purgatives and keeping the patients on a low diet. The following were, and are, the more common indigenous drugs used in the district: nitrate of potash (*shora*), *kath karaunia* (*Guilandina Bonduc*), *dhatūra* (*Datura-alba*), *madar* (*calotropis gigantea* et *Hamiltonii*), *hinaula* (cotton seed), *rendi* (castor-bean), *jamalgota* (*crotontiglium*), *kaladana* (*Pharbitis nil*) and *indrayan* (the colocynth gourd).

With the establishment of Muslim rule in the country, the Unani system of medicine was introduced in the district. The physicians of this system are known as *hakims*, while the *jarrahs* (surgeon barbers) who take to surgery, cup, bleed and treat sores. The *chamains* do the work of midwives.

With the establishment of British rule, the allopathic system of medicine was introduced in the nineteenth century and it is now the most popular system in this region. Hospitals and dispensaries in the district were placed under the charge of the district board and civil surgeon looked after matters relating to their administration, in addition to medical work, with the help of other doctors.

Sometime before 1857, the residents of the district felt the necessity of having an allopathic dispensary. Consequently a subscription of about four thousand rupees was raised and deposited in the government treasury, but the money was plundered during the struggle of 1857.

In 1860, the question of the establishment of a dispensary was again mooted and further subscriptions were collected and a confiscated house was purchased from the government for the use of the dispensary. In 1861, the dispensary, on which a sum of Rs 11,070 was initially spent, was established at Bulandshahr, under the charge of an Indian doctor, and a sub-assistant surgeon was also appointed. Later on, three more dispensaries at the headquarters of tahsils Anupshahr, Khurja and Sikandarabad were set up in 1867-68, at a cost of Rs 1,086, Rs 3,512 and Rs 1,392 respectively. Each of these dispensaries was managed by a hospital assistant. A dispensary was also opened at Gulaothi in 1887. In the beginning, the daily attendance of patients was on an average 58 at Bulandshahr, 32 at Khurja, 26 at Anupshahr and 25 at Sikandarabad.

The Lady Leslie Porter Female Dispensary at Bulandshahr was established in 1895, and a maternity ward was opened therein in 1915.

The Prince of Wales Hospital at Bulandshahr was constructed at a cost of Rs 1,20,000 in 1924, with all facilities. This hospital was put under the district board.

The Lachman Das Zenana Hospital, Khurja, was built in 1915 by the liberal contribution of Rai Bahadur Seth Gangasagar at a cost of Rs 42,000.

In the present century, mens' hospitals were opened at Dibai, Jahan-girabad and Narora and women's hospitals at Dibai, Pahasu, Bulandshahr (two), Sikandarabad and Jahangirabad.

Dispensaries at Rajghat in tahsil Anupshahr, Kakaur, Baraula and Dadri in tahsil Sikandarabad, Jaunchana in tahsil Khurja and at Bulandshahr were opened in the present century. One homoeopathic dispensary at Sikandarabad and five Ayurvedic dispensaries at Balka, Maicha, Talwar, Tewar Buzurg and Chola were also set up.

A T. B. clinic was established at Bulandshahr in 1965. A large number of health, maternity and family planning centres have also been opened since 1947. The district medical officer of health is responsible for vaccination in the district and is primarily concerned with the prevention of epidemics, enforcement of sanitary measures and registration of births and deaths. He is assisted by an assistant health officer, several sanitary inspectors, vaccinators and other miscellaneous staff.

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.

In 1891, the birth-rate was only 35.86 per thousand and rose to 63.48 per thousand by 1899, but it began to fall and in 1901 it came down to only 45.17. In 1912 it again rose to 48.17 and till 1917 the rate remained the same with only slight fluctuations. In 1918, it came down to 40.19 and there was a further fall to 34.52 in 1921. During 1921-30, 1931-40 and 1941-51, average birth-rates were 40.9, 42.9 and 33.1 respectively. Between 1941 and 1950, the maximum birth-rate per thousand was 42.5 in 1941, while the minimum was 28.7 in 1943. In 1951, the birth-rate came to 10.4 per thousand among males and 8.6 per thousand among females and till 1959 the rate remained the same with slight fluctuations, but in 1960 it went up to 14.3 per thousand among males and 10.8 among females. During the sixties of this century, the highest figure of births was 82,356 in 1968 and the lowest 34,013 in 1962. Death rate was 26.20 per thousand in 1891, and rose to 36.07 in 1893. Next year it came down to 27.38. In 1900, the rate against advanced to 4,101, but declined to 35.99 in 1901. In 1912, the rate was only 30.32, but jumped to 42.93 in 1913. In 1915 it came down to 27.25, but in 1918 it again rose to 103.56. This year was extraordinarily significant for the death-rate, as there was an influenza epidemic which carried away about 60,000 inhabitants. In 1919, the rate came down to 30.77, but in 1921, it was 32.10. The average rates of death during 1921-30, 1931-40 and 1941-50 were 30.9, 26.6 and 20.0 respectively. During the period 1941 to 1950, the highest death-rate was 27.3 in 1944 and the lowest 19.9 in 1950. This shows that there was a general fall in the death-rate in this decade. In 1951, the death-rate among males was 10.5 and among females 9.5 per thousand. In 1958, it advanced to 16.9 and 14.17 respectively. In 1956 it came down to 12.2 and 11.4 respectively. In 1960 it was 15.5 per thousand among males and 12.8 among females. During the sixties the highest figure of deaths was 23,647 in 1966 and the lowest 20,039 in 1968.

1. There were, it is apprehended, large-scale omissions in the registration of births and deaths and therefore the figure are only indicative of the general trends.

The following statement gives the total number of births of deaths between 1962 and 1970 :

Years	Number of births	Number of deaths
1962 ..	36,043	20,572
1963 ..	39,745	23,928
1964 ..	38,144	23,327
1965 ..	37,716	N. A.
1966 ..	35,591	23,647
1967 ..	35,083	21,089
1968 ..	82,356	20,039
1969 ..	3,336 (urban area only)	2,730 (urban area only)
1970 ..	3,989 (Ditto)	1,389 (Ditto)

Infant Mortality

The rate of mortality among children below one year in age was quite alarming till 1947. During the Muslim rule, female children were often killed by parents, particularly among the Rajputs, because the more sensitive among them preferred to kill their daughters rather than run the risk which quite frequent of being dishonoured on their account. The emperors Akbar and Shahjahan adopted measures for the suppression of this practice but were not quite successful. Later on, the British government adopted measures to make the practice illegal.

The following statement gives the number of infant deaths from 1941 to 1970 :

Year	Number of deaths
1	2
1941 ..	8,471
1942 ..	6,970
1943 ..	6,053
1944 ..	6,490
1945 ..	6,653
1946 ..	5,947
1947 ..	6,328
1948 ..	5,840
1949 ..	5,272

(continued)

Year	Number of deaths
1950	6,008
1951	6,472
1952	N.A.
1953	N.A.
1954	N.A.
1955	N.A.
1956	N.A.
1957	5,294
1958	7,980
1959	5,479
1960	6,496
1961	N.A.
1962	5,208
1963	6,224
1964	6,626
1965	Not Available
1966	7,083
1967	7,054
1968	6,806
1969	182 (Urban area only)
1970	123 (Urban area only)

Common Diseases

Diseases which commonly caused death were epidemics such as cholera, smallpox and plague, or fevers, bowel disorders and respiratory troubles. Epidemics have, however, been largely controlled, but fevers still claims 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 also covers many unidentified diseases of which fever is only a symptom. In early times, the greatest curse of the district was the prevalence of fever. A report, submitted by Dr. Hutchinson in 1872, mentioned malaria fever as a great endemic disease of the district. There have been severe epidemics of fever, the worst of which occurred in 1879 which took 15,944 lives. Again, in 1880, it took the lives of 27,112 inhabitants and was due to unusually heavy

rainfall and excessive humidity caused by the canals. The fever, especially malaria of the quartan type, was prevalent in a large scale and made the climate of the district far from healthy. In 1890, the number of deaths due to fever increased to 32,757 and further advanced to 36,582 in 1900. In 1901, there was a further rise to 39,281. In 1913, the number went up to 63,474. The year 1918 took a very heavy toll of life and the figure rose to 1,21,991, and nearly all these deaths were caused by influenza. Afterwards, there was a tendency to decline and, in 1921, there were only 39,699 deaths. During 1941–1950, the highest number of deaths from fever was 33,639 in 1944, and the lowest 19,232 in 1948. In the fifties of this century, the highest number of deaths from this cause 20,798 in 1958 and the lowest 9,735 in 1951.

With the improvement of medical and health services, deaths from fever have declines, as is indicated below :

Year	Number of deaths due to fever
1961	N.A.
1962	13,468
1963	960
1964	14,760
1965	N.A.
1966	12,963
1967	12,134
1968	11,372
1969	N.A.
1970	N.A.

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 of drinking water. Sometimes dysentery is the result of malaria fever also. With the strict enforcement of sanitary measures, the incidence of these diseases has declined. In the last decade of the last century, about 400 persons died of these diseases per year on an average, the figure rising to 1,000 in 1891, and the lowest figure being 129 in 1899. In 1901, the figure was only 163, but in 1912 it rose to 742. During the period from 1910 to 1920, the maximum number of deaths was 1,153 in 1917 and the lowest 380 in 1919. In 1921, the figure was only 611. From 1940 to 1950, the maximum number of deaths from these diseases was 814 in 1941, and the minimum 323 in 1950. During the fifties of this century, the highest figure was 1,940 in 1958, and the lowest 915 in 1959.

The following statement gives the number of deaths due to bowel disorders from 1961 to 1970 :

Year	Number of deaths due to dysentery and diarrhoea		
1961	..	..	N.A.
1962	..	..	1,213
1963	..	..	138
1964	..	..	1,371
1965	..	..	N.A.
1966	..	..	2,015
1967	..	..	1,539
1968	..	..	1,694
1969	..	..	N.A.
1970	..	..	N.A.

Respiratory Diseases—In the forties of this century, the number of deaths from these diseases advanced from 931 in 1941 to 1,113 in 1945 but in 1950, the number came down to only 805. During the fifties, 1,344 persons died from these diseases in 1951, and there was a downward trend till 1957, but in 1958 the figure again rose to 1,101. The maximum number was 1,481 in 1960.

The following statement gives the position for the period between 1962 and 1970 :

Year	Number of deaths due to respiratory diseases		
1962	..	..	1,900
1963	..	..	280
1964	..	..	2,035
1965	..	..	N.A.
1966	..	..	2,591
1967	..	..	2,940
1968	..	..	2,456
1969	..	..	N.A.
1970	..	..	N.A.

Epidemics

Smallpox, cholera and plague used to take a heavy toll of lives in the district in early times. While plague appeared at intervals, smallpox and cholera were almost a regular feature. Their ravages were very frequent and violent. Vaccination was made compulsory within the limits of the municipal board, Bulandshahr, sometime in the last decade of the 19th century.

Smallpox—Smallpox is a formidable disease which takes many lives whenever it visit the area, and sometimes assumes the form of an epidemic. It has been estimated that smallpox must have been prevalent for more than 1,500 years in U. P. Fatal smallpox is a distinctive disease, which can be diagnosed by even a villager. From 1877 to 1958, as many as 1.65 million deaths from smallpox were registered in U. P., giving an annual average of about 20,000 deaths. The mortality rate of district Bulandshahr for the period 1877 to 1954 was 0.16 to 0.30 per cent. Smallpox in the district is generally at its highest during the summer months of April, May and June, with the peak period arriving in the month of May. On the basis of studies made by Rogers, there is a close relationship between absolute humidity and the prevalence of the disease ; a low absolute humidity favours the disease and a high one checks it. In 1867, as many as 2,356 deaths were caused by this disease out of a total of 9,887 deaths. In 1869, the number of people dying from this disease came to 6,340 and in 1873, out of a total of 30,283 deaths, 6,967 were due to smallpox. Smallpox mortality during 1872-73 was 7.43 per thousand inhabitants. A total of 12,194 vaccinations were performed during the same year, of which 9,427 were successful and the results in 1,296 cases unknown. In 1890, smallpox took 1,631 lives. From 1891 to 1901, the maximum number of deaths due to smallpox was 322 in 1896, and from 1912 to 1921, it was 130 in 1919. These figures show the incidence of this disease was lighter in these years.

In the forties of this century, the incidence of this epidemic became still higher and claimed only a few lives each year. In 1950, the disease appeared in virulent form, claiming 1,894 lives. During the period between 1951 and 1960, the highest number of deaths was 676 in 1958 and the lowest 22 in 1951, and between 1961 and 1970, it was 1,067 in 1964, the minimum being 46 in 1962.

Cholera—Cholera is a formidable disease. Till 1948, an average of 52,475 deaths from cholera was recorded in U. P. per year, which formed 3.61 per cent of the total number of deaths. It mostly occurs in a single annual wave which usually appears in March-April, suddenly increases in May and reaches its peak in June. The year 1867 was marked by a severe epidemic of cholera and about 800 persons died from it, and in

1872 it again took 419 lives. It broke out in an epidemic form in 1890, claiming 1,015 lives. Once again in 1892, cholera took an epidemic form and the number of deaths reported was 1,861. Strict measures were adopted to check the disease, but in 1900 it again visited the area in a mild form and took toll of about 500 lives. Cholera also visited the district in subsequent years though not in severe form, but in 1913, it appeared in a most virulent form, causing, 3,143 deaths. In 1915, 1916 and 1917 it reappeared and took 791, 481 and 533 lives respectively. In 1921, it revisited the district causing 411 deaths. In 1941, only 158 persons died from it, but in 1944, it broke out again in the form of an epidemic, claiming 971 lives. Thereafter, there was a decline, till 1948 when it revisited the district and took 851 lives. Again from 1949 to 1959, the figures declined, but in 1960 it again struck in epidemic form and took 2,147 lives.

During the sixties the maximum number of deaths from cholera was 63 in 1968 and the minimum 3 in 1963.

Plague—For the first time plague made its appearance in the district in 1912, when 214 deaths occurred, and in 1913 it took 418 lives. The number of deaths rose to 1,604 in 1914. The next year again saw the ravages of plague which broke out with unabated severity and the mortality was 2,060. The years 1916 and 1917 were free from it, but it reappeared in 1918 and took 1,756 lives, although in 1919, the number came down to only 584, and in 1920 and 1921 there were only a few cases of plague. From 1941 to 1950, only eight cases were reported. In 1949 and 1950, and during the fifties no case was reported except in 1956 when it took 15 lives. In the sixties only some stray cases have been reported.

Other Diseases

Tuberculosis, insanity, blindness, deafness, dumbness and leprosy and some other diseases which are prevalent in the district since long. Efforts were made by the government in the three Five-year Plans to improve environmental conditions and health of the people and these have helped to decrease the incidence of these diseases. The number of T. B. cases treated in the district in 1970 was 973 and that of leprosy 37. There is however, no special arrangement for the treatment of leprosy.

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 therein. In July, 1961, a separate directorate was established at Lucknow for the development and effective supervision of the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries controlled and financed by this

directorate, but their local administration is in the charge of the district medical officer of health. Primary health centres functioning in the district are also under his charge.

The civil surgeon is the head of the entire medical set-up in the district. He is in over-all charge of the State hospitals and allopathic dispensaries.

The planning department also looks after the improvement of general sanitation and public health. Sanitary inspectors look after the environmental sanitation work in each development block, and supervise work relating to control and prevention of epidemics and impart health education to the villagers. The following statement gives some particulars of public health activities undertaken in the district in the different Five-year Plans :

Works	First Five-year Plan	Second Five-year Plan	Third Five-year Plan
Number of wells constructed	19	569	137
Number of old wells repaired	21	202	..
Number of hand pumps installed	65	103	25
Number of sanitary latrines constructed	..	2	..
Number of bath-rooms constructed	..	1	..
Number of children centres established	..	1	..

Hospitals

There are five State hospitals for men and nine for women, one private aided hospital, two hospitals under the management of local bodies and one eye hospital, besides the railway, police and jail hospitals in the district. There is also a T. B. clinic, established in 1956. The district hospital, Bulandshahr, has 89 beds for men and 30 for women. The S. S. M. J. Hospital, Khurja, has 56 beds for men and 12 for women. Male hospitals at Anupshahr and Sikandarabad have 18 and 16 beds for men and four and eight for women, respectively. The Narora hospital, Anupshahr, has six beds for men and two for women.

Among female hospitals, the K. M. C. hospital, Bulandshahr, has 52 beds, the women's hospital, Khurja has eight beds, and the K. C. M. C. hospital, Anupshahr, has 18. Female hospitals at Dibai, Pahasu, Jahan-girabad and at B. B. Nagar and Bahanpur in Bulandshahr town have six beds each. The women's hospital, Sikandarabad, has fourteen beds. Hospitals run by local and municipal funds at Dibai and Jahangirabad have twelve

and six beds for men, and eight and two for women, respectively. The T. B. clinic provides out-door treatment only. The police hospital has 35 beds and the jail hospital 10 beds. Convicts suffering from different diseases are treated at the jail hospital. Lepers are treated at the district hospital, Bulandshahr, and 37 cases were treated here in 1970. The district hospital, Bulandshahr, the S. S. M. J. Hospital, Khurja and men's hospital, Anupshahr, are equipped with X-ray plants.

The following statement gives information about the staff of, and the patients treated in, the State hospitals in 1970 :

Hospitals	Staff		Number of patients treated	
	Number of doctors	Others	In-door	Out-door
1. District Hospital Bulandshahr	6	59	3,453	48,961
2. S.S.M.J. Hospital, Khurja ..	2	27	2,672	31,133
3. Men's Hospital, Anupshahr	1	11	766	18,034
4. Men's Hospital, Sikandarabad	1	8	299	17,728
5. Narora Hospital, Anupshahr	1	5	36	4,476
6. K.M.C. Hospital, Bulandshahr	1	26	3,065	12,705
7. K.C.M.C. Hospital, Anupshahr ..	Nil	6	344	3,264
8. Women's Hospital, Khurja	1	10	369	3,989
9. Women's Hospital, Dibai	1	5	196	8,138
10. Women's Hospital, Pahasu	Nil	4	..	5,468
11. Women's Hospital, B.B. Nagar (Bulandshahr) ..	1	5	54	3,647
12. Women's Hospital, Bahanpur (Bulandshahr) ..	Nil	5	1	4,801
13. Women's Hospital, Sikandarabad ..	1	7	233	4,862
14. Women's Hospital, Jahangirabad ..	1	5	111	6,251
<i>Hospital under local and municipal funds—</i>				
1. Men's Hospital, Dibai ..	1	6	424	23,016
2. Men's Hospital, Jahangirabad ..	1	5	32	12,900
Jail Hospital ..	1	..	201	21,000
Police Hospital ..	..	..	165	1,417

Dispensaries

Allopathic—The following statement gives details about the staff, number of beds and number of patients treated at the State Allopathic Dispensaries in the district in 1970 :

Dispensary	Staff		No. of beds	No. of patients treated	
	No. of doctors	Others		Indoor	Outdoor
Rajghat dispensary ..	1	4	4	3	5,466
Kakaur dispensary ..	1	3	4	5	4,074
Jeaunchana ..	1	3	4	..	3,421
Baraula dispensary ..	1	2	4	..	5,423
Dadri dispensary ..	1	3	4	97	11,435
Saidpur dispensary ..	1	3	4	49	5,082

The civil surgeon also looks after the four Zila Parishad Dispensaries. The following statement gives information about the staff and number of patients treated at these dispensaries in 1970 :

Name	Staff		No. of patients treated	
	No. of doctors	Others	Indoor	Outdoor
Dibai dispensary ..	1	6	..	26,864
Jahangirabad dispensary ..	1	4	..	12,865
Ahmadgarh dispensary ..	..	3	..	5,490
Thora dispensary ..	..	3	..	2,922

The last two are subsidized dispensaries, getting grants from government. There are also a number of clinics run by private medical practitioners at Bulandshahr and other urban centres.

Ayurvedic and Unani

There are 21 Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the district. Each dispensary is named by a *vaid*. Five of them are under the Zila Parishad. There is no provision for indoor treatment in these dispensaries.

The following statement gives the number of staff and patients treated in the Zila Parishad dispensaries in 1970:

Name	Staff		No. of patients treated
	No. of doctors	Others	
Balka	1	1	14,403
Maicha	1	1	6,275
Talwar	1	1	11,700
Tewar Buzurg	1	..	7,689
Chola	1	..	6,680

There is one government homoeopathic dispensary at Sikandarabad, established in 1965 and manned by a doctor and three others. It has four beds, two for each sex. In 1970, it gave treatment to 126 indoor and 4,194 outdoor patients. There is a Unani dispensary in the district situated at Khanpur.

Primary Health Centres

There are 19 primary health centres, and each is manned by a doctor, a compounder and one or two others. Four beds are attached to each of these centres which provide both outdoor and indoor treatment. The following statement gives their locations:

Primary health centre	Development block in which situated
Malagarh	Malagarh
Gulaothi	Gulaothi
B. B. Nagar	B. B. Nagar
Siyana	Siyana
Lakhaoti	Lakhaoti
Jahangirabad	Jahangirabad
Unchagaon	Unchagaon
Toli	Anupshahr
Shikarpur	Shikarpur

Primary health center	Development block in which situated
Keser Kalan	Dibai
Danpur	Dunpur
Pahasu	Pahasu
Muni	Arnia
Jewar	Jewar
Dharpa	Khurja
Dankaur	Dankaur
Wair	Sikandarabad
Dadri	Dadri
Bisrakh	Bisrakh

Maternity and Child Welfare

Efforts are being made to reduce the high rate of female mortality during child-birth and the pre-natal and post-natal periods and of deaths of infants due to lack of proper medical attention. Since 1948, maternity sub-centres have been created, each manned by a doctor, midwives and dais. 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	Maternity sub-centre
Malagarh	Malagarh	Danpur, Nizampur, Dhamrawli
Gulaothi	Gulaothi	Asawar, Kurli, Chhaprawat
B. B. Nagar	B. B. Nagar	Tajur, Saidpur, Kuchesar
Siyana	Siyana	Bugrasi, Baraula, Berafiropur
Lakhaoti	Lakhaoti	Aurangabad, Sarai Chhabila, Pali
Jahangirabad	Jahangirabad	Rora, Rutha, Siaoli
Unchagaon	Unchagaon	Daulatpur, Amargarh, Khanpur
Toli	Anupshahr	Ahar, Salamatpur, Baraula
Shikarpur	Shikarpur	Chitsaun, Mirpur, Tairpur.

Primary health centre	Maternity centre	Maternity sub-centre
Keser Kalan ..	.. Dibai ..	.. Karanbas, Narora, Belon
Dampur ..	.. Danpur ..	.. Shekhupur, Veerpur, Daulatpur
Pahasu ..	.. Pahasu ..	.. Gangagarh, Chattari, Ahamedpur
Muni ..	.. Arnia ..	.. Agaura, Deshera, Kaonra
Jewar ..	.. Jewar ..	.. Jahangirpur, Thora, Rabupura
Dharpa ..	.. Khurja ..	.. Khurja, Maina, Manpur
Dankaur ..	.. Dankaur ..	.. Bilaspur, Jhajar, Kasna, Maicha
Wair ..	.. Sikandarabad ..	.. Chola, Bilsuri, Chhiti
Dadri ..	.. Dadri ..	.. Luharli Khatana, Sanauta
Bisrakh ..	.. Bisrakh ..	.. Chapraula, Badalpur, Tip a

The following statement gives the number of cases conducted by midwives and *dais* of these centres in the district in 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 :

Year	Cases conducted by midwives	Cases conducted by <i>dais</i>
1968-69	305	..
1969-70	404	1,526
1970-71	2,426	2,593

There is provision for the training of *dais* at each maternity centre. The period of training varies from six to nine months and each trainee is given a stipend, there being no specific qualification for the entrants, except that they should be literate.

Vaccination

The district medical officer of health is in charge of the work of vaccination. He is assisted by sanitary inspectors and a team of vaccinators. The work of vaccination has been intensified since 1963, when the national smallpox eradication scheme was launched. The Vaccination Act of 1880 is in force in the district since 1889, but vaccination is not compulsory in rural areas, except during the outbreak of an epidemic, for short periods. Mothers are advised during the post-natal period to have the child vaccinated as early as possible after the child is two or three months old.

The following statement give the number of persons vaccinated during the years 1965 to 1970 :

Year	Total number of persons vaccinated	Number of primary vaccinations successful	Number of revaccinations successful
1965	1,08,002	36,407	46,110
1966	3,28,627	1,20,636	84,351
1967	3,80,515	88,486	1,53,072
1968	3,41,673	1,02,339	1,22,906
1969	3,63,700	1,27,090	1,14,823
1970	3,20,245	1,10,807	88,026

Eye Relief

The Seth Gopi Mal Zila Parishad Eye Hospital, Bulandshahr, was established on May 15, 1961. It is a branch of the Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh.

The hospital has modern equipment and provides both outdoor and indoor treatment. The following statement gives the number of patients treated in the hospital since its establishment to 1971 :

Year	Operations			Total Refractions
	Cataract	Others	Total	
1961 (May 15 to Dec.31)	60	173	233	401
1962	119	358	477	899
1963	157	261	418	1,202
1964	165	365	530	1,511
1965	180	310	490	1,618
1966	186	266	452	1,768
1967	126	160	286	1,535
1968	188	138	326	1,055
1969	133	107	240	1,473
1970	215	302	517	1,817
1971	207	285	492	2,075

Eye relief camps are also held by the hospital in the rural areas of the district. The following statement gives the number of patients treated in these camps in each of the years since 1962 :

Year	Operations			Referred to base hospital
	Cataract	Others	Total	
1962	14	28	42	..
1963	15	27	42	..
1964-65	168	149	317	470
1965-66	161	146	307	436
1966-67	108	109	217	384
1967-68	96	69	165	126
1968-69	87	46	135	177
1969-70	93	46	139	170
1970-71	81	68	149	172

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 sample collected	No. of cases found adulterated	No. of cases prosecuted	No. of cases ended in conviction
1968-69	520	116	87	53
1969-70	326	56	54	26
1970-71	269	61	50	16

The National Malaria Eradication Programme

The national malaria eradication programme was launched in the district in 1958-59 and two units were posted at Bulandshahr. Surveillance work in the district was started in 1960-61.

The programme entered the maintenance phase in some parts of the district from September 1, 1965, and in the remaining parts of the district from September 1, 1966. The district medical officer of health assisted

by his staff, looks after this work. The performance up to the year 1971 is given below :

Year	No. of fever cases detected	No. of persons given treatment
1967	68,099	60,219
1968	81,990	72,158
1969	88,892	78,579
1970	97,123	80,212
1971	84,553	57,648

Family Planning

The family planning scheme was introduced in the district in 1961.

There are two mobile units, which go from place to place, one unit being under the control of a male doctor and the other under a female doctor. They offer suitable help and guidance to those interested in family planning and perform vasectomy and tubectomy operations. Forty-three vasectomy and one tubectomy operations were performed, and 1,344 loops inserted, in 1969-70, 84 vasectomy operations were performed and 190 loops inserted in 1970-71, by these units. Medical officers in charge of primary health centres also perform vasectomy operations.

