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GAZETTEER OF INDIA
UTTAR PRADESH

DISTRICT FARRUKHABAD

UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



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92

FARRUKHABAD

Dr. PARMANAND MISHRA
STATE EDITOR

Published by the Government of Uttar Pradesh
(Department of District Gazetteers, U.P., Lucknow)

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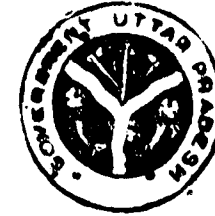
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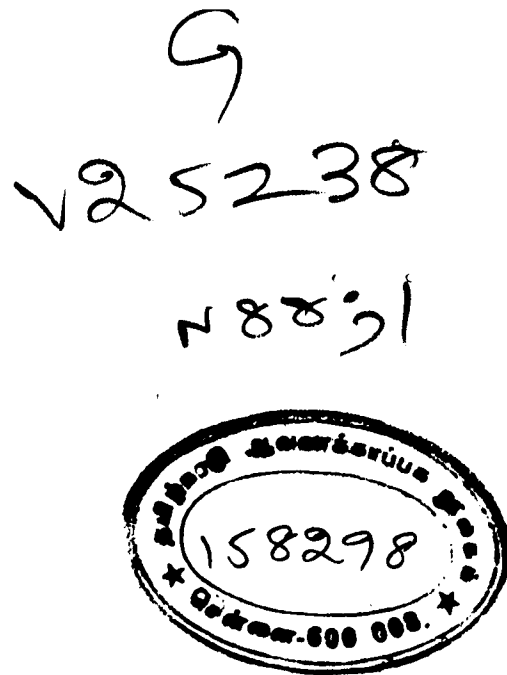
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PREFACE

THE present Gazetteer of the district is thirty-eighth in the series of revised District Gazetteers of the State of Uttar Pradesh which are being published under the scheme jointly sponsored and financed by the Union and the State Governments.

The earliest account of the Farrukhabad district was H.C. Conybeare, E.T. Atkinson and F.H. Fisher's 'Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India, Vol. VII (Farrukhabad and Agra), (Allahabad, 1984) and various Settlement Reports of the district. Later came E.R. Neave's *Farrukhabad, A Gazetteer* (Allahabad, 1914) and its supplements brought out in 1916, 1925 and 1935 respectively. A bibliography of the published works used in the preparation of the present Gazetteer, appears at its end.

The census data of 1961 and 1971 in general have been made the basis for the statistics used in this Gazetteer.

I shall like to place on record my thanks to the chairman and members of the State Advisory Board, to Dr. P.N. Chopra, Editor, Indian Gazetteers, Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, and to all those officials and non-officials who have helped in one way or another in bringing out this Gazetteer.

LUCKNOW :
February 8, 1979

Dr PARMANAND MISHRA,
State Editor.

FOREWORD

The revised Gazetteer of district Farrukhabad is in your hands. The delays between the writing, printing, and final publication of this Gazetteer are regrettable indeed. These were for many causes at various levels and are not excused for that account. Ordinarily, the delays could be explained away, or ignored, but such an attempt would only weaken our resolve and effectiveness in future. It will remain our concern to go deep into our lapses, hoping that our admissions would work towards better and timely results, without any witch-hunt.

2. The Gazetteer could also have been up-dated with the figures of the Census of 1981 but this would hold up its publication by some more years. District Gazetteer department is presently short of hands and there is a sizable lag of work of other districts. We are also foregoing the pleasure of a multi-coloured map and other frills in our haste to place this volume before the public. It is hoped that problems of the department will also be soon sorted out, our aims clarified, budget increased so that the Supplements to all the present Gazetteers based on latest socio-economic data are published within the decade.

3. The volume presents a broad and reliable profile useful for public concerned with the general affairs of the district. The Gazetteers are also much sought after documents containing material, widely acknowledged as primary source of information, on the geography, society and economy of the district.

4. Needless to say we will be obliged if suggestions for the improvement of the Gazetteer in the light of our common experience of forty years of nation's independence, are sent to the department.

8th December, 1987,
Jawahar Bhawan, Lucknow

D. S. RAWAT
STATE EDITOR

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of Name of District

The district is named Farrukhabad after its chief town. The story goes that Muhammad Khan Bangash, the nawab of Farrukhabad, founded the towns of Kaimganj and Muhammadabad, the former being named after his eldest son and the latter after himself. Farrukhsiyar, the emperor, was annoyed at the nawab's presumptuousness in naming a town after himself. To appease his wrath, the nawab announced his intention of founding another town and naming it after the emperor. About this time his father-in-law, Kasim Khan Bangash, while on his way to Mau, was set upon and killed by a party of Bamtela marauders at the village of Jamalpur, now known as Kasim Bagh some 5 km. to the east of the town. Using this event as a pretext, Muhammad Khan asked for and obtained a grant of fifty-two Bamtela villages for the site of a new town which was founded in 1714 and named Farrukhabad after the name of the emperor.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—In shape the district may be roughly likened to a very irregular parallelogram, situated between Lat. 26° 46' N, and 27° 43' N. and Long. 79° 7' E. and 80° 2' E. It is situated towards the north-west of the Allahabad Division and is bounded by Budaun and Shahjahanpur on the north, part of Shahjahanpur and Hardoi on the east, Kanpur on the south-east, Etawah on the south and Mainpuri and Etah on the west. Its maximum length from north to south is about 120 km. and the maximum breadth from east to west about 65 km.

Area—According to the central statistical organisation, the district occupied 4,349 sq. km. in 1971 and stood 40th in the State in respect of area. According to the board of revenue, the area for the same year was 4,317.1 sq. km. Owing to the action of the Ganga in shifting its bed from year to year the total area varies slightly but such changes are usually not very extensive. It is only in the Kannauj tahsil and in the northern portion of Kaimganj that the shifting of the river affects the district as a whole.

Population—According to the census of 1971, the population of the district is 15,56,930 (females 7,00,205), the rural population being 13,87,028 (females 6,22,188) and the urban, 1,69,902 (females 78,017). The district stands 28th in the State in respect of population.

FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT

History of District as an Administrative Unit

In 1802, when the central doab was ceded by the nawab vazir of Avadh to the East India Company, the parganas which had formed the domains of the nawab of Farrukhabad were formed into a single district to which the name Farrukhabad was given. The pargana of Sakrawa, which was still held by the nawab, was separated and attached to Etawah for administrative purposes. The district so constituted was a very large one comprising, in addition to the present district, the greater part of the present district of Etah and also the parganas of Bewar, Karauli and Sauj, now in district Mainpuri. In 1803 its area was increased by the annexation of 12 parganas, namely Kanka, Atrauli, Dibai, Chharra, Bhamauri, Pindrawal, Khair, Noh, Chandaus, Barauli, Murthal and Pitampur. The district was administered by the governor general's agent at Fatehgarh. But as the addition of these 12 parganas made it too cumbersome and unwieldy for convenient administration, in the following year they were separated to form the district of Aligarh. In 1809 it lost parganas Karauli, Sauj and Marchra; in 1837, parganas Sonhar and Bowar; and in 1843 parganas Sahawar, Karsana, Sirhpura and Nidhpur-Aulai went to form the Patiali subdivision, (now forming part of the Etah district) to which were added, in 1845, the parganas of Azamnagar, Barna and Patiali. But meanwhile the district had been receiving additional parganas: Talgram and Saurikh were annexed from Etawah in 1817; and Amritpur, Khakatmau, Paramnagar and Bungaon from Shahjahanpur in 1829 but the last named pargana was restored to Shahjahanpur in 1843. In 1837 Thatia and Kannauj were added from Kanpur and Tirwa, Sakrawa and Sakatpur from Etawah. Certain other alternations also took place within the district itself by division or combination of old parganas. Shamsabad was divided into parganas Shamsabad East, Shamsabad West and Muhammadabad. *Tappa* Pahara of Bhojpur was made a separate pargana (a *tappa* being an administrative unit smaller than a pargana). Pipargaon was absorbed into Muhammadabad. Tirwa and Thatia, severed in 1802 (when the territory was ceded to the Company by the nawab), were reunited; pargana Kaimganj, formed at that time by the amalgamation of parts of Kampil and Shamsabad, was returned to Kampil during the settlement of 1898-1901; and Chhibramau and Sikandarpur were combined into one pargana.

At the beginning of the present century, the district comprised six tahsils—Aligarh, Kaimganj, Farrukhabad, Chhibramau, Kannauj and Tirwa. Tahsil Aligarh consisted of parganas Amritpur, Khakatmau and Paramnagar; tahsil Kaimganj contained the parganas of Kampil and Shamsabad West; tahsil Farrukhabad comprised the parganas of Shamsabad East, Muhammadabad, Bhojpur and Pahara; tahsil Chhibramau had the parganas of Chhibramau and Talgram; Kannauj con-

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tained the single pargana of the same name; and tahsil Tirwa had the parganas of Tirwa, Sakatpur, Sakrawa and Saurikh. After this the district went through several internal changes. The number of tahsils was reduced to five about the year 1916, when tahsil Tirwa was abolished and amalgamated with tahsils Chhibramau and Kannauj, the major portion going to the former. In 1924, the major portion of tahsil Aligarh was amalgamated with tahsil Farrukhabad, parts being transferred to districts Shahjahanpur and Hardoi. Since then tahsil Kaimganj has the parganas of Kampil and Shamsabad West; tahsil Farrukhabad contains the parganas of Shamsabad, Pahara, Bhojpur, Khakatmau, Muhammadabad, Amritpur and Paramnagar; tahsil Chhibramau contains the parganas of Sakatpur, Talgram, Chhibramau, Sakrawa and Saurikh; and tahsil Kannauj has the parganas of Kannauj and Tirwa.

No major changes appear to have occurred in the administrative history of the district till 1955 when five of its villages—Bari, Bathua, Puranpur, Koli and Raghunathpur were transferred to tahsil Jalalabad, district Shahjahanpur. A part of village Jasraipur, of tahsil Bhongeaon, district Mainpuri, was added to tahsil Farrukhabad in 1957 and small parts of the villages of Behar and Katina-Manikpur of tahsil Farrukhabad were transferred to tahsil Bhongeaon, district Mainpuri, in 1958.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The district is divided into four subdivisions, Kaimganj, Farrukhabad, Chhibramau and Kannauj (comprising the tahsil of the same name).

Tahsil Kaimganj, the northernmost tahsil of the district, is bounded by district Shahjahanpur on the north and tahsil Farrukhabad on the east and south. On the west lies the district of Etah. It has an area of 947.7 sq. km. and a population of 2,98,381 (males 1,33,644), the rural population being 2,83,227 (males 1,26,537) and the urban population 15,154 (males 7,107). There are in the tahsil 398 inhabited and 45 uninhabited villages and one town, that of Kaimganj.

Tahsil Farrukhabad is bounded on the north by tahsil Kaimganj and district Shahjahanpur, on the east by districts Shahjahanpur and Hardoi, the Ramganga forming the eastern boundary for a considerable distance. On the south lies tahsil Chhibramau. The western boundary is formed partly by district Etah and partly by district Mainpuri. Its area is 1,247.1 sq. km. and the population 5,31,316 (males 2,37,612), the rural population being 4,20,481 (males 1,87,204) and the urban 1,10,835 (males 50,408). There are 515 inhabited and 63 uninhabited villages and the township of Farrukhabad-cum-Fategarh in the tahsil.

The tahsil of Chhibramau is bounded on the north by tahsil Farrukhabad, on the east by tahsil Kannauj, on the south by district Etawah and

on the west by district Mainpuri. It has an area of 1,084.7 sq. km. and a population of 3,80,621 (females 1,71,970), the rural population being 3,64,895 (females 1,64,688) and the urban 15,726 (females 7,282). There are 386 inhabited and 8 uninhabited villages and the town of Chhibramau in the tahsil.

Tahsil Kannauj is bounded by district Hardoi on the north and north-east, district Kanpur on the south-east and south, district Etawah on the south-west and tahsil Chhibramau on the west. Its area is 2,087.6 sq. km. and population 3,46,612 (females 1,56,979), the rural population being 3,18,425 (females 1,43,759) and the urban 28,187 (females 13,220). There are 327 inhabited and 42 uninhabited villages and the town of Kannauj in the tahsil.

Thanas—For police administration the district is divided into five circles—the city, Rajepur-Shamsabad, Kaimganj, Chhibramau and Kannauj. There are three police-stations in the city circle namely Farrukhabad, Fatehgarh, Mandarwaza. The Kaimganj, Kampil, Nawabganj and Muhammadabad police-stations are included in the Kaimganj circle. Rajepur and Shamsabad form one circle. The Chhibramau circle includes the Chhibramau, Saurikh, Talgram and Kamalganj police stations and the Kannauj circle has the Kannauj, Thatia, Indergarh and Gurshahai-ganj police-station in its jurisdiction. For Kannauj circle only there is a resident deputy superintendent of police.

TOPOGRAPHY

The district is a level plain, varied only by a few gentle undulations and slopes, sometimes gradual and sometimes abrupt, which lead down to the river valleys. The highest recorded elevation is 167 m. above sea-level at Muhammadabad and the lowest 145.69 m. at Mau Rasulpur in the trans-Ganga flats of tahsil Farrukhabad. The only marked variation of level is between the two divisions, the upland or *bangar*, which is a continuation of the doab and the lowland or *tarais*, cut away from the upland by the erosive action of the rivers.

Upland—The tract covers about 80 per cent of the total area of the district and is separated from the Ganga lowland on the north and east by the cliff of the river. It is divided into four sections by the three rivers—the Bagar, the Kali Nadi and the Isan, which traverse it from west to east. These four watersheds or doabs resemble one another in general physical characteristics. Along the bank of each river lies a strip of land of varying width, which is flooded by the rivers during the monsoon and corresponds in miniature to the *tarai* land of the Ganga. From it an abrupt sandy slope, grooved by ravines (which carry off the surplus drainage) leads up to an undulating strip of firmer sandy soil. Further

inland lies a belt of loam or *dumat* and beyond this the ridge of the watershed, a tract of grey saline plain interspersed with patches of cultivation and shallow lakes.

The most northern doab, between the Ganga cliff and the Bagar, differs somewhat. In this tract there is no *usar* (barren land) and none of the type of loam found bordering on and among the *usar* in the doabs of the other rivers but the soil throughout is of a distinct type, yellowish in colour and midway between loam and sand in consistency. On both banks of the Bagar (which is just a subsidiary stream) the soil is very sandy, the northern doab extending from the cliff of the Ganga to that of the Kali Nadi. There is no great difference between the doab to the north of the Kali Nadi and that to the south. South of the Isan, the natural features are the same. Along its southern bank is the sandy tract and to the south of that begin the *dumat* and *usar* plains. On the south-western border, the Arind is within the district but it soon turns off to the south and passes into Kanpur, so that the lower half of the doab lies within that district and only the *dumat* and *usar* portion remains in Farrukhabad.

Lowlands—These tracts consist of the *tarais* of the rivers already mentioned and of the Ganga, the latter being the largest and most important. The boundary between this alluvial tract and the upland is clearly marked by the ridge which forms the bank of the Ganga. From Farrukhabad to the village of Ibrahimpur the Ganga flows under the cliff, but north and south of these points its gradual recession to a more easterly bed has left two strips of alluvial land lying between the old bank and its present course. Of these two tracts, which constitute what may be called the western lowlands, the northern lies chiefly in the Kaimganj tahsil and resembles a bent triangle, curving east and south with the Ganga, from a base in the north-west corner of the district to an apex at Farrukhabad. The breadth of this strip nowhere exceeds 12 km. and its area is about 421 sq. km. It finally narrows to a point where the old cliff, its western limit, is again met by the river channel. At Ibrahimpur, some 10 km. to the north of Kannauj, the Ganga again leaves its former course; and between the present bed and the cliff lies a tract of lowland about 20 sq. km. in area. The Kali Nadi flows through its northern portion and joins the Ganga at Firozpur Katri.

The third and remaining portion of the lowlands is more extensive, covering about 463 sq. km. It consists of the trans-Ganga tract which forms part of tahsil Farrukhabad and is separated from the rest of the district. No part of this *tarai* is much above the level of the river floods. When, with the heavy rains, it is covered for two or three days at a time with water, a deposit of sand is often left behind. Some of the land is subject to

constant erosion by the rivers. The Ganga flows along the western border and the Ramganga, entering at the north, traverses the east central portion. The two rivers have numerous tributaries and connecting channels and the whole surface is thus scored with watercourses. During monsoons it is not uncommon for both the rivers to overflow their banks. This happens once in three-four years and then the area west of Etawah-Farrukhabad-Bareilly State highways looks one vast sheet of water. The Ramganga is the more destructive of the two as it continually changes its bed while the Ganga confines itself to fairly steady erosion.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

The principal rivers and streams of the district are the Ganga, Ramganga, Kali Nadi, Isan, Burhiganga or old Ganga, Bagar, Pandu and Rind or Arind. The first four alone are perennial, the rest being mere channels for the escape of surplus drainage which cease to flow soon after the close of the monsoon.

Ganga—The Ganga enters the district at a point where the boundaries of districts Etah, Budaun and Farrukhabad meet and runs south-east through the northern part of tahsil Kaimganj except for a few kilometres where it separates this district from that of Shahjahanpur. It then runs through tahsil Farrukhabad. It emerges on the eastern border near the village of Rejepur and flowing on separates the district from district Hardoi till it leaves the district near Mianganj.

