

Other Periodicals

The dailies, weeklies and monthlies published outside the district but having a wide circulation in the district are listed below:

Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly
Hindi—			
<i>Hindustan</i>	<i>Dharmyug</i>	<i>Sarita</i>	<i>Maya</i>
<i>Tarun Bharat</i>	<i>Saptahik Hindustan</i>	<i>Mukta</i>	<i>Manohar Kahan- yan</i>
<i>Nanjeevan</i>			<i>Chandamama</i>
<i>Nav Bharat Times</i>			<i>Niharika</i>
<i>Swatantra Bharat</i>			<i>Kadambini</i>
<i>Aaj</i>			<i>Madhuri</i> <i>Parag</i>
			<i>Lot Pot</i>
English—			
<i>The Statesman</i>	<i>Blitz</i>	<i>Filmfare</i>	<i>Imprint</i>
<i>The Times of India</i>	<i>The Illustrated Weekly of India</i>	<i>Star & Style</i>	
<i>The Hindustan Times</i>	<i>Sports</i>	<i>Carvan</i>	<i>Mirror</i>
<i>Indian Express</i>	<i>Screen</i>	<i>Women's Era</i>	<i>Reader's Digest</i>
<i>Northern India Patrika</i>	<i>Pastime</i>		<i>Picture Post</i>
<i>The Pioneer</i>			
<i>National Herald</i>			
Urdu—			
<i>Milap</i>	<i>Tej</i>		<i>Beeswin Sadi</i>
<i>Quami Awaz</i>	<i>Ajkal</i>		<i>Shama</i>

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

The humanitarian urge to organise voluntary associations to serve some social purpose is found in the people of almost all the districts of the State and Fatehpur is no exception. With the advent of the British rule and the western system of education in the country, missionary institutions were set-up, which gave rise to many religious and social organisations, besides the establishment of hospitals, technical and non-technical educational institutions. Since Independence the government has been taking an active interest in the organisation and proper functioning of the voluntary cultural and social service organisations.

Though voluntary organisations are free to undertake any welfare scheme, the government ensures that their activities are in harmony with the objectives and policies of the State. This is generally achieved through providing financial assistance to such organisations and by periodical checks and reviews of their performance and working.

There are a number of social service organisations engaged in the welfare of children, women, youth, the destitutes, handicapped and Harijans in the district. A brief account of more important ones is given below:

The Manav Sewak Samaj, with headquarters at Allahabad, has a branch at Fatehpur. It is an institution for community welfare and imparts training to young persons in swimming, life-saving and scouting. It also renders help to the people in fairs or *melas* and at the time of national calamities like flood, drought, hail-storms and outbreak of fire on a large scale.

The Uttar Pradesh Rajya Samaj Kalyan Salahakar Board, Lucknow, has a branch at Hathgaon in Fatehpur, and runs condensed education courses for women in the rural areas and trains them for the middle and high school examinations. Women working in the development blocks are offered training in arts and crafts and cottage industries.

The Uttar Pradesh Backward Classes Federation, which has its headquarters at Lucknow, has a branch at Fatehpur. It organises seminars to discuss the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes and their uplift. The Federation provides educational facilities to the students of these communities.

The Madhya Uttar Pradesh Harijan Sewak Sangh, with headquarters at Kalpi in Jalaun district, has a branch at Fatehpur. Its activities in the district are directed towards the removal of untouchability, popularisation of prohibition and promotion of economic development of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.

The District Bharat Sewak Samaj has been functioning in the district for the last ten years with the main aim of serving humanity. Efforts are being made by the Samaj to run night-schools for adults particularly in localities inhabited by the poorer sections in the district.

The Zila Apradh Nirodhak Samiti, formerly known as the prisoners' aid society, was established at Fatehpur in 1951, and is a branch of the Uttar Pradesh Crime Prevention Society. Its aims are prevention of crime and rehabilitation of the offenders. It provides for the education and the moral and material rehabilitation of prisoners inside the jail and also looks to the other problems of the ex-convicts on their discharge from the jail. It has a managing committee of which the district magistrate is the ex officio chairman and the honorary secretary is an ex officio jail visitor.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

Amauli (pargana Kora, tahsil Bindki)

This is a large village situated in Lat. $26^{\circ} 1' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 20' E.$, on the Jahanabad-Garhi road at a distance of 38 km. to the south-west of the tahsil headquarters, Bindki.

The place is of no great antiquity, though there are many remains of large masonry houses and tombs. Among the ruins are those of a mansion, now in a dilapidated state, built by Sheo Lal, a wealthy banker who received the title of Raja and died in 1836. In the building a Sanskrit *pathashala* (school) is now being run with government financial aid. Amauli possesses a police-station, a dharmasala, two junior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, a hospital, a veterinary hospital and a branch of the Central Bank of India. Markets are held in the village on Thursdays and Saturdays. A small religious fair, held here in the month of Asvina, attracts a large gathering from the neighbouring villages. The place is electrified and has a population of 2,955 and an area of 476 hectares of which an area of 366 hectares is under cultivation. The chief means of irrigation are the canal and tube-wells and the principal crops are paddy, gram, barley, jowar, *arhar*, mustard and til.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and a development block which has an area of 52,186 hectares, a population of 1,36,221 and covers eight *nyaya* panchayat circles. Amauli possesses a panchayat *ghar* of its own and a seed store also.

Asni (pargana and tahsil Fatehpur)

The village lies on the right bank of the river Ganga in the north of the pargana, in Lat. $26^{\circ} 3' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 57' E.$, at a distance of 19 km. from the district headquarters, with which it is connected by a road leading to Hussainganj, on the main road to Rae Bareilly. On the bank of the Ganga, there is a picturesque group of temples, near which small bathing fairs are held at the full moon day of Kartika and on other occasions.

Asni which has a population of 1,037 and an area of 382 hectares is a place of antiquity and the name is popularly derived from the Asvinis, or children of the Sun and a small shrine in their honour was built and endowed by the maharaja of Varanasi. Its antiquity is proved by an inscription dated Samvat 974 on the face of a square sandstone pillar found in 1867 in the village. It was here that Jayachandra of Kannauj is said to have deposited his treasure before his last fight with Mahmud of Ghazni. There is an old fort which is said to have been constructed by the founder of the village.

*The figures of population and area in this chapter are based on the census of 1971

Har Nath. Asni possesses a junior Basic school and a senior Basic school. Wheat and gram are the main food-crops and wells are the chief source of irrigation. A market is held here on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Asothar (pargana Ghazipur, tahsil Fatehpur)

The village lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 45' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 53' E.$, at a distance of about 29 km. south-east of the district headquarters, with which it is connected by a road. Other roads connect the place with Ghazipur, Bijaipur and Bahrapur.

The present village is said to have been founded by Araru Singh, but the original village stood on a brick-strewn mound a few hundred metres away from the fort. On the highest part of the mound, there is a small enclosure bearing the name of Asvatthama, the son of Drona, of *Mahabharata*, after whom the place is said to have been at first called Asvatthamapur. This was, perhaps, the site of an ancient temple of Mahadeo traditionally connected with Asvatthama and many sculptured fragments of the 9th and 10th centuries have been found here. On a small mound, further to the south, are five large stone sculptures of nude figures, called by the people the five Pandavas, but doubtless of Jain origin. About 200 metres away from Asvatthama temple, there is a cave, which is said to have been the abode of Nagaji of Asothar, a famous saint, who lived here and undertook penance.

The village has a population of 8,162 and an area of 2,533 hectares of which an area of 1,030 hectares is under cultivation, the main crops being wheat, paddy, gram, jowar, *arhar* and oil-seeds. The lower Ganga canal and tube-wells form the chief sources of irrigation. The village is partly electrified. The market days are Mondays and Thursdays when a brisk trade in food-grains and household articles is carried on.