Efforts are made to popularise family planning through films, play-cards, posters, and personal contact. The achievements in family planning work in recent years are given below :

Year	Total sterilisation		No. of loops inserted
	Male	Female	
1961-62	83	37	..
1962-63	61	13	..
1963-64	469	..	..
1964-65	2,421	..	447
1965-66	2,371	..	912
1966-67	1,496	14	2,076
1967-68	3,147	7	4,351
1968-69	2,655	4	3,194
1969-70	2,023	16	..
1970-71	3,936	82	2,182

The first four months long successful mass vasectomy camp, in the State was organised in the district from November 14 to December 16, 1971, with a target of 10,000 but the actual achievement was 14,050 vasectomies.

District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society

This has been functioning in Bulandshahr since long. The district magistrate is its ex-officio president and the civil surgeon, vice-president. The district medical officer of health works as its ex-officio honorary secretary. The society provides relief to people in times of emergency and natural calamities. Funds are raised by enrolling members or collecting subscriptions and donations. A sum of Rs.1,785 was raised in 1970-71 by the society.

DIET AND NUTRITION

The consumption of cereals is at the rate of 600 gm per capita per day. Rice and wheat are consumed in equal quantities in the urban centres while in the interior regions mainly in the low economic groups the consumption of indlets is high. Hand pound rice is used by the poor people and polished rice by the people having a little higher standard of living. Rice is generally washed twice before cooking and rice water is not discarded but utilized in cooking of pulses or vegetables.

The consumption of pulses is 60 gm per head per day. Among pulses *urd* is most commonly used without removing husk. The per capita consumption of green leafy vegetables per day is 40 gm which is nearer to the recommended quantity. The common green leafy vegetables consumed are mustard leaves, amaranth, lahi, celery, lunigreek (*methi*) and turnip leaves. The consumption of root-vegetables is also quite high, which includes potatoes, sweet potatoes and carrots. The other vegetables consumed by the people of the district are ladiesfinger, brinjals, cucumber, pumpkin, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, *knol khol* broad beans and giant capsicum. The consumption of local cheap fruits is popular among people. The fruits consumed are mango, guava, papaya, orange and apple.

The production of milk in the district is quite adequate, hence the average milk consumption is more than the recommended quantity. Most of the people keep their own cattle and average yield of milk is high. Cheese is not liked by the people, but milk and its by products like *khoya* and all varieties of sweets are consumed in large quantities. The average consumption of meat, fish and egg is 40 gm per capita per day. About 50 per cent of the population of the district do not consume meat and egg on religious grounds. The per capita daily consumption of sugar and jaggery is 40 gm which is equal to the recommended amount.

Average daily consumption of oil and fat is 12 gm per capita per day, ghee is consumed more as compared to edible oils. Mustard oil is most popular among common people.

Diet on the whole is fairly adequate and provides most of the required nutrients except the deficiency in vitamins A and C. Spongy bleeding gums indicative of vitamin C deficiency is common. 14 per cent of the population of the district suffers from this ailment. About 10 per cent of males are anaemic, which is an unusual phenomenon in the district.

CHAPTER XVII OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

For the administration of labour laws and implementation of labour welfare measures the district of Bulandshahr falls in the Meerut region of the State labour department. The labour inspectors posted to the district ensure the enforcement of labour laws and look after the interest of labour generally and also maintain liason between employees and employers in the district. Broadly, the socio-economic problems of the labourers relate to working conditions, wages, industrial relations, trade unions, social security and welfare problems outside the place of work. It is the responsibility of the labour inspectors to ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and their contraventions prosecuted. Some of the labour Acts in operation in the district are briefly given below :

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923—This Act enjoins upon an employer the payment of compensation if death or personal injury is caused to a worker in an accident in the course of his employment and as a result thereof and also if the worker contracts any of the diseases mentioned in the Act as result of his occupation. The collector, Bulandshahr, is the compensation commissioner ex-officio under the Act, for determining the amount of compensation payable to a workman.

The Indian Trade Union Act, 1926—The Act provides for the registration and cancellation of trade unions and empowers the registrar of trade unions, Kanpur, to check their activities, call for returns and scrutinise their working. The 18 trade unions in the district have an approximate membership of 2,566 persons.

These unions are corporate bodies which function in the interest of their members and aim at furthering good relations between employers and employees. They strive to improve the economic, moral, social and living conditions of the labourers and to ensure that fair wages, healthy living and working conditions and proper medical and educational facilities to their children etc., are made available by the employers.

The Employment of Children Act, 1938—The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years, in workshops and small-scale industries where biris, carpets, cement, soap, matches, explosives and fireworks are manufactured, cloth is printed, dyed and woven, mica is cut and split, hides are tanned and wool cleaned, etc. It also prohibits the employment of children below the age of fifteen years in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mail

The U. P. Maternity Benefit, Act, 1938—This Act provides for payment of cash benefits to women before and after child birth and for compulsory periods of rest during such a periods.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946—The Act is applicable to factories and establishments in the district, employing a hundred workers or more. The Act regulates their conditions of service such as leave, absence, late coming, the supply of drinking water during summer, industrial safety, rest pause, etc. It requires employers to frame standing orders defining the terms and conditions of employment which are certified by the labour commissioner.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Act XIV of 1947) and the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (U. P. Act XXVIII of 1947)—Both these Acts provide for the settlement of industrial disputes and prevention of lock-outs and strikes. The regional conciliation board first tries to settle disputes through persuasion and mediation. If success is not thus achieved the disputes are referred to the adjudication machinery of a labour court or an industrial tribunal which also first tries to bring about an amicable settlement. Under these Acts, the labour inspector posted at Bulandshahr is required to conduct preliminary enquiries. He also ensures the implementation of awards given by the labour court and industrial tribunals.

The Factories Act, 1948—This Act seeks to regulate the conditions of work inside factories such as the hours of work, leave and wages, safeguards for health, special provisions for young persons and women, welfare measures like first aid, canteen and supply of cool drinking-water in summer near the place of work, etc. In this district 78 factories are registered under the Act.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (Act XXXIV of 1948)—With the enforcement of this Act certain benefits have been provided for employees of factories in the district. As many as factories situated at Bulandshahr or elsewhere in the district had been covered under the Act till 1970. It provides security to industrial workers against risk of sickness, disablement for employment and injuries sustained during employment and maternity facilities in the form of cash benefits.

The Act applies to all perennial factories working with power and employing 20 persons or more. An employer has to pay his share of contribution. The benefits are at present available to 5,300 workers. The scheme is implemented by the Employees State Insurance Corporation, Kanpur, which provides for all the prescribed benefits to insured employees.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948—This Act authorises the State Government to fix the minimum limit of agricultural and industrial wages and to regulate the working hours, etc., of certain types of industrial employment (enumerated in the schedule given in the Act) and on agricultural farms.

Provision for a weekly holiday has also been made in the Act. The labour inspector posted at Bulandshahr looks after its enforcement in the district.

The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961—This applies to motor transport companies, which employ five persons or more. According to the provisions of this Act, these companies and undertakings have to be registered and have to make provision for recreation, rest-room, canteens, libraries, medical aid, daily and weekly rest periods, leave and holidays for their workers. The employment of children is prohibited under the Act and adolescents are employed only after tendering a fitness certificate from a medical authority.

The U. P. Industrial Establishments (National Holidays), Act, 1961—This applies to factories and establishments registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and provides that national holidays such as Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday and Republic Day be followed to workers on full wages.

The Uttar Pradesh Dookan Evam Vanijya Adhishthan Adhiniyam, 1962—This Act repealed the U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947, in December, 1962. It is applicable to shopkeepers and owners of other commercial establishments and regulates matters such as the hours of opening and closing of shops and commercial establishments, weekly closures and holidays and attendance, leave, payment of wages and conditions of service of shop assistants.

OLD-AGE PENSION SCHEME

The old-age pension scheme was launched in the district in 1957. It provided for 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 scheme has been liberalised from time to time. In February, 1962, the definition of 'destitute' persons was modified in a manner so as to include a person having an income up to Rs 10 per month and the age of eligibility for the pensions was reduced to 65 years. Three years later, in February, 1965, the scheme was made more generous by raising the income of the 'destitute' to Rs 15 per month and relaxing the age of eligibility for the pension to 60 years, for cripples and persons totally incapable of earning a living on account of other physical disabilities. The amount of the pension was increased to Rs 20 per month in April, 1964. The pension is granted by the labour commissioner, U. P., but verification of age and other particulars is made by the district officer.

PROHIBITION

The district is not a dry area but efforts, both official and non-official, have been continuing since 1947 to propagate prohibition. It aims at

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curtailing the consumption of liquor by restricting the hours of sale, increasing the number of 'dry' days and fixing the maximum quantity of liquor which may be sold to an individual.

To exert moral and social pressure on people to dissuade them from drinking the district temperance society was constituted in 1950. In the year 1952-53, it was reformed and temperance propaganda was started in right earnest by appointing an organiser. The society carries out temperance and prohibition programmes, the president of the Zila Parishad, Bulandshahr, being its chairman and the district excise officer its secretary. A vice chairman and joint secretary are elected by members of the society. An organiser and a *pracharak* have been appointed to hold camps and stalls in fairs and exhibitions for propagating prohibition and to wean people from the habit of indulgence in intoxicants in general and spirituous drinks in particular. Boards depicting the disastrous effects of drugs and liquor have been set up at prominent places in the district. The Arya Samaj and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi also help in the promotion of temperance and prohibition.

There are only 28 liquor shops in the district in which 24 shops sell country spirit and four foreign liquor. The consumption of liquor has been steadily rising. The total consumption of plain spirit was 2,78,560 B. litres and of spiced spirit 20,749 B. litres in 1970-71. The shops remain closed on Tuesdays, Holi and national holidays.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Establishment of the Harijan Sahayak Department in 1950 in the State was a step towards amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and members of the denotified tribes. A district Harijan welfare officer is posted in the district to implement schemes aiming at improving the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. The Harijan welfare officer was designated as the district Harijan and social welfare officer in when the two posts were amalgamated. He is assisted by two supervisors and some clerks.

There is a district Harijan Sahayak Committee functioning in Bulandshahr and is presided over by the president of the Zila Parishad. The Vice-chairman of the committee is nominated by the government while the district planning officer and the Harijan and social welfare officer act as secretary and joint secretary, respectively. The committee is an advisory body and advises the Zila Parishad and other local bodies on matters relating to the uplift of backward people on the one hand, and the district inspector of schools and the district Harijan and social welfare officer in the matter of awards of stipends, scholarships, etc., to the students of these

groups, on the other. It also organises Harijan Sammelans (conferences) and community dinners to counteract the practice of untouchability which has been made punishable under the Untouchability Act, 1955.

The government aims at the economic regeneration of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes by encouraging agriculture and industries among them and raising their social status. Accordingly, financial assistance has been extended to them since the beginning of the First Five-year Plan for construction of houses and sinking of wells to provide drinking water to them.

The following statement gives the amounts of grants advanced by the government for various purposes in the Second and Third Five-year Plans up to about the middle of 1970 :

Purpose	Amount spent in Second Plan (in rupees)	Amount spent in Third plan (in rupees)
Construction and repair of houses	95,125	1,23,040
Development of cottage industries	35,650	81,300
Number of wells constructed or repaired	44,400	59,500
Purchase of animals and agricultural implements	14,800	33,200

Relaxation in the upper age limit for admission to and reservation of seats in government services have been provided for members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. The educational institutions give free tuition, stipends, scholarships, financial assistance for the purchase of equipment and stationery and free hostel accommodation are provided up to class X to those students whose parents do not have incomes exceeding Rs 250 per month and in higher classes to those students whose parents do not have incomes exceeding Rs 500 per month. In the year 1970-71 scholarships were given to 4,608 students for which a sum of Rs 8,23,708 was received by the Central Government and Rs 2,31,988 by the State government.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

Waqfs—The Shia Central Board of Waqfs, U. P., Lucknow, supervises the administration of 84 waqfs in the district. While 11 of them are sizeable ones, the remaining are quite small. These waqfs make provision for

expenditure on religious and charitable objects. The following statement gives some information about the 11 bigger Shia waqfs :

Name of the Waqf	Name of the founder	Date of foundation	Total income in 1972 (in Rs)	Purpose
Waqf Syed Ibrahim Saheb	.. Syed Ibrahim Saheb	4-12-1920	325	Religious
Waqf Hashim Ali Saheb	.. Hashim Ali Saheb	16-10-1908	835	Maintenance of Masjid and other religious purposes.
Waqf S. Qurban Husain	.. S. Qurban Husain	..	450	Religious and charitable.
Waqf Imdad Fatima	.. Imdad Fatima	28-4-1909	390	Religious education.
Waqf Basarat Fatima	.. Basarat Fatima	28-3-1913	500	Religious
Waqf Pirjee Mumtaz Ali	.. Pirjee Mumtaz Ali	1933	215	Religious
Waqf Mahmoodun-nisa	.. Mahmoodun-nisa	15-6-1942	200	Religious
Waqf S. Kifayat Husain	.. S. Kifayat Husain	2-7-1921	720	Religious and charitable
Waqf Syed Ali Shah	.. Syed Ali Shah	27-5-1911	550	Religious and charitable
Waqf Musammat Ilahi Jan	.. Musammat Ilahi Jan	12-7-1902	200	Religious
Waqf K. S. Sheikh Ashraf Ali	K. S. Sheikh Ashraf Ali	24-1-1918	3,200	Religious and charitable

The Sunni Central Board of Waqfs, U. P., Lucknow supervises the administration of 368 waqfs in the district, of which some of the important ones are as follows :

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

Name of founder	Date of foundation	Location	No. of waqfs	Total income in 1970 (in Rs)	Purpose
Smt. Sakeena Begum	30-9-1912	Khurja	43	2,070.60	Charity
Mohd. Hussain Khan	13-1-1913	Sabana Patti	68	3,016.00	Charity
Smt. Mehrunnisa and other	2-2-1914	Bulandshahr	76	1,222.88	Relating to Jama Masjid
Shubrati	6-10-1925	Dankaur	144	1,254.00	Charity
Alladin	2-12-1926	Anupshahr	182	1,596.00	Charity
Qutbi ..	17-3-1928	Sikandarabad	142	1,250.00	Charity
Haji Ashraf Ali ..	12-3-1931	Dibai	2	N.A.	Charity
Smt. Ruqaiya Begum and other	15-6-1933	Bulandshahr	177	2,394.50	Relating to Masjid mohalla Panjabian
Haji Ashraf Ali ..	11-7-1934	Delhi cloth mills Ltd. Delhi (Shares)	1	1,314.90	Charity
Abdul Aziz	26-3-1936	Khurja	140	1,092.00	Charity
Mohd. Manzoor Ali Khan	31-10-1937	Khurja	133	1,528.00	Charity
Smt. Willayti Begum	14-11-1937	Bilaspur	85	1,202.00	Relating to Masjid Begum Sabiba
User ..	16-11-1937	Bulandshahr	72	1,826.00	Charity
User ..	12-10-1938	Khurja	23	1,740.00	Charity

Trust

There are three trusts in the district which are administered by different agencies. The largest of these, Sri 108 Swami Bhikshanandan Srimati Katto Devi and Manorama Devi, Saraswati Vegetarian Sanskrit Anglo-Hindi College endowment trust has an investment of Rs 52,900. The following statement gives relevant information about the important trusts and charitable endowments of the district :

Trust	Date of establishment	Total investment in 1971 (in Rs)	Income in 1971 (in Rs)
Lady Porter Hospital and endowment trust	25-7-1913	22,000	646.80
Gaindo Bibi Scholarship endowment trust, Sikandarabad	20-7-1929	1,400	41.16
Sri 108 Swami Bhikshanandan Srimati Katto Devi and Manorama Devi, Saraswati Vegetarian Sanskrit Anglo-Hindi College endowment trust	17-3-1933	52,900	1,555.26

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

For the welfare of the ex-servicemen in the district there is a district soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board which works under the director, soldiers' welfare, U. P. It was established in 1924. The work of the board in the district is supervised by a secretary, an ex-serviceman and it provides various facilities to the ex-servicemen and assist them in their rehabilitation.

The other facilities extended to them include pensions, scholarships, relief grants, reemployment, medical treatment, settlement of accounts, permits for controlled material, settlement of disputed cases, etc. The assistance rendered to ex-servicemen in the year 1972 is given in the following statement :

No. of ex-servicemen/widows	Nature of help given
850	Disputed cases of land quarrel settled
52	Given medical treatment
322	Given financial assistance
	Given reemployment
3	Widows of those killed in action were given land
7	Sanctioned fertilisers agencies
38	Widows or dependents of those killed in action were given Rs 74,000 from U. P. Government
38	Widows or dependents of those killed in action were given special family pension
11	Widows were given sewing machines
106	Cases of settlement of accounts decided
38	Widows or dependents were given financial assistance through various sources ranging from Rs 6,000 to Rs 20,000 each

The National awards were given to 11 persons of the district in the year 1971, the details of which are given in the statement below :

Name of person with rank	Address	Name of National award
Lt. Col. N.N. Rawat ..	Anupshahr, Bulandshahr ..	Vir Chakra
Major H.C. Sharma ..	Village and post-office, Jugsana	Vir Chakra
Major Ranvir Singh ..	Village and post-office, Saidpur	Vir Chakra
Nb. Sub-Ramkala Singh	Village Lachhoi : post-office, ni	Sankh vir Chakra
Dfr. Harbir Singh ..	Village Rijhaura, post-office, Sehhalinagar	Vir Chakra (posthumous)
Hav. Gian Chand ..	Village Kacherawarsabad, post-office, Dhoom	Vir Chakra (posthumous)
NK Surajpal Singh ..	Village and post-office Chandok	Mention in despatches
Cpl. Ranbir Singh	Village Ibrahimpur, post-office, Machar.	Mention in despatches
LN K Brijpal Singh	Village and post-office Khurja	Mention in despatches
NK Daya Chand	Village and post-office Luharli	Sena Medal
NK Adarsh Kumar Arora	Krishna Puri Bulandshahr ..	Shaurya Chakra

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF DISTRICT IN LEGISLATURES

Political Parties

There are at present nine major political parties in the district—the Congress (organisation), the Indian National Congress (ruling), the Swatantra Party, Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Communist Party of India, Samyukta Socialist party, Communist party of India (Marxist), the Praja Socialist party and the Bhartiya Kranti Dal. All these parties are local units of all-India political organisations. It is not possible to assess the numerical strength of any political party as it is subject to change from time to time. Among these parties, the Congress before the split was, perhaps, the most popular as a majority of the seats were won by candidates put up by this party at all the general elections, both in the Vidhan Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

Each party has its own district and regional organisations and primary units to propagate and execute its programmes and policies. Besides the candidates set up by political parties, a number of persons, not belonging to any political party, also contested the elections as independent candidates.

In the election to the State Legislative Assembly in 1952, all the seats were won by the Congress candidates. In the second election (of 1957) the Congress party won five seats. In both these general elections almost all the major parties contested. The Congress, Jan Sangh, Praja Socialist, Socialist, Republican, Swatantra and Communist parties, besides 10 independent candidates contested the third general election held in 1962. The general election of 1967 was contested by the Congress, Jan Sangh, Praja Socialist, Republican, Swatantra and Samyukta Socialist parties, besides 21 independent candidates. In the mid-term poll of 1969, the Congress, the Jan Sangh, the Praja Socialist, the Swatantra, the Bhartiya Kranti Dal, the Communist, the Samyukta Socialist, the U. P. Kisan Mazdoor and the Republican parties, besides independent candidates, contested the election.

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the first general election to the Vidhan Sabha in 1952, the district was divided into eight constituencies—Sikandarabad (West), Sikandarabad (East), Khurja, Bulandshahr (North-West), Bulandshahr (Central), Bulandshahr (North-East), Anupshahr (North) and Bulandshahr (South)-cum-Anupshahr (South). Of these the constituencies of Khurja and Bulandshahr (South)-cum-Anupshahr (South) were double-member constituencies.

For the 10 seats, of which two were reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates, there were 42 candidates of whom 10 belonged to the Congress, nine to the Socialist party, six to the Kisan Mazdoor party, one to the Scheduled Castes Federation, six to the Jan Sangh, and one to the Ram Rajya Parishada and nine were independent candidates. In this election all the 10 seats were won by the Congress.

For the second general election of 1957, there were eight constituencies in the district—Dadri, Sikandarabad, Bulandshahr, Khurja, Dibai, Anupshahr, Siyana and Agauta of which the Khurja and Anupshahr were double-member constituencies. For the 10 seats, including two reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates, there were 42 candidates, of whom 10 belonged to the Congress, six to the Praja Socialist Party, one to the Ram Rajya Parishad and seven to the Jan Sangh, and 18 were independent candidates. Five seats were won by the Congress, two by the Praja Socialist party, one by the Jan Sangh and two by the independent candidates.

In the general election of 1962, the number of constituencies was raised from eight to 10. The constituencies were Jewar, Khurja, Chhatari, Dibai, Anupshahr, Siyana, Agauta, Bulandshahr, Sikandarabad and Dadri and all these were single-member constituencies. The Jewar and Chhatari constituencies were reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates. There were 55 candidates for the ten seats—Congress putting up 10, Jan Sangh nine, Praja Socialist party 10, Socialist party four, Republican party nine, Swatantra two and Communist one. Besides these, there were 10 independent candidates. Of the 10 seats, eight were won by the Congress, by the Jan Sangh and one by the Praja Socialist party.

For the general election of 1967, there was no change in the names and number of constituencies. There were 70 candidates for the 10 seats. The number of candidates set up by the Congress was 10, by the Jan Sangh 10, by the Praja Socialist party nine, by the Republican party 10, by the Swatantra party five, and by the Samyukta Socialist party five, there being 21 independent candidates. Among the winners, three belonged to the Congress, two to the Jan Sangh, two to the Praja Socialist party, two to the Republican party and one was an independent candidate.

After the election of 1967, President's rule which was promulgated in the State on the 25th February, 1968 was revoked on the 26th February, 1969, and a new government was formed after the mid-term elections held in 1969.

In the mid-term poll of 1969, the position of the constituencies remained the same as it was in the general election of 1967. The number of candidates contesting this election was 77 for the 10 seats. Among these 10 belonged to the Congress, nine to the Jan Sangh, five to the Praja Socialist party, eight to the Republican party, four to the Swatantra party, 10 to the Bhartiya Kranti Dal, three to the Communist party, six to the

Samyukta Socialist party, one of the Kisan Mazdoor party and 21 persons were independent candidates, the Congress winning two seats, the Bhartiya Kranti Dal four, the Jan Sangh, Republican party and U. P. Kisan Mazdoor party one each and one going to an independent candidate.

On the 1st October, 1970, the President of India again took over the administration of the State delegating his authority to the governor. However, on October 18, 1970, a S. V. D. government was constituted in U. P.

In the first general election of 1952 there were 7,70,100 electors in the district, valid votes polled being 5,11,223 and invalid ones 31,362. In the second general election of 1957, the number of electors was 8,41,288. The numbers of valid and invalid votes polled were 6,19,932 and 31,362 respectively. The number of electors in the district in 1962, was 8,82,448, valid votes being 4,70,307 and invalid 20,157. The elections of 1967, the electors numbered 10,04,053. The number of valid votes was 5,59,682 and that of invalid votes 34,574. The number of electors in the election of 1969 was 10,93,775 valid votes numbering 6,16,394 and invalid 15,966.

Given below is a statement indicating the number of seats contested and the number of valid votes polled in favour of candidates set up by each party in the different general elections for the State Legislative Assembly.

Party/Independent	1952			1957			1962			1967			1969		
	Contests	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage	Contests	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage	Contests	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Percentage	Contests	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Congress ..	10	10	2,93,042	57.32	10	5	2,55,136	53.59	10	8	1,83,550	39.02	10	2	1,50,234
Jan Sangh	6	..	45,457	8.89	7	1	57,744	12.38	9	1	57,268	12.17	10	1	88,617
Praja Socialist party ..	..	..	..	..	6	2	1,42,742	29.98	10	1	1,26,336	26.86	9	..	1,08,428
Socialist party	9	..	9,707	18.52	..	..	..	..	4	..	11,854	2.52	..	..	..
Republican	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	72,482	15.41	10	2	90,481
Swatantra party ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1,850	0.39	5	..	11,930
Bhartiya Krant Dal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	1,86,550
Communist party	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5,993	1.27	..	..	7,144
Sanyukta Socialist party	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Independents	9	..	31,574	6.17	18	2	16,142	3.39	10	..	10,993	2.33	21	1	14,860
Scheduled Castes Federation	1	..	21,515	4.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	14,258
U.P. Kisan Mazdoor party	6	..	24,155	4.72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	56,176
Ram Rajya Parishad	1	..	773	0.15	1	..	4,068	0.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

The district was included in the Meerut graduates', Meerut teachers', Bulandshahr Local Authorities and Uttar Pradesh Legislative Constituencies for the purpose of biennial elections for a number of seats to the Vidhan Parishad. From these constituencies four residents represented the district between 1960 and 1971.

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

For the elections to the Lok Sabha in 1952, the district was constituted into only one constituency, the Bulandshahr district constituency. It was a double-member constituency, one seat being reserved for a person of the Scheduled Castes. For the two seats, there were five contestants, of whom one belonged to the Socialist party, one to the Schedule Castes Federation, one to the Jan Sangh and two to the Congress. Both the seats were won by the Congress candidates.

In the elections of 1957, there was no change in the constituency. For the two seats there were eight candidates, of whom two belonged to the Congress, two to the Jan Sangh, one to the Praja Socialist party and three were independent candidates. Both the seats were won by the Congress. In the elections of 1962, 1967, and 1971 the district was constituted into two constituencies—Khurja and Bulandshahr. There were nine contestants in the election of 1962, and 11 and 14 respectively, in those of 1967 and 1971. In the election of 1962, both the seats were won by the Congress, in 1967 one seat was won by the Congress and one by the Praja Socialist party and in 1971 both the seats went to the Congress (ruling).

In the election of 1952 when it was a double-member constituency, the electors numbered 7,70,017. The numbers of valid and invalid votes polled were 6,96,063 and 8,43,971 respectively. The percentage of valid votes to total number of votes polled was 45.20. In the election of 1957 also when it continued to be a double-member constituency, there were 8,41,288 electors. The number of valid and invalid votes was 8,89,621 and 65,724 respectively. The number of electors in 1962 was 8,62,448. The valid votes polled numbered 4,74,542 and invalid 17,988. The electors numbered 10,04,053 in 1967, and 11,14,345 in 1971, the numbers of valid and invalid votes being 5,63,896 and 30,297 in 1967, and 5,15,482 and 10,621 in 1971, respectively.