All the other streams in the district are tributaries of the Ganga, though the Ramganga and the Arind join it just beyond the border. Fatehgarh lies on the right bank of the Ganga, the main stream flowing beneath the cliff on which the courts and many bungalows and the officers' colony stand. Along the old high bank of the Ganga are found the most important towns and villages particularly the ancient towns of Kannauj, Kampil, Shamsabad, Chilsara and Kaimganj. Though the river is constantly changing its course it does this slowly and gradually, continuing in one direction for many years. Early in the present century the river formed the northern boundary of the district but now it runs through the northern part of tahsil Kaimganj with a tendency to return to its old course. After having abandoned Kannauj for some centuries, it again flows by the town.

Ramganga—The most important tributary of the Ganga is the Ramganga which touches the district in the extreme north-east of tahsil Farrukhabad and flows along the eastern border separating the district from district Shahjahanpur for a distance of about 17 km. It then runs through district Hardoi and joins the Ganga opposite Kusumkhôr in tahsil Kannauj. When the rainfall is heavy, the river frequently floods

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the lowland through which it passes and on the subsiding of the inundation often makes a fresh channel for itself or leaves behind it a sterile deposit of sand. A network of smaller channels also gets filled during the rains and connects the waters of the Ganga and the Ramganga. The principal of these channels are the Nasa, Rapiya, Nadiya, Charniya and the Katwiya. The first two flow out of the Ramganga and the rest from the Ganga. They are all so connected with each other that when the Ramganga is in flood and the Ganga is not the Nasa fills and carries its waters to the Ganga and when the opposite is the case the Charniya fills and carries the Ganga water to the Ramganga. There are several other backwaters or side channels which rejoin their parent streams after a short parallel or rapidly curving course. Unlike the Ganga, the Ramganga is liable to sudden and complete changes of course and wanders over several kilometres, carving out new beds for itself and again leaving them without apparent reason.

Kali Nadi—Rising in district Muzaffarnagar, this river first touches the district at a point in tahsil Farrukhabad where the boundaries of districts Etah, Mainpuri and Farrukhabad meet and runs south-eastward separating district Farrukhabad from district Mainpuri. It then passes through the district, running east-south-east and near Singhirampur approaches close to the Ganga. At this point, after the serious floods of 1888, a cutting was made connecting it with the Ganga, to enable its waters to escape in order to prevent a recurrence of such a calamity. The main stream joins the Ganga at Firozpur Katri though formerly it did not join the Ganga till it reached a point some 6 km. south of Kannauj. The old channel still carries water throughout the year. The Kali Nadi is also known locally as the Kalindri and Kalini and is the Ab-i-Siyah (black water) of some Muslim chroniclers. The *Ramayana* calls it Ikshumati and Megasthenes Oxumatis. The river was formerly much used for irrigating its lowland and but after the floods of 1888 the bed in its upper course deepened and the area irrigated by the river was considerably reduced.

Isan—The Isan enters the district from tahsil Bhongaon of district Mainpuri and runs south-east through tahsils Chhibramau and Kannauj. It leaves the district near Thatia.

Burhiganga—As its name denotes, the river flows in certain old beds of the Ganga. It enters the district from tahsil Aliganj (district Etah) and runs through tahsil Kaimganj. One branch turns north and joins the Ganga some 10 km. north-west of Kampil, the other and older branch flowing eastward to join the Ganga near Awizabad some 10 km. east of Shamsabad. The latter channel is much shallower and does not contain any large pools of water.

Bagar—This stream enters the district from district Etah at the village of Naugaon in tahsil Farrukhabad and runs south-east in a tortuous course through the tahsil past Nawabganj to join the Ganga near Bhojpur. It contains a large body of water during the rains but runs dry when they cease. It is utilised as an escape for the water of the lower Ganga canal.

Arind (Rind)—This stream enters the district at Sakrawa in the south-western part of tahsil Chhibramau and, running tortuously south-eastward for some distance, reaches the village of Bosla. It then runs along the southern boundary of the district and separates it from district Etawah, finally leaving the district near the village of Raunsa.

Pandu—This stream enters the district from district Etawah and runs eastward about 8 km. through the southern part of tahsil Kannauj to enter district Kanpur.

Lakes—There are several large stretches of water in the *usar* plains. They occur mostly in the western part of tahsil Farrukhabad, tahsil Chhibramau and the southern part of tahsil Kannauj. In tahsil Chhibramau a village named Talgram (village of ponds) is surrounded by a number of large and small lakes. Such lakes depend for their supply of water on the rains and are merely accumulations of surface drainage which can find no outlet and collect in depressions. During the rains their overflow is carried off along shallow watercourses which later in the year are noticeable only because of the crops of rice or wheat growing in them. The most important rice lands of the district, those in the southern part of tahsils Chhibramau and Kannauj, lie along the courses of the drainage lines which remove the flood water from the central plains of the tahsils.

What may be called the two great systems of lakes are those of the watersheds between the Kali Nadi and the Isan and of the plains south of the Isan which comprises the southern part of tahsils Chhibramau and Kannauj. They consist of a series of lagoons which include a large expanse of swamp and water. Among the most important lakes are those around the village of Nigoh a little to the west of Chhibramau and those in the neighbourhood of Talgram. Of the later are the Bhagel at Amolar, the Amwani and the Deha at Pangawan, the Kaint at Tera Rabu, the Rakhel at Tambiyamau, the Bholani at Rohili and the Dadar at Narmau. The important lakes in the southern part of tahsil Kannauj are Lakh, Bahosi, Majhle, Umarlah, Sukhi, Aghos, Firozpur and Sanda.

GEOLOGY

Geologically the district is formed by subrecent to recent rocks composed of the ordinary Gangetic alluvium. The thickness of the

alluvium may be of the order of 300 m. to 500 m. as deduced from the surrounding plains of Uttar Pradesh.

Like the neighbouring districts of the doab, Farrukhabad is not rich in minerals. The limestone conglomerate known as *kankar* is found all over the upland. In the nodular form called *bichua* it is used only as road metal and for producing lime. In either form it is found in strata averaging from 10 cm. to 35 cm. in thickness and varying in colour from grey to blue. Brick earth is found in many places and the resources of the district are sufficient to meet the local demand. Sand is found along the banks of the Ganga and the Ramganga.

FLORA

The district contains practically no natural forests so any botanical label can hardly be attached to it. In the beginning of the present century there were about 61,137 ha. (14 per cent of the total area of the district) of land classified as waste land of which about 5.5 per cent was covered with water, the remainder being classified as barren. Of this certain part consisted of sterile sand but by far the greater part was occupied by the extensive *usar* plains in the central watersheds of the upland. During British rule these tracts were the property of the zamindars and were generally devoid of any trees or shrubs. They were scattered in patches throughout the district near villages and river banks. As a result of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, these tracts were vested in the State and came under the control of the forest department in 1962. As it was not practicable to manage small, isolated and scattered patches, large areas have been transferred from time to time to the *gaon Sabhas* of the villages concerned and some areas are still to be transferred. Some of these culturable waste lands were resumed by the government and transferred to the forest department but in the majority of cases, such lands became the holdings of the cultivators.

The area classified as forest is about 6,491* ha. in the district, of which 3,820 ha. are under the control of the forest department. At places there are small patches of dhak (*Butea monosperma*) forest. Plantations have been raised by the forest department in certain barren tracts under its control, the trees planted being *sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *babul* (*Acacia arabica*), *jamun* (*Syzygium cumini*), *kanji* (*Pongamia glabra*) and *arjun* (*Terminalia arjuna*).

In ancient and mediaeval times, plantations were raised along the main roads to provide shade for pilgrims and travellers. During the internecine wars and the struggle for supremacy which followed the collapse of the Mughal empire, the roads of the district (as elsewhere) fell

*The figures of area relates to 1976

into a state of disrepair. During British rule it was only after the freedom struggle of 1857 that a regular programme of planting of avenues along the roads was taken up. The means of communication being exceedingly slow in those days, the planting of trees for shade meant a great deal to travellers. Most of the old trees of the district date back to the seventies of the last century. With the advent of motor vehicles, the emphasis shifted from the planting of shady trees and avenues along roads to the improvement of the surface of the roads. Later, to effect improvement in the roadside avenues, the management of some of them was transferred from the public works department to the forest department in 1938. In 1956, the management of the remaining roadside avenues was taken over by the forest department and as a result, most of the roads were also transferred to the forest department. The forest department is taking over charge of the roadside avenues gradually. In the 1940s there were extensive stretches without any trees and the density of the crops was very low. Since then some of the areas have been planted with fairly good young plantations.

For the last many years tree plantation work have been taken up in right earnest in the district. Statistics show that each year about 4.5 lacs of trees are planted in the district. However, the survival rate of the trees is only approximately 15 per cent.

The district has acquired a name for some of its fruits like guava, mangoes, melons and watermelons. In Kaimganj tahsil guava and mango orchards are very popular. In fact Farrukhabad is one of the few districts of the plains of the State where area under orchard is growing. This has been made possible mainly by the good plants grown in the nurseries of Kaimganj which have acquired a name for themselves throughout the country for their guava plants.

The names of the trees, shrubs, etc., in the district are given in Statement I at the end of the chapter.

FAUNA

Animal—With the large decrease in the area of waste land since the beginning of the 19th century, the number and variety of wild life have also decreased considerably. In 1803 tigers (*Panthera tigris*) were shot in the wild country surrounding the ruins of old Kannauj. Early in the present century the only large carnivora found in the district were the wolf (*Canis lupus*) and hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*) for whose destruction rewards were offered in consequence of which their number has decreased considerably. The blue bul or nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) is seen in patches of dhak jungle. The black buck frequents the *usar* plains. The wild pig (*Sus scrofa*) is found in the *khadars* of the Ganga and the

CH. I—GENERAL

Ramganga. *Chausinghe* (*Tetraceros quadricornis*), hare, jungle cat, jackal, mongoose, otter (*Lutra species*) monkey and langur are also met within the district.

Birds—The number and extent of the artificial plantations in the district give it an exceptionally well wooded appearance making it rich in avifauna. Nearly all the varieties of the birds found in the plains of Uttar Pradesh are found in the district. During the cold weather the numerous and extensive lakes are frequented by snipe and waterfowl of every variety. The chief game birds found in the district are the peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), common grey quail (*Coturnix coturnix*), black-breasted quail (*Coturnix coromandelica*), common sand grouse (*Plerocles exustus*) the black partridge (*Francolinus francolinus*), painted partridge (*Francolinus pictus*), lawa (*Pardicula asiatica*), safed titar (*Francolinus pandicarianus*) and several varieties of dove, pigeon, duck and teal.

Reptiles—Snakes are common in the district especially in the rural areas, the chief being the cobra (*Naja naja* or *Naja tripudians*), krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*) and rat-snake (*Ptyas mucosus*). The python of *ajger* (*Python molurus*) is also seen occasionally in the dhak jungles. Of *sauria* the most important is the monitor lizard. The *gharial* (*Gavialis gangeticus*) and mugger (*Crocodilus palustris*) are found in the Ramganga and the Ganga but are becoming extinct.

Fish—Fish are found in the rivers, lakes and ponds of the district. There are more than 45 species of fish known in the district, the chief being *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *bhakur* (*catla catla*), *rita* (*Rita rita*), *bata* (*Labeo bata*) *mahasher* (*Barbus tor*) and *karonch* (*Labeo calbasu*).

Game Laws—The game laws in the district are governed by the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972, which imposes a total ban on the shooting of fast extinguishing species of wild life. Owing to the small area of the forest there is no shooting block in the district.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is characterised by a hot dry summer and a pleasant cold season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season, from about the middle of November to February, is followed by the summer season from March to about the middle of June. The period from mid-June to about the end of September is the south-west monsoon season. October and the first half of November constitute the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall—Records of rainfall in the district are available for fairly long periods for eight stations—Farrukhabad, Kaimganj, Chhibramau, Kannauj, Digri, Fatehgarh, Aligarh and Tirwa. The details of rainfall

at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in the Statement II appended at the end of the chapter. The average annual or normal rainfall in the district is 789.8 mm. The rainfall increases in general from west to east, varying from 753.4 mm. at Aligarh to 832.4 mm. at Fatehgarh. About 88 per cent of the annual normal rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon months (June to September). July and August are the rainiest months. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is appreciable. In the fifty-year period from 1901–1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 180 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1936. The lowest annual rainfall, which was only 31 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1918. The annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 17 years, none of them being consecutive. Considering the rainfall at individual stations, two consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal, occurred thrice at Digri and twice at Farrukhabad while at Fatehgarh three consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once. Two consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred once at the remaining five stations. It will be seen from the following statement that the annual rainfall in the district was between 500 mm. and 1,000 mm. in 36 years out of the 50 years.

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District

Range in mm.	Number of years	Range in mm.	Number of years
201—300	1	901—1,000	8
301—400	1	1,001—1,100	4
401—500	3	1,101—1,200	3
501—600	5	1,201—1,300	0
601—700	9	1,301—1,400	1
701—800	7	1,401—1,500	1
801—900	7		

On an average there are 39 rainy days (days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district. There is not much variation in the number of rainy days in the district.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 304.8 mm. at Kannauj on October 7, 1927.

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. The cold season starts by about the middle of November when both day and night temperatures begin to decrease rapidly. January is the coldest month with the mean daily minimum temperature at about 8° C., and the mean maximum at about 23° C. In association with passing western disturbances, cold waves affect the district and the minimum temperatures drop to about the freezing point of water. After February temperatures rise rapidly. May is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 41° C. and the mean daily minimum at 26° C. The heat is intense during the summer season and scorching westerly winds blow making the weather very trying. Day temperatures sometimes go up to about 48° C. on individual days. Afternoon thunder-showers which occur on some days bring welcome relief though only temporarily. With the onset of the monsoon by about mid-June, day temperatures drop appreciably. But the drop in the night temperatures is insignificant and nights continue to be as warm as those of the summer season. After October both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly.

Humidity—In the south-west monsoon season the humidity is high. After the withdrawal of the monsoon the humidity decreases steadily. By summer the relative humidities in the afternoons become less than 30 per cent.

Cloudiness—Skies are generally heavily clouded or overcast during the south-west monsoon season. During the rest of the year skies are lightly clouded or clear. During the cold season, for short spells of a day or two, cloudy skies prevail in association with passing western disturbances.

Winds—Winds are generally light. The predominant direction of the winds is between south-west and north-west throughout the year but in May and the south-west monsoon season winds from directions between north-east and south-east blow on many days.

Special Weather Phenomena—During the south-west monsoon season some of the depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal, while moving across the central parts of the country, cause widespread and locally heavy rain and gusty winds in the district. In the cold season western disturbances affect the weather in the district causing thunder-storms and dust-storms. In the summer months dust-storms and thunder-storms occur occasionally, accompanied with hail and squalls. Rainfall during the monsoon season is also often associated with thunder. Fogs occur occasionally during the cold season.

STATEMENT I

Tree, Shrubs, Climbers, Grasses etc.

Reference Page No. 10

Local name	Botanical name
1	2
	TREES
Aal	<i>Trees Morinda coreia</i>
Alu bukhara	<i>Prunus communis, insitita</i>
Am	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Amaltas	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Amrud	<i>Psidium guava</i>
Anar	<i>Punica granatum</i>
Anjan	<i>Hardwickia binata</i>
Anjir	<i>Ficus palmata</i>
Aonla	<i>Emblia officinalis</i>
Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
Arru	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>
Aru	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Ashok	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>
Asna (Sain)	<i>Terminalia alata</i>
Asna (Sain)	<i>Ternubalia alata</i>
	<i>T. Tomentosa alata</i>
Babul	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>
Bahera	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>
Bakuin	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
Bakar	<i>Premna latifolia</i>
Bakli	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>
Bargad	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>
Barhal	<i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i>
Bcl	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>
Ber	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana fruticosa</i>
Birsa (Laila)	<i>Salix tetrasperma</i>
Cassia	<i>Cassia Siamea</i>
Chakotra	<i>Citrus maxima c. grandis c. decumana</i>
Chamror	<i>Ehretia leavis</i>
Cheonkar	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>
Chilla	<i>Casaria elliptica c. tomentosa</i>
Dhak (palas)	<i>Butea monosperma</i>
Dhau (kardha)	<i>Anogeissus pendula</i>
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>
Faras	<i>Tamarix aphylla T. auriculata</i>
Gamhar	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>
Gular	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>
Gulmohar	<i>Delonix regia</i>

[continued

1	2
Gutel	<i>Trewia nudiflora</i>
Imli	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>
Jacrandia	<i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i>
Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
Jabul	<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa 1. flosreginae</i>
Jungle jalebi	<i>Pithecolobium dulce/Inga dulcis</i>
Kachnar	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>
Kadam (Kain)	<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i>
Kudamb	<i>Anthocephalus indicus</i>
Kuirukha	<i>Eospyros cordifolia</i>
Kaitha	<i>Feronia limonia</i>
Kanak champa	<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i>
Kanji	<i>Pongamia pinnata p. glabra</i>
Kuthal	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>
Kath Sagon	<i>Haplophragma adenophyllum</i>
Khair	<i>Acacia indica</i>
Khajur	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>
Kharyal	<i>Salvadora perica</i>
Kh	<i>Manilkara hexandra</i>
Lasora	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>
Lichi	<i>Naphellium litchi</i>
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Mahua	<i>Madhuca Longifolia/Latifolia</i>
Malta	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Maulsiri	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>
Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>
Narangi	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
Naspati	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Nibu	<i>Citrus medica</i>
Nupu mitha	<i>Citrus limettoides</i>
Nim	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
Nim chameli	<i>Millingtonia hortensis</i>
Pakar	<i>Ficus lucescens</i>
Paper Mulberry	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>
Papita	<i>Carica papaya</i>
Papri (Kanju)	<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>
Patlu	<i>Putran jiva roxburghii</i>
Pipal	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>
Pula	<i>Xydia calycina</i>
Reonj	<i>Acaela leucophlosa</i>
Rohini	<i>Mallotus philipensis</i>
Sagon	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
Saoni	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Sal	<i>Shorea robusta</i>
Sausaga	<i>Kigella africana</i>
Sehore	<i>Streblus asper</i>