The village is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and a development block which has an area of 49,352 hectares and a population of 1,02,032 souls. It possesses 2 junior Basic schools, one for boys and the other for girls, a higher secondary school, a police-station and a panchayat *ghar*. An inspection house, a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a co-operative bank and a co-operative seed store are also available in the village. An annual fair, held in the vicinity of the village near the temple of Jageshwar Mahadeo, attracts large gatherings.

Ayah (pargana Aya Sah, tahsil Fatehpur)

This village, which with Sah gives its name to the pargana, is situated in Lat. $25^{\circ} 50' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 42' E.$, on the road leading from Sah to Auti at a distance of 19 km. north-west of the district headquarters.

Ayah is a place of considerable antiquity and it contains an old *khera* or mound and numerous remains of great antiquity in the shape of stone figures and columns. It also possesses the remains of an old fort, locally attributed to the Arakhs, who are popularly supposed to have controlled this part of the district at one period. Ayah and Sah, together, formed a pargana in days of Akbar. Before the cession, Aya Sah was held by Almas Ali Khan and from 1801 to 1808 it was leased to Nawab Baqar Ali Khan. During the

early days of the British rule the pargana was included in district Allahabad, and in 1814 it was made a part of the Bhitaura subdivision, which was converted into the present district in 1826.

The village, which has a population of 2,973 and an area of 970 hectares, is included in the Bahua development block and the principal crops are wheat and gram, canals and tanks being the chief sources of irrigation. A junior Basic school and a senior Basic school are located here. A fair, held here every year on the occasion of Chaitra Purnima, attracts an estimated congregation of 20,000 visitors.

Bahua (pargana Aya Sah, tahsil Fatehpur)

The village lies in Lat. 25° 50' N. and Long. 80° 40' E., on the Fatehpur-Banda road at a distance of about 24 km. south-west of Fatehpur. The place is also connected with Ghazipur in tahsil Fatehpur by a road.

There is a brick-strewn mound to the south of the village which remains to testify to its antiquity. It possesses a small temple, known by the name of Kakora Baba, dating apparently from the 10th century. It must have been originally dedicated to Mahadeo and was probably renamed about 300 years ago, when it was roughly repaired, being restored almost to its original shape through the efforts of a British magistrate in 1887. The so-called Kakora Bada is a recumbent statute of Narayana, with Lakshmi at his feet, Brahma seated on a lotus growing out of his navel, and Sheshanaga forming a canopy over his head.

The village has a population of 5,096 souls and an area of 1098 hectares of which an area of 763 hectares is under cultivation and the total revenue derived from the land amounts to Rs 9,947. The main crops are wheat, paddy and mustard. Canals and tube-wells are the chief sources of irrigation. The village is electrified and it possesses a co-operative bank, a seed-store, a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school and a higher secondary school.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and a development block which has an area of 35,595 hectares, a population of 1,06,043 persons and includes 11 *nyaya* panchayats. Markets are held here twice a week on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Bijaipur (pargana Ekdala, tahsil Khaga)

The village lies in Lat. 26°41' N. and Long. 81°4' E. 10 km. south of the tahsil headquarters, Khaga, and 48 km. south-east of Fatehpur on the Khaga-Kishanpur road.

It has a population of 2,476 persons and an area of 751 hectares of which an area of 516 hectares is under cultivation and the chief sources of irrigation are canals and tube-wells. Electricity is also available for irrigation purposes. It possesses a primary health centre, a child welfare and maternity centre, a panchayat *ghar*, a community centre, a seed store and a veterinary hospital.



Jwala Devi Temple, Bindki, tahsil Bindki

It is also the headquarters of a development block which comprises 10 *nyaya* panchayats, and has an area of 49,241 hectares and a population of 1,40,502 souls.

Bindki (pargana and tahsil Bindki)

Bindki, the headquarters town of the tahsil to which it gives its name, lies in Lat. 26° 3' N. and Long. 80° 36' E., on the old Mughal road, 11 km. south of the Bindki Road railway station and 30 km. west of Fatehpur. The place is connected with Kanpur and Banda by roads. Two other roads radiate from the town and lead to Alipur and Kalyanpur, thus connecting the town with the Grand Trunk Road. The government roadways buses run to and from the town.

The place, which is the headquarters of an old pargana, was originally known as Kiratpur Kananda, said to be derived from the name of the Gautam Raja Kirat Singh, and its present name is supposed to have been given by a saint, named Bandagi Shah. After the cession of these parts to the Britishers in 1801, Bindki formed a part of the Kanpur district, till the formation of the Bhitaura subdivision in 1814, the latter being constituted a separate district under the name of Fatehpur in 1826. The antiquity of the place is proved by a discovery made in the course of excavations, in 1886, in which the lower part of a door-jamb, an architrave and several stone slabs were found. There are two old masonry tanks, one in the heart of town on the Mughal road and the other near the Jwala Devi temple by the side of the Banda-Kanpur road. In 1958, Bindki was made the headquarters of the tahsil which was shifted from Khajuha.

Bindki is administered as a municipality which is divided into 8 wards. It has its own waterworks and is electrified. The municipality which covers an area of 10.36 sq. km. and has 17,243 inhabitants. Agricultural implements and pressed buttons are the most important goods manufactured in the town.

The town is included in the Khajuha development block and possesses three dharmshalas, a hospital with a maternity centre, a veterinary hospital with an artificial insemination centre, 5 banks, a co-operative seed store and a police-station. The educational institutions in the town are a *maktab*, a sankrit *pathshala*, two nursery school, 5 Junior Basic schools, 4 Senior Basic schools and 3 higher secondary schools—2 for boys and 1 for girls. The principal crops of this place are wheat, barley, gram, paddy, jowar, *arhar*, linseed, mustard and sugar-cane. Canals and tube-wells are the chief means of irrigation. A market is held here on every Thursday and Friday. A cattle-fair is the main attraction of the place and draws about 5,000 persons every year.

Bindki is the birth-place of the famous Hindi poet, Sohan Lal Dwivedi, who was awarded the 'Padma Shri' distinction in the year 1974.

Ekdala (pargana Ekdala, tahsil Khaga)

This place which gives its name to the pargana lies in Lat. 25° 37' N. and Long. 81° 2' E., on the high bank of the river Yamuna about 18 km. south of Khaga and 54 km. south-east of the district headquarters. Formerly, the headquarters of the pargana was at Rari, the adjoining village to the

east where it remained till its transfer to Ekdala in the days of Shuja-ud-daula. After the cession, this pargana was managed by Nawab Baqar Ali Khan till 1809 and in 1826, it formed a part of present district. The village has a population of 1,239 persons and covers an area of 495 hectares. The main crops of this village are wheat and jowar, wells being the chief source of irrigation.

Fatehpur (pargana and tahsil Fatehpur)

Situated almost in the heart of the district, the city of Fatehpur (which gives its name to the district) lies in Lat. 26° 56' N. and Long. 80° 50' E., 159 km. south of Lucknow and 82 km. east of Kanpur and 117 km. west of Allahabad. The northern portion of the town is traversed by the Grand Trunk road, from which branch roads take off leading to Rae Bareilly on the north-east, to Banda on the south-west, to Ghazipur (in tahsil Fatehpur) on the south and to Lalganj on the north. It is also connected with all the tahsil headquarters of the district by roads. The town lies on the Delhi-Mughal-sarai section of the Northern Railway and government roadways bus services are also available here for various places.

The origin of the name of Fatehpur is traditionally assigned to a victory won by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur over Raja Sita Nand of Athgarhia, but the name of the conqueror is sometimes given as Jalal-ud-din, the ruler of Bengal. Another tradition which is based on a fragmentary inscription, dated 1519 A. D., found at Denda Sai in pargana Ekdala, signifies that the town was founded by one Fatehmand Khan, an officer of Sultan Ala-ud-din. This theory appears to be historically unsupportable as there was no king named Ala-ud-din, in 917 A. H. There are no buildings of historical or antiquarian interest in the town except the tomb of Nawab Abd-us-Samad Khan, adjoining the ruins of his fort, built in 1699 A.D., the *garhi* (fortress) of Nawab Ahmad Hussain Khan of Binduar, and the mosque and tomb of Nawab Baqar Ali Khan, which occupies a conspicuous position at the junction of Rae Bareilly road with the Grand Trunk road.