The statement below shows the number of seats contested and won by the different political parties and the number and percentage of valid votes polled by each in the district in the elections to the Lok Sabha :

Party/Independent	1952			1957			1962			1967			1971		
	Con- tes- tan's	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Con- tes- tan's	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Con- tes- tan's	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Con- tes- tan's	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Con- tes- tan's	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Congress	2	2	4,04,785 53.15	2	2	3,55,233 33.93	2	2	1,80,967 38.13	2	1	1,76,750 31.34			
Jan Sangh	1	..	69,288 9.95	2	..	1,24,514 14.00	2	..	57,751 12.12	2	..	1,03,644 1	18.39	1	83,906 16.18
Praja Socialist Party	..	..	..	1	..	1,19,856 13.49	2	..	1,35,715 28.60	2	1	1,42,844 25.33	..	..	..
Republican	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	85,994 18.12	2	..	1,08,620 19.26	2	..	29,420 5.71
Swatantra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1,000 1.95	..	..	..
Bhartiya Krami Dal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	26,817 5.20
Congress (Ruling)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2,52,730 49.03
Wishu Harjani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	87,849 17.04
Independents	..	..	..	3	..	2,89,860 32.53	1	..	14,356 3.03	2	..	21,038 3.73	5	..	3,337 0.65
Socialist	1	..	1,07,732 15.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excluded Cases Fed-ration	1	..	1,14,257 13.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congress Or- ganisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31,423 6.09

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The establishments of printing presses and the publication of newspapers and periodicals started in the district about a century ago. There has been however, a marked increase in the number of newspapers and periodicals published in the district in different languages after 1947. The following statement shows the nature, year of commencement and figures of circulation of these newspapers and periodicals :

Name of organ	Periodicity	Year of commencement	Copies in circulation
Hindi—			
Bhartiya Lokmat	Weekly	1948	750
Chetavani	"	1952	1,100
Chetavani	"	1962	1,000
Chetavani	"	1963	..
Mahasamant	"	1954	1,100
Sanjay	"	1960	1,100
Satya Vachan	"	1953	1,000
Yug Lehri	"	1961	697
Veer Hari	"	1963	1,029
Vikas Yojna	Fortnightly	1956	..
Sarkar	"	1962	..
Veer Sangram	"	..	..
Vikas	Yearly	1951	..
Arundhaya	"	1961	490
Arundhaya	"	..	..
Hindi English—			
Kirti-nizhaar Pakar	Fortnightly	1958	1,000
Naitik Panarathan	"	1964	2,000
Naitik Panarathan	"	1961	25
Naitik Panarathan	"	1956	..
Rajnitigya	"	1963	..
Vidharhi Chitra	"	1964	710
Vyankar	Monthly	1953	457
Sahyogi	"	1960	750
Chaiti Shreni Masik Patrika	"	1947	1,100
Vigyan Jyoti	Quarterly	1954	..
Thinker	"	..	..
Urdu—			
Chashm Deed Isharey	Monthly	64	1,000
Gung-o-Jaman	"	9162	500
Nai Kiran	"	1952	2,500

Other Periodicals

The Hindi dailies published outside the district but read by the people are the *Hindustan* and the *Nav Bharat Times*. Some of the English dailies read by the people are the *Statesman*, the *Hindustan Times*, the *Times of India*, all published from Delhi, and the *Pioneer* and *National Herald* (both published from Lucknow).

Among the Hindi weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies read by the people of the district are the *Dharmyug*, *Saptahik Hindustan*, *Mukta*, *Sarita*, *Navneet*, *Niharika*, *Sarika* and the *Kadambini*.

The English weeklies which are read in the district are the *Blitz*, the *Current*, *Link*, *Screen*, the *Illustrated Weekly of India*, and *Sports and Pastimes*. The English fortnightlies read are *Filmfare*, *Star and Style* and *Caravan* and the English monthlies are the *Imprint*, *Life*, the *Mirror* *Picture-post* and the *Reader's Digest*.

Numerous free publications of the Central and State governments, diplomatic missions in the country, spiritual and economic organisations, both national and international, and the agencies of the United Nations Organisations are also read in the district.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

In the remote past, the structure of society in general and particularly of the family and caste was such that there was no need for any specific institution to cater to social and economic security. The family and caste made provisions for widows, destitutes, old and disabled persons and for orphans. With the beginning of British rule in the country, such social, cultural, educational and psychological forces emerged as necessitated the shift of emphasis from the joint family and the caste system to voluntary organisations and slowly and systematically weakened age-old ties. The introduction of educational and medical institutions ushered in western ideas of organised and state-patronised social service in the whole country.

Social service organisations in the district depended for their finances almost entirely on the philanthropy and missionary zeal of individuals. The service was confined to certain occasions such as famine, flood or scarcity and was available only to certain sections of society.

Due to lack of sufficient funds and proper organisation, social service organisations in the past could not function effectively. After the attainment of Independence government has begun taking more active interest in programmes of social welfare and uplift. With the posting of a district Harijan and social welfare officer in 1960-61, steps were taken to co-ordinate the activities of various voluntary social service agencies and governmental

institutions working in the field. Besides supervising the working of institutions run by the State and the implementation of various social welfare schemes, the social welfare department gives guidance and financial assistance to voluntary social service agencies.

There are in the district numerous such organisations of different types, engaged in activities connected with the welfare of children, youth women, destitutes, orphans and Harijans.

Orphanage

The Hindu Anathalaya, Chowk Bazar, Bulandshahr, aims at providing to orphans all sorts of facilities including education. The brass-band of the orphanage yielded an income of Rs 2,500 in 1958-59.

Institutions for Harijans

The Harijan Primary Pathshala, Gulaothi, was established in 1950. It is providing free education to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes students.

The Gandhi Jatav Chhatravas, Khurja, was established in 1951-52. It provides free accommodation to Scheduled Castes students.

The Ambedkar Behar Chhatravas, Bulandshahr, was established by Sher Singh to provide free accommodation to Scheduled Castes students.

Arya Samaj

It was in 1885 that a branch of the Arya Samaj was established at Bulandshahr. It made slow but steady progress and has become the chief centre of Arya Samaj activities in the district, the more important branches, outside the headquarters, being those at Khurja, Sikandarabad, Jahangirabad, Siyana, Belone, Pahasu, Sankhni, Sabitgarh, Nayla Mohiuddinpur, Nagla Udaibhan, Bhawan Bahadur Nagar, Ghungraoli, Lalgarhi and Wair Tererepur. Meetings are held once a week, generally on Sundays.

Preaching is done at various *melas* (fairs), particularly at the annual district fair at Bulandshahr and the Kartiki-Purnamasi festival at Anupshahr. The Arya Samaj maintains several boys' and girls' schools and lays special stress on the study of Sanskrit and Hindi. In order to popularise girls' education, the Arya Samaj on the occasion of its anniversary celebrations organises an exhibition of penmanship and needle-work of all the girls' schools in the district. The activities of the Samaj also include the running of schools for sweeper and *chamar* boys at Bulandshahr, Khurja and Sikandarabad and taking steps for popularising widow-remarriage and raising the marriageable ages of both boys and girls.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

Ahar (pargana Ahar, tahsil Anupshahr)

Ahar, the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, is situated in Lat. 28° 28' N. and Long. 78° 15' E. at a distance of 11 km. north of Anupshahr and 34 km. from Bulandshahr, and is a small but ancient village on the right bank of the Ganga.

The name Ahar is locally derived from 'ahi' (serpent) and 'ha' (killing) i.e. killing of the serpent and the present village is said to be the place where the king Janamejaya of Hastinapur performed the great snake sacrifice (Naga-yajna) and rewarded the Nagar Brahmanas who assisted him in the performance of that sacrifice with grants of land in the vicinity. People also believe that Ahar was the original Kausambi to which Janamejaya's descendants had migrated after the destruction of Hastinapur, but this pretension is wholly unsupported by probability of evidence. The place is also said to have been the residence of Rukmini, the wife of Krishna, and the temple of Ambika Devi in Muhammadpur, a neighbouring village, is said to be the one from which Krishna carried her off. The place is undoubtedly of great antiquity, as is evident from the presence of numerous mounds in and about it, and there is little reason to doubt that Ahar was the seat of a Hindu principality for some centuries previous to the Muslim invasion. Mr. Grose, when collector of the district, found several fragments of stone sculpture of an early date, lying in the streets, and on the edge of the high cliff he dug up a mutilated round pillar with its base encircled by a snake, which seems to bear out the local derivation of the name. In the days of Akbar, Ahar was the capital of a *makal* in sirkar Koil. Many of the Brahmanas of Ahar became Muslims during the reign of Aurangzeb and retained the proprietary rights in the town till 1857, when their property was confiscated on account of their rebellious behaviour, and conferred on Raja Gursahai Mal of Moradabad.

Ahar has an area of 1,000 hectares, of which 865 hectares are under cultivation with a revenue of Rs 7,994. The *khadar* land consists for the most part of inferior sandy soil with many sand-hills and ridges, irrigation being altogether in practicable. In the rest of the village the land lies at a high level and is only irrigated to a very small extent from wells. There is a ferry over the Ganga for crossing over into the Moradabad district. The village abounds in temples of some antiquity, the most remarkable being one dedicated to Mahadeo. Fairs are held here on the occasion of Shivaratri in Phalgun and on the Dasahra in Jyaishta, when large crowds

CH. XIX—PLACES OF INTEREST

assemble to bath in the Ganga. At the small village of Muhammadpur, about 3 km. to the south-east, fairs in honour of Ambika Devi are held on the 9th day of the bright half of Chaitra and also of Asvina.

Ahar is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Unchagaon development block. The population of the village is 2,471. There is a post-office and a cattle pound in the village.

Ahmadgarh (pargana Pahasu, tahsil Khurja)

A large village lying in Lat. 28° 14' N. and Long. 78° 8' E. in the north-east of the pargana on the road from Bulandshahr to Dibai and Raughat, at a distance of 34 km. south-east of Bulandshahr and 10 km. north-east of Pahasu, with which it is connected by a village road. The place was founded by Ani Rai, the Bargujar raja of Anupshahr, who named it after his own title of Ahmad Khani. Another tradition says that the place was founded by Hem Singh, a Bargujar and relative of Ani Rai, who became a muslim under the name of Ahmad Khan and was treated with much favour by the emperor Jahangir. Ahmadgarh with six other adjoining villages, which were formerly hamlets belonging to it, was granted in Jagir to raja Madho Ram, a Khatri, by Mahadaji Sindhia in 1778 A.D., at a fixed rent of Rs 1,200 and the British government in their treaty with Sindhia agreed to respect the grant. This had been done to the extent of excluding from settlement the descendants of Hem Singh (Ahmad Khan), and on the death of Rao Bihari Nath, the last jagirdar in 1870, the six hamlets were settled with his representatives and Ahmadgarh itself with the original proprietors.

To the north-west of the village are the remains of the old fort and close to it is a large tank on the banks of which lie the ruins of some fine buildings, now known as the Hammam (bath), and intended apparently for the use of the ladies of the fort.

Ahmadgarh, which is electrified, has a total area of 851 hectares of which 580 hectares are under cultivation. Irrigation is effected from the tank and wells. The population of the place is 2,584. The revenue is Rs 1,243. The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and is included in the Dankaur development block. It possesses a post-office. A market is held here on Tuesday.

Anupshahr (pargana and tahsil Anupshahr)

At a distance of 40 km. east of Bulandshahr, with which it is connected by a metalled road, this, the chief town of the tahsil stands on the right bank of the Ganga in Lat. 28° 22' N. and Long. 77° 16' E. A second metalled road runs to Aligarh from the south of the town. Other roads lead from Anupshahr to Shikarpur through Malakpur, and to Ahar and Siyana on the north-west, to Dibai on the south and Rajghat on the south east.

*The figures of population in this Chapter relate to 1961 and those of area and land revenue for the year 1971-72.

The town which is long and narrow, and is well drained by the ravines which surround it is situated on the high western bank of the Ganga, part of which has been carried away by the action of the river. The road from Bulandshahr enters the town on the north and runs south to join the Aligarh road, forming the principal market.

The town of Anupshahr was built by the Bargujar raja Anup Rai in the reign of the emperor Jahangir on the site of an old *khera* known as Bhadaur. Jahangir in his Memoirs mentions the courage displayed by the raja while attending the emperor on a hunting expedition. In return for this he received the title of Ani Rai Singh Dalan, and a grant of 84 villages on both sides of the Ganga, which were formed into a separate pargana. In the seventh generation, Tara Singh and Madho Singh, sons of Achal Singh, divided the property between themselves. Tara Singh making Anupshahr his headquarters, and Madho Singh retiring to Jahangirabad. Tara Singh improved the town greatly; he was a patron of men of letters and pandits, so that the town came to be popularly known as 'little' Varanasi. Tara Singh died and left no son, the estate being divided among the sons of Madho Singh. Umed Singh received Anupshahr, and Khoras Raj and Bhawani Singh, remained at Jahangirabad. In the course of family dissensions that ensued, one of the ranis, rather than surrender, blew up the fort of Anupshahr and perished in the ruins with several of her adherents. Five years later, the destruction of the place was completed by the army of Asaf-ud-daula and since then the family began to decline rapidly.

Anupshahr was the site chosen for his cantonments by Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1757. In 1759, he again pitched his camp here, and organized the famous coalition of the Muslims of upper India against the Jats and Marathas which led to the battle of Panipat in 1761. In 1773, the forces of the Nawab Wazir of Avadh and the British made Anupshahr their rendezvous, when opposing the Maratha invasion of Rohilkhand. The allies nearly supplied a body of four thousand Maratha horse whilst fording the Ganga, about eight km. below Ramghat, to reinforce their friends on the other side. The greater part of the Maratha army had got as far as the middle of the river when the British came in sight, upon which the Marathas suddenly returned and marched up the western bank towards Ramghat, whilst the allied troops took the opposite bank until they arrived at Asadpur, opposite the Maratha encampment. Here the Marathas commenced a cannonade against the English people but this was soon answered by the latter with such effect as presently to silence the Maratha artillery and oblige their entire army to change their ground with some precipitation. The Marathas retired by Etawah to their own country in May, 1773. From this time until 1806 with the exception of one or two short interruptions, Anupshahr remained an outpost of British troops until the garrison was transferred to Meerut. The only memories, however, of the



Mahakavi Senapati Udyan, Anupshahr

long continued presence of British troops in the vicinity now to be found are in the two cemeteries crowded with nameless graves. In 1805, Sher Singh, Bargujar, received a large remission of revenue for his services in protecting the station against an attack of Dunde Khan.

Anupshahr was formerly a considerable trade centre, and being within easy distance from Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Budaun and Moradabad, was always considered ideally situated for commercial purposes. The manufactures of the town were of no great importance, the chief being cloth, blankets and shoes.

The present population of the town is 10,228 (5,402 males, 4,826 females) and the area 2.59 sq. km. Electricity is available and is supplied from the Kasempur power house in district Aligarh. There is a degree college, a post and telegraph office, a police-station, a cattle pound, rest house and two hospitals. It is also the headquarters of a development block of the same name. A bathing fair, attended by about 1,00,000 persons, is held here on the full moon day of Kartika.

Senapati, the well-known Hindi poet belonged to this place.

Aurangabad Chandokh (pargana Shikarpur, tahsil Bulandshahr)

The village lies in Lat. 28° 22' N. and Long. 78° 5' E. in the north-east of the pargana at a distance of 10 km. north-east from Shikarpur, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road and 24 km. east from Bulandshahr. The metalled road from Bulandshahr to Anupshahr runs three km. to the north of the village. A short distance east of the village flows the river Nim, while adjoining the village site on the west there is a lake over one kilometre in length.

The place is said to have been the capital and residence of a Hindu raja, Chand, and was called Abha Nagri or Chandokh. The ruins of his fort are still visible, as are also those of an old temple, which goes by the name of Chandram-kā-Mandir. In the reign of Aurangzeb, the Bargujars obtained possession of the place with the permission of the emperor, in whose honour they changed the name to Aurangabad.

Aurangabad Chandokh, covers an area of 1430 hectares of which 1,015 hectares are under cultivation, the land revenue being Rs 11,107. Water to the fields is supplied from wells and tanks. The village has a post-office. The population of the place is 3,258. The village is also the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Shikarpur development block.

Aurangabad Saiyid (pargana Baran, tahsil Bulandshahr)

This small village lying in Lat. 28° 30' N. and Long. 77° 58' E. in the extreme north of the pargana is situated on the metalled road from Bulandshahr to Siyana, at a distance of 15 km. from the district headquarters, and is known as Aurangabad Saiyid to distinguish it from Aurangabad Chandokh of pargana Shikarpur.

In 1704, one Saiyid Abdul Aziz (a descendant of Saiyid Jalal-ud-din Hussain of Bukhara) undertook, with the permission of Aurangzeb to eject the turbulent Jaroliyas of the neighbourhood and was successful in the attempt. He took up his residence in the village of Dharka, which he improved and enlarged, calling it Aurangabad after the name of his patron.

The site of the village is low and surrounded on three sides by large tanks, which unite during the rains and cut off all connection with the town except in one direction. It is spread over an area of 1,200 hectares of which 884 hectares are under cultivation, the land revenue amounting to Rs 14,949. The population of the place is 6,805. Lands are irrigated from wells and also to a small extent from tanks. The market-place consists of a long and spacious platform, which was built by Growse when he was collector of the district in the eighties of the nineteenth century. A food-grain market is held here on Fridays. The village is electrified and possesses a maternity and child welfare centre, a post-office, a police-station, a dharmshala, a Jama Masjid built in 1901, an old temple and a school. It is being administered as a town area.

Bagrasi (pargana Siyana, tahsil Bulandshahr)

Bagrasi, situated in Lat. 28° 37'N. and Long. 78° 9'E. in the east of the pargana, at a distance of eight km. each of Siyana with which it is connected by an unmetalled road and 35 km. from Bulandshahr. The road from Siyana continues eastwards through this place to Basi in pargana Ahar on the banks of the Ganga, a distance of about three and a half kilometres.

It is said to have been founded by one Babu Rao, a Taga. The proprietary rights were usurped from the Tagas by the Afghans during the rule of the Lodi sultans of Delhi, and held by their descendants, Bagrasi being one of the Barah Basti or twelve localities of the Pathans.

The population is 5,924 (females 2,792) and the area 6.40 sq. km. Bagrasi, which is electrified is administered as a town area. It possesses a post-office, a dharmshala and an old mosque, a baradari, a maternity and child welfare centre and a library. A market is held here on Tuesday and Saturday.

Barai (pargana Agauta, tahsil Bulandshahr)

The village, lying in Lat. 28° 29'N. and Long. 77° 48'E., is situated at a distance of 11 km. north of Bulandshahr and about a kilometre to the west of the metalled road running to Gulauthi and Meerut. Through the village, which occupies the south-western corner of the pargana, flow the Sanauta and Dama distributaries of the Ganga canal. To the east beyond the metalled road, flows the Kali Nadi. The village which is electrified, covers an area of 1,042 hectares of which 862 hectares are under

cultivation, the land revenue being Rs 21,552. The population is 4,611. The village is irrigated by the canals, and also to a small extent by masonry wells.

It formerly belonged to Tomar Rajputs, but was confiscated by the British on account of their participation in the freedom struggle of 1857 and was bestowed on Raja Gobind Singh of Hathras who supported the British. There are two temples, one about 170 years old and the other about 70 years. Barai contains a post-office, a police-outpost and a canal dak bungalow and an intermediate college for boys. A market is held here on every Friday. The village is the headquarters of a nyaya panchayat circle in the Gulauthi development block.

Belon (pargana Debai, tahsil Anupshahr)

The village, which is at a distance of 55 km. from Bulandshahr, on the north side of the metalled road leading to Ramghat lies 10 km. south-east of Dibai in Lat. 28° 11'N. and Long. 78° 21'E. The Anupshahr branch of the Ganga canal flows 1.5 km. to the east and 3 km. further east of the lower Ganga canal leaves the river at Naraura. The village in which a colony of Sanadh Brahmanas was established was founded about 235 years ago by Raja Bhup Singh, Bargujar, who in honour of Bela Devi built the temple which stands in a grove of *bel* trees between the village and the road.

Belon is the headquarters of a nyaya panchayat circle in the Dibai development block. The village with a land revenue of Rs 5,515 has an area of 595 hectares of which 335 hectares are under cultivation. Land are mainly watered from the canal. It has a population of 2,724 persons. There is a post-office and a dharmshala. The place contains an old temple dedicated to Bela Devi, where fairs are held during the Nauratra of Chaitra and Aavina.

Bhawan Bahadurnagar (pargana Siyana, tahsil Bulandshahr)

The village lies at a distance of 8 km. west of Siyana, 5 km. south of Kuchesar and 26 km. from Bulandshahr in Lat. 28° 58'N. and Long. 77° 57'E. Adjoining it on the east is the village of Sathla and on the south east Chitsaura Alipur.

The place is said to have been founded by a Dor Rajput during the supremacy of that clan, but about 1104 A.D. the Dors were supplanted by Bhojraj, a Taga, whose descendants held the village until 1761, when it was purchased by the talukdar of Kuchesar.

The population is 4,436 and the area 1,316 hectares of which 1,075 hectares are under cultivation. The land revenue amounts to Rs 11,093. There are a post-office and an intermediate college in the village.

The place which is electrified is being administered as a town area and is the headquarters of a development block of the same name.

Bilaspur (pargana Dankaur, tahsil Sikandarabad)

It is a considerable village on the metalled road from Sikandarabad to Dankaur, at a distance of 10 km. from Sikandarabad and 27 km. from Bulandshahr and lies in Lat. $28^{\circ} 23'N$. and Long. $77^{\circ} 37'E$. About a kilometre to the east flows the Mat branch of the Ganga canal, which is crossed by a bridge, a kilometre beyond which is the Sikandarabad railway station. A metalled road passes through the market and joins the main road to the north of the village. The estate was founded by Colonel J. Skinner, C. B. It consisted originally of 24 villages set apart for the privy purse of the king of Delhi and was leased to Colonel Skinner in about 1835 at a fixed annual payment of Rs 16,000. Previous to the freedom struggle of 1857 the subordinate tenures were examined, but after that event the estate was confiscated, and whenever any one could not prove a proprietary right, it was conferred on the Skinner family. In villages where a sub-proprietary title was awarded to any person not belonging to the Skinner family, a talukdari allowance of 10 per cent on the land revenue was assigned to the Skinners in accordance with the orders of government (No. 1496-A of 15th December, 1864). Until 1888, the whole estate was managed by Alexander Skinner, the last remaining son of Colonel J. Skinner; but on his death it was divided up into thirty shares, many of which have been subsequently sold or squandered. The most compact portion, consisting of about one-fourth of the whole, was owned by the children of Major Hercules Skinner, and was managed by a European agent who lived at Bilaspur.

The village has a population of 3,354 persons with an area of 951 hectares of which 793 hectares are under cultivation. The land revenue being Rs 7,075. The land is almost entirely irrigated from the canal. The chief cultivating classes are Gujars, Rajputs and Pathans. The ruins and the gate of an old mud fort which belonged to J. Skinner still exists in the village. The land of the fort has now been occupied by a government agricultural farm.

Bulandshahr (pargana Baran, tahsil Bulandshahr)

Bulandshahr, the headquarter of the district, is a large town situated on the right bank of the Kali Nadi in Lat. $28^{\circ} 24'N$. and Long. $77^{\circ} 52'E$., at an elevation of 225.5 metres above the level of the sea.

The old town of Baran stood on a raised bank bordering on the *khadar* of the Kali river, but the new town (Bulandshahr) has extended more to the west, so that at present it stands partly on level land and partly on raised ground. To the north of the town, the Kali is crossed by a bridge on the Anupshahr road and from the foot of this bridge the two principal

roads lead to the town, one going straight up to the higher town of Balai Kot and the other being identical with the main road from Anupshahr to Sikandarabad which passes on through Growseganj and Deputyganj, past the Town Hall and through the civil station on the west. From Growseganj and Deputyganj along this road two roads run nearly at right angles to it through the lower town or Zer Kot, joining one another before they reach the Chauk and passing on in one broad road from the Chauk till they meet the road from Balai Kot on the south-west of the town. Deputyganj was built in 1848 by T. Tonnochy, who was many years deputy collector of Bulandshahr.

The Chauk was formerly a dusty and untidy waste and owes its improvement to the efforts of Growse, when he was collector of the district and who also carried out other improvements in the town.

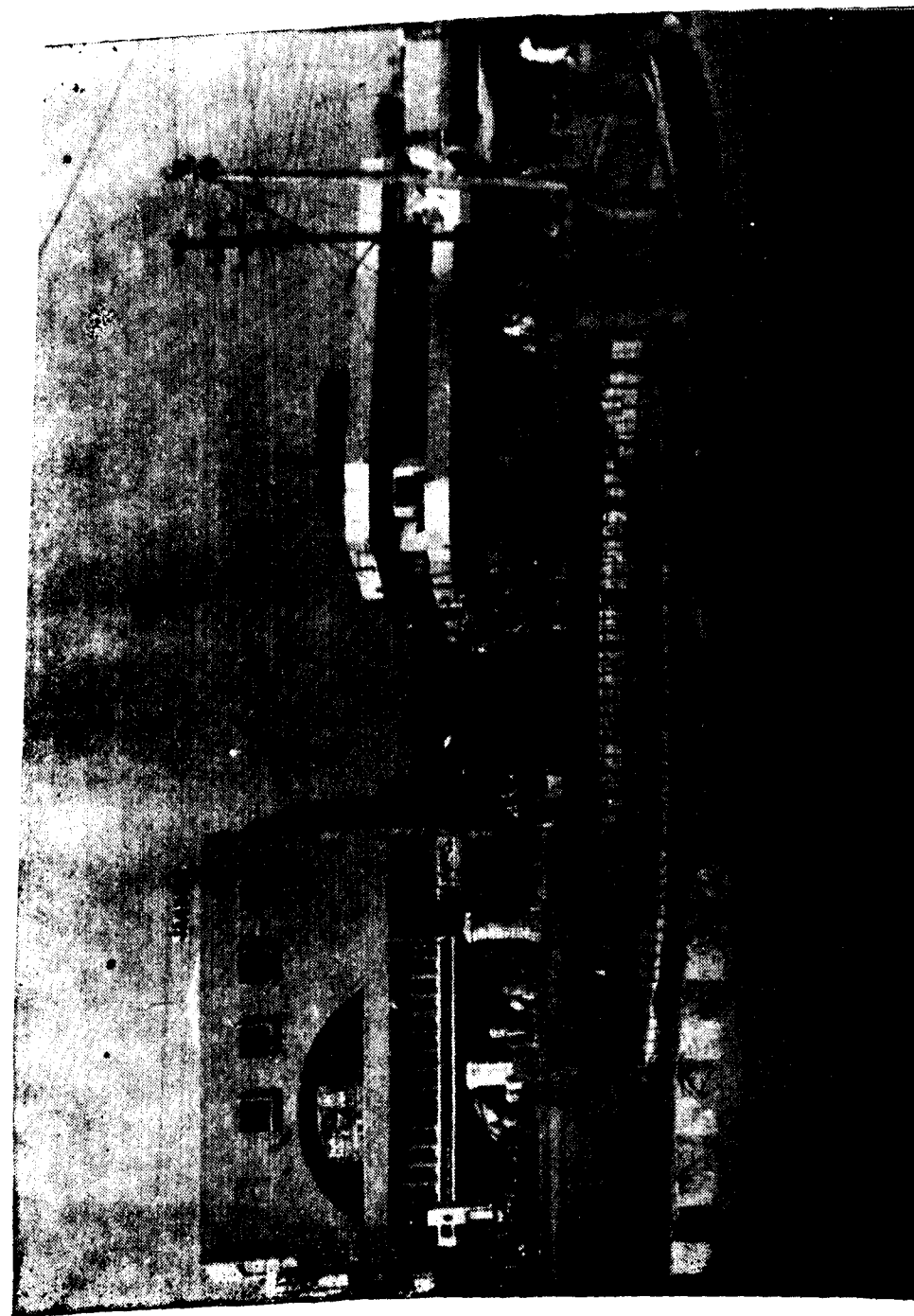
Bulandshahr or Baran is place of great antiquity and even as late as the beginning of the present century, coins of the Kushan and Gupta kings were found in and around the town. Known as Banchhati, or "Land reclaimed from the forest," it is said to have been founded by a Tomar chief of Ahar, named Parmal. The site of this original settlement is a large mound to the west of the modern town. It subsequently received, according to an unsupported local tradition, the name of Ahibaran, or the 'snake fort', either from its being a stronghold of the Nagar tribe, or else from the name of the founder. Later it received, owing to its high position, the name of Uchchainagar or Unchanagar, the Hindi form of its present Persian name of Bulandshahr. The discoveries made by Growse prove the influence of Buddhism in Baran from about 400 to 600 A.D. The ruins known as the Balai Kot are pointed out as the remains of the building erected by Har Dat, who ruled at the time of Mahmud of Ghazni's invasion. Several fragments belonging to that period have been discovered in Bulandshahr, and among them may be mentioned a lofty column dug up in the low ground at the entrance of the town on the road to the Chhola station. The field is still called the Sarovar and is the traditional site of a large masonry tank locally said to have been constructed by Har Dat. Six small pillars of the same period were found buried under the steps of a small mosque on the highest spot of the old town. From the well adjoining the tomb of Khwaja Lal Barani, about half a kilometre east of Bulandshahr, Growse brought an oblong block of stone inscribed on two sides in characters of the twelfth century. Both are records of land granted for religious purposes, but for the most part illegible; they were deposited in the Indian museum. The last Hindu raja of Baran was Chandra Sen, a Dor, who was killed in defending his fort against the invading army of Qutb-ud-din Aibak, and after having slain with his own hand Khwaja Lal Ali, one of the principal officers of the Muslim army. Near the town is an idgah which was evidently constructed from the

remains of a more ancient building, as there are in the walls several slabs of stone on which detached portions of an Arabic inscription are to be found. One of the stones contain a complete Persian inscription recording the construction of a mosque by Nek Bakht Khan in 948 Hijri (1537 A.D.) but this has evidently nothing to do with the Idgah. The Jami Masjid is situated on the Balai Kot : its construction was commenced in 1730, A.D. by Sahib Khan of Koil and not completed till one hundred years later, for the inscription states that it was finished by Fazi Raiyaz Ali of Bulandshahr in 1830. Among the old buildings in the suburbs may be mentioned the mausoleum of Miyan Bahlo Khan Bahlim, which was built during the reign of Akbar in 1006 Hijri (1598 A.D.). Other buildings of some interest are the mosque of the Moghuls built in 965 Hijri (1559 A.D.), the Dargah of Makhdum Shah said to have been built in the time of Shihab-ud-din Ghuri ; the mosque above the Kot with two inscriptions of the crime of Aurangzeb and Muhammad Shah, and the Gumbaz-i-qazian, built during the reign of Akbar.