[continued

1	2
Semdi	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>
Silver oak	<i>Grevilla robusta</i>
Siris (Kala)	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>
• Siris (Safed)	• <i>Albizia procera</i>
Sissoo (Shisham)	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>
Samjana	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>
Tar charbi	<i>Triadica sabinifera</i>
Tun	<i>Toona ciliata cedrela toona</i>
Tut	<i>Morus australis</i>
Vilayati babul	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>
SHRUBS.	
Akela	<i>Alangium salviifolium</i>
Al	<i>Mimosa himalayana</i>
Arhar	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>
Arusa	<i>Adhatoda vasica</i>
Bansi	<i>Crotalaria medicaginea</i>
• Basant	<i>Indigera cassioides pulchella</i>
Bindu	<i>Grewia sclerophylla</i>
Ber	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana/fruticosa</i>
Bhang	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Bhant	<i>Clerodendrum viscosum</i>
Chapat	<i>Grewia flavescens</i>
Dhaura	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i>
Dhudhi mitha	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>
Falsa	<i>Grewia subinaequalis/Chinesiamia</i>
Gandhela	<i>Murraya Koenigii</i>
Harsingar	<i>Nyctanthes arbortristis</i>
Hingota	<i>Balanitis aegyptiaca</i>
Hins	<i>Capparis Zylanica</i>
Jawasa	<i>Albagi cameloruem</i>
Jhar beri	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana/fruticosa</i>
Jhao	<i>Tamarix dioica/Tamarix appylla</i>
Kari	<i>Capparis decidua</i>
Karaunda	<i>Carissa spinarium</i>
Khajoor	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>
Kairi	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>
Lantana (Kuri)	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Madar	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>
Makon	<i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i>
Mola (Maju)	<i>Vitex negundo</i>
Marorphali	<i>Helicteres isora</i>
Panwar	<i>Cassia tora</i>
Pilua	<i>Selvadora cleoides</i>
Patera	<i>Typha elephantia</i>

[continued

1	2
Dudhi bel	CLIMBERS
Kundru	<i>Villaris solanacea</i>
	<i>Trichosanthes bracteata</i>
Bans	BAMBOOS
Kath bans	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>
	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>
Akas bel	PARASITES
Banda	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>
	• <i>Dendrophthoe falcata/Loranthus longiflorus/falcatus</i>
Anjan	GRASSES
Bhan jura	<i>Cenchrus Ciliaris</i>
Baib	<i>Apluda mutica A. aristata</i>
Binda	<i>Eulaliopsis binata</i>
Chhoti Jargi	<i>Seteria glauca</i>
Dab	<i>Bothriochloa pertusa</i>
Dub	<i>Desmostachya bipinnata</i>
Gandar	<i>Cynodon dactylon (linn.)</i>
• Ganera	<i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>
Jarga	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>
Kala lappa	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>
Kans	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>
Munt	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>
Musel	<i>Saccharum bengalense Erianthus munja</i>
Murghaina	<i>Iseilema laxum</i>
Narkul	<i>Eremopogon foveolatus</i>
Safed lappa	<i>Arundo donax</i>
Saindur	<i>Aristida depressa</i>
Siru	<i>Chloris dolichostachya</i>
Usari	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
	<i>Sporobolus marginatus</i>

FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT
STATEMENT II

Rain gauge stations	No. of years of data	Normal rainfall							
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Farrukhabad	44 a	13.5	12.5	10.9	6.1	11.4	68.8	241.1	236.0
	b	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	3.6	10.9	10.6
Kaimganj	50 a	16.0	17.0	11.4	5.3	12.2	68.3	223.5	236.7
	b	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	3.5	10.7	11.0
Chhibramau	50 a	16.0	12.5	8.9	5.3	9.9	62.2	227.8	233.9
	b	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	3.5	10.9	11.4
Kannauj	50 a	14.0	15.5	5.3	4.3	10.2	65.3	243.1	228.6
	b	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	3.3	11.0	10.8
Digri	50 a	13.5	12.0	9.7	4.3	3.8	47.0	388.8	272.0
	b	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.6	10.4	11.0
Fatehgarh	50 a	15.0	15.0	9.1	6.9	13.2	79.8	253.2	245.1
	b	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.3	3.8	11.4	11.5
Aligarh	27 a	12.5	13.5	11.2	6.6	12.9	55.1	232.9	233.9
	b	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	3.0	10.3	11.0
Tirwa	17 a	14.2	19.6	10.4	11.9	12.5	55.4	235.5	247.1
	b	1.4	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.4	3.0	10.5	11.2
Farrukhabad (district)	a	14.3	14.8	9.6	6.3	10.8	62.7	237.0	241.7
	b	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.0	3.3	10.8	11.8

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

*Based on all available data up to 1970

Rainfall

Reference Page No. 12

					Extreme rainfall*			
Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as percentage of normal year	Lowest annual rainfall as percentage of normal year	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
							Amount (mm.)	Date
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
159.0	19.6	3.3	5.8	788.0	201 (1936)	27 (1918)	199.4	August 13, 1930
6.9	1.1	0.2	0.6	39.1				
149.3	28.5	2.8	7.6	778.6	197 (1936)	38 (1918)	217.2	September 20, 1921
6.6	1.1	0.3	0.7	39.3				
155.5	24.6	3.6	6.9	767.1	198 (1949)	31 (1918)	283.5	September 29, 1905
7.4	1.2	0.3	0.7	41.0				
164.6	27.9	3.6	5.6	788.0	177 (1915)	35 (1918)	304.8	October 7, 1927
6.9	1.2	0.2	0.3	38.5				
166.4	27.2	3.1	6.6	805.0	241 (1948)	22 (1905)	280.7	August 7, 1898
6.8	1.1	0.2	0.5	36.1				
152.4	32.0	3.1	7.6	832.4	200 (1936)	26 (1918)	275.8	October 10, 1903
7.1	1.2	0.2	0.6	41.4				
141.0	25.9	2.3	5.6	753.4	172 (1922)	36 (1918)	186.2	July 30, 1897
6.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	37.1				
166.4	21.6	4.3	6.9	805.8	173 (1915)	47 (1905)	234.9	August 24, 1915
7.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	40.9				
156.8	25.9	3.3	6.6	789.8	180 (1936)	31 (1918)	—	
6.9	1.1	0.3	0.6	39.3				

(b) Average no. of rainydays (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

ANCIENT PERIOD

The early history of the region now covered by the present district of Farrukhabad goes back to remote antiquity. This region must have been civilized long ago in prehistoric times probably during the bronze age or even earlier which is proved by the findings of numerous prehistoric bronze weapons and tools.¹ A large number of small pieces of pottery have been found scattered all over the district. Some of the earliest remains of the district are pieces of pottery, known as grey and painted grey ware, have been found at Kampil which are similar to those found at Hastinapur and Atranji Khera. Black slipped ware and northern black polished ware pottery has also been found in the Kampil region. Found in this region is the black and red ware which is similar to that found at other archaeological sites in northern India. In the matter of sculpture also Farrukhabad can claim great antiquity. Large numbers of stone statues, clay figurines and terracottas found at Sankisa testify to the great skill attained by the local artisans as far back as the second century B. C. Some of these remains are in the State Museum, Lucknow. Kannauj and Kampil have now acquired small local museums. Management of these is done by private committees headed by the district magistrate. The museum at Kannauj receives aid from State Government also. In Sankisa also there is a private collection with the local Dikshit family.

The earliest known Aryan people who settled in this region were the Panchalas who were close allies of the Kurus, as indicated by the old name, Kuru-Panchala.² The Panchalas do not find mention in the *Rigveda*, nor does Panchala, their country, but their older name is said to have been Krivis, the people being a Rigvedic tribe connected with the Kurus.³ The Krivis seem to have originally lived on the banks of the Sindhu and the Chenab and later to have moved to the east across the Yamuna to the land which afterwards came to be known as Panchala,⁴ which lay in the Brahmarshidesha of ancient Aryavarta,⁵ this territory roughly corresponding to the present Bareilly, Budaun, Farrukhabad and

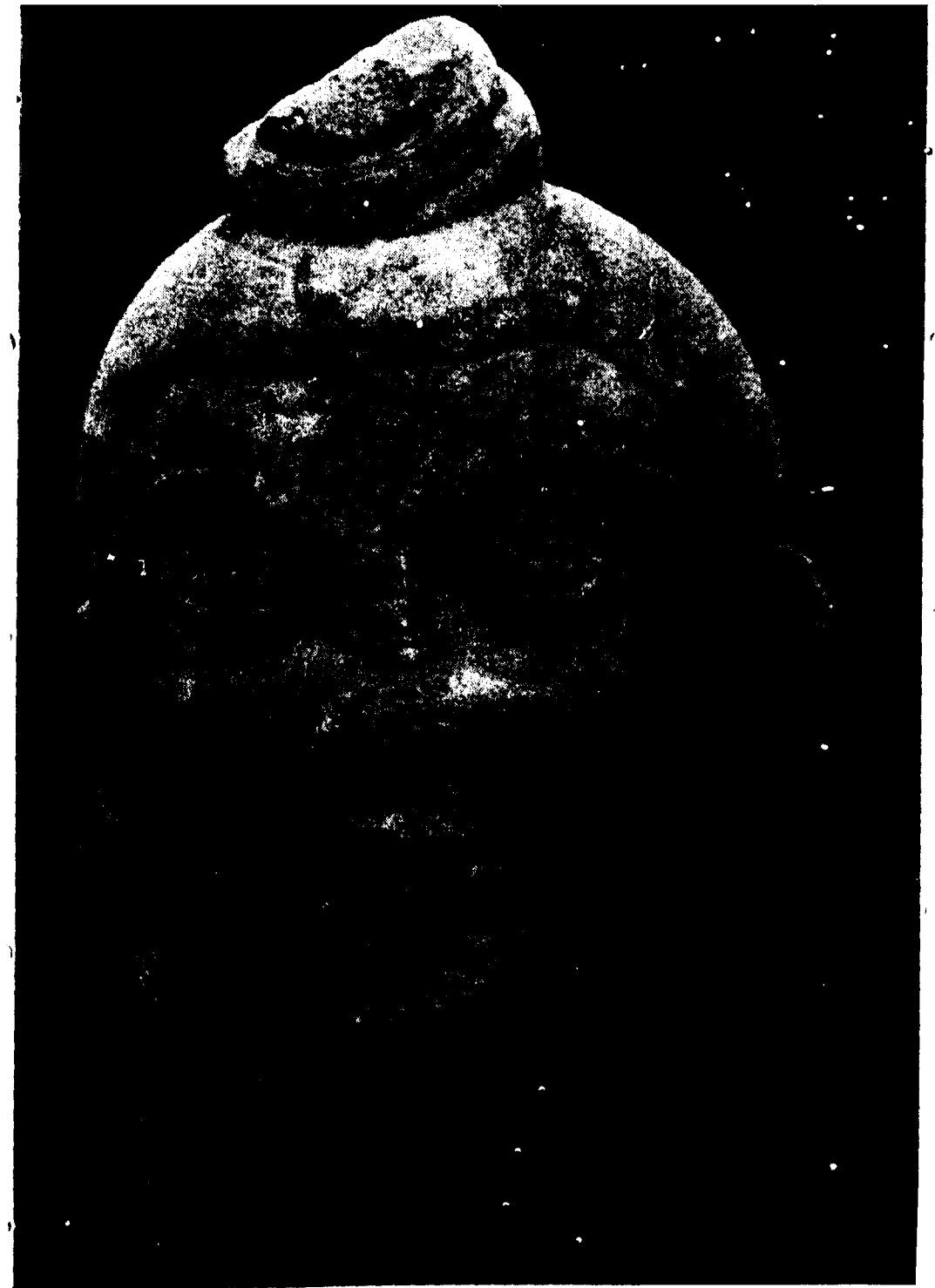
1. Majumdar, R. C. and Prasad, A. D. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I, p. 137

2. *Ibid.*, p. 253

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 246-247, 253

4. *Ibid.*, p. 246

5. Raychaudhuri, H. C. : *Political History of Ancient India*, (Calcutta, 1958), p. 59



Terracotta found at Sankisa



Terracetta found at Sonkira

adjoining districts in Uttar Pradesh. In post-Vedic literature the term Panchala has been used to denote the land as well as the people who inhabited it. In that period the Panchalas had evidently extended their territory by conquest and had entered into a friendly alliance with the Kurus which lasted for a long time.¹ The two together were regarded as pre-eminent among the people living in Madhyadesha and, for some time, they are said to have had the same kings like Kraivya and Sona Satrasaha, who performed the horse sacrifices on the bank of the river Yamuna and thus claimed imperial power.²

The traditional history of the district from the earliest times till the end of the Mahabharata War is gleaned mainly from the *Puranas* and the *Mahabharata*. According to Puranic traditions, Pururavas Aila was probably the first monarch who held sway over this region.³ He had six sons, each succeeding him in different parts of the kingdom. Amavasu founded a kingdom, the capital of which later was Kanyakubja (Kannauj). Amavasu's descendents continued to rule over this kingdom and the *Puranas* give their names in the following order: Bhima, Kanchanaprabha, Subotra, Jahnu, Sumanta, Ajaka, Balakashya and Kusha.⁴ Very little is known about these rulers. Subotra is described as having performed many sacrifices and having subdued the whole earth. Jahnu was a powerful king since the river Ganga is said to have been named after him as Jahnavi.⁵ A few generations after Jahnu came Kusha who was another powerful king. All these kings must have ruled over the surrounding regions from some capital situated on the site of Kannauj or near it. Kusha was succeeded by Kushanabha who founded a town called Mahodava.⁶ Later the name of the town was changed to Kanyakubja which is identical with the present Kannauj. The *Ramayana* and the *Puranas* give a legendary explanation of the derivation of its name. Kushanabha had a hundred daughters who rejected with scorn the love of the wind god, Vayu, and he in revenge made them all humpbacked. From this circumstance the city got the name Kanyakubja (city of humpbacked maidens).⁷ Kushanabha was succeeded by his son Gadhi, also a powerful king. Gadhi had a son, Vishvamitra, who was a prominent

1. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 253-255; Rapson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 105

2. *Ibid.*, p. 255; Rapson, E. J. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 105

3. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 272

4. Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Kannauj to The Moslem Conquest*, (Delhi, 1959), p. 8; Pargiter, F. E. : *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, (Delhi, 1962), p. 99

5. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 11

6. *Ibid.*, p. 2

7. *Ibid.*, p. 3; Dikshit, R. K. : *Uttar Pradesh Ke Sanskritik Kendra, Kannauj*, (Lucknow, 1955), p. 2

figure in ancient legends and became famous for his long rivalry with the sage Vasishtha. After Vishvamitra's relinquishment of the throne of Kanyakubja for a spiritual life, the crown passed on to Ashtaka who seems to have been a virtuous ruler.¹

Darkness descends upon the fortunes of Kannauj and the city sinks into oblivion for a long period except for the glimpse that we catch of it about the time of the Mahabharata War. The region formed part of the south Panchala kingdom (lying south of the Ganga as far as the Chambal) which had its capital at Kampilya (Kampil in Farrukhabad). Brahmadatta was an important king of south Panchala. His great-grandson, Janamejaya Durbuddhi, was the king of South Panchala when Ugrayudha of Dvimidhas killed the north Panchala king, the grandfather of Prishata, and annexed his realm. Prishata, the exiled claimant of north Panchala, sought refuge in Kampilya. Ugrayudha, then king, killed the south Panchala king, Janamejaya Dwibuddhi.² Later, the celebrated Paurava prince, Bhishma, killed Ugrayudha and restored his ancestral kingdom of Prishata and his son, Draupada, succeeded him. Drona, a fellow student, whom Drupada had once insulted, defeated the latter with the aid of the young Pandu and Kuru princes who were his disciples. Drona kept north Panchala for himself and gave south Panchala to Drupada.³

This region rose into great prominence during the Mahabharata period. Kampilya was the capital of south Panchala and it was here that the famous *swayamvara* of Draupadi, the daughter of king Drupada, was held in which Arjuna won Drupada's daughter, as his consort. Local traditions still point to a spot a few kilometres west of Kampil as the scene of the *swayamvara*. During the Mahabharata War, the Panchalas were the staunch supporters of the Pandavas.

Practically nothing is heard in the post-Mahabharata period of south Panchala or north Panchala, the name Panchala being used for the entire region, of which Kampilya (Kampil) was the chief city which had till then been the capital of south Panchala. Most of the famous Panchala kings belonging to this period ruled from Kampilya which now became one of the prominent centres of Brahmanical learning and culture.⁴ The Panchalas and their kingdom are the third in the list (in the *Puranas*) of the ten ruling dynasties and their kingdom which were flourishing at the end of the Mahabharata War and continued till the time of the Nandas

1. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 289

2. Pargiter, *op. cit.*, p. 166

3. *Mahabharata*, Adiparva, Chapter 137/70—74; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 304-305

4. Dikshit, *op. cit.*, p. 18; Mookerji, R. K.; *Ancient Indian Education*, pp. 134, 367, Rapson, Vol. I, pp. 106-108; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 253—325

but except for the number of their kings, said to be twenty-seven, who ruled one after the other during this period, no details are forthcoming.

Panchala figures as the tenth in the list of the sixteen premier states (*mahajanapada*) in the time of Mahavira and Buddha and is said to have comprised the region covered by the present districts of Bareilly, Budaun and Farrukhabad. Originally a monarchical clan, the Panchalas formed a 'samgha' or republican corporation in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.⁵ As this time Sankisa, on the western border of the district, seems to have rivalled Kannauj and Kampil in importance for a time as it was one of the most sacred places of Buddhism. According to legend, it was here that Buddha descended to earth after he had been away for three months in Trayastrimsa's heaven.