Fatehpur was constituted a pargana headquarters since a very early date and in the days of Akbar, it was known as Fatehpur Haswa. The name remained unchanged till the cession in 1801, when it was included in the Allahabad district, being subsequently placed in charge of the joint magistrate stationed at Bhitaura, and from 1826, the town has given its name to a separate district.

For civic administration, Fatehpur was constituted a municipality in 1872. At present it is divided into eight wards covering an area of 56.98 sq. km. and has a population of 54,665 persons. Water is supplied to the town from the waterworks constructed in 1956. Electric lamp-posts have been installed in the city for street-lighting. The town has a degree college, four higher secondary schools for boys and one for girls, two technical schools, a normal training school, three hospitals, a veterinary hospital, a dak bungalow, two inspection houses and two dharmshalas.

The town is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name and of the Teliyani development block which has an area of 2,604 hectares and a population of 69,005. The important items of trades of the town are food-grains



Martyrs Memorial, Gazipur, Fatehpur

and leather. Two fairs are held here, one on the occasion of Dasahra and the other in Muharram.

Garhi (pargana Tappa Jar, tahsil Bindki)

Garhi or Garhi Jar, as it is sometimes called, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 57' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 31' E.$, on the right bank of the river Rind, at a distance of 18 km. to the south of Bindki. The place is connected with Khajuha and Amauli by roads.

The village derives its name from the fort situated here and built during the time of Aurangzeb by Bahadur Khan whose musoleum stands near the road to the south. The musoleum is a large square building with a central dome and four smaller domes at the corners and is crowded with the tombs of Bahadur Khan's descendants. His son, Alam Khan, has a smaller monument with a single dome at the northern end of the village. Among these, the place of honour is occupied by what is said to be the grave of a favourite horse which was killed in battle. The village has a population of 1,677 and an area of 644 hectares. It contains a junior Basic school and the principal crops are wheat and rice, wells being the only source of irrigation.

Ghazipur (pargana Ghazipur, tahsil Fatehpur)

The place which is the headquarters of a pargana lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 48' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 45' E.$, at a distance of 14 km. to the south from the district headquarters, with which it is connected by a road. Other roads connect the place with Bahua, Bijaipur and Baberu. Formerly, it was the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, which was later merged into the Fatehpur tahsil.

It possesses the remains of a strong fort which is said to have been built about 1691 A. D. by Araru Singh. About a kilometre to the north, in the village of Paina Kalan, are the extensive ruins of an ancient fortified town. In the centre of the broken ground which it encloses is an inner citadel. The town is said to have been originally a stronghold of the Chandellas and may probably be of still greater antiquity, but nothing is known of its history. The citadel was rebuilt by Araru Singh of Asothar, who probably gave it the name of Fatehgarh, by which it is now known.

The place which is electrified has a population of 4,148 persons and covers an area of 1,050 hectares. The main crops are wheat and gram and tanks, canals and tube-wells are the main sources of irrigation. It contains a junior Basic school, a higher secondary school, a hospital, a rest-house and a police-station. Markets are held here on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Gunir (pargana Gunir, tahsil Bindki)

The village, which gives its name to a pargana, is situated in Lat. $26^{\circ} 5' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 39' E.$, on the high bank of the river Ganga at a distance of 14 km. to the north of Bindki, with which it is connected by a road. The Grand Trunk road, runs through the southern part of the village.

Gunir seems to be an ancient place and a few small sculptures, probably dating back to the 10th century, have been found here. They are mostly collected on masonry terraces which seem to be the sites of the original

temples. The village was also at one time the headquarters of a separate subdivision.

The village which has a population of 3,943 persons and an area of 2,095 hectares is included in the Malwan development block, the chief crops being wheat and gram. Wells, tanks and canals are the main sources of irrigation. It has a junior Basic school and 2 senior Basic schools.

Haswa (pargana Haswa, tahsil Fatehpur)

Haswa, a decayed place in a ruinous condition, is situated in Lat. $25^{\circ} 52'$ N. and Long. $80^{\circ} 55'$ E., to the south of the Grand Trunk road at a distance of 12 km. south-east from the district headquarters. It is also the headquarters of a pargana of the same name. It has a population of 5,781 and covers an area of 1,214 hectares.

The place is said to have been founded by one king Hansdhaj whose two brothers, Mordhaj and Sankhdhaj, are commemorated by the names of the two neighbouring villages of Moraon and Sangaon or Sankhaun. Hansdhaj is mentioned in the *Mahabharata* as a king of Champakapuri, but there is little to connect this ancient name with the present name of Haswa. According to a later tradition, one Hans Raj was the ruler of Haswa when Qutb-ud-din Aibak with his two nephews, Qasim and Ala-ud-din, advanced against it. Hans Raj, fighting in single combat with Ala-ud-din at the village of Chakhaindi, lost his life. Ala-ud-din also lost his life and his shrine stands in the old fort at the northern end of the village. There is an old lake, named Haswa Jhil, in the north-east corner of the town. To the south-west of the lake, there is a tank named Qazi Talab, in the centre of which is an island faced on all four sides with flights of masonry steps. The approach is by a bridge consisting of 15 arches. Its construction is ascribed to Qazi Yaqub who is said to have been contemporary of Akbar.

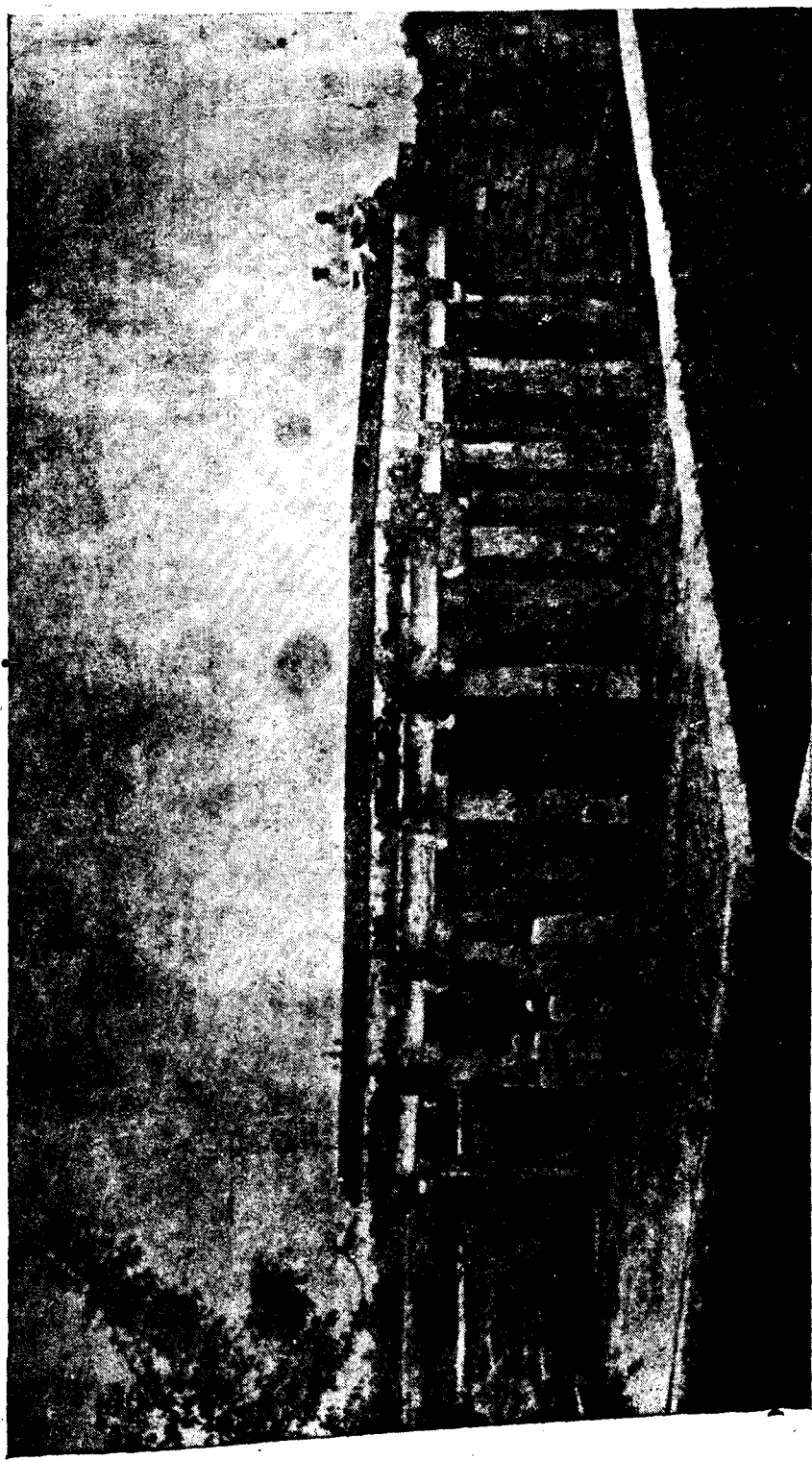
Haswa is the headquarters of a development block which has an area of 35,250 hectares and a population of 1,08,193 and includes 15 *nyaya* panchayats. It is also the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat with a panchayat *ghar* of its own. The total revenue of the village is Rs 10,050. The main crops are wheat, paddy, gram, jowar, mustard and linseed. A branch of the lower Ganga canal and tube-wells are the chief sources of irrigation. The village is electrified and the market days here are Monday and Thursday.