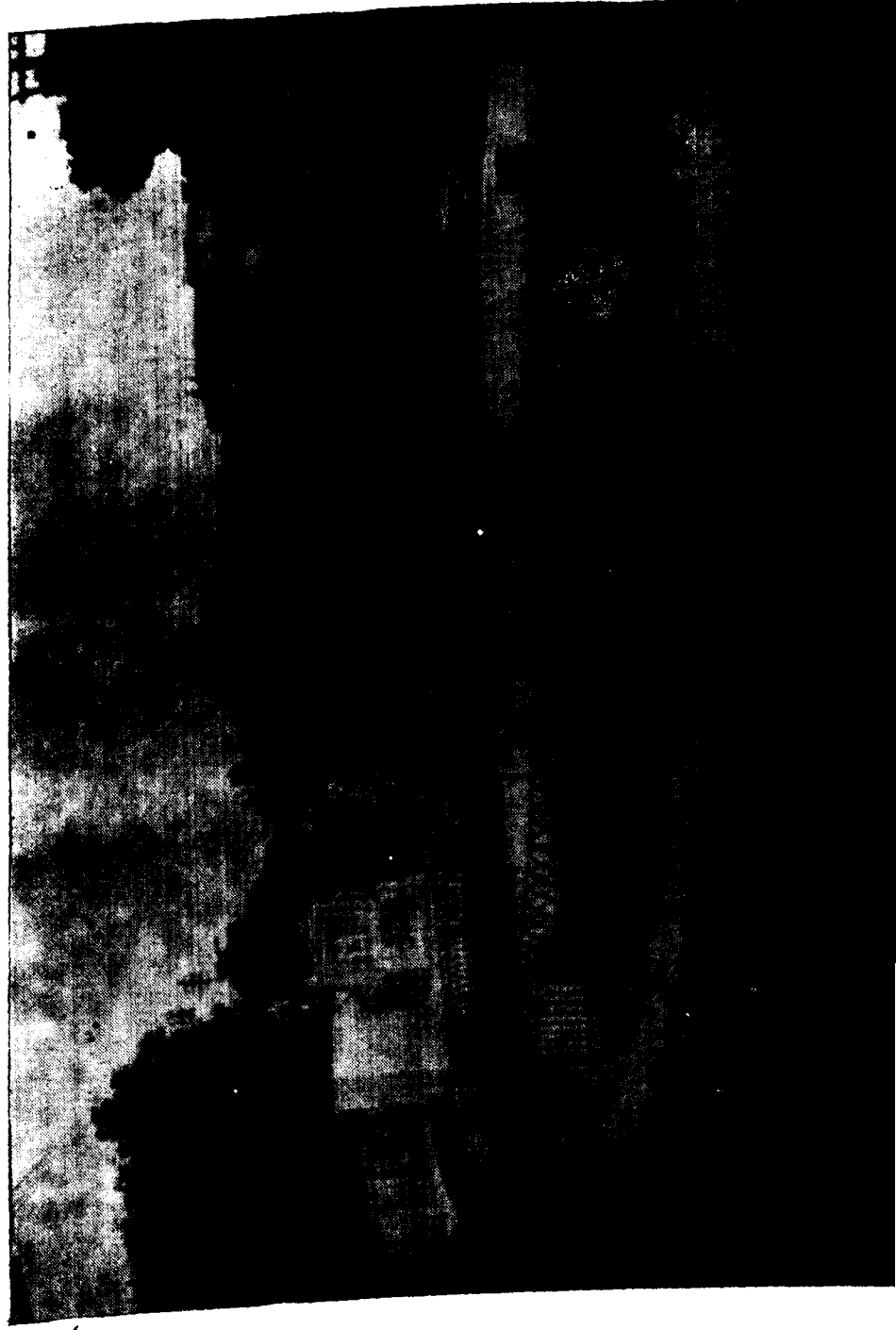
The population of the town in 1961 was 44,163 (24,125 males, 20,038 females), with an area of 3.24 sq. km. The whole city is divided into 8 wards, ward 1 comprising 3 mohallas known as Devipura, Bhagwan-pura and Babupura ; ward 2 including Deputyganj, Sarai Balharam, Ganj Kohra, Haripura, Munshipura, Sarai Thera, Araziyat, Sarai Ramsukh and Sarai Dhandhriyan ; ward 3 consisting of the Civil Lines ; ward 4 comprising the Chauk Bazar, Madarsa, Sarai Dhari, Sarai Goshain, Satha and Sarai Lodhgan ; ward 5 including Shivpuri, Manfordganj, Inta Rody, Sarai Kuriya and Sheotalganj ; ward 6 consisting of Sheikh Sarai, Sarai Khona, Turkman and Bralanpuri ; ward 7 comprising the Farrashan, Parokhiyan, Khirki, Avarzindan, Saokalgram, Tantan, Chaohatta, Chata, Bahliman, Khatwan, Sadan, Gaddiyan Shekhan, Peerzadgan, Kayasthan, Maniharan, and Mridgan, and ward 8 constituted by the Kassaban, Rukan Sarai, Narsal Ghat Ansariyan, Chaokhantv, Qanoongoyan, Chawdhriyan, Qazwara, Sarai Qazi, Mitichotol and Gukhsaganj mohallas.

The important modern buildings of the town are the four gates namely Moti Bagh gate, Munford Club gate, Growseganj gate and Fatehganj gate. There are many temples in the town such as the Rameshwar Mandir, Bhooteshwar Mandir, Bhawan Mandir, Kali Mandir, Rajeshwar Mandir, Ganga Mandir and several others. During the British rule a bridge which has four gates, was constructed over the Kali Nadi. As there was heavy vehicular traffic on it, the State government has recently constructed another bridge over the river to divert the vehicular traffic passing through this bridge.

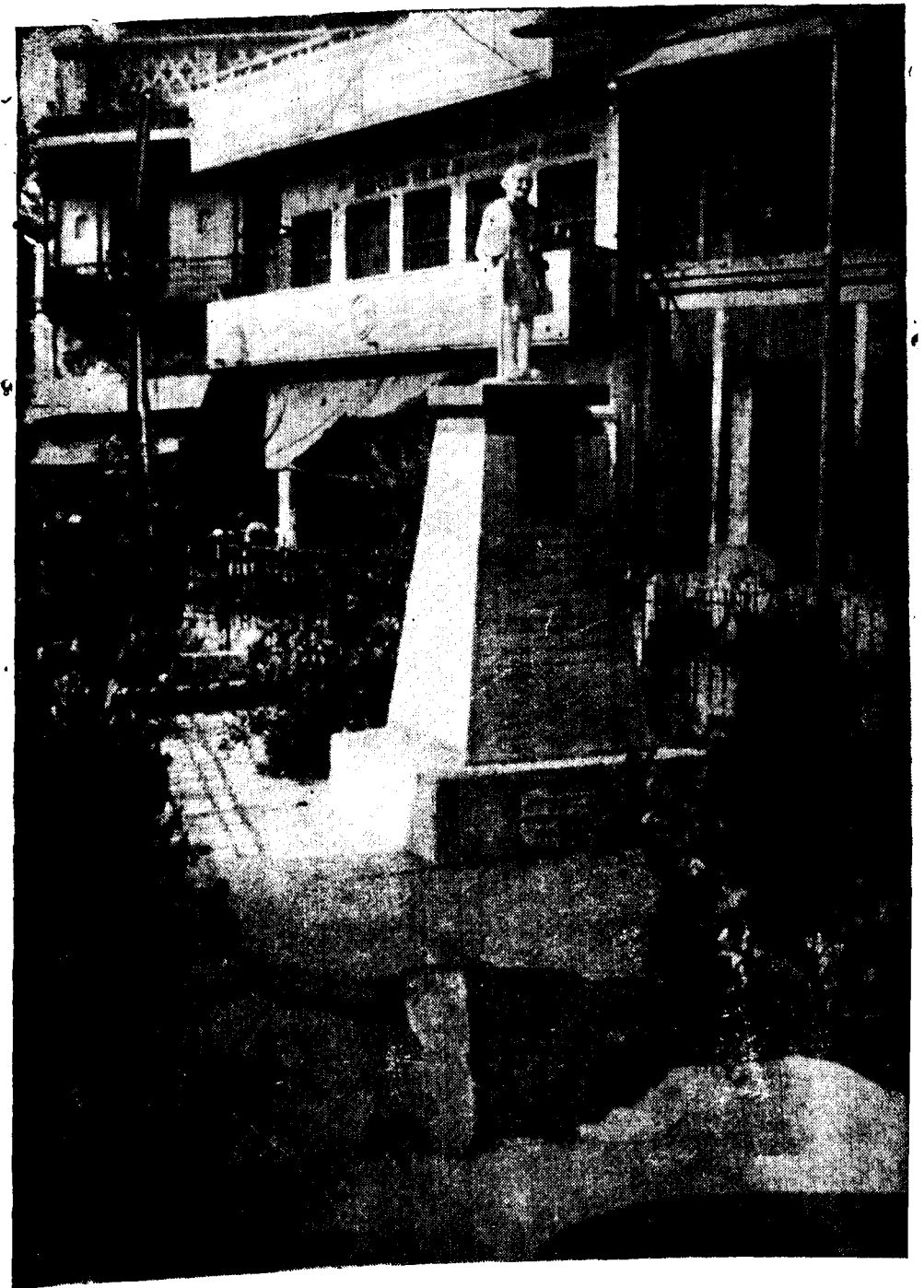
There are many junior high schools, high schools and intermediate colleges and two degree colleges, the D. A. V. Degree College and the Bahwar Dayal Degree College. Bulandshahr possesses two district hospitals and two eye hospitals, namely the Gopimal Eye Hospital and the Vinod



Municipal Fountain, Shahed Chaur, (Kala Aam), Bulandshahr



Sabbash Park and Fountain, Bulandshahr



Manzar Park, Gandhi Chauk, Bulandshahr

Eye Hospital ; three important clubs, the Mumford, Rotary and Lions ; an inspection house of public works department, dak bungalow of each of the Zila Parishad and the irrigation department ; 11 dharmshalas, six post-offices, five banks, 10 hotels, five restaurants, four libraries, four churches, one clock tower and a town-hall.

The water-works is being maintained by the Nagarpalika of Bulandshahr. There is a tank known as Lal Talab (Lyall Tank), built during the British rule, nearly a century ago. This tank occupies a big area in the heart of the town and is supposed to be the biggest tank of its kind in the district but at present it is lying dry and is of no use. Another small tank which exists at the Bhooteshwar temple, is also lying unused. Electrical goods, hand pipes and water taps are manufactured here. There are a number of government offices, such as the collectorate, the civil courts, treasury, offices of the engineers of the public works and hydel department and of the police, municipalities, elections, planning, income-tax, sales tax, registration, life insurance corporation, statistics and district employment exchange and the dead-letter office.

Chhatari (pargana Pahasu, tahsil Khurja)

It is a large village in the south of the pargana, lying in Lat. $28^{\circ} 7' N.$ and Long. $78^{\circ} 9' E.$ about 1.5 km. to the west of the metalled road from Aligarh to Anupshahr, with which it is connected by the road leading to Pahasu and Khurja. Khurja is 34 km. away, while the distance to Pahasu is about 10 km. to the north-west. Another metalled road runs through the local bazar. A large mud-built fort standing to the east of the village has been residence of the nawabs of the Chhatari estate. The place is supposed to derive its name from the Chhataradhari clan of Mewatis who were formerly the owners of the pargana.

The population of the village is 4,581 and the area 596 hectares, of which 460 hectares is under cultivation, the land revenue being Rs 1,711. Water for irrigation is supplied from the Pahasu distributary of the Ganga canal which flows to the west of the place. About 8 km. to the east runs the Kali Nadi. The village has a post-office. A market is held here on Friday where articles of general use and cattle are brought for sale. The place is being administered as a town area.

CHHOLAS (pargana Dadri, tahsil Sikandarabad)

It is a village, situated in Lat. $28^{\circ} 32' N.$ and Long. $77^{\circ} 39' E.$, in the east of the pargana, about 5 km. east of the Grand Trunk Road, 11 km. east of Dadri and 10 km. north of Sikandarabad. The village lands adjoin those of Jarcha, the sites being about 3 km. apart. Irrigation is done from the Sikandarabad and other distributaries of the Ganga canal. The population of the village is 2,943 and the area 682 hectares, of which 433 hectares are under plough. The revenue is Rs 2,589. The whole village

was formerly owned by Saiyids, but later one-half came to belong to the Jats of Bhatauna, the Banias also holding a share in the remainder. The village was granted in the reign of Muiz-ud-din Mubarak Shah to Mir Saiyid Ali on a rent-free tenure, amounting to 2,070 bighas. The Saiyid descendants remained in possession of the village till the freedom struggle of 1857, when Saiyid Mahfooz Ali and Saiyid Maghul Husain were hanged for participating in the movement and part of the *muafi* land was confiscated.

There are three mosques, an Idgah and the buildings of four indigo factories which stopped functioning long ago in the village at the beginning of this century. It has at present a canal bungalow, a post-office and a school. The village is being administered as a town area.

DADRI (pargana Dadri, tahsil Sikandarabad)

The capital town of the pargana, is situated on the west side of the Grand Trunk Road, at a distance of 36 km. from Delhi, 18 km. from Sikandarabad and 36 km. from Bulandshahr in Lat. $28^{\circ} 33'N$. and Long. $77^{\circ} 33'E$. A metalled branch road leads south-west from the main road to Dadri station, at a distance of 2 km. from the village, and continues in the same direction to Surajpur.

About 150 years ago Dadri was a little village tenanted by Bhatti Gujars, but during the dismemberment of the Mughal empire one Dargahi Singh, a Gujar of Katehra, took up his abode here and built a fort now in ruins, and a market. He came of a family freebooters, but the Wazir Najib-ud-daula bribed him with the lease of 133 villages of which he had forcibly possessed himself and the title of *chormar* or 'thief-killer' to restrain his former companions of whom his father, Shambu Singh, had been the leader. This lease was fixed at Rs 29,000 and seems to have been recognised by the Marathas and after them by the English until 1819; but upon the death of Ajit Singh, the son of Dargahi Singh, the lease lapsed, and the villages were formed into a separate pargana and settled with different persons. Rao Roshan Singh, the eldest son of Ajit Singh, was given a pension of Rs 500 a month. During the freedom struggle, Roshan Singh's sons and brother joined the fighters; two members of the family were captured and hanged, and the property of all was confiscated. On the 20th of September, 1857, Colonel Greathed's column marched to Dadri, where, owing to the discovery of a large amount of plunder belonging to Europeans, the village in the neighbourhood were burnt.

The population of the town is 8,693 (4,010 female) and the area 96 sq. km. There is a post-office, a police-station and an inspection house of canal department, a dak bungalow in the town. It is being administered as a town area and is also the headquarters of a development block. An aluminium factory and several metal-works factories are also being run in the town. It also contains a degree college, two intermediate colleges and a higher secondary school for girls.



Dronacharya Temple, Dankaur

Dankaur (pargana Dankaur, tahsil Sikandarabad)

The chief town of the pargana, lying in Lat. $28^{\circ} 2'$ N. and Long. $77^{\circ} 33'$ E., is situated on the edge of the high bank that separates the *khadar* of the Yamuna from the uplands, on the old road from Aligarh to Delhi, at a distance of 18 km. from Sikandarabad and 32 km. from Bulandshahr. The road from Sikandarabad passes through Bilaspur to reach Dankaur. Other roads run south-east to Jhajhar and south-west to Makanpur ferry over the Yamuna. The town consists of two sites, one above and one below the high bank and enjoys an active trade in ghi, sugar and grain. The main road through the market is metalled, as well as the road from the police-station to the temple. Besides a police-station Dankaur possesses a post-office.

It is a place of great antiquity. According to local tradition, it was founded by or named after Drona, the tutor of the royal youths of Hastinapur. The proper name appears to be Dronakuar, and a masonry tank and an incient temple still exist and are known as Drona Charj. Here, as the story goes, the young Bhil raja whose request that he might be instructed in the use of the bow, Drona refused to grant, made for himself a clay image of the sage and practised by its side. He became a proficient archer and Drona hearing of his skill came to visit him and having obtained the Bhil's promise of *guru-dak-shina*, requested him to cut off his forefinger. The youth was about to comply, but Drona allowed him instead to forwear the use of the forefinger in archery, a practice that is still observed by Bhils.

Dankaur has a population of 7,995 persons (males 4,209, females 3,786) and the area of .64 sq. km. The place is a town area and also the headquarters of a development block.

Danpur (pargana Dibai, tahsil Anupshahr)

On the east side of the metalled road running from Aligarh to Anupshahr, this village is situated in Lat. $28^{\circ} 12'$ N. and Long. $78^{\circ} 13'$ E., at a distance of 19 km. from Anupshahr, 5 km. west of Dibai and 39 km. from Bulandshahr by the Dibai road, which crosses the main road 3 km. to the north of Danpur.

The village was founded by Dan Singh, son of Raja Ani Rai of Anupshahr, during the reign of Jahangir. It was sold by his descendants in 1815 and after that belonged to Masaud Ali Khan Lalkhani, grandson of Wazir Ali Khan, the second son of Mardau Ali Khan of Chhatari who died in 1807.

Danpur covers an area of 938 hectares of which 582 hectares are under cultivation, the revenue being Rs 12,738. Irrigation is wholly effected

from wells. It has a population of 4,428 persons. Danpur possesses a post-office, an old castle and a maternity and child welfare centre.

The place which is electrified is the headquarters of a development block of the same name. A local market is held here on every Sunday.

Dibai (pargana Dibai, tahsil Anupshahr)

In the centre of the pargana of the same name it is an old and important town, lying in Lat. $28^{\circ} 13' N.$ and Long. $78^{\circ} 16' E.$ on the north side of the road from Bulandshahr and Shikarpur to Ramghat, at a distance of 42 km. south-east of Bulandshahr and 18 km. south of Anupshahr. The road is metalled on both sides of the town. Being a busy centre for the cotton trade, the place is of considerable commercial importance. There are large exports of *garha* cloth, cotton, ghi and grain.

The town site covers an area of 2.33 sq. km. The population of the town is 14,003 (7,464 males, 6,539 females). It is surrounded by the Chhoiya river on three sides, the two branches of which unite to the south below the town and form a fairly efficient drainage channel.

Dibai is said to have been built upon the ruins of Dhundhgarh about the time of Saiyid Salar Masaud, when the latter expelled the Dhakra Rajputs from Dhundhgarh and destroyed the town. The place was afterwards called Dhundai and then Dibai. In the time of Akbar, it was the headquarters of a pargana in the sirkar of Koil. When the Bulandshahr district was first constituted in 1824, Dibai was made the headquarters of a tahsil and the tahsildar resided in the old fort of the Maratha *amil*. In 1859, the tahsil was removed to Anupshahr and the old fort converted into an indigo factory.

The town which is electrified and filled with tap water supply, is a municipality, divided into six wards, which contain twenty mohallas, ward 1 comprising the Kassaban, Sheikhan, Sheikh Chishty; ward 2 containing the Chodhry Khel and Kazikhel; ward 3 including the Uncha and Sarai Beruni; ward 4 consisting of the Hansiyganj, Chhota Bazar, Purana Qila, Chowk Bohran and Chowk Durga Prasad; ward 5 comprising the Brahmanpuri, Bazar Kalan, Mata and Mandi Hardeo and ward 6 constituted by the Jogi Para, Sarai Kishan Chand, Sarai Kundan and Mahadeo mohallas.

There is a degree college, a Zila Parishad hospital and a tank, a female hospital, a branch of the State Bank of India, District Co-operative Bank, a post and telegraph office, nine dharmshalas, an inspection house, a cattle pound, the hydel office, the municipal board office, a police-station and a family welfare planning centre in the town. It is also the headquarters of a development block. The town contains a number of temples, the important ones being the Satva Narain temple at Chhota Bazar, the Radha Krishna temple at Nimak Mandi, the Radha Krishna temple at Chowk Durga Prasad and the Dauji-ka-Mandir at Bazar Kalan. There is also a Jama Masjid built during the reign of Aurangzeb.

Gesupur (pargana and tahsil Sikandarabad)

Lying in Lat. $28^{\circ} 33' N.$ and Long. $77^{\circ} 42' E.$ this large village is situated in the extreme north of the pargana, about 11 km. north of Sikandarabad and a short distance to the west of the main Ganga canal, which flows through the village lands. A short distance to the north of the village, the canal is crossed by a bridge, and close to it there is canal bungalow. A small road leads southwards from Gesupur to join the road from Sikandarabad. The village lands cover an area of 909 hectares of which 604 hectares are cultivated. The village is assessed to a revenue of Rs 14,094. Irrigation is supplied from the canal and also from a number of masonry wells.

Gesupur was founded by one Gesu Khan, a Biluch. At the time of the freedom struggle of 1857 it was in the possession of Walidad Khan of Malagarh, whose estate was confiscated for rebellion, and Gesupur granted to Khwaja Bakhsh, a risaldar of the 16th Bengal cavalry. The population of the village is 4,439. The inhabitants are chiefly Jats, Banias and Chamars. The Muhammedans are chiefly Telis and Mewatis. There is a temple, a mosque and an Idgah in the village. It has also a higher secondary school and a post-office. Gesupur is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Dadri development block. Markets are held here on Sundays.

Gulauthi (pargana Agauta, tahsil Bulandshahr)

This is an old town lying in Lat. $28^{\circ} 36' N.$ and Long. $77^{\circ} 48' E.$, 19 km. north of Bulandshahr on the metalled road to Hapur and Meerut. Other roads lead to Sikandarabad on the south-west and to Siyana on the east. The town itself lies to the east of the road towards the Kali Nadi, which flows about 3 km. to the east. Close to the junction of the Sikandarabad road there was military encamping ground on the west side of the main road and south-west of the town, and a short distance further south the P. W. D. bungalow. The place was largely improved about the beginning of this century by Meherban Ali, a prominent citizen. Besides building some handsome houses for himself, he metalled the road to the Kali Nadi and build a bridge over that river at a cost of Rs.30,000, one of the many public works carried out under the encouragement of Growse, the then collector of Bulandshahr. Meherban Ali also built a large mosque and established a school in the town for teaching Arabic and Persian.

The Saiyids of Gulauthi are of the Sabzwari sub-division and came from Sabzwari in Turkey during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq. They received a large number of revenue-free grants from Akbar, which were held by their descendants till 1858, when the grants were confiscated on account of their having taken part in the struggle for freedom of 1857, and bestowed on the Jats of Bhatauna. The half-share of the village that

belonged to Walidad Khan was confiscated at the same time and purchased by Meherban Ali. The Mewatis were the original proprietors, and the town appears to have been founded by them, but according to another account the name is derived from the Gahlot Rajputs.

The town which is electrified has a population of 12,457 persons (6,630 males, 5,827 females) with an area of 2.23 sq. km. There are in the town a post-office, a public call office, a police-station, a dak bungalow, two dharmshalas and two intermediate colleges including one for girls and a degree college. The town contains an important grain *mandi*, the weekly market being held on Monday. A large fair, known as Shahid-ka-mela is held here in the month of Bhadra. Another fair is held on the occasion of Dasahra in the month of Asvina.

Jahangirabad (pargana and tahsil Anupshahr)

In the west of the pargana, it is a large and prosperous town, lying about 3 km., to the north of the metalled road from Anupshahr to Bulandshahr, with which it is connected by two metalled branch roads that give access to the town on either side. It is situated in Lat. 28° 24' N. and Long. 78° 7' E., at a distance of 18 km. from Anupshahr and 24 km. from the district headquarters. Formerly, there was mud wall all around the town with a ditch filled with stagnant water, while to the south there was an extensive depression which collected the drainage from a large expanse of country, and on the north there were several other considerable excavations made by brick-makers. In consequence of this, as there was no outlet for the water, the whole place used to get flooded during the rains, but later the ditch around the town was converted into a drain leading into the Nim Nadi at Dumgra Jat, 3 km. away.

Jahangirabad was founded at the same time as Anupshahr by the same Bargujar Raja, Ani Rai, who named the town after the emperor. As a matter of fact, Jahangirabad was built first, the raja removing his headquarters to Anupshahr at a later date. The property was subsequently divided and Jahangirabad fell to Madho Singh, in the seventh generation from Ani Rai and he made the town his residence. The estate of Raja Khoras Raj was sold by auction in 1813 and purchased by Murtaza Khan, a Bangash Afghan and son-in-law of Ismail Beg. His son Mustafa Khan, was a relation of the rebel Walidad Khan, who fought against the English during the freedom struggle. It was proved at his trial that he had had seditious correspondence with the emperor of Delhi and was therefore, sentenced to seven year's imprisonment, but was subsequently pardoned. The estate then came into the hands of Nawal Muhammad Ali Khan, who died in 1899. He was a person of some distinction and at one time served as a member of Rampur council of regency.

The town has a population of 17,149 persons (9,158 males, 7,991 females) with an area of 2.33 sq. km. The principal manufacture is the printing of cotton curtains and cloth in which a fairly large trade is still carried on. The town possesses a police station, a post and telegraph office, seven dharmshalas, a cattle pound, and an intermediate college.