About the middle of the fourth century B.C., probably in the reign of Mahapadma Nanda,⁶ this territory was annexed to the Nanda empire of Magadha. After the Nandas the area came under the domination of the Mauryas and tradition credits Asoka with having built a great *stupa* at Kanyakubja on the hallowed spot where Buddha preached his sermon on the instability of human existence 300 years previously.⁷ Asoka also built a monolithic pillar of 'a lustrous violet colour' at Sankisa (Sankashya) which was noticed by the Chinese traveller, Fa-hien, in the fifth century.⁸ According to Kallhana's *Rajatarangini*, Jaluka, Asoka's son, set himself up as an independent ruler in Kashmir and conquered the territory as far south as Kannauj.⁹

With the downfall of the Mauryas, the Panchalas, who probably ruled over this region, were weakened by feuds within themselves and under subjugation by the newly risen imperial power. Pushyamitra Shunga overthrew their power and established the Shunga dynasty which lasted for about one hundred years (from 187 to 75 B. C.).⁷ After the Shungas, the Kanva dynasty wielded power from 75 to 30 B. C.⁸ The subordination of this region seems to have lasted only for a short time because the Shunga power itself soon became prey to the forces which possibly received a fillip from the incursions of the Greeks (Demetrius and his lieutenant, Menander).⁹

1. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 310, 325; Rapson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 281

2. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 11

3. *Ibid.*, p. 32; Rapson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 422

4. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 15, 16

5. Mookerji, R. K.; *Asoka*, (Delhi, 1962), p. 83

6. *Ibid.*, Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 90

7. Sastri, K. A. N. (Ed.): *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, (Madras, 1957), p. 104

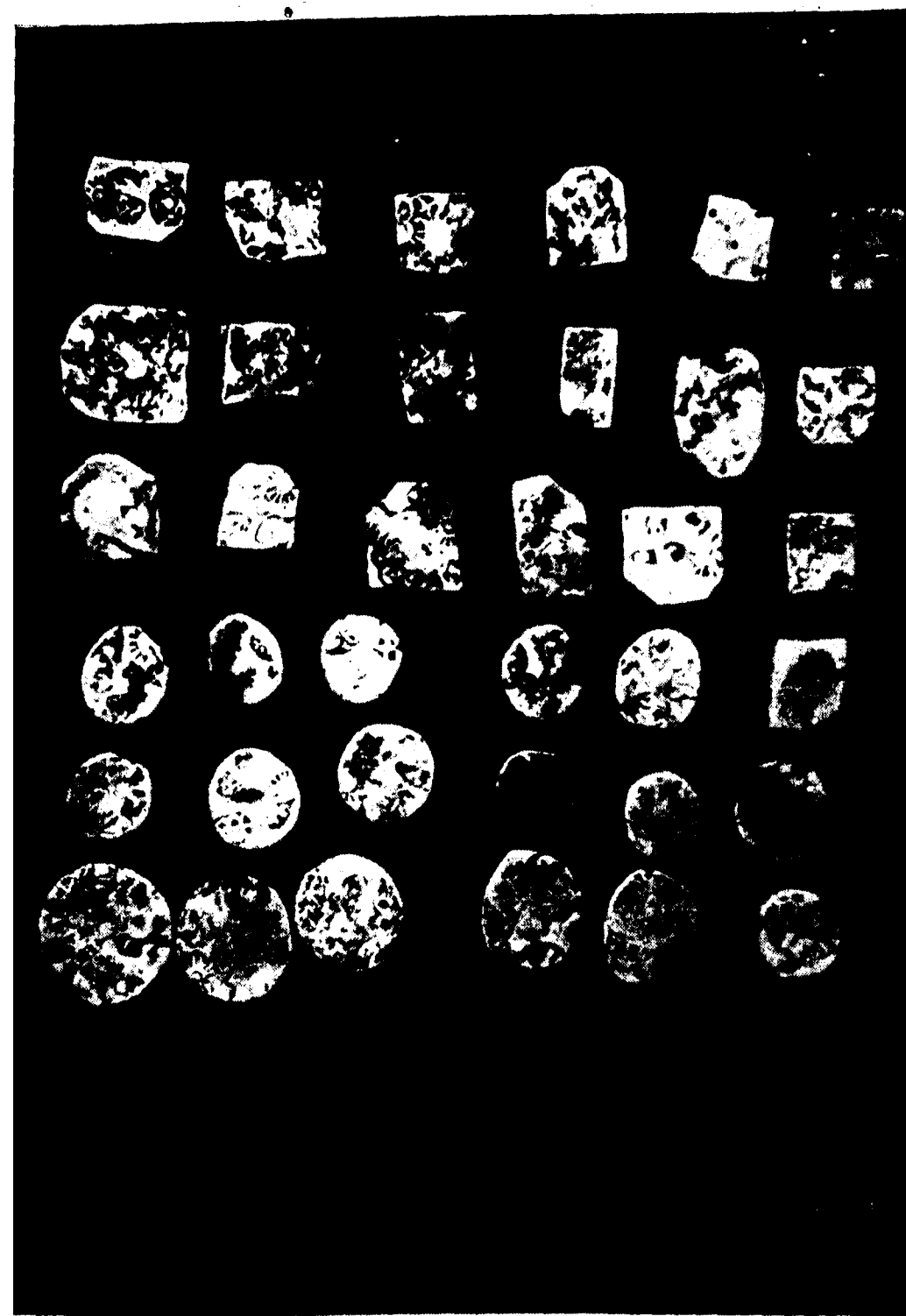
8. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 95—99

9. Sastri, K. A. N., *op. cit.*, p. 104

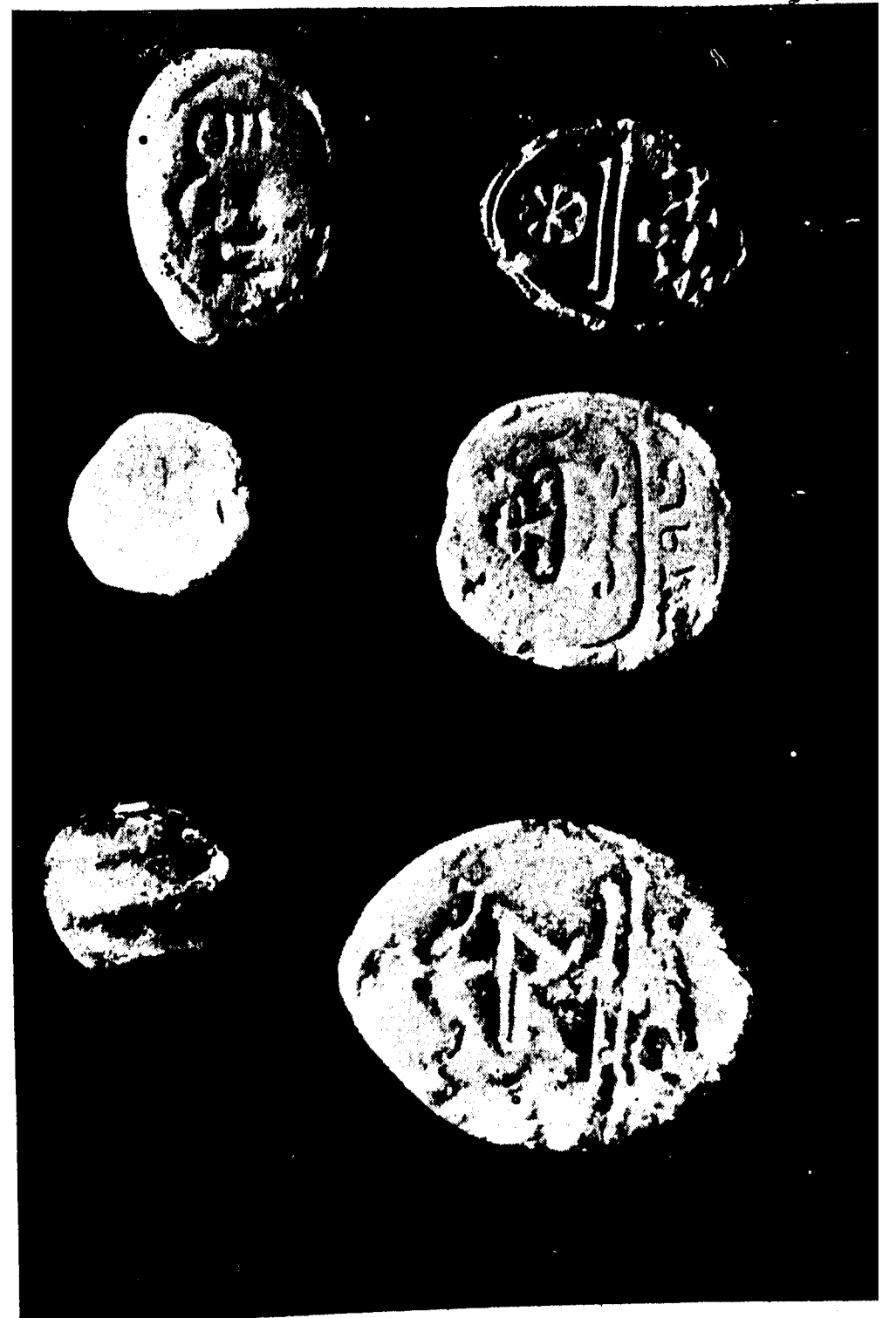
It has been suggested on the basis of the *Yug Purana* that the Greeks overran Saketa, Panchala and Mathura and reached Pataliputra, that there was a complete breakdown of administration but that the invader was unable to reap the fruits of his military success as he had to hasten back home.¹ Probably the same Greek invasion has been alluded to in the *Mahabhashya* of Patanjali, the high priest of Pushyamitra Shunga, (c. 185–149 B. C.)² who mentions the existence of the kingdom of Panchala with that of the cities of Kanyakubja and Sankisa, distinguishes northern Panchala from eastern Panchala and uses the term Panchala *manavaka* for 'pupils or students hailing from Panchala'.³ Numismatic evidence also testifies to the existence of the independent principality of Kannauj at least from about this time which synchronises with the Greek invasion variously assigned to some date between 187 and 162 B.C.

The history of this region, from the end of the Kanva rule to the rise of the Guptas, is obscure. Reference may be made to a large number of coins found at places like Mathura and Kannauj and in the Panchala region which are supposed to be associated with the Mitra rulers. The local coins, dating approximately from the second century B.C. to the end of the third century A.D., throw some light on the post-Mauryan history of this region. Some coins of local rulers, all having names ending in 'mitra', have been found at Kannauj and so the rulers of Panchala have often been designated the Mitra kings.⁴ The coins so far associated with Kannauj bear the names of three rulers—Brahmamitra, Suryamitra and Vishnudeva. Of them only the coins of Vishnudeva are known to have come from Kannauj proper, while those of Brahmamitra and Suryamitra are ascribed to this locality because of their general similarity to the coins of Vishnudeva. An unassigned coin of exactly the same type as those of Brahmamitra and Suryamitra, bears the name of one Gomitra, who could well be associated with them. A fifth ruler, Sungavarman, even though his coin is reported to have come from Kausambi, may be ascribed to Kannauj, since his types are significantly identical with those of Vishnudeva.⁵ The discovery of the coins of these rulers from Kannauj shows that either the south Panchala kingdom was later incorporated in one of the neighbouring kingdoms of Mathura and Panchala or that these rulers actually belonged to either of these two kingdom.⁶ It is not possible to ascertain the sequence and dates of these rulers on the basis of their

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 95–98; Rapson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 491; Puri, B. N. : *India In The Time of Patanjali* (Bombay), pp. 28–29
2. *Ibid.*, p. 11
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 47, 80, 81–87, 149
4. Narain, A. K. : *Memoirs of the Department of Ancient Indian History. Culture and Archaeology*, No. 2 (Varanasi, 1968), p. 31
5. *Ibid.*, pp. 35, 148
6. *Ibid.*, p. 178



Old Coins found at Kannauj



Old Coins found at Kannauj

coins though they are generally believed to have flourished between c. 100 B.C. and c. 200 A.D.¹

About the beginning of the second century A.D., when the Kushana power under Kanishka expanded eastward, the Mitra ruler of Panchala seems to have been subjugated by it and were probably allowed to live as feudatories.² A fragment of an inscription belonging to one of the Kushana kings was obtained by Cunningham from the mound of Pakhna Bihar (situated in the district).³ Coins of Kushana kings are also found in considerable numbers at Bihar.⁴ When, about the close of the second century, the Kushana rulers showed signs of weakness, their feudatories, including the local Panchala rulers, rose in revolt simultaneously in several parts of the country and together pulled down the mighty edifice of the Kushana empire.⁵ That Kannauj was a famous and important city in the second century is also attested to by its mention under the name of Kanagora or Kanogiza by the geographer, Ptolemy (c. 140 A.D.).⁶

The period between the decline of the Kushana empire and the rise of the Gupta was marked by the emergence in northern India of a number of republican and monarchical states. Some time in the first half of the third century A.D. the Mitra line seems to have come to an end or to have been superseded by another line of kings. A powerful king named Virasena is known to have flourished in the district after the Kushanas and to have held large tracts in the western parts of what is now the State of Uttar Pradesh. He was a Naga ruler and had his capital at Mathura but his coins have been found in the Farrukhabad district as well. An inscription of this king, probably dated in his thirteenth regnal year, was discovered at Jankhat in the south of the district.⁷ Virasena may be assigned to the third or fourth century A.D. One of his successors seems to have been ousted by the Guptas.⁸

During the fourth century A.D., the Guptas once again established imperial unity in India. The present district of Farrukhabad also shared the fruits of the golden age of the Guptas and contributed much towards its peace and prosperity. With the rest of the district, Kannauj probably



Inscriptions found at Jankhat

1. Mookerji, R. K. : *Ancient India*. (Allahabad, 1956), p. 256
2. Sastri, *op. cit.*, p. 107
3. Fuhrer, A. : *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscription in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, p. 82
4. *Ibid.*
5. Sastri, *op. cit.*, 255
6. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 17; Conybeare, H. C.; Atkinson, E. T. and Fisher, F. H. : *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. VII, Farrukhabad and Agra, (Allahabad, 1884), p. 295
7. Neave, E. R. : *Farrukhabad : A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1911), p. 119; Majumdar and Pusalkar, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 171
8. *Ibid.*

came into the Gupta empire in the time of Samudragupta (c. 340–375 A.D.) but was not the capital of that empire (as sometimes formerly asserted). When Fa-hien, the Chinese pilgrim, visited it between 399 and 414 A.D., during the reign of Chandragupta II, it was evidently of small size and importance, containing only two Buddhist monasteries and no buildings deserving mention.¹ His meagre account is as follows: "Fa-hien spent his retreat at the Dragon-shrine; and when it was over he travelled seven *yojanas* to the south-east, which brought him to Kannauj, the city of the humpbacked maidens which is on the banks of the Ganges and where there are two monasteries, both belonging to the Lesser Vehicle, 6 or 7 *li* to the west of the city, on the north bank of the river, is the place where Buddha expounded the Faith to his disciples. A pagoda was raised on the spot and is still to be seen"². To Sankisa (Kapitha), he devotes many pages of description. He places it at a distance of eighteen *yojanas* (about 146 km.) south-east of Mathura. It was there that Buddha came down from heaven after a stay of three months spent in expounding the faith to his mother. Sankisa was one of the greatest Buddhist pilgrim centres at the time of Fa-hien's visit. He saw many Buddhist shrines and pagodas and thousands of priests and nuns.³ While describing the city he remarks, "This country is very productive and the people are flourishing and happy beyond compare. When men of other nations come, care is taken of all of them and they are provided with what they require".⁴ Chandragupta was succeeded by his son, Kumargupta (415 to 455 A.D.) who was followed by his son, Skandagupta (455 to 467 A.D.), who inflicted a crushing defeat on the invading Hunas.

A war of succession appears to have followed the death of Skandagupta, weakening the empire in the hour of its danger. There is evidence of internal dissensions caused by disputed succession leading to the partition of the empire. There was a renewed invasion of the Hunas with far greater success than before.⁵ History undoubtedly records the continuance of the later Guptas who continued to rule till long afterwards but the Hunas onrush appears to have brought the Gupta dynasty to its fall. By 512 A.D., the Hunas, under the leadership of Toramana, overran north India as far as Eran (in the Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh). Toramana was succeeded by Mihirakula who continued his father's policy of cruelty. It was Yashodharman who rose to deliver the land from an intolerable foreign thralldom and inflicted a crushing defeat on the tyrannical

1. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 18-19

2. Giles, H. A.: *The Travels of Fa-hien (399-414 A. D.) or Record of Buddhist Kingdoms*, (London, 1956), pp. 28-29

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 24-26

4. Giles, *op. cit.*, p. 27

5. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 20-21

Mihirakula.¹ Yashodharman blazed a trail of meteoric brilliance and then vanished into darkness.