It has a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a co-operative seed store, a higher secondary school, a senior Basic school and a junior Basic school. Two fairs are held here on the occasions of Dasahra and Muharram.

Hathgaon (pargana Hathgaon, tahsil Khaga)

Hathgaon, which is also known as Qasba Hathgaon, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$ N. and Long. $81^{\circ} 8'$ E., on the old Mughal road leading from Fatehpur to Kara, at a distance of 48 km. from the district headquarters and about 10 km. to the north of the tahsil headquarters, Khaga, with which it is connected by a road. Formerly, this place was upgraded as a town area and was administered under Act XX of 1856, the provisions of which have long since been





Jaichand Mosque, Hathgaon, tahsil Khaga

withdrawn. It has a population of 1,769 persons and covers an area of 176 hectares of which an area of 120 hectares is under cultivation, the principal crops being wheat, gram, rice and jowar, tube-wells forming the chief source of irrigation.

Hathgaon is the ancient Hastigram and is situated on a high mound raised by the gradual addition of the debris of old structures. Among the ruins are those of a fort, named Hathi Khana or Jaichandi, and of a large number of masonry houses, the principal of which is the old residence of the Kayastha Diwans. On the Hathi Khana stands a ruinous mosque, apparently constructed from the remains of four small Hindu temples. There are 24 pillars in all, arranged in four rows of six columns each, with a masonry wall at the back and sides. The temple doorway, a handsome piece of sculpture, has been set up by itself as the entrance to the mosque enclosure. Of the columns, which are not later than the tenth century, eight are square, four are twelve-sided, four more are square pilasters, with a band running up the entrance of each face, four are octagonal below, sixteen-sided in the middle, and round at the top, while the remaining ones are composed of various fragments. In all of them the main shaft is topped by two or three capitals, or other blocks of more or less incongruous character, in order to raise them to the required uniform height. It has been conjectured that they were set up by one of the Sharqi kings of Jaunpur. The only basis for this supposition, however, is a slab lying in a small mosque, close by, which bears a Persian inscription, dated A. H. 854. This would correspond to A. D. 1450, at which time Mahmud Shah was king of Jaunpur. But it was ascertained in 1868 that this slab had no connection with the Jaichandi, as it had been brought from a field at some little distance and it appears to have belonged to the tomb of some person, named Yusuf.

The village is the headquarters of a development block which has a population of 97,212 and an area of 27,519 hectares and includes 12 *nyaya* panchayat circles. It has a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school, a higher secondary school, a veterinary hospital, a primary health centre, a child welfare and maternity centre, a police-station, a community centre, a seed store and the office of the development block. Markets are held here on Mondays and Thursdays in which cereals and articles of daily use are sold. Dasahra is the most important fair of this place to which resort about 5,000 persons.

Khaga (pargana and tahsil Khaga)

The town of Khaga which is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 25°46' N. and Long. 81°6' E., on the Grand Trunk road at a distance of 35 km. south-east of Fatehpur and was constituted a town area in 1927. Two roads connect this place with Kishanpur and Naubasta. The Delhi-Mughalsarai main line of the Northern Railway runs through this place, the Khaga railway station lying at a distance of 1 km. to the south of it.

Khaga town area consists of two revenue villages, namely, Sahzadpur Khaga and Bahadurpur Khaga. It appears that the present name has been derived from the names of these two villages, but according to local tradition,

it is believed to have been founded by Kharag Singh. The place was selected as the headquarters of the subdivision in 1852, in preference to Hathgaon, owing to its more convenient situation on the road and the railway. Khaga came to be included in the *taluqa* of Vikrama Singh in the year 1802 and thereafter, it passed into the hands of Mardan Singh and Dariyao Singh. Dariyao Singh was a famous revolutionary freedom-fighter. He conducted an organised rebellion under the leadership of Nana Saheb of Bithur in Kanpur to overthrow the British rule during the freedom struggle of 1857 and was charged with arson and looting of the government treasuries at Khaga and Fatehpur on 8th and 9th August, 1857 respectively and was hanged on 6th March, 1858.

Near the entrance to central market of the town, there is a fine masonry tank, measuring about 25 square metres and adjoining it is a temple with a walled garden and a large well which were constructed in 1870 A. D. by Gopal Das and Manik Chand Agrawal of Mirzapur.