It is the headquarters of a development block and is a municipality. About 2 km. south-west of the town is an ancient temple dedicated to Bir-Ner Devi, where people of the surrounding areas assemble to celebrate the Nauratra festivals held in the month of Chaitra and Asvina. A Ramlila fair attended by about 5,000 persons is organised here on the occasion of Vijaya Dashmi and an *urs* fair is held in the month of Aগ্রহাণ্য, the approximate number of attendance being about 1,000.

Jarcha (pargana Dadri, tahsil Sikandarabad)

A large village in the north-east of the pargana, it lies 10 km. to the east of Dadri, 13 km. north of Sikandarabad and 32 km. from Bulandshahr and in Lat. 28° 34' N. and Long. 77° 39' E. About a kilometre to the north-west of the village flows the main Ganga canal, which is crossed by a bridge, over which a road leads to Dhaulana in the Meerut district. Other roads lead to Dadri, Gesupur and Sikandarabad. The correct name of the place is said to have been Char Chah, or 'the four wells', which according to tradition were constructed here by the founder, Saiyid Zain-ul-abdin, who obtained a revenue-free grant of 3,500 bighas from Muiz-ud-din Mubarak Shah, the Saiyid emperor, on condition of his ousting the Mewatis. The four wells are still in existence, and the descendants of the founder continued in the enjoyment of the grant till 1857, when they took part in the freedom struggle and were punished by confiscation of their estate. The Saiyids of Jarcha are called Sabzwari and claim descent from the Saiyids of Sabzwari in Turkistan, whence they came during the time of the Tughlaq dynasty.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Dadri development block. The population of the village is 3,909 and the area 1,375 hectares of which 947 hectares are under plough. The land revenue being Rs 14,752. There is in the village a post-office.

The irrigation is done from wells and the canal. A large area consists of mango groves. There are three Idgah and several mosques and temples. The place also contains a clock-tower containing a statue of Mahatma Gandhi. A market is held here on Wednesday.

Jewar (pargana Jewar, tahsil Khurja)

The capital of the pargana, it is a village situated in Lat. 28° 7' N. and Long. 77° 34' E., among the ravines and broken ground along the high banks that separate the uplands from the Yamuna *khadar*, at a distance of 32 km. south-east from Khurja, with which it is connected by a metalled road, smaller roads lead south to Tappal in Aligarh and to

the Gurgaon district of Haryana, crossing the Yamuna by the ferry at the Gurgaon district of Haryana, crossing the Yamuna by the ferry at Pahladpur. A metalled road runs north to Rabupura also.

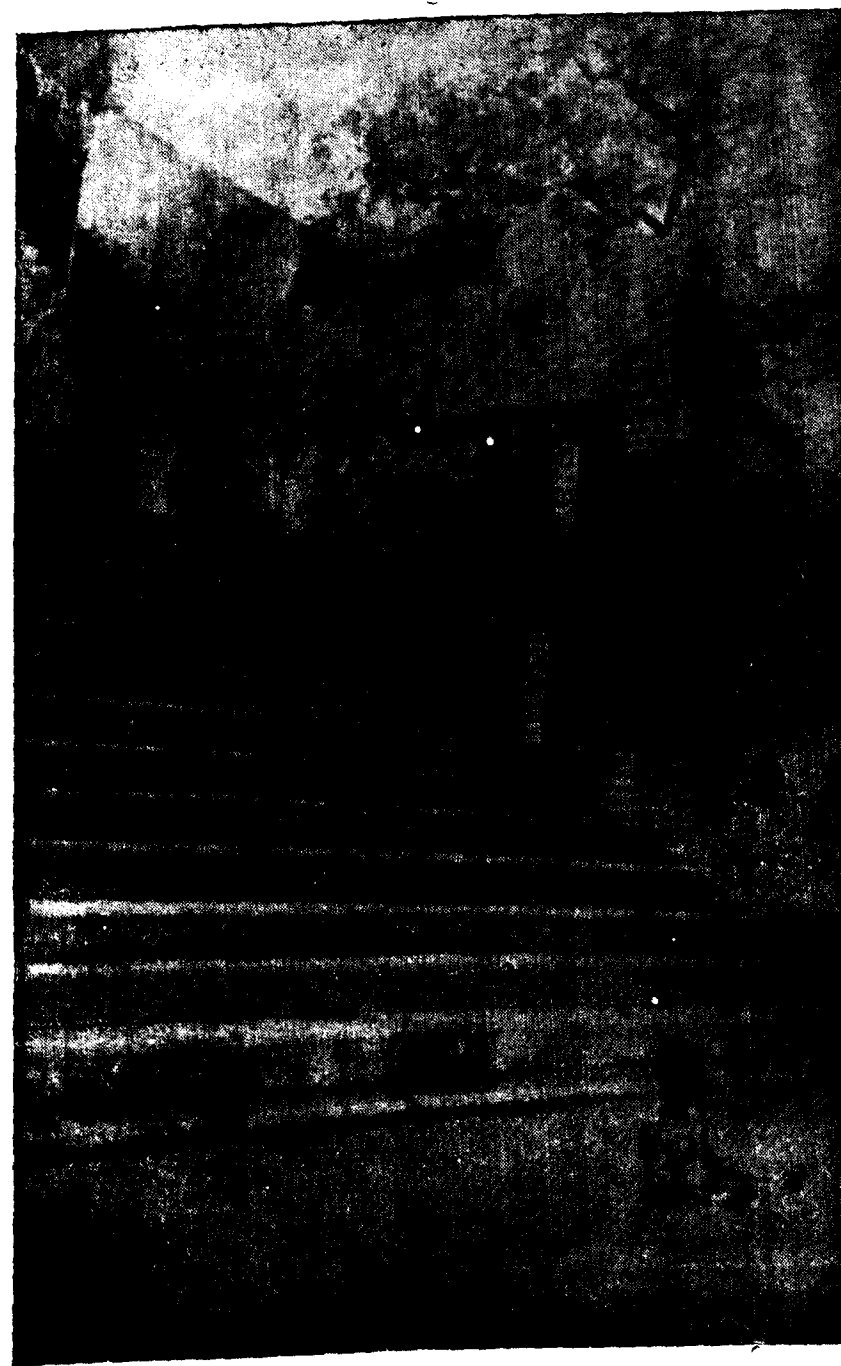
The place is said to have been founded by a Brahman who gave the place its ancient name of Jawali. Tradition has it that Jawali, a rishi, of the *Ramayana* founded the village which was named after the saint. In the twelfth century of the Samvat era, the Brahmins of Jewar invited the Chhonkar Jadons of Jainagar in Bharatpur to aid in expelling the Mewatis. They complied with the request, and possessed themselves of the town and pargana of Jewar, giving the Brahmanas five Mewati villages in exchange. The descendants of the Jadon leader, Ahardeo or Deopal, continued to be the *chaudharis* of the place till the beginning of the present century. During the reign of the emperor Muhammad Tughlaq, the office of Qazi was bestowed on one Muhammad Nasir. The office of Qanungo was bestowed by Akbar on Rai Dhan Mal, an Agarwal Bania. The village was held in jagir, under Aurangzeb, by Banwari Das, a Surajdhvaj Kayasth. He held it for 52 years, and after his death it passed into the hands of Begum Samru, who held it till her death in 1836, when the property lapsed to government.

The village has a population of 9,909 persons and an area of 2,320 hectares, of which 1,426 hectares are under cultivation, the revenue being Rs 3,525. Irrigation is mainly carried on by wells and also to a small extent from the canal. Small fairs are held here yearly in the month of Bhadon at the temple of Baldeo Ji and at the temple of Sitala Devi on every Tuesday from February to June. At the Dargah of Shakarbaras to the north of the town a small Muslim fair is held in the month of Srawana. Cotton rugs and carpets are manufactured here to a small extent.

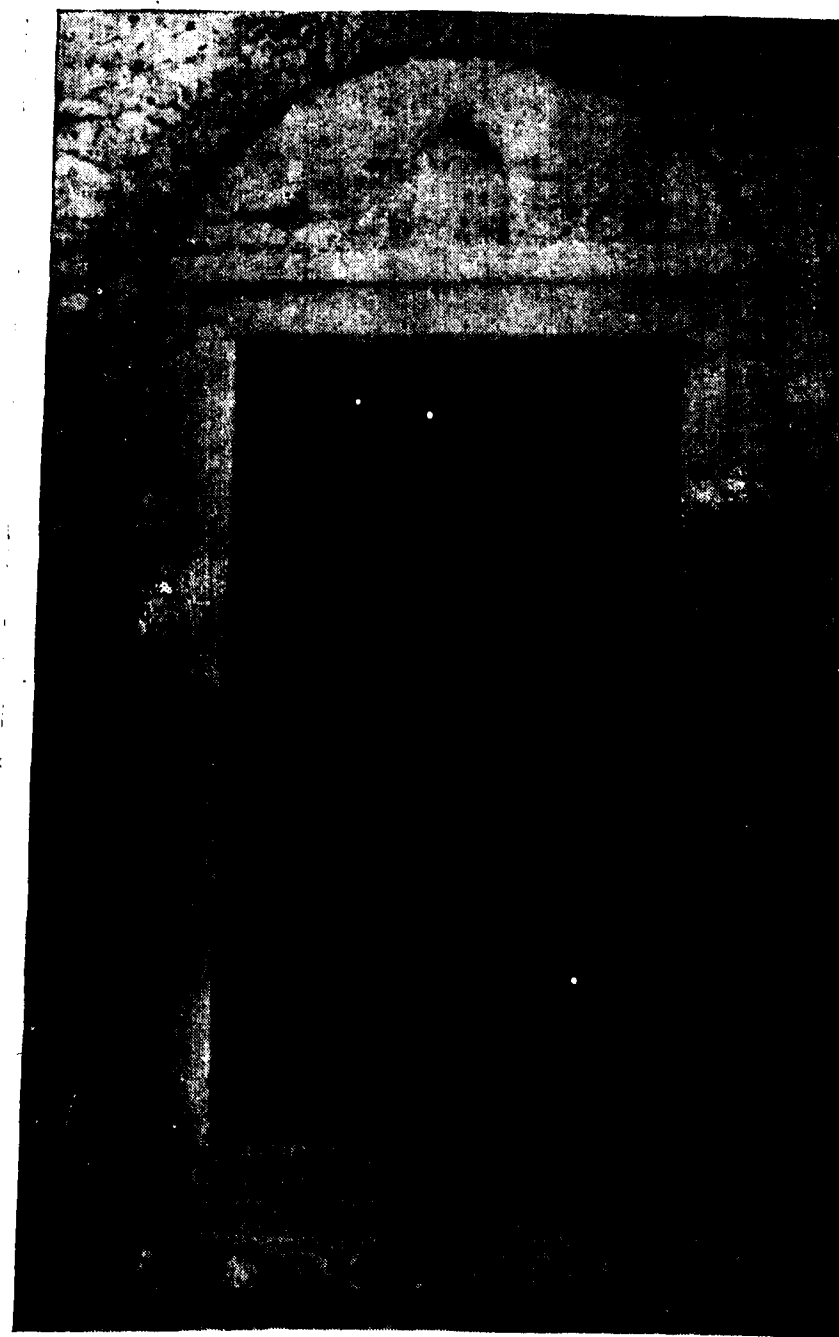
There is a post-office, a police-station, a hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre, and a higher secondary school. It also contains a large temple dedicated to Balaram, the brother of Krishna and the *majar* of Baba Shakarbaras, a fakir of the locality. The place is being administered as a town area.

Kalaunda (pargana Dadri, tahsil Sikandarabad)

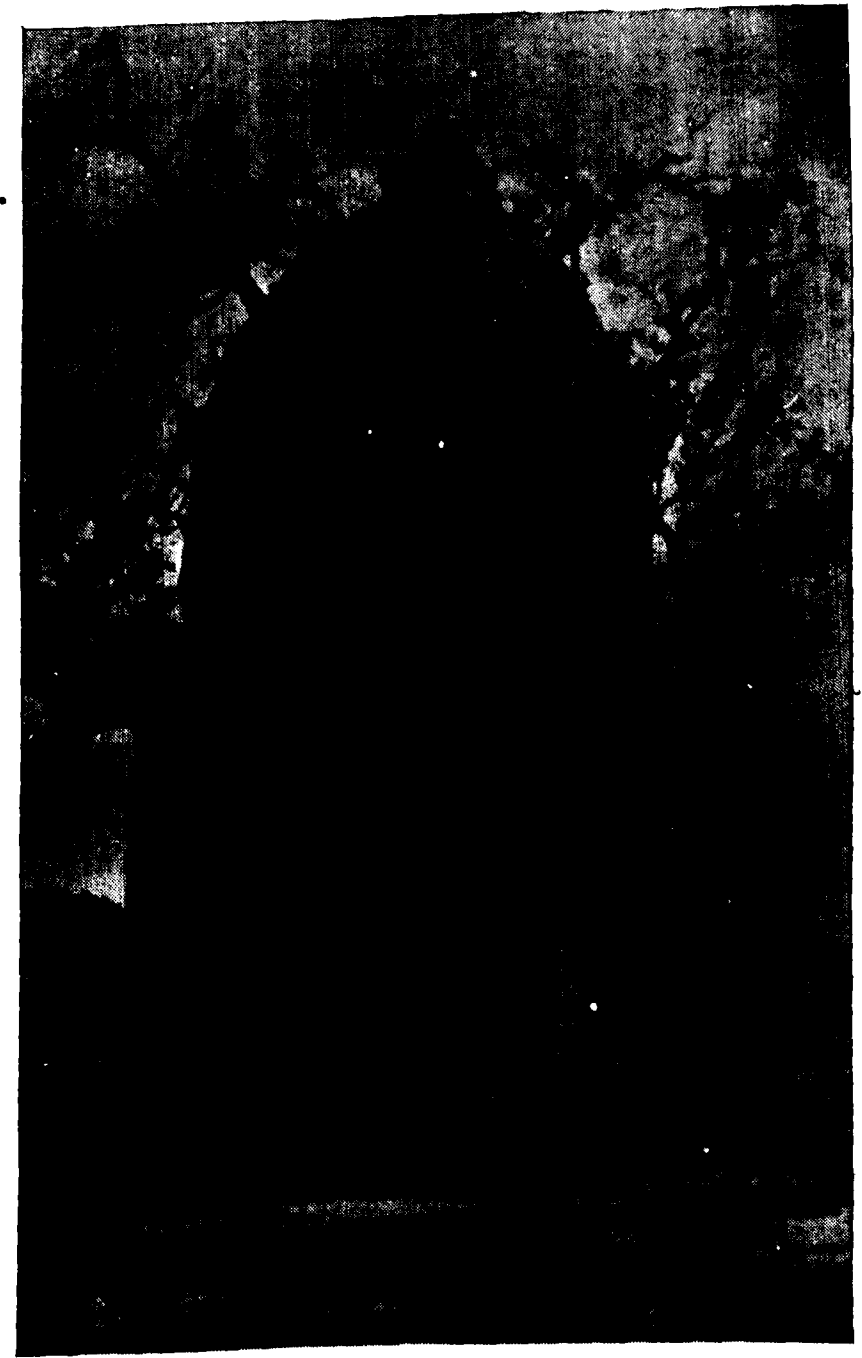
The village, situated in Lat. 28° 33' N. and Long. 77° 41' E., lies in the extreme south-east of the pargana, between Gesupur on the east, Jarcha on the north, and Chholas on the west, at a distance of 13 km. north of Sikandarabad, with which it is connected by an unmetalled road leading to Jarcha. To the south-east is a large *jhil*. The village is said to have been originally held by Mewatis, who were turned out with the permission of the king of Delhi, by two Gahlot brothers, Mahalokh and Khoram, the former calling the village Kalyanda or Kalaunda after his son, Kalyan. The previous name of the place is said to have been



Bathing Ghats on the Ganga, Karanbas



Karna-shila Temple (inner view), Karanbas



Karna-shila Temple, Karanbas

CH. XIX—PLACES OF INTEREST

Lohagora. Khoram became Muslim, and half the village continued to be held by his descendants, the remainder having been in the hands of their unconverted kinsmen till about the beginning the present century.

The land revenue of the village is Rs 8,580. There is a mosque, a temple and an intermediate college. It has a population of 3,179 persons and the area 716 hectares, of which 524 hectares are under cultivation. Kalaunda is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Dadri development block.

Karanbas (pargana Dibai, tahsil Anupshahr)

On the right bank of the Ganga in the north-east of the pargana, the village lies in Lat. $28^{\circ} 16' N.$ and Long. $78^{\circ} 20' E.$, about 8 km. north-east of Dibai, 13 km. south-east of Anupshahr and 48 km. from Bulandshahr. The place is said to have been founded by Raja Karan, a step-brother of the Pandavas, and according to another account, a contemporary of Vikramaditya of Ujjain. The place is of little importance except on account of the great religious fair which is held here on the 10th day of the bright half of the month of Jyaishta and is attended by about 30,000 persons. There is a very old temple sacred to Sitala Devi, which is visited by a number of women every Monday.

The population of the village is 3,897. The revenue is Rs 3,527, which 455 hectares are under cultivation, the land revenue being Rs 6,783. The village lands are irrigated from the Karanbas distributary of the Anupshahr canal. Karanbas is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Dibai development block. There is a post-office and a higher secondary school.

Karora (pargana Pahasu, tahsil Khurja)

In the west of the pargana, the village is about 7 km. north-west from Pahasu and 15 km. from Khurja, lying about half a km. to the north of the metalled road that connects these places and in Lat. $28^{\circ} 12' N.$ and Long. $77^{\circ} 59' E.$ The main Ganga canal flows about 3 km. to the south-west. The village lands are irrigated from the main distributary and the Dakhera, both of which flow to the north of the site, and also to a large extent from wells. It is a large village having an area of 903 hectares, of which 801 hectares are cultivated. This place was founded about 920 years ago by one Karora, a Mewati, whose descendants were ejected for their lawlessness by Bargujar Rajputs, under the orders of Prithvi Raj of Delhi. There are three temples in the village.

Karora is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Arnia development block.

The population of the village is 3,897. The revenue is Rs 3,527. Karora has some small local celebrity for the tobacco grown here. There is a post-office, an intermediate college, a maternity and child welfare centre and a dispensary. A market is held here on Tuesday where articles of general use are brought for sale.

Kesar Kalan (pargana Dibai, tahsil Anupshahr)

Also known as Pala Kaser, it is a large village lying in Lat. $28^{\circ} 11' N.$ and Long. $78^{\circ} 18' E.$, on the road from Bulandshahr and Dibai to Ramghat on the Ganga. Dibai railway station is quite close to the village, and the road connecting the station with Dibai is a metalled one. Between Kaser and Dibai the road crosses a stream known as the Chhoiya by an iron bridge. To distinguish it from Kaser Khurd or Aurangabad Kaser, the place is known as Kaser Kalan. Kaser Kalan possesses two hamlets, known as Pala and Kadribagh, the names having been derived from their founders, Kadir Shah Pirzada and Pahalwan Ali Khan. Kaser is said to have been originally founded some 600 years ago, by one Kishni Singh, a Mewati. One of his descendants, Pahalwan Ali Khan, became a disciple of the Saiyid Shah Hasan, and at a later date the Saiyids obtained possession of the village. This they subsequently lost, and Kaser passed into the hands of Bohras and Banias. There is an old tomb in Kadribagh where a religious fair, or *urs*, is held annually.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Dibai development block. The population of the village consists of 4,558 souls. It covers an area of 589 hectares of which 501 hectares are under cultivation. The land revenue of the village is Rs 8,776. There are a post-office and an old mosque. The village is electrified and possesses a dharmshala.

Kasna (pargana Dankaur, tahsil Sikandarabad)

It is a village in the *khadar* of the Yamuna situated on the left bank of a stream which was once the main channel of the Hindan river and in Lat. $28^{\circ} 26' N.$ and Long. $77^{\circ} 32' E.$ A road about 11 km. long leads north-east from Kasna to join the Grand Trunk Road at Nagla Chamru. Kasna which was the head of a pargana in the province of Delhi, in the time of Akbar, was united with Dankaur after the British conquest. Its former importance is testified by the ruins of a large brick fort, and other forts in the neighbourhood. The tomb of Ikram Khan, one of the officers entrusted with the building of the fort at Delhi by Shahjahan, is still seen here. Constructed of red sandstone it is even now in a fair state of preservation. The village is said to have been founded by Rad Kansal, a Bhatti Rajput of Jaisalmer. The descendants of the founder held the zamindari of Kasna until their expulsion by Sheikhs of the

family of the Sheikh Chauhar, who received a revenue-free grant of 2,500 bighas about the time of Timur's invasion.

There is a post-office and a local market in the village which is also the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Dankaur development block. The village lands are extensive, covering 1,501 hectares, of which 824 hectares are under cultivation. The revenue is Rs 6,696. It has a population of 934 persons.

Khalapur (pargana and tahsil Anupshahr)

Khalaur lies in Lat. $28^{\circ} 24' N.$ and Long. $78^{\circ} 11' E.$, about 11 km. to the west of Anupshahr and 3 km. to the north of the metalled road to Bulandshahr. East of the village flows the Anupshahr branch of the Ganga canal, from which the village lands are watered by the Gharaura distributary. It is said to have been founded some 350 years ago by one Raja Jai Singh, under the name of Jaisinghpur. It derived its present name from the *khals* or skins that were dyed here.

Khalaur is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Anupshahr development block. The area of the village is 503 hectares, of which 423 hectares are under cultivation. The chief crop is sugar-cane, which is grown here abundantly. There are three old temples in the village. The population is 4,747. Khalaur, which is electrified, contains a post-office. The village is assessed to a sum of Rs.6,891 as land revenue.

Khurja (pargana and tahsil Khurja)

Khurja, the headquarters town of the tahsil may be regarded as the commercial capital as opposed to the official headquarters of Bulandshahr. Lying in Lat. $28^{\circ} 16' N.$ and Long. $77^{\circ} 52' E.$, it stands on the Grand Trunk Road 16 km. south of Bulandshahr, 48 km. north of Aligarh and 80 km. south-east of Delhi. The Grand Trunk Road passes by the town on the north. A metalled road runs south-west from the town to the Khurja station covering a distance of nearly 8 km. From the station a road runs to Jewar. Another metalled road runs north-east to Munda Khera on the Gurga canal and thence continues to Salempur on the road from Bulandshahr to Shikarpur. Other roads run from Khurja to Pahasu, and Chhatari on the south-east, to Jhajhar on the west and to Shikarpur on the east, crossing the Kali Nadi by a ferry at Anchru. The site of Khurja is raised in the centre, tolerably level around it and low in the outskirts. From the old Grand Trunk Road two principal roads pass into the town towards the east: one leads to the bazar and the other to the Ganj and both are fairly wide. The road leading to the market-place opens out into a space of no great extent, with masonry platforms along the centre and shops on either side. Beyond this the roadway

opens again into an angular space. From this the main market passes eastwards, consisting of a narrow roadway fairly metalled, with brick-built shops on either side. To one side of it, in the middle of the town is the great Jain temple, near which a tortuous metalled road runs southwards from the tahsil to the main road. The town formerly suffered greatly from defective drainage, as it lay between the Karwan Nadi on the west and the main Ganga canal on the east. In early days when the Karwan was used as a canal escape, it proved unable to carry off the drainage, the result being that many of the villages in its neighbourhood became swamped, while Khurja itself suffered severely. After the improvement of the Karwan a proper drainage channel was constructed from Khurja and at the same time the canal side of the town was also drained and protected, so that flooding has practically disappeared.

The principal building of Khurja is undoubtedly the Jain temple. It is a very fine construction and is of usual style, a quadrilateral structure with three pillars on each side of the interior supporting a lofty dome. The stone carving is profuse and of a high quality while the whole is coloured in a very bright and florid style. Besides this the other important buildings are the tahsil building, the Jama Masjid, Bhurawala temple, the town hall, Aghar temple, Bhagwati temple, Hanuman Tila, and the dharmshala with a handsome gateway of Agra stone and Jaipur marble erected by Nathimal in 1898. There are two libraries in the town namely Narayan Patralaya, managed by a local body and having more than 10 thousand books and another an oriental library founded by Major Ahmad Said Khan, where the number of books is about three thousand.

Khurja town is a big mandi for ghi, cotton, and wheat and is a place of great commercial importance. It is also well-known for its pottery. Since the railway line connecting Khurja with Hapur was constructed in 1905, the mandi has assumed greater importance as the means of transport of goods have increased.

This town is also an educational centre for the district. There are several educational institutions providing post degree education in a number of subjects. There is a polytechnic, a Sanskrit college, an Arya Kanya Pathshala Degree College and many institutions providing education up to intermediate standard.

The population of the town is 41,491 (22,384 males, 19,097 females) which spreads over an area of 3.35 sq. km. There is a post and telegraph office, a police station, a family welfare centre and a cattle pound in the town.

The town consists of eight wards, which contain 38 mohallas. Ward 1 comprises 4 mohallas known as Khes Gyan, Salmahkan, Panjabiyani and Kot; Ward 2 contains 2 mohallas, known as Burj Usman Khan and Malpura; Ward 3 includes 7 mohallas, named Sarai Seikh Alam, Nampazan, Nayaganj, Khushi Pura, Nawal Pura, City Station and Danganj; Ward 4 has 5 mohallas known as Sarai Karori, Ahmad Ganj, Lachmanganj, Radha Krishan and Govind Deo; Ward 5 consists of 5 mohallas known as Kassawan, Katra, Saikhpaind, Kaziwara, Saik Sahewan and Tilbhandeshwar; Ward 6 comprises 5 mohallas named Chohatta, Peerzadgan, Sarai Alloo, Tarinan and Sarai Murtaza Khan; Ward 7 has 3 mohallas named Madan Darwaza, Sarai Moharsingh and Sarai Nasrullah Khan and Ward 8 is constituted by 8 mohallas known as Bazar Kohna, Kuchha Millar Sem, Chhata Devi Dasa, Sarai Faiz Bux, Dukani, Kayshtawara, Holi Bari Saran and Holi Brahmanon.

There are two hospitals in the town the S. M. J. Civil Hospital and the Seth Ganga Sagar Female Hospital, besides a club known as the Barron club, a public works department inspection house and seven dharmshalas. The town is the headquarters of the Khurja and Almorah development blocks.

Kuchesar (pargana Siyana, tahsil Bulandshahr)

In the north-west of the pargana, lying in Lat. 28° 41' N. and Long. 77° 57' E., it is a large village adjoining the Meerut border, and lies at a distance of about 34 km. north of Bulandshahr. Village roads lead to Babugarh in Meerut and to Gulauthi. The main site surrounds the fort, a large mud structure encircled with a ditch. To the south-west there is a large square garden, and a second big grove lies about half a kilometre to the east.

The village was the headquarters of a large estate belonging to Dalal Jats. The family was founded by four brothers Bhual Jagram, Jatmal and Gurwa, who came from Mandoti in Haryana some two hundred and seventy years ago. The first three settled in Chitama, in this pargana, and the last in Chandausi in Moradabad. The son of Bhual, one Manjhi Ram, had two sons, Rai Singh and Chatar Singh, the latter of whom rose to considerable power. His two sons, Magni Ram and Ramdhan Singh, joined Jawahir Singh, the Jat raja of Bharatpur, who was avenging the death of his father Surajmal in 1763 by the Rohillas, but Najib-ud-daula secured their allegiance by granting them Kuchesar in jagir, with titles of Rao and 'Ghormar' or 'destroyer of thieves'. Rao Ramdhan Singh succeeded in 1790 and built the fort (now in ruins) at Kuchesar, a village that is said to have been founded by a banker of Delhi named Kanchan Sah. He obtained from Shah Alam a perpetual lease of the parganas of Puth, Siyana and Thana Farida and the talukas of Datiana and Saidpur, a grant which was confirmed by the British in

1803. Ramdhan Singh died in prison in 1816 and the grant was settled with the original proprietors, but the jagir of Kuchesar was given revenue-free in perpetuity to his son Rao Fateh Singh by Lord Moira in the same year.