The later Guptas tried to revive their lost glory in this region but failed as the process of disintegration had gone too far and fresh complications had arisen owing to the growth of new powers. Among them the Maukharis were the most powerful and were destined to play an important part in the later history of northern India. Although ruling at first as feudal chiefs in Magadha (Bihar) and Kosala (Uttar Pradesh) the Maukharis gradually rose to power in the region and founded an independent kingdom at Kannauj perhaps about the middle of the sixth century A. D.² Harivarman appears to have been the founder of the Maukhari house of Kannauj, as he is the first named in the known records of this dynasty. He was succeeded by his son, Adhityavarman and grandson, Ishvarvarman, who were feudatories of the Gupta empire. Ishvarvarman was succeeded by his son, Ishanavarman, who conquered the Shulikas and Andhras and on the death of Kumaragupta III emerged as the unchallenged masters of Madhyadesha and Malwa. He kept the Gaudas at bay and established himself at Kannauj which was the imperial capital of north India for nearly five centuries.³ Sharvavarman (576–580 A. D.), the successor of Ishanavarman, maintained the supremacy of his dynasty.⁴ Little is known about Sharvavarman's successor owing to a break in the records. Probably Avantivarman succeeded Sharvavarman and was succeeded by his eldest son, Grahvarman.⁵ He was married to Rajyashri, a princess of Thaneshvar, an alliance which linked the two powerful houses of the Maukharis of Kannauj and the Vardhanas of Thaneshvar and was largely instrumental in shaping the course of history during that momentous period.⁶ According to Banabhatta's *Harshacharita*, Devagupta of Malwa advanced against Kannauj with the support and co-operation of Shashanka, the king of Gauda, just at the time when Prabhakaravardhana (the king of Thaneshvar and an ally of the Maukharis) had died, and defeated and killed Grahavarman. Kannauj was seized and occupied and Rajyashri was thrown into a dungeon.⁷ Hearing of this calamity, Rajyavardhan, the king of Thaneshvar, proceeded to Kannauj but was killed by the king of Gauda. On hearing the tragic news of his brother's assassination, Harsha also advanced towards Kannauj. He found his sister in the Vindhya forests and in the absence of any other Maukhari claimant, Kannauj passed into his hands.⁸

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 22-23

2. *Ibid.*, p. 24

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 36-38; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 68

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 44-45

5. *Ibid.*, p. 50; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 70

6. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 51

7. *Ibid.*

8. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 77; Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 99

With his coronation in 606 A. D., the prosperity and importance of Kannauj, so well begun during the time of the Maukharis, grew tremendously and it now became the premier city of northern India. It was in his time that the Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang, visited Kannauj in 643 A.D. and left an elaborate description of the town. According to him, the town, which had the Ganga on its west side, was about twenty *li* (about 11.5 km.) in length by four or five *li* (about 2.3 km.) in breadth. It was very strongly defended and had lofty structures everywhere; there were beautiful gardens and tanks of clear water, and in its rarities from strange lands were collected.¹ To the observant eyes of the foreigner, it appeared as a great cosmopolitan town, whose inhabitants were equally divided between orthodoxy and heterodoxy. There were one hundred Buddhist monasteries with more than 10,000 priests. The Deva (or Hindu) temples numbered more than 200 and the non-Buddhists several thousands.² A religious assembly was also held here by Harsha of which the Chinese traveller has given a detailed account.³ Hiuen Tsang mentions Kah-pi-ta (Kapitha, identified with Sankisa) as the other important place of the district at that time. He places it 200 *li* (about 115 km.) south-east of pi-lo-shan-na (identified with Atranji Khera in district Etah). There were at that time four Buddhist monasteries with 1,000 priests and 10 Deva temples. About 20 *li* (11.5 km.) east of the town was a large monastery where Buddha is said to have descended from heaven.⁴ There was also a stone pillars of a lustrous violet colour with a crouching lion on the top and quaintly carved figures on the sides, said to have been installed by Asoka.⁵

For more than half a century after the death of Harsha (in 647 A.D.) the history of this region, as that of the rest of northern India, spells anarchy and confusion. It seems probably that the throne was seized by his minister but the usurper's tenure of power was brief.⁶ The next king of whom there is any record is Yashovarman (725–52 A.D.) who is credited with great expeditions and conquests. He succeeded in re-conquering practically the whole of Harsha's empire but suffered a reverse at the hands of Lalitaditya of Kashmir.⁷ He was a patron of literature and Bhavabhuti and Vakapati were the famous poets of his court.

After Yashovarman, except for some shadowy figures occurring in the later period of the eighth century, there followed a period of obscurity.

1. Watters, T. : *On Yuan Chwang's Travels In India*, (A. D. 629–645); (Delhi, 1961), p. 340
2. *Ibid.*
3. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 151–156
4. Watters, *op. cit.*, p. 333
5. *Ibid.*, p. 334
6. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 189
7. *Ibid.*, pp. 201–202

Mention is made of three Ayudha kings, ruling at Kannauj, in the works of Rajashekhara, the dramatist, who flourished in this region. He refers to Vajrayudha as the king of Panchala which had its capital at Kannauj,¹ who ascended the throne some time about 770 A.D. and is said to have been defeated by Jayapida Vinayaditya of Kashmir. He was succeeded by Indrayudha and it was probably during his reign that Dhruva Rashtrakuta invaded the territories of the doab. Indrayudha was defeated and dethroned by Dharmapala of Bengal who raised his protege, Chakrayudha, to the throne of Kannauj.² This political arrangement was approved by nearly all the principal states then existing. But the Rashtrakutas could not tolerate the Bengal king's assumption of supreme status in this region and accordingly a trial of strength between the two powers became inevitable. According to some Sanjan plates of Amoghavarsha I, Dharmapala and Chakrayudha surrendered to Govind III, the Rashtrakuta king, which created confusion in this region. Nagabhata II of the Pratihara dynasty took advantage of the situation and defeated Chakrayudha after which he annexed Kannauj and initiated his own dynastic rule which continued during the 9th and 10th centuries. Under the Pratiharas, Kannauj reached the zenith of its power, learning and culture. Nagabhata II, who was a great conqueror, made Kannauj the capital of his growing empire.³ He was succeeded by his son, Ramabhadra in c. 835 A.D. After a reign of only three years or so, he was succeeded by his son, Bhoja or Mihira Bhoja (c. 836–885 A.D.)⁴ with whose accession a new and glorious chapter began in the history of Kannauj. He was a great conqueror and his empire extended from the foot of the Himalayas to the Narmada. His career was a great factor in making Kannauj a radiating centre of political and cultural activities.⁵ He was succeeded by his son, Mahendrapala (885–910 A.D.) a fearless military genius, who extended his father's empire adding more areas by conquest.⁶ He was a liberal patron of literature and letters and the richest literary ornament of his court was Rajashekhara.⁷

After Mahendrapala the Pratihara history of this region is a record of disputed succession, internal trouble and the beginning of decline. Bhoja II came to the throne with the help of Kokkaladeva, the Chedi ruler and the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna II, but he was soon displaced by his half-brother, Mahipala, who got the support of Harshadeva Chandella.⁸

1. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 212
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 214–215
3. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 25
4. *Ibid.*, p. 28; Puri, B. N., *op. cit.*, p. 51
5. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 238–248
6. Puri, *op. cit.*, pp. 66, 74; Majumdar and Pusalker *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 33
7. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 253; Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 72
8. Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 80; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 256

Though some disturbances were caused by the Rashtrakutas, Mahipala soon sided over his initial troubles and resumed his father's scheme of conquests. His reign over this region brought it stability for a short period. He was succeeded by his son, Vinayakapala, who ruled only for a short time.¹ The period when Devapala ascended the throne shortly before 948 was marked by the rise of the Chandellas. This was the signal for the decline and disruption of the empire, which continued during the time of Vijayapala until it became divided among several powers.

The close of the 10th century was marked by the Muslim invasion of India. Rajyapala was the ruler of Kannauj when Mahmud of Ghazni attacked India. Along with other contemporary Hindu rulers, Rajyapala took his share in stemming the advance of the invader into the interior of the country.² According to Utbi when, after sacking Mathura, Mahmud proceeded towards Kannauj in 1018 A.D., he saw "a city which raised its head to the skies and which in strength and beauty might boast of being unrivalled."³ But on hearing of Mahmud's sudden approach, Rajyapala became panic stricken and fled across the Ganga to Bari leaving his great city unprotected before the plundering army of the Ghazni sultan.⁴ This submission of the Pratihara monarch enraged the Chandella chief, Ganda, and his forces, under the command of the crown prince, Vidyadharadeva, killed Rajyapala and placed his son, Trilochanapala, on the throne. When Mahmud learnt about this, he marched towards Kannauj in October, 1019, and routed Trilochanapala in a decisive engagement and captured all the seven forts of Kannauj.⁵ The long-tottering Pratihara power now received its final blow and although Trilochanapala escaped death, nothing is known about him or his successors after this.

The process of disintegration had set in some fifty years before when the feudatories of the Pratiharas had started declaring their independence but now even those who had persisted in their loyalty ceased to owe any allegiance to their erstwhile overlords.⁶ One such dynasty was that of the Rashtrakutas of Vodamayuta (modern Budaun). In the second quarter of the eleventh century these Rashtrakutas seem to have begun to exploit fully the downfall of the Pratiharas. They not only became independent but also occupied Kannauj itself and probably held sway as far east as Bahraich. An inscription of the Chalukya dynasty of Lata, dated 1050 A.D., associates the Rashtrakuta dynasty with Kannauj. Another inscription,

1. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 37
2. Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 101; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 283
3. *Ibid.*, p. 285
4. *Ibid.*, Puri, *op. cit.*, p. 102
5. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 287
6. Niyogi, R. : *The History of the Gahadavala Dynasty*, (Calcutta, 1959), p. 4; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, pp. 298, 300

found at Budaun, also gives some account of the Rashtrakuta dynasty and its connection with Kannauj. The first known king of this family was Chandra, who seems to have established his supremacy over Kannauj during the period of disorder that followed the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni. He was succeeded by his son, Vigrahapala, and he by his son, Bhuvanapala, who flourished in the third quarter of the eleventh century. During this period Chalukya Someshvara I and Chola Virarajendra of south India invaded Kannauj. Bhuvanapala's son and successor was Gopala who is referred to in the Budaun inscription as the king of Gadhipura (Kannauj).¹ It was during his reign that Mahmud, the governor of the Punjab, plundered Kannauj.² During the troublesome period that followed the departure of Mahmud from northern India, Chandradeva, the founder of the Gahadavala dynasty, seized the throne of Kannauj from the Rashtrakuta king, Gopala.³

Under the vigorous rule of the Gahadavalas the kingdom of Kannauj absorbed distant parts of northern India. Chandradeva was the first Gahadavala king of Kannauj who ruled almost over the whole of what is the present region of Uttar Pradesh and is said in the Chandravati inscription of 1089-90 A. D. to have protected the sacred places of Kushika (Kannauj), Kashi, Uttara Kosala and Indrasthana.⁴ Chandradeva was succeeded by Madanachandra (also known as Madanapala) sometime between 1100 and 1104 A.D. According to Muslim chroniclers, Ala-ud-Daulah Masud III invaded Hindustan,⁵ the capital of which was Kannauj, and took Malhi, (the king of Kannauj) prisoner, who purchased his release by paying a large sum of money. Malhi is evidently identical with Madanachandra, Govindachandra, (Madanachandra's son) is known from Indian records to have defeated the Muslims during the life time of his father.⁶ The *de facto* ruler of the country during his father's reign, he ascended the throne probably in 1114 A.D., repulsed an attack of Ramapala of Gauda and very soon made himself a considerable power by his conquests.⁷ The wide distribution of his coins and of inscriptions recording grants of land made by him proves that in his days Kannauj once more recovered a large measure of its old importance. He was succeeded by his son, Vijayachandra, some time after 1154, and like his father, he also successfully repulsed an attack of the Muslim invader, probably Khusrav Malik.⁸

1. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 50
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 50-51
3. *Ibid.*, p. 51
4. *Ibid.*, pp. 51-52; Niyogi, *op. cit.*, pp. 45-46; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 302
5. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 308
6. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 52
7. Niyogi, *op. cit.*, p. 65; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 307
8. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 54; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 319; Niyogi, *op. cit.*, pp. 92-94

At the very beginning of his reign, an unmistakable symptom of the decline of the Gahadavala power manifested itself in the loss of Delhi, the full significance of which was realised when, about a generation later, the Muslims attacked the Delhi region and occupied it, rendering the Gahadavala frontier practically defenceless.¹ Vijayachandra was succeeded by his son, Jaichandra in 1170 A. D.² He was the last great king of the Gahadavala dynasty whose power and extensive jurisdiction was noticed even by the Muslim historians. During his reign (1170—1194 A.D.) the Chauhans became powerful and having annexed Delhi, were bidding for supremacy in the north under the vigorous rule of Prithviraja III. Towards the south there were the Chandellas, whose power at this time was at its height.³ Kannauj (Jaichandra's capital) was the scene of the *svayamvara* of his daughter, Samyogita, who was carried off by Prithviraja III (with her consent). Perhaps this was the cause which sowed the seed of enmity between the Chauhans and the Gahadavalas. Lack of sympathy between these two powers led to the lack of military co-operation with each other when Muhammad Ghuri invaded India⁴ and defeated and killed Jaichandra in 1193 A. D. at Chandawar, a place identified by some historians as Chandpur or Chandanpur (in this district).⁵

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

Jaichand's son, Harishchandra (aged 19 years) continued to occupy Kannauj even after 1193 A. D. According to one view, he owed his existence to the diplomatic foresight of Mohammad Ghuri, who suffered him to rule as a feudatory⁶ but according to a different view, he ruled as an independent sovereign though under the new Muslim rulers at Delhi,⁷ a thesis that finds support in an inscription of Vikrama Samvat 1253 (1197 A. D.) in Mirzapur which records the erection of a pillar when Ranaka Vijaya Karma was the ruler of the region around the Mirzapur region. The inscription does not mention the name of the king of Kannauj but simply uses the phrase "Srimat Kanyakubja Vijayarajye".⁸ According to another view, this indicates that "although Vijaya Karma had not made himself independent of Kannauj, the Muslim supremacy over the kingdom was perplexing or abhorrent to him and so he discreetly omitted any specific reference to Harishchandra or his Muslims overlord."⁹

1. Niyogi, *op. cit.*, p. 90

2. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 54

3. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 323

4. Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 326; Niyogi, *op. cit.*, p. 107

5. Sirhindi, Yahya Bin Ahmad Bin Abdullah : *The Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi*, (Eng. Trans. by K. K. Basu), (Baroda, 1932), p. 11.

6. Rama Niyogi : *op. cit.*, pp. 113-114; Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Kannauj to the Muslim Conquest*, (Delhi, 1959), p. 334

7. *Ibid.*

8. *Ibid.*

9. *Ibid.*

The precise date of the extinction of Kannauj as a separate independent kingdom and its formal annexation to the Delhi sultanate is not known but it is evident from a coin that during the reign of Iltutmish the land revenue of Kannauj went to the imperial coffers of Delhi.¹ This is further corroborated by the fact that in 1233-34 Iltutmish ordered the Kannauj garrison to join the imperial forces in an expedition against Kalinjar.²

Unlike other regions, the initial years of Muslim dominion over the region now covered by the district was peaceful, the local chiefs, the Rajputs and the descendants of the Gahadvalas of Kannauj being quiescent on the whole. In 1244, the "district of Kannauj" was conferred by the dissolute Alauddin Masaud on his uncle, Jalaluddin, for his maintenance³ and three years later Nasiruddin Mahmud, who succeeded Alauddin, sent an army to this region to bring the rebels to submission. The royal forces reached Kannauj and besieged the fort of Balsandah, a place a few kilometre from Kannauj.⁴ This fortress was "very strong, vying with the wall of Alexander," and the rebels themselves were "resolved to fight to the last extremity". But after a murderous conflict of two days the rebels were overthrown and the royal forces returned with immense booty.⁵

The dispossessed Rajputs and other chieftains of this region did not acquiesce in the Muslim domination but it took them nearly twenty years more to make another consolidated effort to throw off the foreign yoke. Their new strongholds were at Kampil and Bhojapur. Ghiasuddin Balban, who then possessed the Delhi throne, (1268—87), marched towards this region and divided the whole area into a number of military commands, each being placed under an energetic military officer.⁶ At each of these places he erected forts, garrisoned with seasoned Afghan troops and detailed them to clear the forests and conduct a relentless drive against the insurgents.⁷ Balban himself remained in the vicinity for many months and ensured the complete extirpation of all the hiding places of the insurgents.⁸ For the maintenance of these garrisons he set apart fertile lands. So successful were these measures that Ziauddin Barani writes : "Sixty years have passed since these events, but the roads have ever since been free from robbers."⁹

1. *Ibid.*, p. 335

2. Habibullah, A. B. M. : *The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India* (Allahabad, 1961), pp. 102-103

3. Neave, E. R. : *Farrukhabad : A Gazetteer* (Allahabad, 1911), p. 123

4. Sirhindi, Yahya Bin Ahmad Bin Abdullah : *op. cit.* p. 33

5. *Ibid.* Neave, E. R., *op. cit.*, p. 123

6. Habibullah, A. B. M., *op. cit.*, pp. 167-168

7. *Ibid.*, Haig, Sir Wolseley : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III (Delhi, 1958), p. 76

8. *Ibid.*

9. Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J. : *The History of India told by its Own Historians*, Vol. III (undated), p. 105

During the closing years of the Slave dynasty, (in the reign of Muizuddin Kaikubad) Kannauj was held by one Malik Darpi.¹ This dynasty was supplanted in 1290 by Jalaluddin Firoz Khalji who, towards the close of the century, visited the fort of Bhojapur and is believed to have built a bridge across the Ganga near the fort.²

Nothing is known of the district till the reign of Muhammad Tughlaq, who in 1340 led a punitive expedition against the mutinous peasantry of the doab. The country from Kannauj to Dalmau was utterly ravaged and the peasantry ruthlessly put down. In 1346-47 Muhammad Tughlaq went on another expedition to this region and reached Sargdaori, stayed there for a while and received Ain-ul-Mulk, the governor of Avadh, who gave him costly presents and offered his submission.³ But at the sultan's decision to transfer him to Daulatabad, he took alarm⁴ and, taking away with him all the baggage animals from the royal camp⁵, hurriedly left Sargdaori at night and went back to Avadh. He then marched to Kannauj and encamped in its suburbs. When the sultan heard of this, with some of his principal lieutenants and a considerable army, he reached the vicinity of the fortress of Kannauj.⁶ It is not known whether the battle took place in this district but the rebels were routed and Ain-ul-Mulk taken prisoner, his two brothers being killed. Later Ain-ul-Mulk was pardoned.⁷