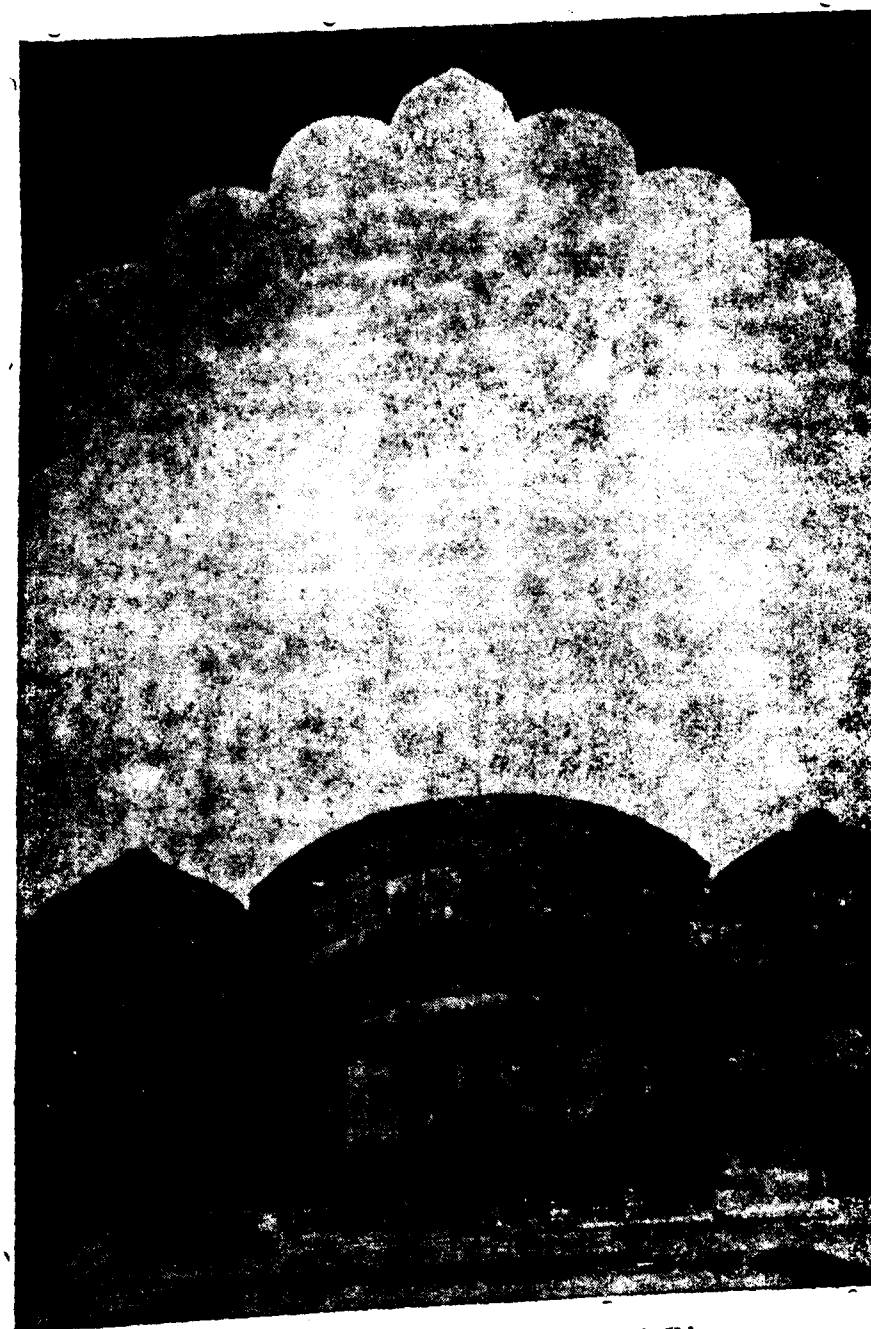
Khaga, which is situated at the bend of the Chhoti Nadi, where it turns south from the table-land to the north to join the main stream of the Bari Nadi, is an important grain *mandi*. It has four rice mills and a small aluminium factory. The town is electrified and it has offices of the tahsil and subdivision, development block, soil conservation unit, the electricity board and the public works department. It possesses a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, a child welfare and maternity centre, a community centre, a seed store, a police-station, two higher secondary schools for boys, a higher secondary school for girls, a junior Basic school and two Urdu *maktabs*. The town has a population of 5,414 persons and covers an area of 28 hectares. Markets are held here on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The most important fair of the locality is Ramlila which attracts an estimated gathering of about 15,000 people.

It is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and the Airawan development block which has an area of 46,091 hectares and a population of 1,38,280 souls and includes 11 *nyaya* panchayats.

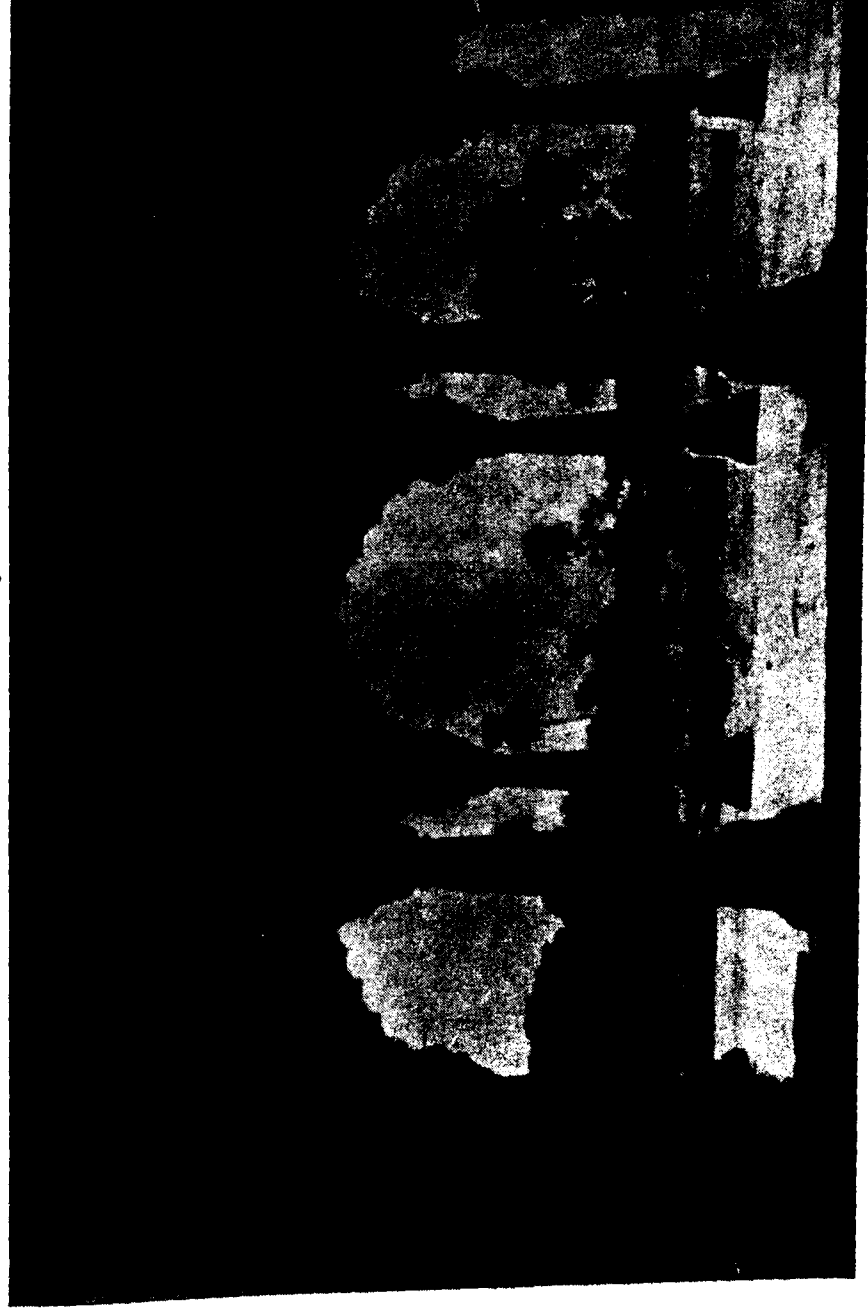
Khajuha (pargana Kora, tahsil Bindki)

Khajuha, formerly a tahsil headquarters, lies in Lat. 26° 3' N. and Long. 80° 32' E., on the old Mughal road between Bindki and Jahanabad at a distance of about 6 km. to the west of Bindki and 34 km. north-west of Fatehpur.

It is a place of historical importance. A fierce battle was fought here between Shah Shuja and Aurangzeb in 1659 in which the former was defeated. In order to commemorate his victory, the latter built a serai, a large enclosure, four hectares in extent, surrounded by an embattled wall and entered by two double-storeyed gates surmounted by minarets. In the centre, there is a mosque. In 1895, when the tahsil was transferred from Kalyanpur to Khajuha, it was located in this serai, but the arrangement was not satisfactory and the headquarters of the tahsil was again shifted to Bindki. There is a garden, known as Badshahi Bagh, in the village and it owes its origin to Aurangzeb.