Fateh Singh died in 1839 after having increased his estate to an enormous extent and amassed an immense fortune. He was succeeded by his son, Rao Bahadur Singh, who added 26 more villages to the property. He expressed his intention of dividing his estate between his sons, Gulab Singh and Umrao Singh. Before this could be carried out however, he was found murdered in his house in 1847. Gulab Singh, who succeeded his father supported the British in the freedom struggle and received as reward a grant of villages assessed at Rs 7,083. He died in 1859 and was followed by his widow, Jaswant Kunwar and her daughter, Bhup Kunwar, who died without issue in 1861. She was succeeded by her husband, Khushhal Singh, nephew and adopted son of Nahar Singh, the raja of Ballabgarh. Umrao Singh continued to press his claims, and in 1868 recourse was had to arbitration, where by a five-sixteenth share was awarded to Pratap Singh, a grand son of Magni Ram, six-sixteenth share to Umrao Singh, and the remainder to Khushhal Singh, who subsequently married a daughter of Umrao Singh. Umrao Singh died in 1898, and had been succeeded by his son Rao Gir Raj Singh who continued to be in the possession of his share till about the beginning of the present century. The population of the village is 5,632 and the area 1,459 hectares, of which 1,135 hectares are under cultivation. The land revenue is Rs 15,283. Irrigation is carried on by means of masonry wells. The place which is electrified contains a post office. It is also the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Bhawan Bahadurnagar development block.

Malagarh (pargana Agauta, tahsil Bulandshahr)

It lies in Lat. 28° 28' N. and Long. 78° 51' E., in the extreme south of the pargana a short distance east of the Kali Nadi, which forms the western boundary of the village, dividing it from Zainpur at a distance of 7 km. north from Bulandshahr. The importance of the village lies mainly in its historical part.

Malagarh was formerly known as Rathora, and belonged to Gaura Rajputs. A short time before the Maratha ascendancy, Haqdad Khan, a Khatak Pathan, who was then *amil* of Baran, purchased the village from the Rajputs and built the mud fort. He changed the name of Malagarh in honour of Saiyid Muhammad Kirmani, surnamed Malamal, whose tomb exists in Gathauli Khurd, a neighbouring village. The *amil* resided here till dispossessed by the Marathas in 1792. At the conquest of 1803 Madho Rao Phalkia was the Maratha jagirdar of Malagarh and refused to submit to the new government. Colonel James Skinner, who

was then in command at Sikandarabad, was ordered to leave the jagir, but although he had only 1,200 irregular cavalry without infantry or guns, he replied with a demand to the Maratha to deliver up his fort. The result was that Madho Rao marched with 800 infantry, 500 horse and 2 guns against Skinner's encampment. In the action that ensued Skinner lost 200 men, but the Maratha infantry were almost annihilated. Colonel Skinner then invested the fort and Madho Rao at length surrendered and his son was received into the British service with the command of 600 horse. Bahadur Khan, the son of Haqdad Khan, now made pretensions to the proprietary right in Malagarh, and received the village with thirty-six others in lease, at a fixed revenue of Rs 5,000 a year. On Bahadur Khan's death in 1824 the lease lapsed and the villages were settled with the original proprietors, Walidad Khan, the young son of Bahadur Khan, receiving an allowance of Rs 1,000 per annum, which remained in effect till the freedom struggle of 1857. His sister's daughter had married Mirja Jiwan Bakht, a son of the king of Delhi, in 1852, and for this reason Walidad Khan was appointed subedar of Baran and Koil on the outbreak of the freedom struggle. After the fall of Delhi his forces were defeated at Bulandshahr by Colonel Greathed, and his fort razed to the ground. It was in the operations rendered necessary for the purpose of blowing up this fort that Lieutenant C. D. Home, R. E., the hero of the Kashmir Gate battle at Delhi, lost his life. After the struggle the proprietary right in Malagarh was bestowed on Mahmud Ali Khan of Chhatari, who died in 1898, after having divided up his property among his children during his life time. This village fell to the lot of Abdus Samad Khan, its youngest son who continued to be in possession till the beginning of the present century.

Malagarh is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Bulandshahr development block. The population of the village is 2,534 and the area of 400 hectares of which 337 hectares are under cultivation, its land revenue being Rs 6,638. There are a junior high school and a post-office. A market is held here on Sunday.

Malakpur (pargana and tahsil Anupshahr)

This is a large village lying in Lat. 28° 21' N. and Long. 78° 12' E., 7 km. south-west from Anupshahr on the road leading to Shikarpur and 3 km. south of the metalled road to Bulandshahr, at a distance of 37 km. from the district headquarters. Two kilometres to the east flows the Anupshahr branch of the Ganga canal, and nearer the village is the Charaura distributary. A kilometre to the west is the small stream known as the Nim Nadi, which just touches the extreme north-western outskirts of the village.

During the reign of Akbar, Malakpur was the head of a small pargana in sirkar Koil in the subah of Agra. During the reign of Jahangir, when

the new pargana of Anupshahr was formed, a large number of villages were taken from Malakpur and added to Anupshahr. The two parganas remained separate until the British conquest, and the united area was known for some time after as Ahar-Malakpur. The place is said to have been founded by an Afghan, named Malik Samandar Khan, during the time of the Khilji sultans of Delhi.

During the British rule the place contained an indigo factory which has stopped functioning long ago. There are in the village an old temple known as Bagiya Wala Mandir and the Jame Masjid both said to have been built soon after the village was founded.

Malakpur has a population of 3,742 and covers an area of 524 hectares, of which 444 hectares are under cultivation, the land revenue being Rs 10,220. The village, which is electrified is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Anupshahr development block and contains a branch post-office. A market is held here every Tuesday where vegetables, shoes, spices, cloth, earthen pots, cattle and articles for general use are brought for sale. A fair, attended by about 5,000 persons, is organised by the villagers every year during the month of Bhadra.

Munda Khera (pargana and tahsil Khurja)

The village lies in Lat. $28^{\circ} 17' N.$ and Long. $77^{\circ} 53' E.$, on the right bank of the Ganga canal at a distance of 3 km. north-east from Khurja with which it is connected by a metalled road that crosses the canal by a bridge and continues to Salempur on the road from Bulandshahr to Shikampur.

The village was originally known as Abdullagarh urf Munda Khera, being so called from the name of the founder, Abdulla Khan, a Pathan, who settled there about 220 years ago. It was formerly held in revenue-free tenure and belonged to pargana Baran, but in 1840, was confiscated and transferred to this pargana.

The population of the village is 2,772 and the area 259 hectares, of which 198 hectares are under plough. The land revenue is Rs 1,016.

Munda Khera is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Khurja development block.

There are two masonry mosques, a post-office and a canal inspection house. The chief products of the place are parched gram and dyed cloth. A bathing fair, attended by about 5,000 persons is held here on the tenth day of the bright half of the month of Jyaishta. Three other fairs are held respectively on the full moon day of Kartika, and on the second day of the bright half of the months of Baisakha and Magha.

Naraura (pargana Dibai, tahsil Anupshahr)

Naraura, a place of considerable importance and attracting a large number of tourists every year, lies in Lat. $28^{\circ} 12' N.$ and Long. $78^{\circ} 23' E.$, on the right bank of the Ganga river about 40 km. south of Anupshahr and 65 km. south-east of Bulandshahr. The village has a population of 1,365 and an area of 379 hectares of which 342 hectares are cultivated. Tube-wells and wells form the chief sources of irrigation. The main crops are wheat, barley, gram, peas, maize, jowar, sugar-cane and cotton. The village is assessed to Rs 3,455 as land revenue.

Naraura is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Dibai development block. There are four inspection houses of the canal department and tourists' quarters, all picturesquely situated on the bank of the Ganga. Besides, the place also contains an inspection house of Zila Parishad and a dharmshala. The Sanskrit Sangved Mahavidyalaya and its hostel is also located in the village which attracts students from every part of the country and other places of the world. There is also a *math* (monastery) said to have been erected in honour of Gopal Gir, a famous saint of the locality. Religious functions are celebrated at the *math* on every Monday.

Pahasu (pargana Pahasu, tahsil Khurja)

Pahasu, the capital of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. $28^{\circ} 10' N.$ and Long. $78^{\circ} 4' E.$, on the north side of the Khurja-Chhatari road about 22 km. south-east of Khurja and 38 km. south-east of Bulandshahr. Other roads lead from the town to Sonina in district Aligarh on the south-west, to Barauli in district Aligarh on the south, to Ahmadgarh on the north-east and to Danpur on the east. To the south of the town runs the Pahasu distributary of the Ganga canal and to the north the Kali Nadi.

The old name of the town is said to be Pahi Asram, meaning a colony of those who cultivated lands in other villages. In the olden times the place was held by the Meos, who were expelled in the reign of Prithviraj by the First Bargujar Raja Pratap Singh. He is said to have come at the invitation of Prithviraj of Delhi, who had invoked his aid against the Chandelis of Mahoba. The story goes that Pratap Singh, undertook the cause of an injured Kaharin who lived near Kheniya and released her husband from the Meos. In the contest the Kahar was killed and his wife became 'sati'. With her dying breath she invoked the blessing of Heaven on her deliverer and promised him the sovereignty of the surrounding country. This was soon fulfilled, in part at least, for Pratap Singh shortly after acquired 150 villages as dowry when he married the daughter of the Dhor Raja of Koil. After his return from Mahoba Pratap Singh settled

at Pahasu in the centre of his domain. In the days of Akbar, Pahasu belonged to the *dastur* of Thana Farida in the Sirkar of Koil and was the headquarters of the pargana of the same name. This pargana was conferred by Shah Alam on the Begam Samru in jagir and the town was the seat of her *amil*.

Pahasu, which is electrified, is being administered as a town area and has a population of 5,377 persons (females 2,430) and an area of 9.29 sq. km. It possesses a post and telegraph office, a dak bungalow, an intermediate college, a police-station and a dispensary. Pahasu is also the headquarters of a development block of the same name. Markets are held here thrice a week on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. A Ramlila fair, attended by about 5,000 persons, is organised at Pahasu on the occasion of Vijaya Dashmi.

Parwana Mahmoodpur (pargana Ahar, tahsil Anupshahr)

In the west of the pargana, it is a large village situated in Lat. 28° 30' N. and Long. 78° 0' E. and lying 3 km. east of Aurangabad and the road from Bulandshahr to Siyana about 30 km. north-west of Anupshahr and 17 km. north-east of Bulandshahr. It is watered from tube-wells and wells. It is quite large, having an area of 1,031 hectares, of which 741 hectares are under plough, and has Rs 11,347 as its land revenue. In former days it was held by Jadan Rajputs, but about 370 years ago the village was granted to one Saiyid Morad Ali whose successors mortgaged it to Abdul Latef Khan of Khanpur. On account of latter's participation in the freedom struggle, the right of mortgagee was sold by government to Nawab Mahmud Ali Khan of Chhatari, from whom it was redeemed by the original owners. At a later date, however, they were compelled to sell the village to Saiyid Mir Khan, Sardar Bahadur. The name Mohmoodpur is derived from a hamlet to the south of the village, founded by one Saiyid Mahmud Ali.

The population of the village is 4,327. There are a post-office and two mosques. A market is held here on each Friday where articles of general use are brought for sale. There are two old graves, one known as the Naugaza (meaning nine yards) Pir and the other known as Satgaza (meaning seven yards) Pir, two Siva temples, two mosques and an Idgah. The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Unchagaon development block.

Rabupura (pargana Jewar, tahsil Khurja)

This is a large village in the north of the pargana situated in Lat. 28° 15' N. and Long. 77° 36' E., and at a distance of 7 km. south-west from Jhajhar, with which it is connected by a road. The town is about 30 km. from Bulandshahr. Other roads lead from it to Makanpur ferry

on the Yamuna and to Jewar, a distance of 13 km. Through the village passes the Utrauli distributary of the Mat canal and a short distance to the west runs the main Kalda distributary. Rabupura is a fairly flourishing place though it is situated in a backward part of the district.

The place is said to have been founded by a Mewati named Rabu some 870 years ago. The Mewatis were ousted by Rajputs of the Jaiswar clan in the time of Prithvi Raj of Delhi. From the days of Shah Alam up to 1857 Rabupura was the centre of an estate or *tappa* comprising 24 villages, which were commonly known as the crown lands, or Taiyul Shahi, being assigned to the privy purse of the Emperor. They were confiscated after the freedom struggle.

Rabupura is of minor interest as having given a proverb to the district. The story is that a fair but deceitful damsel, addressing a pedlar at the market as her uncle, bought some goods from him on credit promising to pay him the next week. The man did not know her but believing her actually to be his niece, allowed her to have the goods. The next week he began to search for her, but not finding her, questioned every female he met as to her relationship with him. The proverb which runs, "Rabupura ki penh men main kiska phupha hun", is applied in derivation to those who gives credit to strangers.

Rabupura, which is administered as a town area, has an area of 1,600 hectares, of which 1,406 hectares are under cultivation. The population is 6,817. The land revenue of the village is Rs 6,109.

There is a branch of the American Mission here, with a small church and dispensary attached. There is also a post-office and a dharmshala. A market is held here on Mondays where articles of general use are brought for sale. A fair attended by about two to five thousands persons, is also organised in the village in honour of Bhura Babu on the second day of the bright half of the Baisakha.

Ramghat (pargana Dibai, tahsil Anupshahr)

This is a considerable village on the right bank of the Ganga, which is situated in Lat. 28° 9' N. and Long. 78° 26' E., and is crossed by an arched bridge over which passes the main road from Aligarh to Bulandshahr. This road is joined 1.5 km. west of the village by the road from Dibai and Bulandshahr, at a distance of 23 km. from Dibai and 66 km. south-east of the district headquarters. The village stands high in a healthy position about 46 metres above the river. The natural drainage is excellent, as the soil is sandy and the water flows readily down the slope. It is one of the sacred places to which pilgrims resort from all parts of India to bathe in the Ganga. The chief fair takes place on the full moon day of Kartika, while similar fairs are held on the full moon

of Baisakh and the 9th day of the bright half of Jeth. Special fairs are also held on the Somwati Amawas, or the last day of the Lunar month, when it falls on Monday. The place has, however, declined greatly in late years. The temples are, however, so celebrated that it can never be wholly forgotten, they are many in number, but none of them possess any remarkable architectural features. To the east of the village is the temple dedicated to Basu Khandeshwar. The village is said to have been named after Balarama, the brother of Krishna. The story goes that after killing the demon Kalasur, at Koil in district Aligarh, Balarama came to this place for a bath. The place was then called Balaramghat which in course of time corrupted to Ramghat. Fairs attended by about 25 thousands and 10 thousands persons, are held here respectively on the full moon day of Kartika and Shivaratri. The proprietary rights in the village were purchased in 1815 from Rao Daulat Singh by the Muslim Bargujar, Zahun Ali Khan. The latter made over his rights to his daughter, who was married to Itimad Ali Khan of Sadabad. The village continued to be in their possession about the close of the last century.

The population is 1,538 and the area is 210 hectares, of which 65 hectares are under plough, the land revenue being Rs 474. There are a post-office, a police out post and a State Ayurvedic dispensary. The village is included in the Dharakpur nyaya panchayat circle of the Dibai development block.

Sarai Chhabila (pargana Baran, tahsil Bulandshahr)

The village is situated in Lat. 28° 27' N. and Long. 77° 56' E., about a kilometre to the south of the road running from Bulandshahr to Aurangabad and Siyana, at a distance of 8 km. from the district headquarters. The name originates from one Chhabil Das, a mahajan by caste and the kanungo of the pargana, who is said to have founded the place some 370 years ago. Formerly Walidad Khan of Malagarh, was the owner of this village. He sold it to the Raja of Kuchesar, whose descendants continued to be in possession in the beginning of the present century.

Assessed at Rs 5,460, it has a population of 3,646 and an area of 517 hectares of which 375 hectares are under cultivation, water to the fields being supplied from several masonry wells and a large tank. The village which is electrified, also contains a post-office, a maternity and child welfare centre, a dharmasala, a co-operative store and schools for boys and girls separately. Formerly the place was locally known for the manufacture of glass bangles but after 1948 the manufacturers migrated to Pakistan and the industry was closed. The village is the headquarters of a nyaya panchayat circle in the Lakhauri development block.

Sarai Sadar (pargana Dadri, tahsil Sikandrabad)

Sarai Sadar or Hajipur, as it is also called, is a small village in the west of the pargana, about four km. each from the Yamuna, 14 km. from

Surajpur, and 23 km. from Dadri. It lies in Lat. 28° 33' N. and Long. 77° 22' E. The place possesses some historical interest as being the site of the battle fought between the Marathas and British on the 12th of September, 1803, shortly after the capture of Aligarh. An inscription on one of the gates of the village shows that the place was founded by one Haji Sadr Shah during the reign of Aurangzeb in 1704 A. D. There is a dilapidated mosque built in 1720 during the time of Muhammad Shah. Like Surajpur, Sarai Sadr lies on the old imperial road to Delhi.

It has an area of 221 hectares, of which 206 hectares, are under cultivation. The population is 264. The village, assessed to Rs 1,014 as land revenue has a post-office and an intermediate college. The ruins of an old serai and its gate is still visible in the village. Sarai Sadr is the headquarters of nyaya panchayat circle in the Bistrakh development block.

Shikarpur (pargana Shikarpur, tahsil Bulandshahr)

A fine flourishing town and the headquarters of the pargana, it is situated in Lat. 28° 17' N. and Long. 78° 1' E., on the road from Bulandshahr to Ramghat, which passes the town on the south at a distance of 22 km. from Bulandshahr. Another road leads to Khurja. The town contains a few mosques; the southern portion consists of a large walled serai, about two hundred and seventy years old, through which the high road passes. The site is for the most part level, and the water drains off to some excavations on the east, whence a cut has been made to the Kali Nadi some 6.4 km. to the south. The lands upon which the town is built formerly belonged to the village of Govindpur Kantain. At present the town lands cover an area of 49 sq. km.

During the Muslim period, the Saiyids were the most influential inhabitants, and a majority of them had joined the freedom struggle in 1857 and were punished by the confiscation of their grants and villages. These Saiyids were for the most part descendants of Jalal-ud-din Husain, surnamed Makhdum Jahaniya of Bukhara, the spiritual teacher of Sikandar Lodi. Sanads were granted to them by Babar, Humayun, Akbar and Jahangir in which the grant of the jagir by Sikandar Lodi was confirmed. They were deprived of it by Aurangzeb as punishment for Muhammad Taiyub, the then head of the family, had favoured the cause of Dara Shikoh in the war of succession. The zamindari was granted by Najib-ud-daula to the Saiyids, but they never obtained possession, and in 1803 the settlement was made with the resident landholders.

The present town of Shikarpur was founded about 470 years ago by Sikandar Lodi, who built here a hunting lodge from which the name has been derived. That there was an older town appears from the existence of a large mound in the neighbourhood known as the Talpat Nagari or Anyai Khera, which means, "the tyrant's abode". About 457 metres to

the north of the town there is a very remarkable building commonly known as Bara Khamba, or the "twelve pillars" actually consisting of 16 pillars. These pillars are of red sandstone and are massive so that popular report attributes their construction to supernatural agency. As a matter of fact they represent the unfinished tomb begun by Saiyid Fazl-ullah, the son-in-law of the emperor Farrukh-Siyar, about the year 1718. There also exist the ruins of an old fort, the place being the headquarters of the pargana since the days of Akbar.

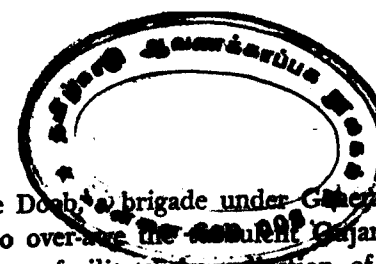
The chief manufactures of the town are cloth and shoes. Excellent wood carving is also done here. The population is 13,383 persons (7,018 males, 6,365 females). The town, which is electrified, contains a dak bungalow of tube-well department, a post and telegraph office, a public call office, a police-station, the Ganga temple and two intermediate colleges. The town is the headquarters of a development block also.

Sikandarabad (pargana and tahsil Sikandarabad)

Sikandarabad, the principal town of the pargana which gives its name to the tahsil, lies in Lat. $28^{\circ} 27' N.$ and Long. $77^{\circ} 42' E.$, on the Grand Trunk Road at a distance of 18 km. west of Bulandshahr and 53 km. south-east of Delhi. Formerly the Grand Trunk Road passed along the south-western outskirts of the town, running to Khurja through the village of Chhola, but this line has been abandoned and the road now runs to Bhur near Bulandshahr, where it unites with the metalled road from Meerut. A metalled road runs south-west from the town to Bilaspur and Dankaur, passing through the village of Kherli Hafizpur, in which is situated the Sikandarabad railway station at a distance of about 6 km. from the town. Other roads lead from Sikandarabad to Gulaothi on the north-east to Surajpur on the north-west, and to Baral and Tajpur on the Meerut road.

The town was built by Sikandar Lodi in 1498 A. D., who made it the headquarters of a district comprising 22 neighbouring parganas. In the time of Akbar Sikandarabad was made the headquarters of a pargana paying a yearly revenue of 12,59,199 dams or Rs 62,959 and belonging to the sirkar of Delhi. It continued to be in the same state till the rule of the Marathas in 1747 A. D. On the British occupation it was included in the Aligarh district, and in 1824 it was transferred to the district of Bulandshahr.

There are several historical associations connected with this town, for it was the centre of a portion of the fief of Najib-ud-daula, and it was near it that Saadat Ali Khan, the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, fought and defeated that Maratha force in 1786. It was here again that the Jat army of Bharatpur encamped in 1764, and fled across the Yamuna after Suraj Mal was killed and Jawahir Singh was defeated by the king's troops.



While the Marathas held the Doab, a brigade under General Parron was stationed at Sikandarabad to overawe the Marathas, Gujars and other troublesome neighbours, and to facilitate the collection of the revenue. Immediately after the battle of Aligarh, Colonel James Skinner was sent here with 1,200 horse to protect the road between Delhi and Aligarh. Shortly afterwards he was ordered to retire by the Maratha Jagindar of Malagarh, but refused and attacked Malagarh, where after a severe fight, he was victorious. The greater part of the land in and about Sikandarabad was originally held revenue-free from the founder. These grants seem to have been respected and confirmed by successive rulers. Sikandarabad suffered greatly during the freedom struggle of 1857. The Gujars, Rajputs, and Muhammadans of the neighbouring villages plundered the town ruthlessly. For this most of the surrounding villages were heavily fined in a sum of four lakhs of rupees, which was subsequently reduced to two lakhs, but none of this money found its way into the pockets of those who had suffered most. The town quickly recovered when order was once restored, and is now one of the most flourishing in the district.

The site is generally level, but the place lies in a hollow and the population used to suffer considerably from fever. This state of things was remedied by an extensive drainage system carried out subsequently. The main channel with its five branches has a total length of 12 km. it makes a complete circuit of the town and ultimately falls into a natural watercourse leading into the Karwan.

There are two principal roads, which cross each other at right angles at a central place known as the Chauk, one runs from north to south and the other from east to west. The central market is connected with the Grand Trunk Road by two roadways which are metalled, but very narrow. To the north-east of the Bara Bazar is a wide open space called the Ganj, which is used as a resting place for carts.

The town contains but few objects of historical interest. The tomb of Chisthi Burhan-ud-din is situated in the western suburbs and is said to be over five hundred years old. There is an Arabic inscription on it, but it is not easy to read. The tomb of Bandgi Shah Husain Bahi-ud-din, has an inscription bearing the date 972 H. Both these tombs are still considered to be objects of reverence and an annual *urs* is held at each of them. The Jami Masjid was built in the time of Sikandar Lodi. There is no inscription recording the date of construction, but a tablet, dated 1288 H., commemorates the repairs carried out in that year. A mosque, known as the Qilawali Masjid, bears an inscription dated 1192 H. and one in the Sheikhwara built by Sheikh Muhammad Arif, is dated 1119 H. The most celebrated temple in the town is that dedicated to Jharkhandi Mahadeo.

In spite of its size Sikandarabad is of no great commercial importance, but it has increased in prosperity since the construction of the railway and is generally favourably situated for commercial purposes. The only manufacture for which the town was noted in the past was the weaving of fine cloth of muslin, used for turbans, saris and handkerchiefs, which found a ready sale in Delhi. Now the industry has considerably declined, the quantity produced being insignificant. The population of the town is 26,290 (13,958 males, 12,332 females) and the area .74 sq. km.

The town was administered under Act XX of 1856 until the 16th of May, 1872 when the municipality was formed. Besides being the headquarters of the tahsil it is also the headquarters of a development block. There is a degree college, a police station, a post and telegraph office and three intermediate colleges in the town.

Siyana (pargana Siyana, tahsil Bulandshahr)

An old village and the capital of the pargana it lies 31 km. to the north-east of Bulandshahr on the metalled road leading to Garhmukteshwar, and in Lat. 28° 38' N. and Long. 77° 4' E. Other roads run to Gulaothi on the west and Basi on the Ganga in the east. About a kilometre and a half to the east of village flows the Anupshahr branch of the Ganga canal, which is crossed by bridges on the roads to Basi and Garhmukteshwar (Garhmukteswar). The village lands are very extensive covering 1,738 hectares of which 1,285 hectares are under plough, the land revenue amounting to about Rs 17,777. The village site is somewhat raised and has a natural drainage towards the excavations on the north. Irrigation which is chiefly provided by the canal, has benefitted the place to a large extent. The population of the village is 1,062.

Formerly there was a considerable trade of Safflower, but this has greatly declined of late years. The ancient name of the place is said to have been Saiban, or the forest of rest, so called because Balarama slept here for one night on his way from Mathura to Hastinapur and was hospitably entertained by the fakirs who lived here in the centre of a vast forest. The name was changed to Siyana by the Dor Rajputs, who before the coming of the Bargujars were the chief owners of this and the Aligarh district. The Dors were expelled by the Tagas at the instigation of Prithvi Raj of Delhi, but the latter were in turn partially ejected by the Sheikhs, who came here during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khilji, under one Abdul-Fateh, a Fakir, from whom most of the Sheikhs are descended. The most of the Tagas were converted to Islam about the time of Akbar during which Siyana was a pargana in sirkar of Delhi. After the British conquest it was the seat of a tahsil and munsifi a position which continued till 1844.

There is post-office, a police-station, permanent market, a dharm-sala and a dak bungalow of public works department. A cattle market is held here on every Sunday. A Ramlila fair is held here in the month of Asvina. Another fair is held on the eighth day of the bright half of the month of Chaitra. The place is being administered as a town area and is the headquarters of a development block.

Surajpur (pargana Dadri, tahsil Sikandarabad)

This is a small village lying 8 km. south-west of Dadri, with which it is connected by a road leading to Dadri station and is situated in Lat. 28° 31' N. and Long. 77° 29' E. It is 19 km. from Sikandarabad by another road. It was once a place of considerable importance on the old imperial road to Delhi.