In 1392, after a gap of about forty-five years, this region was once again up in arms against the imperial authority of this area. In collusion with the Chauhans and Solankhis of the surrounding tracts, the Rajputs of this area broke out in open rebellion.⁸ Muhammad Shah personally marched to Etawah from where he drove them out. He then punished the insurgents of Kannauj and Dalmau.⁹ In order to keep a strict watch on the turbulent Rajputs of this region, he left Malik Mukarrab-ul-Mulk at Jalesar.¹⁰ But no sooner had Mukarrab-ul-Mulk reached there than a fresh rising broke out in 1392-93 under the leadership of Rai Sarwadhara, Jit Singh Rathor, Bir Bahan and Abhai Chand, the chief of Chandawar.¹¹ Malik Mukarrab-ul-Mulk put the rebellion down by trickery. He seemingly adopted a conciliatory attitude and by promises induced the chiefs

1. Sirhindi, *op. cit.*, p. 53

2. Neave, *op. cit.*, p. 124

3. Sirhindi, *op. cit.*, pp. 111-112

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Ibid.*

6. *Ibid.*

7. *Ibid.*

8. *Ibid.*, p. 160; Atkinson, E. T. : *Statistical, Descriptive And Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. VII, Farrukhabad and Agra (Allahabad, 1884), p. 381

9. Sirhindi, *op. cit.*, pp. 160-61

10. *Ibid.*, p. 161

11. *Ibid.*

to submit¹ and then treacherously arrested them and carried them off to Kannauj where they were put to death except Rai Sarwadhara, who escaped.² Laden with rich spoils and booty, Mukarrab-ul-Mulk returned to Jalesar, where he was joined by the sultan who fell ill and died shortly afterwards.³ He was succeeded by Sikandar Shah who also died within a couple of months.⁴ Muhammad's youngest son, Nasir-ud-din Mahmud (aged ten), ascending the throne in 1394. Suspecting the outbreak of another rebellion in this region, the sultan conferred on Khwaja Jahan the title of Malik-ul-Sharq "and appointed him governor of Hindustan from Kannauj to Bihar devolving upon him full power and uncontrolled authority" to bring the recalcitrant elements under submission.⁵

Immediately after his appointment, Malik-ul-Sharq marched east in May, 1394, punishing the recalcitrant zamindars of Kampil and Kannauj (Etawah and Kol) on the way.⁶ He gradually consolidated his position adding to his sphere of influence (among other places) Kannauj itself.

Malik-ul-Sharq died in 1399 and his adopted son, Mubarak Shah Qaranful, established himself in his father's possessions, including the area covered by the present district.⁷ Iqbal Khan, who had now become the virtual ruler at Delhi, meditated an attack on Jaunpur and reached Kannauj *en route* where his onward march was checked by Mubarak Shah of Jaunpur. The two forces lay facing each other on either side of the Ganga for two months but, neither daring to ford the river to fight,⁸ both forces ultimately decided to retire. This affair was a prelude to constant struggles between Delhi and Jaunpur, in the course of which the Jaunpur kings usually found in Kannauj a convenient base of operations. For well over three quarters of a century this district remained a bone of contention between Delhi and Jaunpur, until the final extinction of the Jaunpur kingdom.

Iqbal Khan did not rest for long and in 1402 led another expedition against Jaunpur, this time taking with him the titular king, Mahmud⁹. Ibrahim Sharqi, who was now the ruler of the Jaunpur kingdom, set out to meet the imperial army and arrived at the Ganga and this time again

1. *Ibid.*

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid.*, p. 163

5. Lal, K. S. : *Twilight of the Sultanate* (Bombay, 1963), p. 9

6. *Ibid.*

7. *Ibid.*, p. 45

8. Sirhindi, *op. cit.*, pp. 175-176

9. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 48

the rival armies retired without any engagement¹ but Mahmud, on pretence of going on a hunting expedition, went over to Ibrahim Sharqi in the hope of securing the latter's help in removing his aggressive friend, Iqbal Khan. But as Ibrahim did not respond well to him,² Mahmud avenged himself by attacking and occupying Kannauj where he began to reside.³ His defection considerably weakened Iqbal Khan's position. But Ibrahim acquiesced in Mahmud's occupation of Kannauj, probably because it served as a distraction to Iqbal Khan. At Kannauj, the rich and the poor rallied round Mahmud and proclaimed their allegiance to him.⁴ Three years later Iqbal Khan marched from Etawah (where he had gone to suppress a rising under Sarvadhara) against Kannauj and fought an indecisive battle with Mahmud but could not take it because of its strength.⁵

Only three months after this campaign, Iqbal Khan was killed in Multan. On receipt of this news all the principal nobles invited Mahmud to Delhi and to ascend the throne which he did in December, 1405.⁶ In the following year, taking advantage of Mahmud's absence from Kannauj, Ibrahim advanced against it with a big army but Mahmud also set out in October-November, 1406, to face the Jaunpur king. For the third time the two armies, after confronting each other for some time, left without an encounter.⁷ But no sooner had Mahmud turned his back than Ibrahim staged a hasty come-back and laid siege to Kannauj and after four months compelled Malik Mahmud Tarmati, who then held Kannauj, to surrender.⁸ Kannauj was then entrusted to Ikhtiar Khan, grandson of Malik Daulat Yar Khan of Kampil.⁹

Having passed the rainy season at Kannauj, Ibrahim led an unsuccessful expedition against Delhi.

In 1414, Khizr Khan (whom Timur had left in charge of his possessions in India) occupied the throne of Delhi and inaugurated the rule of the Saiyid dynasty.¹⁰ In the very year of his accession, he sent his vizir, Taj-ul-Mulk, with a large force to chastise the rebels of this district—the centres of rebellion appearing to be Khor and Kampil.¹¹ Two years later

1. *Ibid.*
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*
4. Sirhindi, *op. cit.*, p. 177
5. *Ibid.*, p. 178
6. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 54
7. Sirhindi, *op. cit.*, pp. 180-81
8. *Ibid.*, p. 181
9. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 56
10. *Ibid.*, p. 60
11. Sirhindi, *op. cit.*, pp. 190-91

he was once again sent against Gwalior and on his return passed through Kampil and Patiali. By this time the zamindars of this region appear to have been thoroughly cowed down, as his passage through Kampil and Patiali is not marked by any opposition.¹ But the area did not remain quiet for long. Immediately after his accession in 1423, Mubarak Shah Saiyid marched to Kampil to suppress the Rajputs of the place. He left Mubariz Khan, Zirak Khan and Kamal Khan with a detachment at the fort of Kampil to check further risings of the local zamindars.² Rai Sarvadhara's son, who had already submitted to the sultan, took alarm and fled to Etawah. He was hotly pursued by Malik Khair-ud-din, who laid waste the country of the Rai.³ Mubarak Shah also reached there and the rebel was obliged to surrender and to promise regular payment of tribute.⁴ The district remained quiet for nearly a quarter of a century, the period when it also witnessed a terrible famine.⁵

The trouble between Delhi and Jaunpur started afresh early in the reign of Bahlul Lodi, who ascended the Delhi throne in 1451.⁶ In the meanwhile Ibrahim Sharqi of Jaunpur had been succeeded by his more warlike son, Mahmud, who was badly defeated by Bahlul.⁷ It was now agreed between them that Shamsabad (in this region), held by Juna Khan (a feudatory chief of Jaunpur and Mahmud's vassal) who was its governor, should be surrendered to a vassal of Bahlul.⁸ As Mahmud did not honour the agreement,⁹ Bahlul marched against Juna Khan to eject him by force and to replace him by his own nominee, Rai Karan, the Rathor raja of Khor.¹⁰ Mahmud was quick to accept the challenge and met Bahlul at Shamsabad. During the battle Bahlul's cousin, Qutb Khan, was taken prisoner and sent to Jaunpur where he was detained for several months. The battle ended abruptly due to the sudden death of Mahmud in 1457.¹¹ A fresh treaty, on the basis of the *status quo ante*, was made on the accession of Muhammad Shah to the Jaunpur throne. While Bahlul was still on his way back to Delhi, Shams Khatun, his principal wife, who was the sister of Qutb Khan, sent him word that rest and repose were unlawful for him until he had rescued his cousin (Qutb Khan).¹² Her exhortations

1. *Ibid.*, p. 192
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Ibid.*
5. Neave, *op. cit.*, p. 128
6. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 131
7. *Ibid.*, p. 137
8. Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, p. 72
9. *Ibid.*, Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 139
10. *Ibid.*
11. *Ibid.*
12. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 139

spurred him to immediate action and he turned back to fight and effect Qutb Khan's release. Muhammad Shah also came back, at once recaptured Shamsabad and made it over once again to Juna Khan.¹ This first spell of victory won by the Jaunpur army had the effect of winning over to Muhammad Shah's side some of Bahlul's close associates, the most prominent being Rai Pratap, the chief of Bhongaon, Patiali and Kampil.² Wrathful, obstinate and bloodthirsty as he was, Muhammad Shah could turn his best friends into foes and even his own brothers, Jalal and Husain, deserted him in the middle of the battle and fled to Kannauj, perhaps fearing murder at his hands.³ Bewildered at the turn of events, Muhammad made a hasty retreat to Kannauj (after the first shock of defeat at Rapri) closely pursued by the Delhi army. At Kannauj he was opposed by his mother, Bibi Raji, and his brother, Husain, and in the fight which ensued he was killed. He was succeeded by Husain, whose first act after his accession was to conclude a treaty of peace with Bahlul⁴ which was to extend for four years and the exchange of prisoners was agreed upon. After the expiry of the truce in 1461, Bahlul at once wrested Shamsabad from Juna Khan and conferred it on Rai Karan.⁵ The defection of Rai Pratap and Qutb Khan and the loss of Shamsabad prompted Husain to march against Delhi in 1463.⁶ After a week's skirmishes on the outskirts of Delhi, another truce was made, binding both the monarchs to remain each within his own territory for a period of three years.⁷ In March 1479⁸ Husain marched menacingly towards Delhi. Bahlul returned post haste to defend his capital but a second truce was made between them.

No sooner had Husain moved eastward than Bahlul treacherously fell upon his retreating army, plundered his baggage train and took prisoner the flower of the Jaunpur nobility.⁹ Leaving the prisoners and the booty behind, Bahlul continued his pursuit capturing many parganas (in the district) including Kampil, Patiali and Shamsabad.¹⁰ Being hard pressed by depleting resources in men and material, Husain agreed to still another truce but shortly afterwards he led another expedition against Bahlul only to suffer an even more humiliating defeat. After great difficulties he managed to reach Jaunpur but being closely followed by the

1. Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, p. 75
2. *Ibid.*
3. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 140-141
4. *Ibid.*, p. 141
5. *Ibid.*, p. 143
6. Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, p. 77; Lal, *op. cit.*, p. 144
7. *Ibid.*
8. *Ibid.*, p. 147
9. *Ibid.*, p. 148
10. *Ibid.*

overwhelming forces of Bahlul, he escaped to Kannauj. Keeping up the pursuit, Bahlul reached Kannauj and engaged him on the banks of the Rahab (the Kali Nadi) and defeated him, capturing his principal wife, Bibi Khunga.¹ But he treated her with all honour and sent her back to Husain.

Sikandar Shah Lodi succeeded Bahlul in 1489. In the beginning Sikandar appears to have acquiesced in the undisturbed sovereignty of Barbak Shah (the governor of Jaunpur) but when he asked Barbak to insert his name in the khutba and the coinage of Jaunpur in return for which he was to be confirmed at Jaunpur,² Barbak refused to comply, with the result that Sikandar immediately marched towards Jaunpur, met Barbak near Kannauj³ and after much bloodshed defeated him though he managed to escape to Badaun and then sued for pardon which he received.

On Sikandar Lodi's death in 1517, his son, Ibrahim, became emperor. He left Agra on January 7, 1518,⁴ and reached Kannauj where he was greeted by Azam Humayun Sarvani, who was the governor of Kannauj.

Ibrahim's defeat by Babar laid the foundation of Mughal rule in India but this district (together with its neighbouring regions) does not appear to have come under the immediate sovereignty of the Mughals for a considerable time. The Afghans (like Nasir Khan Nohani and Maruf Farmuli) held sway over tracts around Kannauj.⁵ They were backed by the Nohani ruler of Bihar, who had assumed independence in the time of Ibrahim Lodi.⁶ Babar did not deem it proper to apply force to bring the recalcitrant Afghans to submission. The result was that several Afghan chiefs willingly joined him and Kannauj became a fief under the sovereignty of the Mughals.⁷ But the district as a whole did not pay allegiance to Babar, as only shortly afterwards Humayun led an expedition to subdue the Afghans to the east of Kannauj.⁸ While Babar was involved in a perilous fight with the Rajputs, Kannauj appears to have been recovered by the Afghans and this tract once again went out of the pale of Mughal Sovereignty.⁹ After crushing the Rajput confederacy at Sikra, the governments of Avadh and Kannauj were bestowed on Sultan Mirza,

1. *Ibid.*, p. 150
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 164-165; Pandey, A. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 116-117
3. Lal, K. S., *op. cit.*, p. 165
4. *Ibid.*, p. 203
5. Tripathi, R. P. : *Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire* (Allahabad, 1960), p. 34; Majumdar, R. C. and Chaudhuri, J. N. : *The History and Culture of the Indian People : The Mughal Empire Bharati, Vidya Bhawan* (Bombay, 1974), p. 35
6. Ahmad, Khwaja Nizamuddin : *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. II (Eng. Trans. by B., De), p. 26
7. Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 34
8. *Ibid.*, p. 37
9. *Ibid.*, pp. 40-41

who had little difficulty in restoring the imperial authority.¹ In December, 1527, Babar mobilised his forces against the rebel chief of Chanderi and also sent one Muhammad Ali Jangiang to Kannauj with orders to summon Sultan Mirza (then at Lucknow) to his assistance. Instead of resorting to an immediate onslaught, Babar issued an ultimatum to Medini Rai of Chanderi to surrender his fort or fight to the bitter end but he also promised to take him into his favour and give him Shamsabad in exchange for Chanderi. The offer was declined and an attack on Chanderi was to be launched on January 28, when Babar received the news of the discomfiture of his army under Muhammad Ali Jangiang and Sultan Mirza at the hands of the eastern Afghans, the Mughal army being compelled to evacuate Lucknow and to fall back on Kannauj.²

Babar now captured Chanderi but lost Kannauj and Shamsabad to the Afghans, the entire tract being up in arms against his authority. He immediately marched eastward and arriving at Kannauj, crossed the Ganga in the middle of March, 1528, and defeated the recalcitrant Afghans.³ Shamsabad appears to have been retaken on this occasion as shortly afterwards Babar offered it to Bikramjit the second son of Raja Sanga of Mewar and the chief of Babar's opponents, in exchange for Ranthambhor who accepted the offer, thereby escaping the fate of his father and Medini Rai.⁴ Shortly after Humayun's accession in 1530, Sultan Mirza, later governor of Kannauj and Avadh, conspired with his son, Ulugh and his cousin, Muhammad Zaman, to raise a rebellion in Avadh.⁵ To suppress this revolt Humayun marched in 1533-34 to Bhojpur (7.2 km. south of Fatehgarh), where he encamped, sending his relative, Yadgar Nasir, to Paramnagar. The rebels were defeated and imprisoned. Sultan Mirza's eyes were taken out but Zaman Mirza escaped to Gujarat.⁶ In August, 1536, Humayun once again found the situation disquieting because of Zaman Mirza's reappearance and activities in this area. He had escaped from prison and established himself at Bilgram (near Kannauj) which was held by the sons of his foster brother, Khusrā Kokaltash. Kannauj became a dependency of the rebels who found themselves at the head of six thousand men, Muslims and Rajputs.⁷ Hindal, the emperors' brother, immediately marched towards the troubled spot, defeated the insurgents and obliged them to retire to Bilgram where they were finally defeated and fled to Bihar.⁸

1. Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J. : *The History of India as Told by Its Own Historian* Vol. IV, p. 281

2. Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 46

3. Majumdar, R. C. and Chaudhuri, J. N., *op. cit.*, p. 37

4. Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J., *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 281

5. Neave, *op. cit.*, pp. 131-132

6. Majumdar, R. C. and Chaudhuri J. N., *op. cit.*, p. 46

7. Neave, *op. cit.*, p. 132

8. *Ibid.*, Majumdar, R. C. and Chaudhuri, J. N., *op. cit.*, p. 50

Humayun's continued occupation in the north gave the ambitious Sher Khan (later Sher Shah Suri) a free hand to prosecute his designs in the east. The discontented Afghans found in him a formidable leader.¹ His arrogance and repeated acts of disloyalty alarmed Humayun, who in July, 1537, started for the east to bring him to obedience. Before starting he entrusted the government of Kannauj to his brother-in-law, Nur-ud-din Muhammad. Sher Khan now cut off Humayun's communication with Delhi, while the desertion of Hindal and Nur-ud-din (the governor of Kannauj) completely blocked Humayun from all sides.² Taking advantage of the absence of Nur-ud-din from Kannauj, Sher Khan annexed it and his army ravaged the entire region. Abbas Sarwani says that during this assault the whole country as far as Kannauj and Sambhal fell into the hands of the Afghans.³ The officers of Sher Khan collected the revenue for both the autumn and spring harvests of these parts.⁴ Shortly afterwards, with his victory against Humayun at Chausa in 1539, Sher Khan's forces overran the region as far as Kalpi and Kannauj.⁵ Sher Khan now celebrated his victory by declaring himself independent and giving himself the title of Sher Shah (emperor). In 1540, Humayun rallied his scattered adherents at Agra, determined to strike a last blow for his crown. He marched towards this district with a huge army of about one hundred thousand men, encamped on the banks of the Ganga at Bhojpur, intending to attack Sher Shah who was advancing along the other bank of the river. According to the *Akbarnama*, the first engagement took place when the two armies faced each other at Bhojpur (in this district). After an ineffectual attempt to build a bridge across the river, Humayun effected a crossing at Kannauj. A delay in commencing an attack on the Afghans coupled with treacherous desertions from the imperial ranks so weakened his position that Sher Shah conveniently won a complete victory over him in May, 1540. Humayun fled across the river to Mainpuri and later in 1543 left India for Kandahar.