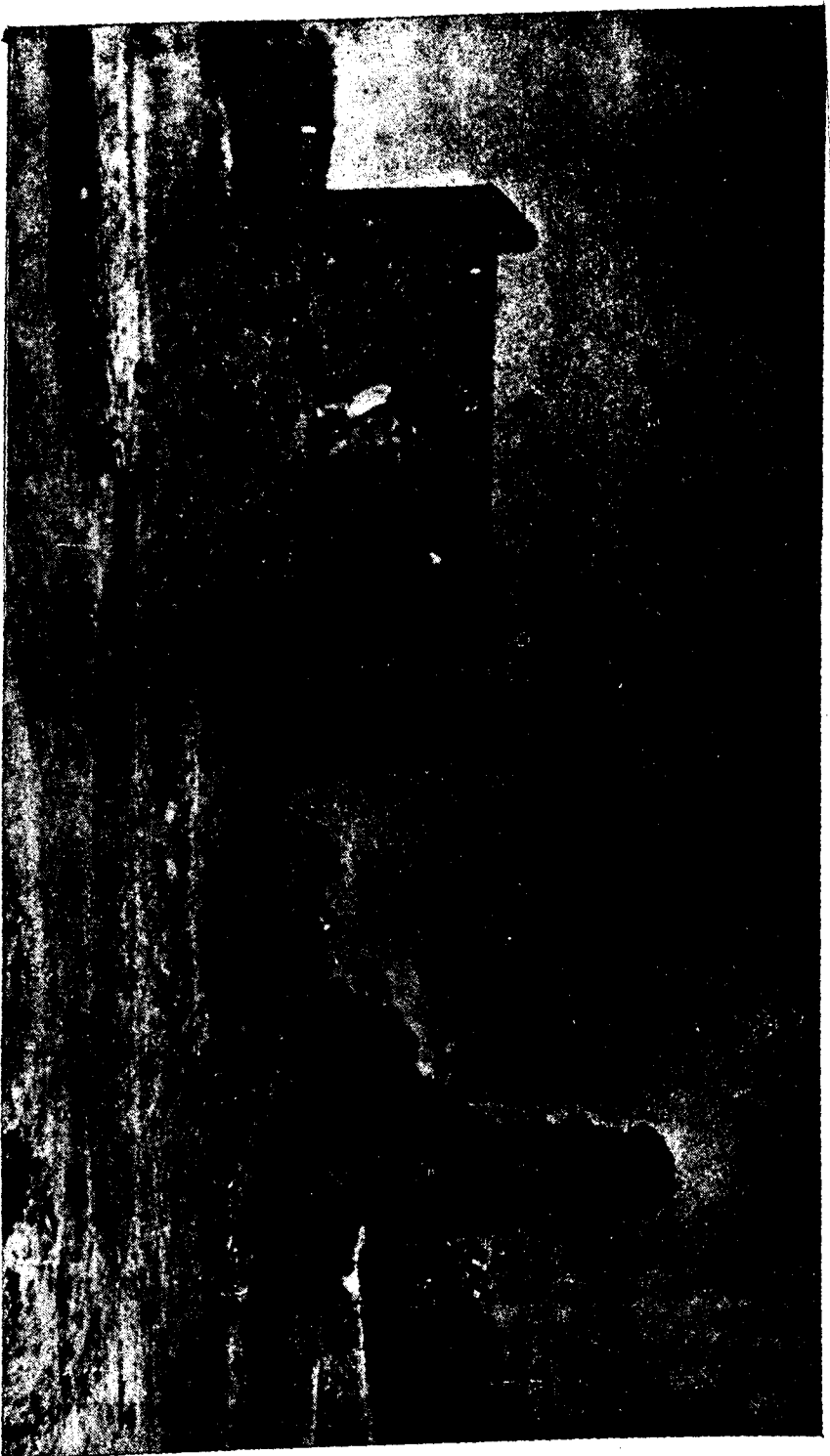
Bagh Badshahi Gate, Khajuha, tahsil Bindki



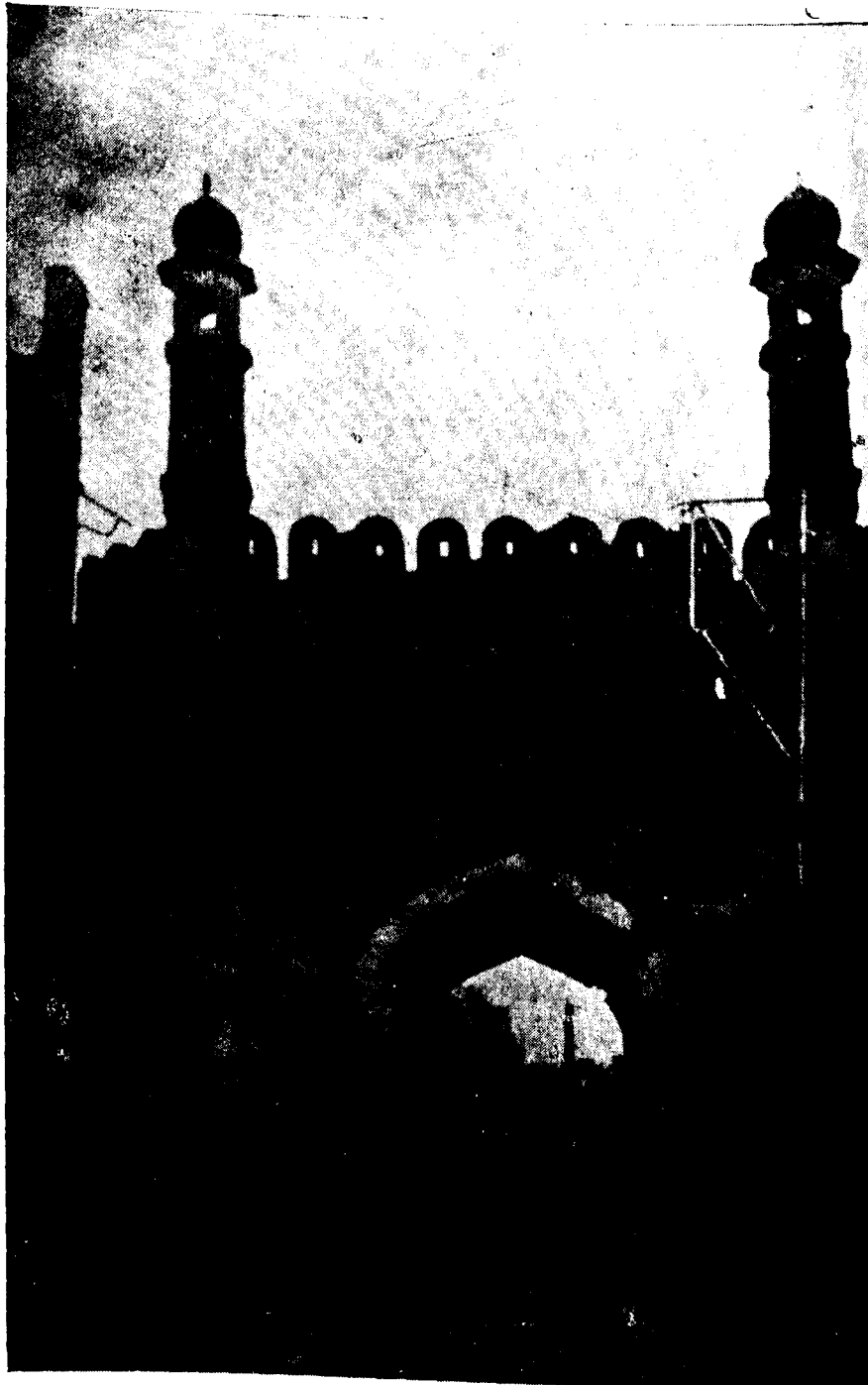
Karadari, Bagh Badshahi, Khajurha, tasil Bindki



Pakka Talab, Khaga, tahsil Khaga



Ruins of fortress of Thakur Daryao Singh, Khaga, tahsil Khaga



Western gate Sarai Shahi, Khajuha, tahsil Bindki

The place was administered under Act XX of 1856 as a town area till 1906. It has a population of 2,861 persons and covers an area of 176 hectares.