The place was founded by one Suraj Mal, a Kayasth, but later passed into the hands of Bhatiaras and Gujars, who obtained possession a short time before the introduction of British rule. After the conquest Surajpur became the seat of a tahsil, munsifi and thana which were transferred in 1844 to Sikandarabad. The village covers an area of 655 hectares of which 425 hectares are cultivated. A considerable portion consists of a strip of sandy soil and irrigation is everywhere difficult. All around the village there is a wide stretch of uncultivated waste land, which forms part of the *khadar* of the Yamuna and is cut up by several water courses. The place has a population of 761 persons. There is a post-office. The village is assessed to Rs 2,964 as land revenue. After independence a large number of refugees have settled in the area and have reestablished their own agricultural farms. A branch of the Bank of India has also been established here. Surajpur is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Bistrakh development block.

Tilbegampur (pargana and tahsil Sikandarabad)

This village lies in Lat. 28° 28' N. and Long. 77° 38' E., 5 km. north-west of Sikandarabad, between the Grand Trunk Road and the road from Sikandarabad to Surajpur. Formerly it was the headquarters of an estate owned by Bhatti Rajputs, whose ancestors were said to have come to this district from Bhattiana across the Yamuna in the time of Prithvi Raj of Delhi, and to have settled here after expelling the Meos. The proprietors of the village became Muslims in the reign of Aurangzeb and their descendants held it till the freedom struggle of 1957, when it was confiscated for their participation therein. Thereafter Tilbegampur was of some importance as being the capital of a pargana which was amalgamated with Sikandarabad in 1844. Near the village is an old well which contained (with) two inscriptions, in Persian and Sanskrit, constructed by

one Mahata Datta, son of Basdeo, a Khattri, in the year 945 H. (1538 A.D.) during the governorship of Fakir Ali Beg and the reign of Humayun. The stones bearing the inscription have been removed from the well and taken to Delhi by the archaeological department.

The village has a population of 2,161 persons and an area of 589 hectares of which 444 hectares are under cultivation. The land revenue is Rs 5,797. There is a post-office. The village is included in the Loharli *nyaya* panchayat circle of the Dadri development block.

Waira Firozpur (pargana Siyana, tahsil Bulandshahr)

This is a very large village in the north of the pargana lying in Lat. $28^{\circ} 39' N.$ and Long. $78^{\circ} 2' E.$, about a kilometre west of the Anupshahr canal, at a distance of 5 km. north-west of Siyana and 37 km. from Bulandshahr. It is also connected with Siyana by a road. The Tagas are said to have seized the village from the old Rajput proprietors more than ten centuries ago. One of them, Ram Kishan, built Rampura and the brick temple there. At the time of the freedom struggle of 1857 the whole village was held by the Tagas, but thereafter a few shares passed into the hands of others.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle in the Siyana development block. The population of the village is 4,948 and the area 848 hectares, of which 719 hectares are under plough. The soil is excellent and with the abundance of canal water available, the cultivators are able to grow a great deal of sugar-cane. The village is assessed to Rs.9,487 as land revenue. It is electrified and contains a post-office.

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TABLE I—Population

District and tahsil	Area (sq. km.)		Population						
	1961	1971	1961			1971			
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
District									
Total	4,984.2	4,895.0	17,37,397	9,24,150	8,13,247	20,73,343	11,18,441	9,54,902	
Rural	4,976.9	4,854.0	15,17,515	8,06,285	7,11,230	17,96,935	9,70,355	8,26,580	
Urban	27.3	41.0	2,19,882	1,17,865	1,02,017	2,76,408	1,48,086	1,28,322	
Anupshahr tahsil									
Total	1,201.7	1,180.3	4,40,420	2,23,476	2,06,944	5,17,047	2,78,248	2,38,799	
Rural	1,194.5	1,172.5	3,99,040	2,11,452	1,87,588	4,66,174	2,51,036	2,15,138	
Urban	7.2	7.8	41,380	12,024	19,356	50,873	27,212	23,661	
Bulandshahr tahsil									
Total	1,235.2	1,221.7	5,34,571	2,84,289	2,50,282	6,40,248	3,45,411	2,94,837	
Rural	1,221.1	1,201.5	4,45,915	2,46,639	2,09,276	5,23,166	2,82,705	2,40,461	
Urban	14.1	20.2	88,656	37,650	41,006	1,17,082	62,706	54,376	
Khurja tahsil									
Total	1,188.3	1,186.5	3,85,738	2,04,879	1,80,859	4,51,314	2,43,676	2,07,638	
Rural	1,184.7	1,175.9	3,33,870	1,79,538	1,59,332	3,94,866	2,13,307	1,81,559	
Urban	3.6	10.6	46,868	25,341	21,527	56,448	30,369	26,079	
Sikandarabad tahsil									
Total	1,399.0	1,371.9	3,76,658	2,01,204	1,75,454	4,64,734	2,51,106	2,13,628	
Rural	1,396.6	1,365.6	3,53,680	1,98,606	1,55,074	4,38,229	2,33,307	1,94,922	
Urban	2.4	2.3	22,978	2,598	20,380	26,505	17,799	9,606	

Note—According to Central Statistical Organisation the area of the district in 1971 was 4,895 sq. km., other area figures relate to the Board of Revenue.

TABLE II—Rainfall

Station	Number of years of data	Normal rainfall (in mm.)												Extreme rainfall (in mm.)				Date
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual rainfall	Lowest annual rainfall	High-est annual rainfall	Low-est annual rainfall	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Bulandshahr	50 a 18.5 b 1.7	21.1	10.7	8.4	8.4	66.5	179.3	180.2	123.2	19.1	2.0	0.2	7.5	453.7	492	38	447.0	July 16, 1885
															(1933)	(1905)		
Sikandarabad	50 a 22.1 b 1.8	18.3	10.9	7.4	9.9	66.0	196.1	176.8	137.7	18.0	1.3	0.2	7.4	671.9	197	32	254.5	Sept. 15, 1963
															(1933)	(1918)		
Anupshahr	50 a 18.8 b 1.6	19.6	13.2	10.7	9.9	72.9	203.5	229.6	133.3	22.3	1.8	0.3	7.2	742.7	212	40	283.7	August 2, 1965
															(1933)	(1918)		
Khurja	50 a 19.3 b 1.5	16.3	10.2	7.4	8.4	67.6	181.1	178.8	115.6	17.3	1.5	0.2	5.8	629.3	208	43	279.4	July 16, 1885
															(1933)	(1918)		
Dayanahpur	50 a 15.0 b 1.1	17.5	12.5	7.6	5.3	56.4	200.7	188.2	124.5	13.5	0.5	0.0	10.2	651.9	238	16	311.1	August 11, 1923
															(1933)	(1918)		
Bulandshahr (District)	50 a 18.7 b 1.5	18.6	11.5	8.2	8.4	65.9	192.1	192.5	126.9	18.0	1.4	0.2	7.6	669.9	209	38		
															(1933)	(1918)		

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

(c) Based on all available data up to 1965.

BULANDSHAHAR DISTRICT

TABLE III—Statistics of Cultivated and Irrigated Areas (in Hectares), 1389 Fasli (1971-72).

Taluk and district	Total area	Unculturable area	Cul- turable area	Cultivated area								Un- irrigated area	Net cultivated area	Double cropped area
				Canal	Tube- wells	Irrigated area by		Total irrigated area						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Taluk Anupshahr	1,15,839	14,963	13,281	22,957	42,484	9,899	326	75,666	11,929	87,595	52,640			
Taluk Bikanishahr	1,22,248	12,659	10,884	16,788	59,792	15,626	1,095	93,301	5,404	98,705	60,256			
Taluk Khurja	1,18,891	13,845	14,860	27,920	10,044	17,153	759	55,876	34,310	90,186	34,687			
Taluk Sikandarabad	1,33,898	17,848	16,022	22,254	27,018	19,463	1,823	70,538	29,470	1,00,028	51,919			
District total	4,90,876	49,315	55,047	89,919	1,39,338	62,141	4,003	2,95,401	81,113	2,76,514	1,99,892			

TABLE IV (i)—Areas (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Anupshahr

Fiscal year	Wheat	Wheat mixed	Barley and Bajra	Gram	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Sugar-cane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1369*	..	51,289	16,657	43,039	27,207	8,350	34,118	43,823
1370	..	47,899	18,003	38,504	29,917	9,490	37,128	44,869
1371	..	51,289	16,657	43,039	27,007	8,350	34,118	43,823
1372	..	51,289	16,657	43,039	27,007	8,350	34,118	43,823
1373	..	47,719	22,739	38,542	28,144	8,350	34,118	43,823
1374	..	47,198	25,750	37,087	12,151	8,660	33,908	61,915
1375	..	84,255	16,025	30,836	23,639	2,069	13,320	26,669
1376	..	87,289	15,865	22,091	26,618	5,252	33,123	74,322
1377	..	91,383	14,185	20,637	23,686	3,710	24,196	74,906
1378	..	1,15,917	7,516	13,976	18,339	3,149	23,266	89,138
								33,161

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

*1363 Fasli=1961-62 A.D.

TABLE IV (ii)—Areas (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Bulandshahr.

Fiscal year	Maize	Jowar mixed	Bajra mixed and other	Pulses	Sugar-cane	Wheat	Wheat mixed	Barley mixed	Gram mixed and pea
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1372*	..	18,003	5,412	6,966	554	22,351	18,698	14,753	10,691
1373	..	20,244	3,915	4,348	608	24,645	23,245	15,241	9,733
1374	..	24,909	4,040	4,152	600	17,036	27,884	13,223	10,471
1375	..	31,697	3,286	4,485	534	12,144	50,651	5,145	8,691
1376	..	32,877	3,139	4,480	513	16,654	61,951	3,308	5,343
1377	..	28,006	2,154	2,650	404	19,135	50,730	4,613	5,219
1378	..	33,075	1,944	2,282	488	19,929	60,104	2,329	3,466
									5,352

*1372 Fasli=1964-65 A.D.

TABLE IV (iii)—Areas (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Khurja

Fasli year	Maize	Jowar mixed and other	Bajra mixed and other	Pulses	Sugar-cane	Wheat	Wheat mixed	Barley mixed	Gram and pea
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1367*	..	11,785	41,205	971	34,779	43,400	19,644	37,646	47,478
1368	..	10,356	36,963	769	37,048	45,371	19,397	42,170	40,861
1369	..	36,186	..	..	31,666	88,307	52,612	44,156	38,860
1370	..	10,545	39,731	926	25,115	40,316	22,869	36,430	40,685
1371	..	9,382	32,721	793	24,847	41,010	31,351	36,727	53,890
1372	..	9,331	41,968	948	32,470	41,000	36,001	33,474	43,169
1373	..	9,331	41,968	948	32,470	41,000	36,001	33,474	43,169
1374	..	10,025	41,722	974	29,684	41,858	34,305	29,193	49,392
1375	..	10,025	41,772	979	29,684	58,535	31,458	34,131	35,438
1376	..	11,084	37,533	826	15,803	58,535	31,458	34,131	35,438

*1367 Fasli=1959-60 A.D.

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

TABLE IV (iv)—Areas (in Acres) under Principal Crops, Tahsil Sikandrabad

Fasli year	Wheat pure	Wheat mixed	Barley pure and mixed	Peas and gram	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Sugar-cane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1369*	..	10,396	44,764	35,088	22,588	43,505	28,521	15,025
1370	..	19,510	30,009	50,002	18,298	38,858	22,115	28,929
1371	..	24,931	28,995	57,290	17,727	36,413	28,280	26,920
1372	..	28,361	28,370	48,333	14,067	39,948	27,476	32,370
1373	..	28,842	23,795	41,281	11,305	37,622	30,159	37,251
1374	..	20,596	25,498	58,485	11,697	39,881	34,636	24,122
1375	..	15,982	29,340	40,363	10,353	41,024	46,061	16,088
1376	..	10,973	19,091	28,638	8,339	33,145	45,185	23,581
1377	..	13,335	18,582	28,510	8,207	30,243	52,620	29,773
1378	..	13,577	18,948	28,725	8,963	34,503	58,439	24,899

*1369 Fasli=1961-62 A.D.

TABLE V (i-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Bulandshahr

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Government grants	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Cattle pound	Other sources	Total receipts
1961-62	..	..	48,018	10,205	10,113	3,070	21,85,265
1962-63	..	..	65,556	4,525	14,761	2,41,375	25,34,803
1963-64	..	..	75,873	4,065	12,429	2,27,415	26,48,038
1964-65	..	..	76,698	5,791	11,451	28,249	31,94,852
1965-66	..	..	86,926	6,738	5,333	2,48,516	42,99,106
1966-67	..	..	76,333	15,361	3,405	2,63,561	49,48,729
1967-68	..	..	66,351	1,191	4,273	1,23,116	50,37,007
1968-69	..	..	54,035	1,627	1,938	67,841	54,15,663
1969-70	..	..	62,430	3,952	812	1,98,672	67,57,980
1970-71	..	..	83,261	8,236	3,230	1,46,544	72,38,316

TABLE V (i-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Zila Parishad, Bulandshahr

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		General administration	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Public works	Fairs and exhibitions	Other heads	Total expenditure
1961-62	..	..	16,66,349	1,27,789	3,65,659	776	97,257	23,34,594
1962-63	..	..	20,88,139	1,13,742	2,50,735	965	60,571	25,73,026
1963-64	..	..	22,28,773	1,18,328	1,49,832	895	54,341	26,06,318
1964-65	..	..	26,90,161	1,09,228	2,15,699	1,000	58,175	31,31,694
1965-66	..	..	35,18,306	1,15,006	2,46,345	1,100	30,964	39,81,444
1966-67	..	..	44,94,811	1,14,902	4,18,787	1,100	32,913	57,48,414
1967-68	..	..	39,81,914	1,15,609	3,24,072	1,097	38,343	45,22,139
1968-69	..	..	49,13,214	1,09,870	4,47,521	1,736	54,103	55,91,690
1969-70	..	..	56,19,289	1,24,141	3,30,728	1,100	32,185	61,85,358
1970-71	..	..	61,74,389	1,22,356	1,70,986	700	37,935	65,79,320

TABLE V (ii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Anupshahr

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., apart from taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1962-63	61,680	1,579	25,642	37,239	9,825	20,129	1,56,094
1963-64	58,139	1,259	43,827	31,165	4,049	28,479	1,66,918
1964-65	66,133	1,303	55,362	26,560	745	21,976	1,69,079
1965-66	74,585	1,528	60,820	41,591	1,724	33,072	2,13,320
1966-67	79,489	1,680	80,349	33,713	4,443	30,920	2,30,594
1967-68	81,014	3,422	68,929	43,680	12,770	5,616	2,15,431
1968-69	99,569	3,743	88,867	44,735	2,405	..	2,39,319
1969-70	1,01,761	3,694	59,408	92,367	1,080	96	2,58,414
1970-71	1,13,166	2,558	42,335	64,350	4,171	2,300	2,31,980
1971-72	1,69,478	3,034	24,760	69,298	19,513	500	2,89,583

—Chairman, Municipal Board.

TABLE V (ii-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Anupshahr

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Other heads	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1962-63	26,203	9,151	63,884	9,617	2,300	25,090	20,150	1,56,395
1963-64	27,427	8,910	64,275	13,642	300	19,518	29,214	1,63,286
1964-65	28,588	9,741	83,312	16,834	300	21,946	21,124	1,81,845
1965-66	30,192	8,199	88,553	23,213	1,301	26,179	33,259	2,10,896
1966-67	32,621	14,140	77,926	29,531	300	25,485	31,120	2,11,123
1967-68	38,667	15,095	99,578	30,994	300	38,048	5,638	2,28,320
1968-69	39,678	35,240	88,558	30,478	900	35,027	..	2,29,881
1969-70	37,921	13,283	90,296	44,042	1,651	34,661	45	2,21,899
1970-71	38,902	12,972	1,13,373	40,654	400	40,421	100	2,46,822
1971-72	39,630	16,883	1,62,682	43,406	1,601	49,087	2,600	3,15,889

TABLE V (iii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Bulandshahr

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., a part from taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	3,94,181	6,620	1,51,983	1,52,682	6,445	6,897	7,18,808
1962-63	4,50,703	6,604	1,51,263	2,04,016	7,774	12,462	8,32,822
1963-64	4,52,026	8,223	1,56,982	1,35,577	7,536	31,343	7,90,687
1964-65	5,28,240	10,606	1,54,035	2,09,915	9,136	2,260	9,14,792
1965-66	9,45,726	11,317	1,56,525	2,23,208	6,482	4,913	13,48,171
1966-67	8,79,997	10,876	1,64,502	2,60,120	6,170	3,945	13,25,610
1967-68	5,71,636	14,556	1,77,454	2,87,673	14,472	3,300	9,91,631
1968-69	5,71,636	14,556	1,77,454	2,87,673	11,209	4,080	10,69,091
1969-70	7,78,124	19,518	2,03,989	4,12,703	53,310	13,689	14,81,333
1970-71	8,01,487	23,066	1,69,918	4,69,438	1,02,945	78,277	16,45,131

TABLE V (iii-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Bulandshahr

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Miscellaneous contributions	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	2,29,838	41,898	2,57,495	1,12,319	34,585	56,586	7,22,721
1962-63	2,36,440	53,177	2,72,017	1,29,576	29,688	9,352	7,30,260
1963-64	2,78,583	43,550	3,72,830	1,61,953	27,582	21,024	8,60,522
1964-65	3,22,440	50,108	3,32,869	1,69,310	41,451	1,310	9,17,488
1965-66	5,94,703	48,629	4,39,244	2,19,832	48,708	451	13,51,567
1966-67	5,54,612	43,934	4,33,444	2,40,291	36,298	20	13,08,399
1967-68	1,42,173	12,284	5,35,833	2,47,069	38,029	155	9,75,543
1968-69	1,03,262	30,843	5,42,334	2,99,806	46,514	140	10,28,899
1969-70	1,47,235	1,11,121	8,24,325	2,74,272	67,833	4,210	14,29,056
1970-71	1,47,912	1,34,507	10,60,755	2,60,527	80,016	7,025	16,90,742

TABLE V (iv-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Dibal

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961-62	96,822	1,787	30,627	44,111	2,00,000	3,73,347
1962-63	1,19,293	2,829	35,505	56,513	1,06,000	3,20,140
1963-64	1,32,420	2,814	39,464	84,035	..	2,58,733
1964-65	1,10,552	3,057	39,099	52,980	50,000	2,55,688
1965-66	1,42,450	4,453	38,089	73,407	..	2,58,399
1966-67	1,43,519	3,903	45,967	85,046	..	2,78,495
1967-68	1,18,783	3,775	51,135	93,912	..	2,67,605
1968-69	1,96,937	4,690	76,403	1,62,265	..	4,40,295
1969-70	2,02,203	4,128	70,610	1,90,615	..	4,67,556
1970-71	2,09,538	3,349	96,207	2,66,799	5,17,800	10,93,693

TABLE V (iv-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Dibal

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Miscellaneous	Others heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	49,624	12,314	60,129	11,527	2,09,556	..	3,43,150
1962-63	68,994	18,389	1,92,404	23,027	39,137	..	3,41,951
1963-64	84,005	11,623	78,853	26,661	22,048	..	2,22,920
1964-65	55,120	11,052	1,65,065	26,078	16,103	12,322	2,85,740
1965-66	61,090	10,744	1,21,751	34,191	20,066	..	2,47,842
1966-67	58,654	22,784	1,33,987	40,252	9,210	..	2,64,887
1967-68	49,646	13,066	1,09,435	39,164	13,345	..	2,24,656
1968-69	59,407	42,040	2,04,983	53,732	32,127	..	3,92,289
1969-70	59,683	14,804	2,92,139	71,326	23,988	20,000	4,81,940
1970-71	66,079	22,915	3,45,721	71,828	6,39,967	48,158	11,94,668

TABLE V (v-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Jahangirabad

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	66,590	190	46,650	42,594	1,576	18,208	1,75,807
1962-63	58,119	123	60,952	25,215	4,309	1,158	1,49,876
1963-64	52,852	192	52,673	38,562	2,457	..	1,46,736
1964-65	58,435	204	63,905	29,640	2,134	42,000	1,96,317
1965-66	87,047	153	72,231	1,20,468	3,205	..	2,83,104
1966-67	78,818	311	64,480	87,940	25,995	2,472	2,55,024
1967-68	70,738	329	1,09,205	71,023	9,361	2,465	2,63,121
1968-69	1,44,293	300	71,023	47,843	7,251	3,319	2,74,029
1969-70	1,33,754	197	84,500	80,180	6,897	1,964	3,07,492
1970-71	1,86,698	354	98,636	62,250	6,143	3,217	3,57,298

TABLE V (v-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Jahangirabad

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Miscellaneous	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	23,551	10,326	86,272	16,813	4,244	..	1,41,206
1962-63	38,223	12,001	1,03,012	24,093	12,859	..	1,90,188
1963-64	31,355	12,256	77,071	25,669	6,802	..	1,53,152
1964-65	35,086	13,016	1,24,582	29,841	8,185	..	2,10,710
1965-66	50,641	25,310	1,30,520	32,927	7,546	4,976	2,51,920
1966-67	48,428	28,606	90,861	48,058	20,189	..	2,36,142
1967-68	54,209	29,331	1,05,518	43,697	13,997	..	2,46,752
1968-69	54,179	35,634	1,88,545	40,592	12,318	4,900	3,36,168
1969-70	54,023	31,901	1,08,354	44,775	15,223	4,975	2,59,351
1970-71	61,709	31,510	2,30,463	45,356	19,851	..	3,08,889

TABLE V (vi-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Khurja

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., apart from taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1960-61	2,65,187	6,180	27,554	1,48,892	2,416	2,99,007	7,49,236
1961-62	2,53,965	5,729	28,201	2,00,611	3,664	3,38,122	8,30,292
1962-63	12,91,509	5,929	27,567	2,14,728	9,140	3,64,201	19,13,074
1963-64	16,56,992	6,124	27,202	1,89,826	4,924	4,20,975	23,06,043
1964-65	13,76,348	6,701	27,989	2,17,808	5,804	4,44,376	20,79,026
1965-66	8,48,854	6,140	30,448	2,46,301	9,912	4,55,666	15,97,321
1966-67	8,84,566	6,855	36,394	2,75,163	14,217	5,25,720	17,42,915
1967-68	4,38,754	7,802	36,869	2,83,933	3,486	5,55,498	13,26,342
1968-69	6,23,610	8,516	41,275	3,09,386	12,753	8,78,014	18,78,554
1969-70	7,15,524	9,374	41,005	5,39,354	58,447	9,58,406	23,22,110
1970-71	7,44,141	11,094	41,933	4,54,235	1,48,664	24,89,539	38,89,606

TABLE V (vi-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Khurja

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1960-61	97,481	24,748	4,61,711	1,24,614	300	14,371	17	7,23,242
1961-62	1,10,763	21,040	5,20,895	1,46,872	575	19,930	..	8,20,075
1962-63	10,40,793	24,881	5,75,202	1,67,918	300	62,183	..	18,71,277
1963-64	13,92,512	25,021	6,53,630	1,98,625	4,830	25,855	..	23,00,473
1964-65	10,97,078	28,795	6,61,402	1,98,552	5,000	42,692	835	20,34,354
1965-66	5,74,458	17,375	7,79,981	2,18,685	..	25,096	1,500	16,17,095
1966-67	5,67,925	26,166	8,34,893	3,14,722	8,000	28,000	150	17,79,856
1967-68	1,58,876	24,715	9,58,813	2,46,835	840	24,897	..	14,14,976
1968-69	1,27,511	28,286	10,82,364	2,83,511	840	30,833	2,50,000	18,03,345
1969-70	1,60,534	44,788	13,83,102	3,73,211	3,040	68,055	2,25,150	22,57,880
1970-71	1,59,436	67,236	16,09,827	3,92,990	840	85,753	16,25,185	39,41,267

TABLE V (vii-a)—Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Sikandarabad

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., apart from taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	14,70,083	2,645	40,027	1,00,437	9,814	70,516	16,93,522
1962-63	16,11,361	3,316	53,822	1,17,267	8,764	97,662	18,92,192
1963-64	15,52,447	3,049	62,685	1,26,767	3,231	..	17,48,179
1964-65	16,38,770	3,056	63,625	1,08,955	3,172	1	18,17,579
1965-66	16,56,612	2,774	83,257	1,26,356	4,864	25	18,73,888
1966-67	16,72,904	4,142	25,883	1,02,195	2,067	13,675	18,20,866
1967-68	3,94,491	3,801	17,303	1,21,830	2,230	4,874	5,44,529
1968-69	5,90,634	4,170	23,277	1,17,024	3,346	..	7,40,451
1969-70	6,70,348	6,526	28,324	2,64,224	6,676	9,306	9,85,404
1970-71	7,68,746	5,795	26,079	2,59,843	21,998	820	10,83,281

TABLE V (vii-b)—Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Sikandarabad

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Contingencies	Miscellaneous	Other heads	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961-62	12,92,269	22,793	1,78,657	60,578	500	7,978	32,530	15,95,325
1962-63	14,14,637	16,443	2,15,938	81,810	10,701	8,619	29,331	17,77,479
1963-64	13,64,910	37,825	2,00,267	88,396	1,000	8,838	37,461	17,38,697
1964-65	14,44,100	19,313	2,56,328	87,250	1,300	19,962	38,992	18,67,245
1965-66	14,49,553	23,421	2,44,425	1,02,578	1,250	8,435	29,338	18,59,000
1966-67	14,72,395	27,621	1,85,369	1,08,019	..	7,043	35,681	18,36,128
1967-68	1,83,400	24,351	1,94,028	1,20,112	500	8,634	22,666	5,53,691
1968-69	66,111	46,003	3,43,268	1,31,717	2,500	6,874	19,755	6,16,228
1969-70	79,787	63,497	4,46,545	1,85,063	2,200	11,598	32,313	8,21,003
1970-71	95,775	47,373	5,61,143	2,26,683	..	10,960	34,386	9,76,320

TABLE V (viii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Aurangabad

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)				Expenditure (in Rupees)					
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Other heads	Public works	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1964-65	..	1,859	9,077	10,936	4,219	8,961	..	..	13,180	
1965-66	..	2,723	9,964	17,687	1,248	5,436	..	8,500	15,184	
1966-67	..	4,686	12,426	17,112	1,299	6,411	800	4,000	12,510	
1967-68	..	4,142	8,598	17,740	537	2,356	..	10,030	12,923	
1968-69	..	..	8,637	8,637	1,424	6,912	..	1,700	10,036	
1969-70	..	825	9,015	60,840	1,490	7,576	..	56,000	65,066	
1970-71	..	1,756	3,285	22,541	1,513	10,472	..	..	11,985	

TABLE V (ix)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Bhawan Bahadur Nagar

Year	Receipts in (Rupees)				Expenditure (in Rupees)				
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Others sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1968-69	..	5,000	3,568	7,528	16,096	1,372	5,337	10,827	17,536
1969-70	..	..	2,589	11,522	14,111	1,603	4,030	18,571	24,204
1970-71	..	17,500	10,458	13,503	41,461	2,138	6,007	13,365	21,510