With this victory Sher Shah became the master of all the Mughal dominions. He was a strong and able ruler and in his time the disorder and brigandage which for centuries had flourished unchecked in this district (as in the rest of the doab) were put down ruthlessly. Bairak Niazi "so established authority over the people of Kannauj, that no man kept in his house a sword, an arrow, a bow, or a gun, nay, any iron article whatever, except the implements of husbandry and cooking utensils; and if he ordered the headmen of any village to attend him, they obeyed his

1. Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, pp. 87-88

2. Majumdar, R. C. and Chaudhuri, J. N., *op. cit.*, p. 53

3. Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J., *op. cit.*, Vol. V, p. 368

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 377-78

6. Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 98

order, and dared not for one moment to absent themselves. The fear and dread of him was so thoroughly instilled in the turbulent people of these parts, that according to the measurement they paid their revenue to the treasurers."¹

It appears that immediately after the capture of Kannauj, Sher Shah destroyed the old city and built a fort of burnt brick there "and on the spot where he had gained his victory he built a city and called it Sher Sur."² According to Abbas Sarwani, the new emperor's act of destruction of the old city without any satisfactory reason made him very unpopular with the local people.³

With an Afghan on the Delhi throne, the Farmulis once more obtained a footing in the district and in 1553, not long after the accession of Mubariz Khan, son of Sher Shah's brother, Nizam Khan,⁴ the fief of Kannauj was held by Shah Muhammad Farmuli from whom it was taken by the new emperor (who assumed the title of Adil Shah) and conferred on a favourite named Sarmast Khan,⁵ who is described by a contemporary chronicler as a very tall and powerful man "but the hot-tempered son of the dispossessed Shah Muhammad called him a Sarbani dog-seller."⁶ This insulting remark provoked a fight and Sarmast Khan was killed then and there. Not content with this, Sikandar, son of Shah Muhammad, intended to kill even the emperor but was overpowered and himself killed with his aged father.⁷ Being disgusted by the emperor's incapacity to deal with his nobles and encouraged by his weakness, Taj Khan Karrani, an insolent grandee of Islam Shah (1545—1554), the immediate successor of Sher Shah, set out to excite a revolt in the east. Adil Shah pursued him and ultimately defeated him at Chhibramau.

In 1555 the Afghans were overthrown and the power of the Mughals was once again established by Humayun who returned to India after an absence of 12 years but he died soon after and in January, 1556, he was succeeded by his young son, Akbar.⁸ Unlike his father, Akbar was fully alive to the power of the Afghans who still held sway in the east and in all probability controlled Kannauj till 1565.⁹ In that year Ali Quli Khan (who held the fief of Jaunpur) revolted with the active assistance of the

1. Elliot, H. M. and Dowson, J., *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 416

2. *Ibid.*, p. 419

3. *Ibid.*

4. Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 152; Majumdar, R. C. and Chaudhury, J. N., *op. cit.*, p. 94

5. Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 158

6. Neave, *op. cit.*, p. 133

7. Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 158

8. Majumdar, R. C. and Chaudhury, J. N., *op. cit.*, p. 96

9. *Ibid.*, p. 118; Tripathi, R. P., *op. cit.*, p. 194

Afghans and began to plunder the country on the east bank of the Ganga. Akbar sent Munim Khan in advance and himself joined him at Kannauj in June 1563.¹ In the meanwhile Ali Quli escaped to Mirzapur. In the same year Mir Muizul Mulk and Raja Todar Mal were sent against Bahadur Khan, brother of Ali Quli Khan, who was in open revolt in this district. The imperial forces defeated the rebels driving them into the Kâli Nadi, where many of the insurgents were drowned.² Ali Quli Khan and Bahadur Khan were soon afterwards pardoned but mistaking clemency for weakness, in 1567 they raised a revolt and besieged the emperor's foster brother, Yusuf Khan, in Shergarh, a place near Kannauj. Akbar at once marched to relieve the fort but on his approach Ali Quli Khan raised the siege and fled. Encamping at Bhojpur, Akbar himself pursued the rebels who were caught two months later at Mankarwal in Allahabad and defeated and both Ali Quli Khan and Bahadur Khan were killed.

In Akbar's time the bulk of the area which then covered what is now the present district, fell in the sarkar of Kannauj in the subah of Agra. Kannauj was the headquarters of a sarkar containing 30 *mahals* or *parganas*, of which ten still form part of this district. Kampil, Saurikh, Sakrawa,³ Sakatpur and Kannauj of Akbar's time have also retained their old names, except Kannauj, which was predominantly inhabited by Afghans. Other *parganas* were dominated by the Rajputs, who supplied a fighting force of 450 cavalry and 1,500 infantry, Kannauj afforded 400 horse and 10,000 foot.⁴ The Rathor zamindars of Shamsabad supplied a contingent of 400 cavalry and 2,000 infantry. Shamsabad included Shamsabad west and Shamsabad east, Muhammadabad and perhaps Paramnagar; Bhojpur, inhabited by Kharwars, contained both Pahara and Bhojpur and provided a contingent of 150 cavalry and 3,000 infantry; and the *pargana* of Talgram, made up of modern Talgram and Tirwa-thatia, with its Rajput and Muslim zamindars, provided a contingent of 20 horse and 1,000 foot.⁵ Chhibramau, as now constituted represents both Chhibramau and Sikandarpur Adhu of Akbar's time; the former was inhabited by Rajputs and Chauhans and the latter by Gauruah and Brahmans and in all supplied 30 horse and 500 foot. *Pargana* Khakatmau at that time belonged to Khairabad of the subah of Avadh. It provided a fighting force of only 400 foot. To which subah and sarkar Paramnagar was assigned is disputed, different authorities suggesting Khairabad, Shamsabad and Budaon. Few of the names of Akbar's governors have been preserved. One was Husain Khan, who held the fief of Shamsabad and died in 1575 and was

1. *Ibid.*

2. *Ibid.*, p. 308

3. Neave, *op. cit.*, p. 134 (Neave's Sakrawa appears to be Sakrawa of the *Ain-i-Akbari* quoted *infra*)

4. Abul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari*, Eng. trans. by H. S. Jarrett (Calcutta, 1949), pp. 195-96

5. Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, p. 195

nicknamed Tukriya (the patcher, from his practice of compelling his subjects to wear a distinctive patch (*tukra*) on the shoulder. In 1592, Kannauj was given to Muzaffar Husain Mirza (son and grandson of rebels Ibrahim and Sultan Mirza) but he proved to be a drunkard and was soon deprived of his charge and imprisoned.¹

In 1610, Jahangir (1605–27) granted the government of Kannauj to Abdurrahim, the son of the great Bairam. But on his being sent to the Deccan it is likely that Jahangir conferred Kannauj on his Sadr-i-Jahan (chief ecclesiastical dignitary) Miran of Pihani (in Hardoi) and that it remained in his possession till 1620, when he died.

MODERN PERIOD

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the references to the district become more frequent. The decay of the Mughal empire led to the establishment of several independent principalities in north India of which was the territory of Farrukhabad which played an important part in the subsequent history of the district.

In 1665 was born at Mau-Rashidabad (a suburb of Kaimganj) a Pathan child who was named Muhammad Khan, son of Malik Ain Khan, a Bangash Afghan of the Kaghzai Karlau clan. 'Bangash' was the name of a part of the hill country of eastern Afghanistan which gave its name to a tribe of Afghans. When he was twenty, Muhammad Khan joined the bands of Pathan freebooters who resorted yearly to Bundelkhand and hired themselves out to the rajas of that province and his courage and ability soon brought him to the front as a distinguished leader of banditti. But it was not until 1712, when he was 47 years old, that the opportunity came for him to display his talents on a wider stage. At the emperor Farrukhsiyar's invitation to join forces with him to suppress his cousin Jahandar Shah's growing power, he joined him with 12,000 men. When Jahandar Shah was defeated and put to flight on January 1, 1713, Muhammad Khan distinguished himself in the vanguard of the fighting.² As his reward, in addition to minor benefits, he received the title of nawab, a robe of honour, the rank of commander of 4,000 and grants of land in Bundelkhand and this district.³

After having successfully commanded expeditions and campaigns against various independent rajas and others he obtained leave to return home where he founded the towns of Kaimganj and Muhammadabad.

1. Neave, *op. cit.*, p. 135

2. Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as Told by Its Own Historians*, Vol. VII (Allahabad, 1964), p. 437

3. Conybeare, H. C. and Atkinson, E. T. : *Statistical, Descriptive And Historical Account of the North-eastern Provinces of India*, Vol. VII, Farrukhabad and Agra (Allahabad, 1884), p. 152

The first, named after his eldest son, is not far from Mau-Rashidabad. Muhammadabad (about 23 km. from Farrukhabad) which he named after himself, included portions of five villages ; Kilmapur, Kabirpur, Rohila, Muhammadpur and Takipur. On a high, mound called Kal-ka-khera, he built a fort, of which only the ruins now remain.

It is said that Farrukhsiyar became angry when he heard that Muhammad Khan had founded a town in his own name. To abate his benefactor's wrath, the nawab announced his intention of founding another town which he would name after the emperor. About this time, while on his way to Mau, Muhammad Khan's father-in-law, Kasim Khan Bangash, was killed by a party of Bamtela marauders at the village of Jamalpur (about 5 km. east of the city of Farrukhabad). Using this event as a pretext, Muhammad Khan asked for and obtained a grant of fifty-two Bamtela villages as the site of the new city which he named Farrukhabad after Farrukhsiyar, the foundations of which were laid in 1714.¹

Kannauj, which in 1720 belonged to his son, Qaim Khan, was afterwards bestowed on several Hindus in succession, but was recovered by Muhammad Khan in 1736 on the plea that it was too near his home to be left in the hands of infidels. After the death of Farrukhsiyar in 1719, Muhammad Shah came to the throne.² After this Muhammad Khan's star began slowly to set and he had many ups and downs till his death in 1743. Three hours before his death, to prove his strength, he took up his bow from his bed and shot an arrow into the roof of his room. His habits were simple and soldierlike. He wore clothes of the coarsest stuff. Mats and not carpets were spread in his audience hall and his house. He was buried in Haiyat Bagh, (Garden of Life) at Nekar Khurd, about a kilometre west of the Mau gate of Farrukhabad city. In this garden he had got his son Qaim to plant the stone of a mango of a fine variety that used to be eaten by the emperor, Muhammad Shah, and when the tree grew, its fruit had no equal in the whole of Farrukhabad. Muhammad's tomb stands on an elevated plinth and is surmounted by a dome which can be seen from a distance.

At the time of Muhammad Khan's death, his domains included the whole of the Farrukhabad district.

His eldest son, Qaim Khan, succeeded him. Tradition reports that he was a fine soldier, a fine horseman and a splendid performer with the lance.

In 1748, Safdar Jang (the subahdar and nawab of Avadh) was appointed vizier by the emperor. He had, for a long time, intrigued

1. *Ibid.*, p. 153

2. *Ibid.*

against the Bangash family and now ostensibly promised Qaim Khan that if he ejected the Rohillas he would be appointed governor of Rohilkhand. But he secretly and insidiously encouraged the Rohillas to resistance. Against the good advice of his experienced servants, Qaim Khan accepted the offer and on November 12, 1748 set out with a large force from Farrukhabad and advanced towards Budaun. The battle began on the 22nd but after an initial success he was caught in a ravine on either side of which troops had been concealed and he was killed with most of Bangash leaders, his defeated army retreating in disorder to Farrukhabad. This victory gave the Rohillas possession of all the Bangash parganas on the left bank of the Ganga except few which were saved by an unnamed follower whose brave resistance forced the Rohillas to retreat.

At the instigation of the Bibi Sahiba, Qaim Khan's mother, his brother, Islam Khan, was made nawab of Farrukhabad¹ but in December, 1749, the emperor, Ahmad Shah, with Safdar Jang, marched from Delhi to resume the Bangash territory and orders were issued to Raja Nawal Rai (the deputy governor of Avadh), to march on Farrukhabad. Crossing the Ganga and Kali rivers, he advanced on Khudaganj, where 29,000 Afghans were stationed with guns but they were forced to retire to Farrukhabad and Nawal Rai occupied Khudaganj (in pargana Bhojpur).²

After negotiations had been opened by the Bibi Sahiba, it was agreed that on payment of sixty lakhs of rupees, the former territories of the Bangash family would be confirmed by grant to Islam Khan. This sum was paid, partly in cash and partly in goods but Safdar Jang, declaring that the payment was short by fifteen lakhs, detained the Bibi Sahiba in his camp while he himself marched on to Farrukhabad. Finding it occupied by Nawal Rai, Safdar Jang returned to Delhi, taking with him five of the principal *chelas*. The Bibi Sahiba was kept under surveillance and five of Muhammad Khan's sons were taken hostage.

The newly-annexed territories were added to the jurisdiction of Nawal Rai, who made Kannauj his headquarters. The new administration was very unpopular owing to the rapacity of the subordinate revenue agents and when not long afterwards the Bibi Sahiba succeeded in making her escape, she had little difficulty in urging on the Pathans to revolt.

Ahmad Khan, Muhammad Khan's second son, was chosen leader of the revolt and a considerable sum of money was raised. Nawal Rai's posts at Shamsabad and in the neighbourhood of Mau were soon overpowered and in July, 1750, the Pathan army began its march eastward. Passing through Farrukhabad, it encamped at Rajipur (near Khudaganj). Nawal Rai, who had started from Kannauj as soon as he heard of the rising, was just able

1. *Ibid.*, p. 160

2. Srivastava, A. L. : *Avadh Ke Pratham Do Nawab*, (Agra, 1957), p. 132

to cross the Kali Nadi and encamped at Khudaganj before the arrival of the Pathans. As he had received orders from Safdar Jang to avoid an engagement till the arrival of reinforcements, he surrounded his camp with an entrenchment and remained on the defensive.

On July 21 and 22, Safdar Jang sent a force of twenty thousand men, under Nasir-ud-din Haider, to reinforce Nawal Rai. When this army reached Sakit, Raja Jaswant Singh of Mainpuri sent a warning to Ahmad Khan that if he did not strike at once, he would be lost.

The first attack was repulsed early in August but by threatening to kill himself Ahmad Khan succeeded in rallying the fugitives and they made their way to Nawal Rai's camp, which was thrown into the utmost confusion. The night was dark and rainy and the artillery's firing futile. At sunrise Nawal Rai, who had been with difficulty persuaded to leave his devotions and mount his elephant, was shot dead. Many of his followers, who were panic stricken, were drowned in the river. The Pathans then occupied Kannauj and Farrukhabad.¹

When Safdar Jang (who with a large army had reached Marehra in Etah district) heard of the defeat and death of Nawal Rai, he at once had the five captive sons of Muhammad Khan and the five *chelas* he had taken, put to death in the presence of his own son, Shuja-ud-daula.

Ahmad Khan immediately advanced to meet the invader, and the two armies met at Ram Chatauni, (11 km. east of Sahawar and 8 km. west of Patiali). The battle began² early in the morning on September 13, 1750, by the advance of Ismail Khan and Suraj Mal Jat leading their 15,000 men against the Farrukhabad force which was commanded by Rustam Khan Afridi. The attack succeeded, Rustam Khan was killed and his troops were pursued for a long distance in the direction of Aliganj.

On hearing of Rustam Khan's death, Ahmad Khan at once sprang to the attack, Safdar Jang's army being attacked at the same time from the rear by a small body of Pathans which had just arrived from Shah-jahanpur. Safdar Jang was wounded in the neck by a bullet and his mahout was killed which, producing panic among the imperial troops, caused them to scatter and fly. Safdar Jang was taken to Marehra, where his wound was attended to.³

Ahmad Khan now took possession of all the country from Koil in Aligarh to Akbarpur-Shahpur in Kanpur and made arrangements for the

1. *Ibid.*, p. 160

2. Majumdar, R. C. and Dighe : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VIII, *The Maratha Supremacy*, (Bombay, 1977), p. 137

3. Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 170

occupation of the whole of Avadh.¹ His advance on Delhi was stopped by a conciliatory letter from the emperor, Ahmad Shah, and he returned to Farrukhabad though his son and half-brother continued to advance on Lucknow and Allahabad respectively. A *chela* (follower) named Zulfikar Khan was appointed governor of Shamsabad and Chhibramau. Shadi Khan, the half-brother, was defeated and Ahmad Khan was obliged to march south to his assistance. The city of Allahabad was captured but as the fort could not be taken, Ahmad Khan besieged it. Desultory fighting went on between the two parties for some months which gave time to Safdar Jang to effect a reconciliation with the emperor, requisition the help of allies in Rajasthan to hire Maratha soldiers under Jai Apa Sindhia and Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, enlist the services of Suraj Mal the raja of Bharatpur, raise fresh forces and make another attack from the doab on the Bangash domains in Farrukhabad.