Khajuha is also the headquarters of a development block which has an area of 37,231 hectares and a population of 1,26,848. It includes 9 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The place possesses a primary health centre, a police-station, a hospital, a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school and a higher secondary school. Markets are held here on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Kishanpur (pargana Ekdala, tahsil Khaga)

Kishanpur stands on the banks of the Yamuna in Lat. $25^{\circ} 38' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 1' E.$, at a distance of 15 km. south of Khaga and 53 km. south-east of Fatehpur, the district headquarters. The Khaga—Kishanpur road connects the place with the tahsil headquarters. The river Yamuna is crossed here by a ferry leading to Kamasin in the Banda district.

The place was founded by Kishan Singh, one of the Singrarur Lodhas of Ekdala. His brother, Ram Singh, founded the neighbouring village of Rampur. The place lies partly in Rampur and partly in Mahabatpur Ashat. Kishanpur was formerly administered under the Act XX of 1856. • Presently it is administered as a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 and has a population of 3,730 persons and an area of 31 hectares.

It has a waterworks, maintained by the town area committee and is electrified. It has a family planning centre, a maternity and child welfare centre, a police-station, a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school and a higher secondary school. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday and a large fair takes place on the occasion of Dasahra.

Kora Jahanabad (pargana Kora, tahsil Bindki)

Kora Jahanabad lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 7' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 22' E.$, on the old Mughal road close to the Kanpur border at a distance of 54 km. to the west of Fatehpur and 26 km. west of the tahsil headquarters, Bindki. The Rind skirts the north-east border of the place. Formerly, it was divided into two parts, namely, Kora and Jahanabad. Kora was at one time administered under Act XX of 1856, but owing to its declining state, the operation of the Act was withdrawn in 1892 and it applied to Jahanabad only. In 1956, Jahanabad was again declared a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914.

Kora is a very ancient place and, according to tradition, the original name of Kora was Karra, meaning "hard" and, in fact, Alberuni gives the name as Kuraha. Probably it was subsequently modified to Kora in order to prevent confusion with Karra on the Ganga in the Allahabad district. Kora possesses the ruins of a large fort, called the Gautam fort. It was built by king Anga Deva on the site, formerly called Mahakaya, and entirely re-built by Vijaya Singh called Bijli Khan, after his becoming a Muslim. In the early days of the British rule, it was used as the tahsil office but shortly before 1857, it was partially dismantled and the material was used to build the new tahsil of Kora, which was abolished in 1895, when the Kora pargana was amalgamated with

those included in tahsil Kalyanpur. There are, near the Kora fort, remains of an old Mughal bridge and a *baradari* bestowed by Asaf-ud-daula on a local Kayastha resident, named Munna Lal or Ram Prasad, on his embracing Islam. Attached to the family residence are a mosque and an *imambara* of Munna Lal, kept in repair by the owner, and latterly by a *mutawalli* appointed by the Shia Central Board of Waqfs, Lucknow.

Kora Jahanabad has a population of 11,020 and an area of 160 hectares. It has 2 seed stores, a police-station, 4 banks, a hospital with maternity centre a veterinary hospital with artificial insemination centre, an inspection house, two dharmshalas, seven junior Basic schools, 2 senior Basic schools and 2 higher secondary schools. The place is electrified and also has a waterworks to supply water. Markets are held here on Wednesdays and Saturdays. An important cattle-fair is held here which attracts about ten thousand persons.

Kot (pargana Ekdala, tahsil Khaga)

Kot lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 31' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 61' E.$, 30 km. to the south of tahsil headquarters and 72 km. south-east of the district headquarters on the bank of the river Yamuna. It is connected with Khakreri by a road.

The village is a place of some antiquity and its name denotes a fort held by a Bhar raja till the advent of four brothers of the Khokar Tribe of Pathans, who ejected the Bhars during the reign of Ala-ud-din. An inscription to this effect is found in the village mosque, giving the date 590 H. The mosque is known as Sadin, possible a corruption of Sultan Ala-ud-din, but the original building was destroyed by the river and a second mosque was erected on another site by Hasan Khan, the great-grandson of the founder of the settlement. When this, too, was washed away by the river the third and the present building was located at some distance from the stream, the stone tablets from its predecessors being inserted in the walls.

The village has a population of 2,669 persons and an area of 1606 hectares of which an area of 828 hectares is under cultivation, the principal crops being wheat and jowar. The total revenue of the village is Rs 11,222. It possesses two senior Basic schools, a junior Basic school and a *maktab*. It is a *nyaya* panchayat headquarters and is included in the Dhata development block.

Kotla (pargana Kotla, tahsil Khaga)

Kotla, also known as Kutila, the headquarters of a pargana of the same name, is situated in Lat. $25^{\circ} 58' N.$ and Long. $81^{\circ} 6' E.$, on the bank of the Ganga at a distance of 22 km. to the north of the tahsil headquarters and 26 km. north-east of Fatehpur.

The village is of considerable antiquity as it gave its name to a *mahal* during the reign of Akbar. In 1801, it was incorporated in the Allahabad district and this arrangement was continued till the formation of the Bhitaura subdivision in 1814, the area comprised in the latter being constituted as a separate district of Fatehpur in 1826. Kotla possesses the ruins of two forts, one of which is said to have been built by Jayachandra of Kannauj and the other by an Afghan, whose name is not known.

It has a population of 532 and covers an area of 123 hectares. It is included in the Hathgaon development block and possesses a junior Basic school. The principal crops of this village are jowar, wheat and gram, wells being the only means of irrigation.

Malwan (pargana Gunir, tahsil Bindki)

This is a large village situated in Lat. $26^{\circ} 1' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 44' E.$, on the Grand Trunk road to the east of Bindki, at a distance of 30 km. from it, and to the west of Fatehpur, at a distance of 16 km. from it. The Delhi-Mughalsarai section of the Northern Railway line runs through this place, the Malwan railway station lying at a distance of 3 km. to the south of the village.

About 1850, Sheikh Kallu, a Faqir, erected a remarkable group of buildings, comprising a mosque, an *imambara*, a row of rest-houses and a *karbala*, the last being a massive structure with round minarets. It consisted of a domed chamber enclosed by a vaulted corridor. These buildings were endowed by the raja of Charkhari who, however, after some time resumed the grant.

The village has a population of 2,645 and covers an area of 694 hectares of which an area of 488 hectares is under cultivation. The principal crops are wheat, barley, gram, paddy, jowar, mustard, til, potato, onion, ground-nut and sugar-cane; canals and tube-wells being the chief sources of irrigation. It possesses an Ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary hospital with artificial insemination centre, a police-station, 2 banks, a panchayat *ghar*, a co-operative seed store, a junior Basic school, and a senior Basic school. Markets are held here on every Wednesday and Saturday.

The village is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block to which it gives its name and which has a population of 1,16,870 and an area of 38,855 hectares and includes 9 *nyaya* panchayats.

Muttaur (pargana Muttaur, tahsil Fatehpur)

The village of Muttaur, which is also the headquarters of a pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 47' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 38' E.$, 29 km. south-west of the tahsil and district headquarters, Fatehpur. There is an old ruined fort to the north-west of the village which is said to have been erected by Nazim Abdus Samad Khan who transferred his headquarters from Kunda Kanak to Muttaur in the reign of Aurangzeb. He also constructed a tank adjoining the fort, within which stands his tomb.

The village has a population of 2,130 and covers an area of 539 hectares and is included in the Asothar development block. The principal crops of this village are wheat and gram and the chief means of irrigation are canals and wells. The place has a junior Basic school.

Renh (pargana Muttaur, tahsil Fatehpur)

The village lies in Lat. $25^{\circ} 52' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 34' E.$, on the bank of the Yamuna at a distance of 33 km. by road, to the south-west of Fatehpur.