TABLE V (x)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Bugraji

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)				Expenditure (in Rupees)					
	Government grants	Other sources	Receipts from taxes	Total Receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Other heads	Public works	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1962-63	..	2,441	1,106	1,037	4,584	920	799	133	..	1,852
1963-64	..	2,891	2,007	4,880	19,778	1,850	1,482	..	..	3,332
1964-65	..	6,322	2,206	2,516	11,044	2,230	1,964	622	4,135	8,951
1965-66	..	6,562	3,388	9,236	19,186	2,507	2,850	1,313	4,718	11,388
1966-67	..	7,011	2,668	10,466	20,145	2,740	5,668	1,398	5,875	15,681
1967-68	..	6,333	4,494	8,950	19,777	3,307	3,809	2,320	4,345	13,781
1968-69	..	6,374	3,312	7,581	17,267	3,246	4,924	..	17,775	25,945
1969-70	..	52,358	4,125	1,759	58,242	3,701	4,261	813	11,123	19,899
1970-71	..	18,834	3,110	13,755	35,699	3,931	5,167	1,107	30,396	40,601

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

TABLE V (xi)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Chhatari

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)				Expenditure (in Rupees)					
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other heads	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1961-62	..	810	3,025	5,060	8,895	1,331	3,764	..	5,920	11,015
1962-63	..	90	953	5,292	6,335	1,476	3,874	8,097	2,232	15,679
1963-64	..	130	5,868	4,776	10,774	1,298	4,083	1,700	937	7,978
1964-65	..	5,150	5,134	5,039	15,323	1,139	4,387	766	1,839	8,131
1965-66	..	7,353	4,976	6,396	18,725	2,079	5,542	3,090	2,828	13,539
1966-67	..	3,376	3,944	6,620	13,940	1,673	7,370	10,093	3,802	22,938
1967-68	..	7,860	4,626	6,600	19,086	1,740	8,240	450	14,011	24,441
1968-69	..	3,372	5,907	11,099	20,378	1,763	9,639	5,356	3,766	19,926
1969-70	..	54,176	6,172	9,655	70,003	1,786	9,427	..	4,110	15,323
1970-71	..	20,734	6,227	10,271	37,232	2,264	9,964	7,000	4,126	23,354

TABLE V (xii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Dandi

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)			Expenditure (in Rupees)						
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration	Public health	Other heads	Public works	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1961-62	9,697	6,601	6,942	25,246	2,202	10,808	6,539	6,901	25,700	
1962-63	7,482	6,854	12,451	26,787	2,328	10,027	10,038	6,607	29,060	
1963-64	9,216	2,419	10,964	22,599	2,315	12,868	7,558	3,152	25,893	
1964-65	11,722	8,399	21,195	41,316	2,206	14,011	12,460	6,803	35,480	
1965-66	11,714	8,629	13,985	34,328	3,204	17,342	9,430	7,814	37,790	
1966-67	12,522	9,814	14,926	36,262	3,797	14,910	3,696	8,078	30,481	
1967-68	12,149	22,384	11,436	45,969	4,558	20,103	5,603	7,812	38,076	
1968-69	11,104	12,146	18,849	42,099	5,034	17,546	18,866	8,012	49,458	
1969-70	9,532	13,021	15,305	37,858	4,478	20,419	9,169	8,079	42,145	
1970-71	25,031	19,716	20,334	65,081	8,478	33,554	51,927	7,532	10,149	

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

TABLE V (xiii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Dankaur

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)			Expenditure (in Rupees)						
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Other heads	Public works	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1961-62	2,770	5,792	9,243	17,805	1,656	8,752	4,530	3,149	18,087	
1962-63	2,612	7,250	17,109	26,971	1,806	8,338	4,640	12,309	27,093	
1963-64	9,399	7,010	11,466	27,875	1,299	9,543	8,203	275	19,320	
1964-65	9,656	8,434	10,998	29,088	1,358	9,644	8,340	355	19,697	
1965-66	9,699	4,394	10,982	25,075	1,383	9,657	8,244	676	19,960	
1966-67	9,770	8,599	10,991	29,360	1,387	9,871	8,357	5,990	25,605	
1967-68	9,698	7,532	10,958	28,188	1,398	9,453	8,002	9,534	28,467	
1968-69	28,878	11,680	12,303	52,871	2,691	22,512	10,891	456	35,700	
1969-70	65,482	16,459	13,089	94,899	3,800	27,017	12,874	192	43,903	
1970-71	25,172	10,796	7,791	43,759	3,912	25,365	23,372	14,046	66,695	

APPENDIX

TABLE V (xiv)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Gulaothi

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)					Expenditure (in Rupees)				
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other heads	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1964-65	..	5,000	30,640	34,883	60,523	2,229	24,799	12,976	16,441	56,445
1965-66	..	18,500	21,901	29,545	69,946	2,475	39,488	6,336	23,223	71,522
1966-67	..	15,000	63,876	43,064	1,21,940	19,044	38,317	31,187	27,219	1,15,767
1967-68	..	15,000	41,339	34,050	90,389	13,638	43,169	18,307	30,836	1,05,950
1968-69	..	5,000	44,510	31,518	81,028	17,568	28,999	13,983	16,089	76,639
1969-70	..	51,000	27,476	48,796	1,27,272	15,151	46,080	1,225	28,849	91,305
1970-71	..	7,500	72,722	46,960	1,27,182	15,901	63,236	15,172	48,304	1,42,613

TABLE V (xv)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Jewar

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)					Expenditure (in Rupees)				
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration	Public health	Other sources	Public works	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1961-62	..	7,331	5,396	15,399	501	8,133	5,459	5,000	19,093	
1962-63	..	6,223	9,781	24,382	996	15,693	6,396	3,878	26,463	
1963-64	..	14,966	12,312	43,485	5,118	11,411	17,086	5,378	38,993	
1964-65	..	14,263	8,658	28,768	9,528	14,705	21,186	25	43,444	
1965-66	..	12,000	20,234	83,206	10,752	16,912	8,794	17,246	53,704	
1966-67	..	28,878	14,387	66,986	18,204	16,973	15,948	18,479	61,604	
1967-68	..	19,704	8,429	36,563	14,125	25,056	20,084	14,183	73,448	
1968-69	..	14,149	14,059	38,461	14,688	21,855	15,471	10,885	62,699	
1969-70	..	79,971	12,157	1,27,776	14,983	31,673	16,451	35,031	98,138	
1970-71	..	39,627	11,311	76,114	18,384	41,487	47,677	17,836	1,26,384	

TABLE V (xvi)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Kalkar

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)					Expenditure (in Rupees)				
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1963-66	..	5,000	3,647	1,343	9,989	827	3,203	4,030		
1965-67	..	..	3,019	6,000	9,019	2,649	4,343	6,992		
1967-68	..	..	2,864	2,864	1,101	1,101	7,553	9,054		
1969-69	..	..	3,369	3,369	1,501	1,501	6,215	16,167		
1969-70	..	41,669	7,925	9,000	57,925	1,752	9,802	17,053		
1970-71	..	17,389	5,733	4,802	27,925	3,633	8,113	11,746		

TABLE V (xvii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Faisal

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)			Expenditure (in Rupees)						
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Others sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other heads	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1961-62	..	3,338	1,443	5,600	10,461	929	5,379	..	1,939	8,247
1962-63	..	4,385	2,500	6,872	13,837	952	5,633	..	1,480	8,065
1963-64	..	2,974	2,640	9,477	15,091	1,222	5,206	7,370	3,356	17,154
1964-65	..	9,300	1,739	1,896	19,945	1,276	7,897	..	3,916	13,089
1965-66	..	9,484	1,698	11,473	22,055	1,166	6,037	2,000	15,041	24,244
1966-67	..	9,723	2,641	10,993	23,357	1,620	8,145	3,500	7,510	20,775
1967-68	..	5,098	3,812	14,170	23,080	2,173	11,370	9,021	5,510	28,074
1968-69	..	5,749	3,993	13,875	23,617	2,119	17,060	6,893	2,181	28,253
1969-70	..	60,818	1,939	18,186	80,943	1,841	18,673	9,068	1,820	31,402
1970-71	..	22,380	1,154	20,030	43,584	1,782	19,530	47,719	2,856	71,887

TABLE V (xviii)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Rabupura

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)				Expenditure (in Rupees)					
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Other heads	Public works	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1961-62	..	6,397	3,867	5,535	15,999	1,404	12,800	1,868	3,529	19,601
1962-63	..	7,391	3,818	7,256	18,465	1,259	15,256	2,055	1,828	20,398
1963-64	..	5,911	2,116	7,124	15,152	1,668	7,674	967	2,272	10,581
1964-65	..	12,041	8,913	6,855	27,809	1,578	16,818	..	..	18,396
1965-66	..	10,658	4,073	9,426	24,157	1,293	12,990	1,578	2,187	18,048
1966-67	..	5,968	4,518	8,705	19,191	1,654	12,988	630	4,667	19,939
1967-68	..	5,518	1,280	10,510	17,308	2,171	14,426	408	5,385	22,389
1968-69	..	5,975	6,200	14,715	26,890	2,159	14,678	593	12,579	30,009
1969-70	..	56,030	4,364	8,735	69,129	2,261	13,954	600	5,668	22,483
1970-71	..	23,102	7,315	12,815	43,232	2,493	13,846	466	25,175	43,980

TABLE V (xix)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Sahiyapur

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)				Expenditure (in Rupees)						Total
	Circumstances and property tax	Miscellaneous	Government grants	Total receipts	General administration	Sanitation and lighting	Public works	Miscellaneous	Debt service		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1964-65	15,883	28,227	17,827	61,737	1,832	29,135	16,839	1,618	12,827	62,861	
1965-66	9,899	28,877	16,476	55,252	1,920	26,560	21,231	947	11,635	62,313	
1966-67	14,896	24,316	16,481	54,843	2,435	27,483	6,578	2,324	13,621	52,643	
1967-68	14,703	29,920	40,819	85,702	2,863	35,324	11,302	4,539	12,835	67,163	
1968-69	7,651	30,384	43,886	81,841	3,118	31,941	26,000	6,289	13,086	80,434	
1969-70	10,992	34,009	64,126	1,09,177	3,269	34,345	9,319	7,289	13,126	67,358	
1970-71	8,647	33,997	28,409	70,803	4,059	34,071	..	30,708	13,210	1,02,048	
1971-72	37,836	92,897	22,076	1,52,809	4,483	73,696	..	5,489	13,517	97,187	

TABLE V (xx)—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Siyana

Year	Receipts (in Rupees)				Expenditure (in Rupees)					Total expenditure
	Government grants	Other sources	Receipts from taxes	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Other heads	Public works		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1961-62	30,696	5,030	42,832	78,560	12,477	60,211	4,416	1,541	78,645	
1962-63	18,137	17,162	40,474	75,773	12,126	39,396	6,030	18,445	75,997	
1963-64	31,425	6,072	44,222	81,719	14,571	66,888	263	6,561	82,283	
1964-65	30,297	9,790	59,372	99,459	15,606	63,634	4,009	10,740	94,129	
1965-66	24,028	9,099	71,551	1,04,678	15,879	69,740	8,473	16,429	1,09,721	
1966-67	53,745	14,495	60,189	1,28,429	21,909	71,811	9,323	9,006	1,12,079	
1967-68	28,547	9,011	50,816	88,374	25,818	76,258	7,087	7,096	1,16,259	
1968-69	24,864	11,097	55,617	91,578	25,363	65,901	7,541	..	99,025	
1969-70	81,700	16,734	82,128	1,74,571	24,738	66,051	10,513	5,300	1,06,802	
1970-71	35,956	16,121	54,276	1,06,353	25,285	68,574	18,691	36,875	1,09,055	

TABLE VI (I)—General Education

Year	Junior Basic education				Senior Basic education				Higher secondary education					
	Number of schools		Number of students		Number of schools		Number of students		Number of schools for		Number of students		Number of schools for	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
1961-62	844	81,309	13,661	68	7,954	1,208	58	14	33,494	5,549				
1962-63	938	89,718	21,434	78	7,438	1,545	65	14	37,806	6,068				
1963-64	1,041	96,783	25,291	83	8,722	2,441	70	14	42,668	6,905				
1964-65	1,203	1,29,632	30,124	83	10,791	3,104	84	16	55,629	8,674				
1965-66	1,274	1,36,129	60,580	83	10,895	3,199	85	17	59,281	9,895				
1966-67	1,274	1,36,235	65,468	83	10,903	3,274	100	17	62,884	10,067				
1967-68	1,274	1,42,024	69,801	95	12,792	3,551	102	17	66,191	12,002				
1968-69	1,271	1,44,105	76,727	108	12,798	3,643	104	17	70,522	13,154				
1969-70	1,278	1,48,101	78,126	107	13,186	3,774	116	17	76,188	14,302				
1970-71	1,279	1,49,385	80,426	107	13,577	4,009	125	17	80,216	14,763				

TABLE VI (II)—Higher Education

Year	Bachelor's degree				Master's degree				Facilities functioning	
	Number of colleges		Number of students		Number of colleges		Number of students		Facilities functioning	
	For girls alone	For others	Men	Women	For girls alone	For others	Men	Women	Facilities functioning	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1962	..	5	1,347	45	Arts, Science, Commerce, Agriculture, Law and Education	..	2	219	10	Arts, Science and Commerce
1963	..	4	1,019	23	Arts, Science and Commerce	..	4	178	13	Science and Arts
1964	..	5	1,022	51	Ditto	..	4	240	32	Ditto
1965	..	6	1,063	68	Ditto	..	4	296	24	Ditto
1966	1	8	1,248	114	Ditto	..	4	330	27	Ditto
1967	1	8	1,304	114	Ditto	..	4	389	29	Ditto
1968	1	9	1,532	111	Ditto	..	4	344	36	Ditto
1969	1	9	2,584	160	Ditto	..	4	515	33	Ditto
1970	1	11	2,724	190	Ditto	..	4	478	33	Ditto
1971	1	12	3,066	214	Ditto	..	4	514	37	Ditto

TABLE VII—Fairs, 1961

Village/town	Name	Date	Approximate attendance
1	2	3	4
ANUPSHAHR TAHSIL			
Ahar	.. Amantka Devi	.. Chaitra <i>sukla</i> 8 to 9	.. 5,000
Ditto	.. Kartika Purnima	.. Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 15,000
Ditto	.. Sivaratri	.. Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	.. 1,500
Ditto	.. Ambeshwar Nath	.. Phalguna, <i>sukla</i> 14	.. 5,000
Anupshahr	.. Jeth Dasahra	.. Jyaistha, <i>krishna</i> 10	.. 15,000
Ditto	.. Ram Lila	.. Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 15,000
Ditto	.. Kartika Purnima	.. Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 1,00,000
Bachhikhera	.. Mata-ka-Mela	.. First Monday of Chaitra..	400
Belon	.. Durga Ashtami	.. Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	.. 10,000
Ditto	.. Ditto	.. Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 8	.. 1,000
Chachari	.. Babla Baba	.. Chaitra, <i>krishna</i>	.. 3,000
Jahangirabad	.. Ram Lila	.. Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 10,000
Karnbas	.. Mata-ka-Mela	.. First Monday to Chaitra..	4,000
Ditto	.. Jeth Dasahra	.. Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 30,000
Ditto	.. Kartika Purnima	.. Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 2,500
Mangalpur	.. Bhura Babu	.. Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 2	.. 1,000
Rajghat	.. Jeth Dasahra	.. Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 5,000
Ditto	.. Kartika Purnima	.. Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 50,000
Ramghat	.. Jeth Dasahra	.. Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 10,000
Ditto	.. Kartika Purnima	.. Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 2000
BULANDSHAHR TAHSIL			
Barasu	.. Sivaratri	.. Phalguna <i>krishna</i> 13.	.. 10,000
Bulandshahr	.. Dasahra	.. Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 20,000
Ditto	.. Industrial exhibition	.. Phalguna	.. 75,000
Gulaothi	.. Shahid-ka-Mela	.. Bhamra	.. 30,000
Ditto	.. Dasahra	.. Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 8,000
Shikarpur	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. 15,000
Syana	.. Ditto	.. Ditto	.. 15,000

1	2	3	4
KHURJA TAHSIL			
Achaja Khurd	Bhura Babu	Magha, <i>sukla</i> 2	.. 500
Ahmadgarh	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 6,000
Chbudhera	Ditto	Ditto	.. 1,000
Jahangirpur	Bhura Babu	Magha, <i>sukla</i> 2	.. 5,000
Jewar	Daooji	Bhadra, <i>sukla</i> 6,	.. 10,000
Ditto	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 1,000
Khanpur	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 2,000
Khurja	Mata-ka-Mela	First Saturday of Chaitra ..	3,000
Ditto	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 20,000
Meerpur	Bhura Babu	Magha, <i>sukla</i> 2	.. 500
Munda Khera	Ganga Ashnan	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 5,000
Patra Jhai	Ditto	Ditto	.. 3,000
Ditto	Kartika Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	.. 1,000
Rampur Khander	Ganga Ashnan	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 2,500
Ranhera	Bhura Babu	Magha, <i>sukla</i> 2	.. 500
Thorah	Ditto	Ditto	.. 500
SIKANDRABAD TAHSIL			
Bahora Bas	Bhura Babu	Magha, <i>sukla</i> 2	.. 500
Bilaspur	Ditto	Ditto	.. 600
Dadri	Durga Ashtami	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	.. 4,000
		Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 8	.. 4,000
Dankaur	Bhura Babu	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 2 ^o	.. 2,000
Ditto	Janamashtami	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i>	.. 4,000
Dibai	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 15,000
Duzana	Holi	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 1 and 2	.. 5,000
Kakora	Bhura Babu	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 2	.. 400
Ditto	Daooji	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 6	.. 12,000
Ditto	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	.. 1,700
Mohana	Bhura Babu	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 2	.. 500
Sikandarabad	Holi	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 1 to 4	.. 5,500
Sunpara	Bhura Babu	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 2	.. 500

TABLE VIII—*Inspection Houses, Dak Bungalows, etc.*

Place	Name	Managing department/authority
1	2	3
TAHSIL ANUPSHAHR		
Anibas	Inspection house	Canal department
Anupshahr	Ditto	Public works department
Clarora	Ditto	Canal department
Dibai	Ditto	Public works department
Gehna Goberdhanpur (Jahangirabad)	Ditto	Tube-well department
Ghungravli	Ditto	Canal department
Lachampur	Ditto	Ditto
Maharajpur	Ditto	Ditto
Makhena	Ditto	Ditto
Narora	Dak Bungalow	Ditto
Narora	Inspection house	Zila Parishad
Sabalpur (Dibai)	Ditto	Tube-well department
TAHSIL BULANDSHAHR		
Baral	Inspection house	Canal department
Bhoor	Ditto	Public works department
Bulandshahr	Dak Bungalow	Zila Parishad
Chhaprawat	Inspection house	Canal department
Gulaothi	Dak Bungalow	Zila Parishad
Mankri	Inspection house	Canal department
Ram Garh	Ditto	Tube-well department
Saidpur	Ditto	Ditto
Shikarpur	Ditto	Ditto
Siyana	Ditto	Public works department
Walipura	Ditto	Canal department
TAHSIL KHURJA		
Ahmedgarh	Tube-well Ahmedgarh	Tube-well department
Dayanapur	Inspection house	Canal department
Hasangarh	Ditto	Ditto
Khurja	Ditto	Public works department
Mena Kalandargarhi	Ditto	Canal department
Mundakhera	Ditto	Ditto
Nagar	Ditto	Ditto
Pahasu	Ditto	Ditto
Palra	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL SIKANDRABAD		
Baroda	Inspection house	Canal department
Chachura	Ditto	Ditto
Chandrawli	Ditto	Ditto
Dadri	Ditto	Ditto
Dujana	Ditto	Ditto
Gesupur	Ditto	Ditto
Kanarsi	Ditto	Ditto
Kot	Ditto	Ditto
Sanota	Ditto	Ditto
Sikandarabad	Ditto	Public works department

TABLE IX—*Dharamshalas, Hotels, etc.*

Village/ town	Name	Facilities available	Management
1	2	3	4
TAHSIL ANUPSHAHR			
Anupshahr	Dropti Devi Dharamshala	Lodging	Private
Ditto	Dori Mal Khurja Wale Dharamshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Nanhi Kunwar	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Ajudhi Mal Shiam Lal	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Ram Bharosey Khurja Wale	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Kannu Mal Chhitai Mal	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Dallo Devi	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Krishna Gopal	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Jatwan	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Tauli Walon Ki	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Sankhari Walon Ki	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Naiyon Ki	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Dinwaran I	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto Ditto II	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Ram Kutir	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Khatik	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Gauri Shanker	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Kayastha	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Makkhan Lal	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Bulandshahr Walon Ki	Ditto	Ditto
Debai	Dharamshala Dharmada	Ditto	Ditto
Jahangirabad	Dharamshala Balmukund Chunni Lal	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Shiam Lal	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Nathi Mal	Ditto	Ditto
Karanbas	Dharamshala Seth Sager Mal Jatia	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Lala Babu	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Khurja	Ditto	Ditto
Narora	Dharamshala Aligarh Walon Ki	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Tourist quarters		Canal department

1	2	3	4
Narora	Dharamshala Janki Bai	Lodging	Private
Ditto	Dharamshala Bareseni Singh	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Lalu Mal Narain Prasad	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshalak Bishen Chandra Bhupal Dass Sarraf	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Babu Lal Rukma Nand Khandelwal	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Ratan Lal Settu Mal	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Chudri Mal Chand	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Joti Swarup	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Sahu Behel Rai	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Ram Prasad	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Nannu Mal Pan Wale	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Rani Ram Kali	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Kanahia Lal	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Makkhan Lal Shiam Sunder	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Mali Sangh	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Tamotia Wale	Ditto	Ditto
Ramghat	Dharamshala Chandrawati	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Nirashrit Ashram	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Hathras	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Atroli Wale	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Haldia Kunj	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Rajwara	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Vaishnava Atroli Walon Ki	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL BULANDSHAHR			
Aurangabad	Dharamshala Aurangabad	Ditto	Ditto
Bulandshahr	Chhotey Lal Dharamshala	Ditto	Ditto
Gulaothi	Dharamshala Gulaothi	Ditto	Ditto
Shikarpur	Prem Narain Dharamshala	Ditto	Ditto
Siyana	Dharamshala Siyana	Ditto	Ditto

1	2	3	4
TAHSIL KHURJA			
Jewar	Dharamshala of Tej Pal	Lodging	Private
Khurja	Gauri Shanker ki Dharamshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Murari Lal ki Dharamshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Bidhi Chand ki Dharamshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Munshi Lal ki Dharamshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Maliyon ki Dharamshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Jainion ki Dharamshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Rani Wali Dharamshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Sunaron ki Dharamshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala of Rameshwar Dayal	Ditto	Ditto
Pahasu	Dharamshala of Joti Prasad	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala of Piarey Lal	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Gullak Wali Dharamshala	Ditto	Ditto
Rabupura	Dharamshala Mandi Samiti	Ditto	Ditto
TAHSIL SIKANDRABAD			
Bilaspur	Jain Dharamshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Lakhi Mal	Ditto	Ditto
Dankaur	Dharamshala Dip Chand	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Panna Lal	Ditto	Ditto
Sikandara- bad	Chamber Dharamshala	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Khichoo Mal	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Dharamshala Man Mal	Ditto	Ditto

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 sq. km.=259 hectares
- 1 acre=0.405 hectare

Cubic Measure

- 1 cubic foot=0.028 cubic metre

Measure in Capacity

- 1 gallon (Imperial)=4.55 litres
- 1 seer* (80 tolas)=0.937 litre

Measure of Weight

- 1 tola=11.66 grams
- 1 chhatak=58.32 grams
- 1 seer*=933.10 grams
- 1 maund=37.32 kilograms
- • 1 ounce (Avoirdupois)=28.35 grams
- 1 pound (Avoirdupois)=453.59 grams
- 1 hundred weight=50.80 kilograms
- 1 ton=1,016.05 kilograms=1.016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scale

- 18 Fahrenheit=9/5° Centigrade+32

*As defined in Indian Standard Weight Act, 1939

GLOSSARY

<i>Akhara</i>	..	.. Wrestling enclosure
<i>Amani</i>	..	.. Under trust
<i>Amil</i>	..	.. Same as Amildar, a collector of revenue
<i>Amin</i>	..	.. Petty official attached to courts and entrusted with work of realising government dues
<i>Bajra</i>	..	.. Pearl-millet
<i>Beldar</i>	..	.. Labourer
<i>Bhaiyachara</i>	..	.. Co-sharers paying no rent
<i>Biri</i>	..	.. Indigenous cigarette
<i>Chilam</i>	..	.. Long pipe for smoking tobacco
<i>Dai</i>	..	.. Midwife (not diplomaed)
<i>Dam</i>	..	.. Mughal currency equivalent to about 2 paise
<i>Dastur</i>	..	.. A sub-division of land for revenue purposes under Akbar; system of revenue settlement under Mughals
<i>Deshi</i>	..	.. Indigenous
<i>Dupatta</i>	..	.. Long scarf for the head and shoulders
<i>Gotra</i>	..	.. Eponymous group descended from a common ancestor in the male line of descent
<i>Gulli danda</i>	..	.. A game—boys play with a small rod and a bail
<i>Gur</i>	..	.. Jaggery
<i>Gurdwara</i>	..	.. Religious place of Sikhs where congregational prayers are held
<i>Imambara</i>	..	.. Building for performance of religious ceremonies and holding meeting in memory of Imams Hasan and Husain and their followers
<i>Jama</i>	..	.. The assessed land revenue
<i>Kabaddi</i>	..	.. Indian game
<i>Khadar</i>	..	.. Lowlying land along river
<i>Khadi</i>	..	.. Hand-spun and hand-woven cloth
<i>Khandsari</i>	..	.. Indigenous sugar
<i>Khasra</i>	..	.. Field-book
<i>Khudkasht</i>	..	.. Cultivation by the land-owner either himself or through hired labour
<i>Khutba</i>	..	.. A sermon specially that preached in mosque on Friday and on two Ids
<i>Kisan</i>	..	.. Peasant
<i>Kotwal</i>	..	.. Police officer of a police-station
<i>Mahal</i>	..	.. Unit of land under separate engagement for payment of land revenue

Majlis	..	..	A religious assembly of Shias to commemorate the death of Imam Husain and his followers
Maktab	..	..	Muslim school
Malikhana	..	..	Dues paid by sub-proprietor to superior proprietary land
Mauza	..	..	Village
Mohalla	..	..	Residential area in cities and towns
Mujarraridar	..	..	Holder of tenure in perpetuity
Mujtahid	..	..	Shia theologian
Mundan	..	..	Shaving of head; a religious ceremony among Hindus
Nazrana	..	..	Premium
Niwar	..	..	Thick strip of woven cotton tape used in beds generally
Palledari	..	..	A wholesale market charge for loading and unloading vehicles
Pracharak	..	..	One who does publicity
Pradhan	..	..	Head; non-official president of the village assembly
Pramukh	..	..	Chief; non-official head of a block
Qazi	..	..	Religious functionary who solemnises Muslim marriages; a judge under Muslim rulers
Rayat	..	..	Tenant of land
Safainaynk	..	..	Sanitary supervisor
Sapinda	..	..	Literally having the same pinda or funeral cake; an agnate within seven generations
Shakkar	..	..	Sugar
Sir	..	..	Land cultivated by the owner
Subedari	..	..	Office of subedar, i.e. provincial governor in Mughal times
Taluka	..	..	Area held by talukdar
Tazia	..	..	Representation of tomb of Hasan or Husain, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo, and taken out in procession during Muharram
Tirthankara	..	..	In Jainism, expounder of the faith; deified saint
Up-pradhan	..	..	Deputy-head
Up-pramukh	..	..	Deputy-chief
Vaid	..	..	Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine
Vizara	..	..	The office of a vazir
Waqf	..	..	Endowment (usually religious or charitabl

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