Renh is said to have been the capital of king Renu of *Purana* fame, from whom the place derives its name. The place is undoubtedly of great antiquity. Ruins of an ancient town extend from Renh to Kirtikhera which is

said to be the ruins of the capital town. The debris consist mainly of bricks and mounds, but many pieces of stone sculptures of Jain figures and Hindu deities have been found here. There are also many fragments of architectural decoration belonging to different times. A statute of Vishnu, metre in height, and made of a block of stone, was found on the bank of the river Yamuna and it is now kept in a temple.

The village has a population of 1,388 and an area of 464 hectares of which an area of 321 hectares is under cultivation, and the principal crops are jowar, wheat and gram. Linseed and mustard are the commercial crops. The main source of irrigation is the canal. The village has a junior Basic school and it is included in the Bahua development block.

Tarapur Bhitaura (pargana and tahsil Fatehpur)

Tarapur Bhitaura or Bhitaura lies on the right bank of the Ganga, in Lat. $26^{\circ} 2' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 53' E.$, at a distance of about 13 km. to the north of Fatehpur, with which it is connected by a road. On the other side of the river lies the border of district Rae Bareli.

It was chosen as the headquarters of the district when it was originally separated from Kanpur and Allahabad as a subdivision in 1814, and so remained till 1825, when Fatehpur was selected as the district headquarters on account of its more central position. According to local tradition, the original name of the village was Bhrigu Thaura (the place of abode of sage Bhrigu) and Bhitaura is a corruption of the name, Bhrigu Thaura.

The village has a population of 2,436 and an area of 864 hectares of which an area of 444 hectares is under cultivation, the main crops being jowar, wheat and *arhar*. Mustard and linseed are the commercial crops. The main sources of irrigation are canals and tube-wells. The village is electrified. A market is held on every Wednesday and Sunday in which vegetables, food-stuffs and other articles of domestic use are bought and sold. Fairs are held here on the occasion of Kartiki Purnima, Dasahra, Mauni Amavasya and Vasanta Panchami when people from distant villages come here to bathe in the Ganga. The village possesses a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school, a dharmshala, a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital and a co-operative seed store.

The village is also the headquarters of a development block of the same name. The total area of the block is 46,539 hectares and its population is 1,34,145. There are 12 *nyaya* panchayats in this block and Bhitaura is also the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat, possessing its own panchayat *ghar*.

Tenduli (pargana and tahsil Bindki)

This is a small village situated in Lat. $26^{\circ} 3' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 35' E.$, 3 km. to the north of Bindki, with which it is connected by a road. The village, otherwise insignificant, is of great antiquity and contains some fine specimens of antique temples which are found along the course of the Rind river. The Tenduli temple is the finest and largest of the series.

The village has a population of 1,509 and an area of 509 hectares. It is included in the Malwan development block and it contains a junior Basic school and a dharmshala. The principal crops are wheat, gram, rice, jowar and *arhar* and canals and tube-wells are the main sources of irrigation.



Vishnu Temple, Kanh, Fatehpur

CONVERSION FACTORS

Money

- 1 pie=0.52 paise
- 1 pice=1.56 paise

Linear Measure

- 1 inch=2.54 centimetres
- 1 foot=30.48 centimetres
- 1 yard=91.44 centimetres
- 1 mile=1.61 kilometres

Square Measure

- 1 square foot=0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard=0.836 square metre
- 1 square mile=2.59 square kilometres
- 1 acre=0.405 hectares

Cubic Measure

- 1 cubic foot=0.028 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity

- 1 gallon (Imperial)=4.55 litres
- 1 seer* (80 tolas)=0.937 litre

Measure of Weight

- 1 tola=11.66 grams
- 1 chhatak=58.32 grams
- 1 seer*=933.10 grams
- 1 maund*=37.32 kilograms
- 1 ounce (Avoirdupois)=28.35 grams
- 1 pound (Avoirdupois)=453.59 grams
- 1 hundredweight=50.80 kilograms
- 1 ton=1,016.05 kilograms=1.016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales

- 1° Fahrenheit= $9/5$ ° centigrade+32

* As defined in Indian Standards of Weight Act, 1939

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

<i>Achakan</i>	.. Type of long coat
<i>Adalat</i>	.. Court
<i>Amin</i>	.. A petty revenue official usually engaged in the collection of government dues
<i>Anshadan</i>	.. Contribution
<i>Arhar</i>	.. Kind of pulse
<i>Bhajan</i>	.. Devotional songs
<i>Bidi</i>	.. Indigenous cigarette
<i>Bundhis</i>	.. Small kutchra dams
<i>Chak</i>	.. A plot of land
<i>Chauki</i>	.. Police out-post
<i>Churidar</i>	.. Tight fitting pyjama
<i>Dargah</i>	.. Shrine of Muslim saint
<i>Dola</i>	.. (Literally a covered palanquin) bride with party going to bridegroom's house for marriage ceremonies
<i>Dupatta</i>	.. Long scarf for head and shoulders
<i>Gaon</i>	.. Village
<i>Gaon Sabha</i>	.. Village assembly
<i>Ghaitya</i>	.. Buddhist temple
<i>Ghar</i>	.. House
<i>Gharara</i>	.. Very full long loose pyjama
<i>Guls</i>	.. Small drains for irrigation
<i>Gurudwara</i>	.. The place of worship of Sikhs
<i>Imambara</i>	.. Building for performance of religious ceremonies, etc., by Shia Muslims in memory of Imam Hasan and Husain and their followers
<i>Karbala</i>	.. Place where <i>tazias</i> (representation of tomb of Hasan and Husain) are buried
<i>Kavi-Sammelan</i>	.. Symposium of poets (Hindi)
<i>Nyaya</i>	.. Justice
<i>Panch</i>	.. A member of village court
<i>Pathashala</i>	.. School

<i>Qawwall</i>	.. Persian or Urdu verses rendered to a traditionally set tune
<i>Qazi</i>	.. Functionary who solemnises Muslim marriage
<i>Reh</i>	.. Saline efflorescence
<i>Safai</i>	.. Cleaning
<i>Saptpadl</i>	.. Taking seven steps round the sacred fire
<i>Sanskritization</i>	.. Cultural development
<i>Sarpanch</i>	.. Presiding Officer of <i>gaon</i> panchayat
<i>Swayamvara</i>	.. The Ceremony of choosing husband according to one's own will
<i>Kharanjas</i>	.. Brick-laid lanes
<i>Kurta</i>	.. Loose long knee-length shirt
<i>Khutbah</i>	.. Mohammedan prayer and sermon delivered in mosque on Fridays
<i>Kirana</i>	.. General merchandise
<i>Kirtan</i>	.. Recitation of names and attributes of deities
<i>Mahal</i>	.. Unit of land under separate engagement for payment of revenue
<i>Maktab</i>	.. School attached to mosque
<i>Markin</i>	.. Linen
<i>Masur</i>	.. A kind of pulse
<i>Moong</i>	.. A kind of pulse
<i>Moonj</i>	.. A kind of long reed of which ropes, etc., are made
<i>Mushaira</i>	.. Symposium of poets (Urdu)
<i>Natak</i>	.. Drama
<i>Tahabazari</i>	.. Taxes realised from the village market
<i>Taluqa</i>	.. Tract of proprietary land
<i>Tat-patti</i>	.. Canvas
<i>Urd</i>	.. A kind of pulse
<i>Urs</i>	.. Commemoration of death anniversary at the tomb of a Muslim saint

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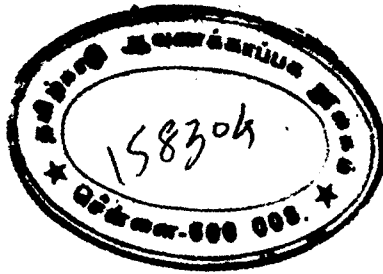
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