When the news of the vizier's advance reached Ahmad Khan at Allahabad, he decided to return to Farrukhabad but discouraged by a retreat, his mercenaries began to abandon him till, when he reached Farrukhabad, not enough men were left to hold the city. Entrenchments were thrown up round a small fort (on the site of modern Fatehgarh) and preparations made to stand a siege.

The Marathas marched down the doab, plundering as they went, till they reached Farrukhabad and made Kasim Bagh (about 1 km. from the fort) their headquarters. Safdar Jang proceeded to Singhirampur (in pargana Bhojpur). The siege dragged on for over a month when Sadullah Khan arrived from Rohilkhand for Ahmad Khan's help with 12,000 men. Disregarding Ahmad Khan's decision not to make a move on his own account till connection had been effected with the garrison at Fatehgarh, Sadullah Khan decided to attack the Marathas but Bahadur Khan of Farrukhabad was surrounded and killed. Sadullah's camp was set on fire by the Marathas and the sight of the flames struck terror into Ahmad Khan's garrison. Panic spread and Ahmad Khan, finding his efforts to restore the courage of his men of no avail, left the fort with his kinsmen and crossing the Ganga at Kumbhraul, took refuge with the Rohillas of Aonla. After an unsuccessful attempt (in the autumn of 1751) to invade Farrukhabad, he retreated to Kumaon where he held out against the Marathas for several months.

Hearing that Ahmad Shah Durrani was on his way to invade Hindustan for the second time,² the emperor prevailed upon Safdar Jang to make peace.³ The Marathas were also anxious to end the campaign and Apa

1. *Ibid.*, p. 173.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 189.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 196.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 197.

Sindhia seemed to be secretly favourable to the Pathans. Terms were arranged in March or April, 1752. In consideration of Safdar Jang's dues to the Marathas, his expenses of the campaign were transferred to Ahmad Khan, who transferred to them half his territories till the debt should be extinguished by him. A list of the parganas given to Mulhar Rao Gaekwar has been preserved in a deed engraved on copper and includes Kannauj, Talgram, Sakatpur Saurikh and Amritpur (all in this district). The management of the Maratha territories was apparently left in Ahmad Khan's hands who, after paying the expenses of their administration, made over the balance to two Maratha agents stationed at Kannauj and Aliganj, an arrangement which continued till the defeat of the Marathas at Panipat in 1761, when they withdrew from northern India for a time.¹

As Ahmad Khan, who had been made Amir-ul-umra and imperial paymaster, served the emperor well at the battle of Panipat, he seized the opportunity of recovering nearly all his lost territories but this led to a quarrel with Shuja-ud-daula, Safdar Jang's son, who was then the nawab vizier of Avadh. He had cleared the lower doab of the Marathas and wished to appropriate all the territories they had taken. Towards the end of 1762, he with Shah Alam (the emperor) advanced as far as Kannauj with the intention of conquering Farrukhabad his ostensible reason being that Ahmad Khan had assumed various prerogatives of royalty. Ahmad Khan made such good preparations and was so well supported by Hafiz Rahmat and the Rohillas, that the idea of attacking him was given up. Many of the vizier's troops openly refused to fight against the Pathans.

After his defeat by the British at Baksar on October 23, 1764, Shuja-ud-daula, who had failed to secure the services of the Rohillas, appealed to Ahmad Khan (who was at Farrukhabad) for his help but the nawab refused his assistance and advised Shuja-ud-daula to make peace with the British. But Shuja-ud-daula disregarded this counsel and was defeated by the British at Jajmau in 1765 and deserted by his Maratha allies, he threw himself on his enemy's generosity.

In 1769 the Marathas again made their appearance under Mahdaji Sindhia and Holkar and entered into an agreement with Najib Khan to attack Farrukhabad.

Hafiz Rahmat, whose territory in Etawah was also threatened, joined hands with Ahmad Khan and encamped between Fatehgarh and Farrukhabad. The Marathas defeated the Pathans in several actions and in May, 1772, Hafiz Rahmat gave up his parganas and returned home. Left alone to fight the enemy, Ahmad Khan was forced to return to the Marathas the territories which they had held till 1761.

Ahmad Khan died in July, 1771, and was succeeded by his son, Muzaffar Jang, who was 13 or 14 years of age. The real power was in

1. *Ibid.*, p. 199.

the hands of the paymaster, Fakhr-ud-daula. Shah Alam was then at Kannauj and decided to resume the Farrukhabad territory. Sending on urgent message for assistance to Mahdaji Sindhia, he marched through Khudaganj to Farrukhabad and encamped just outside the city.

Fakhr-ud-daula at once began collecting a large force of Pathans and made preparations to resist the attack but also wrote respectfully to the emperor proposing a settlement and made overtures to Najaf Khafi (the Rohilla chief who was in the imperial camp) which were accepted and it was arranged that Muzaffar Jang should succeed to his father's title and territories on condition that he paid six lakh rupees to the emperor and one lakh to Najaf Khan. No sooner had Shah Alam left the district than a rising broke out headed by Murtaza Khan (one of the surviving sons of Muhammad Khan) and Abdul Majid Khan, who induced Qaim Khan's widow to join them. She began to enlist Afridis and to fortify herself at her residence in Amethi, just outside the city. Fakhr-ud-daula stormed the place and took it by force. Murtaza Khan was wounded taken prisoner and died in prison. Shortly after, Fakhr-ud-daula was assassinated by a partisan of Murtaza Khan and his place was taken by Rahmat Khan. In 1773 Shuja-ud-daula succeeded in expelling the Marathas from the southern parganas of the district and from now on this tract, which included all Farrukhabad south of the Kali Nadi, except Chhibramau and Sakrawa, became subordinate to Avadh, Almas Ali Khan (the famous eunuch) being appointed governor of the conquered territory. He allowed his subordinates to usurp the lands of the old Rajput proprietors and it was to this that the rajas of Tirwa and Thatia and the Chaudhari of Bishangarh owed their possessions and their titles. When Muzaffar Jang returned to Farrukhabad in 1774 (from the battle of Miranpur Katra) he brought back some of the disciplined Lucknow troops, with whose help he severely punished the rebellious Bangash troops which were settled in the Bangashpura quarter of the capital.

By the treaty of Faizabad in 1775 between Asaf-ud-daula (the nawab vizier of Avadh) and the British, a brigade of the company's army was stationed at Fatehgarh by 1777, at a cost of 23 lakhs of rupees annually which had to be borne by the nawab vizier. In 1779 Asaf-ud-daula asked the British to relieve him of this great burden but the British refused to comply with his request. In 1781 it was decided that this brigade would be recalled from the district to the Company's territory but Warren Hastings did not honour this engagement. Three years later he renewed his promise (at Lucknow) and left orders to this effect with the Resident but his action was overruled. Cornwallis refused to listen to a second appeal. The 4 lakhs of rupees due annually from Farrukhabad to Avadh for part payment of the expenses of the brigade at Fatehgarh, fell into

arrears. From 1780 to 1785 a British Resident was appointed in the district, probably at Fatehgarh. Warren Hastings had also promised to withdraw the Resident of Farrukhabad but did not do so. These serious matters pertaining to the district formed the fifth article of accusation against him in his impeachment in the House of Commons.

Muzaffar Jang died on October 22, 1796, after a short illness. As poisoning was suspected Asaf-ud-daula and the Resident of Lucknow came to Farrukhabad to enquire into the matter and decide on the succession. As the crime was brought home to Rustam Ali Khan, the eldest son, he was deported to Lucknow. The succession was decided in favour of Nasir Jang (about 14 years old)—the second son of Muzaffar Jang under the tutelage of Amin-ud-daula, the brother of Umrao Begam, Muzaffar Jang's first wife.

By the treaty of November 10, 1801, the nawab of Avadh ceded to the British all his territory including those belonging to him in district Farrukhabad as well as the four and a half lakh rupees paid by the nawab of Farrukhabad to the nawab vizier of Avadh. In 1802 Amin-ud-daula gave up his sovereign rights and ceded his territories in return for a yearly allowance of Rs 1,08,000 to be paid to himself and his dependants. In August, 1803, (General) Lake encamped at Kannauj on his way to the capture of Aligarh (held for Sindhia by the French). Erroneously believing that the British were fully occupied, the raja of Thatia raised a revolt but his castle was besieged and stormed and his domains confiscated. The Mewatis advanced into the west of the district and plundered the lands of all those who resisted their demands. This was the time when famine was stalking the district. By the time it came to an end, the Marathas (under Holkar) started ravaging the district (and the doab) with fire and sword. When Lake reached Aliganj two days later (on November 14) in hot pursuit, he found the town still burning and that the Marathas had proceeded to Farrukhabad, 57.6 km. away—he followed them post haste and surprised them by a night attack on the 17th, destroying three thousand of Holkar's mounted troops who had entered with sixty thousand horse but now when he hastily retreated and crossed the Kali Nadi, he did not have even ten thousand and thousands of his troops deserted him. His force was cut to pieces close to Farrukhabad city on November 17, 1804.¹ Lake's infantry (which followed him speedily) and his mounted troops entered the city of Farrukhabad. The Pathans of the district had set fire to the cavalry stables, the ice-house and the houses of the British officers and had besieged the fort of Fatehgarh where the British residents and their detachment of Indian soldiers had taken refuge. Lake relieved them and made short work of the insurgents and an arsenal was set up at Fatehgarh though the district was not invaded again.

1. Majumdar, R. C. and Dighe, *op.cit.*, p. 498; Roberts, P. E. : *India Under Wellesley*. (Gorakhpur, 1961), p. 252

By 1818 Nasir Jang had drunk himself to death and was succeeded by his ten year old son, Khadim Husain, who took the title of Shaikat-I-Jang. Ten years later, in 1828, he died of smallpox (at Delhi). His infant son, Tajammul Husain, died without issue in 1846 and was succeeded by his first cousin, Tafazzul Husain.

From the early part of 1857, there had been great excitement in the district as rumours that the government was issuing leather rupees coated with silver in order to depreciate the currency and to destroy caste and that flour was being polluted with bone-dust and wells contaminated, began to be believed. Among other causes of the growing discontent of the masses were two measures in particular—the land revenue settlements and the annexation of Avadh. The former created a class of dispossessed nobles and landlords and the latter gave a rude shock to the Indian soldiers in the Bengal army who were recruited mostly from Avadh. There was also great discontent among them because of the unfavourable terms of their service as no sepoy became a commissioned officer till the age of 55. They also resented the passing, in 1856, of the General Service Enlistment Act by which every recruit had to serve wherever required, even outside India. Going on a sea voyage was regarded as defilement and the Indian soldier would not serve outside India, whatever the cost to him. There were other causes also that led to the freedom struggle of 1857 such as Dalhousie's annexations of the territories of certain Indian rulers, the rumour that the Indian sepoys were being made to use cartridges greased with the fat of cows and pigs and various economic factors. The sepoys became the instrument and means of an upsurge in various parts of the country. In the district itself, the petty chiefs were fighting for their kingdoms.

The freedom struggle started in Meerut on May 10 and the news reached Fatehgarh on the 14th. At Fatehgarh (a few km. from Farrukhabad) was posted the 10th Indian Infantry, commanded by (Colonel) Smith.

The collector (Probyn) decided to strengthen the guards at the central treasury and the outlying police stations and tahsils and all troopers on leave were ordered to join for duty. On May 22 it was learnt that the 9th Indian Infantry had also joined the freedom struggle at Aligarh. On the 29th, the officer commanding a small advance guard (from the detachment that had been brought into Gursahaiganj, tahsil Chhibramau, but detained there) came on to Fatehgarh but left for Etah the same day. On May 29, the soldiers of the 10th Indian Infantry broke out and seized their arms. They returned to their duty at Smith's pleading. On June 1, the officer in charge of the Aligarh police-station rode into Fatehgarh with the information that there was uprising in the trans-Gangetic parganas under the freedom struggle and on June 2, two regiments of irregular horse and one of irregular foot came into Kannauj by

a ferry. They marched up the Grand Trunk Road through Gursahaiganj and Chhibramau, sacking the police-stations at these places and the tahsil at the latter and plundering the tahsil treasure of about Rs 8,460, the tahsildar and the chief police officer of Chhibramau (both Indians) escaping with their lives. On June 3 some fighters from Gursahaiganj rode into Fatehgarh and made friendly overtures to the 10th Indian Infantry who by now had become openly disaffected. Smith decided to put up a barricade on the Gursahaiganj road against any infiltrator (particularly from Avadh) but the European residents, about 115, embarked on the Ganga that very night in order to escape.

By this time, both out in the district and at its headquarters, British rule was practically dead. On June 4 a former police officer (now in league with the freedom fighters) discovered where the district treasure (Rs 2,80,000) had been buried by a tahsildar loyal to the British, took a part for himself and gave the remainder to the troopers and a force of Indian cavalry crossed the Ganga and plundered the Kannauj tahsil. Some of the Europeans, who had left on June 3, now returned and Probyn, who was also of this number, received news that a body of Avadh freedom fighters was threatening Dharampur. On June 17 all the mounted police of the district (except for one man) crossed the river to welcome a handful of freedom fighters from Sitapur, Tafazzul Husain also sending some Muslims for the same purpose. The Indian officers of the regiment now warned Smith that the English had better take refuge in the fort, which they did with 150 men on whom Smith thought he could count. The remaining now proclaimed nawab Tafazzul Husain as their ruler and they broke open the jail, released the convicts and set fire to the houses in the European part of the town. The Europeans who could, escaped while others were murdered.

On the 18th the Avadh freedom fighters entered the Fatehgarh regiment's lines in order to take a share of the district treasure from the 10th Indian Infantry but at night many of the soldiers distributed it among themselves and escaped. In their rage the freedom fighters set fire to the English houses and looted the shops. The nawab was requested to send the two remaining companies of the 10th Infantry against the English in the fort but the soldiers declined to assault the fort and engaged themselves against the freedom fighters most of them being slaughtered as a result.

Inside the fort the weakness of the besieged lay in their lack of men and artillery. The besiegers made several assaults, the nawab supplying them with ammunition, sulphur, ladders and other means of attack—when Smith's bastion began to be undermined by the besiegers, the refugees evacuated the fort at night (on July 4) by boat, down the Ganga but

except for 4, they were either drowned or slaughtered on the spot or brought back to Fatehgarh. Some women and children were confined in Tafazzul Husain's palace at Farrukhabad but though not in favour of killing them, eventually he yielded and this band of Europeans was shot and killed in the parade ground.

Tafazzul Husain, who had been proclaimed nawab on June 18, governed the district for seven months. His territories, which included the district of Farrukhabad as well as parts of Etah, were divided into two great portions, eastern and western, and placed in the charge of *nazims*. Courts were also established, the highest being the privy council which heard appeals and under which there was a court of three *muftis* which decided all civil matters. Minor criminal cases were tried by tahsildars. The tahsil and police circle machinery of the British government was retained. Rent and revenue cases were also tried by tahsildars according to the procedure obtaining in British times. The main source of income was the land revenue as in British days. In order to supplement it, heavy octroi duties were imposed. Excise duty and tolls on ferries were amongst the other sources of income to the exchequer.¹

The army originally consisted of the 41st Indian Infantry from Sitapur, some other troops from that place and a party of cavalry totalling nearly 2,200, raised locally, the nawab adding eleven regiments of infantry and cavalry and an artillery of 200 men with 24 guns. Agha Husain was made commander-in-chief. All recruits armed with a musket were known as *Sher-bachha* (tiger cub) and were also equipped with swords and choppers but the discipline in the army left a great deal to be desired.

The land tax, which was the main source of revenue, hardly reached the nawab's coffers because of corrupt subordinates. He therefore imposed a heavy octroi duty (in some cases 7 per cent of the value) on all articles imported into or exported from the chief towns, the income thus realised being two lakh rupees annually from Farrukhabad city alone, that from Kaimganj being Rs 700. The octroi of other towns as well as the revenue from ferries was put in the charge of the soldiery which possibly alone could realise it. As a result wheat and ghee were exempted from duty, the export of the former being forbidden. Excise duty was not very paying. The cultivation of poppy was prohibited mainly because the nawab wanted to sell advantageously the large stock of opium he had plundered from the government storehouse.

At the beginning of the seven months of the nawab's rule there was anarchy, the warlike Rajputs venturing to attack Kannauj when several people of the town were killed. Internecine strife also went on between

the Hindus and Muslims but by the end of July this was put down effectively by his governors. Bandits and highway robbers infested the out-of-doors and people did not dare to travel except in large groups. The army and the *nazims* acted as independent elements and a good deal of lawlessness prevailed in the region.

In the meantime British authority was being gradually re-established on all sides and by September, 1857, Delhi was back in British hands which completely changed the fate of those freedom fighters who were still active. Bakht Khan, with his five freedom loving regiments and five guns, hurried through the district—south to Kanpur but a month after this (in October) British troops (under Wilson) forced him back into Farrukhabad and his forces were nearly destroyed. Mushan Ali, another patriot was defeated near Sikandarpur. The princes, Kushak Sultan, and Firoz Shah, and the chief, Walidad Khan, arrived at Farrukhabad sometime in November. On December 1, the nawab's soldiers successfully invaded Etawah but British troops soon occupied the town as well as areas near the Ganga adjoining the Farrukhabad district. The Nawab sent his entire force to oppose their passage at the Kali Nadi but it was defeated and routed on January 2, 1858, near Khudaganj. One of the nawab's army commanders, Thakur Pande, was killed on the battle-field and the survivors came back to Farrukhabad.¹ The nawab, prince Firoz Shah and some others found a temporary asylum at the court of Khan Bahadur Khan of Bareilly. On January 3, the British troops entered Fatehgarh and established British authority in the district. When Colin Campbell entered the fort at Fatehgarh, he found in it government property worth over ten lakh rupees, consisting of immense stores of seasoned wood (for the use of the gun carriage factory which the British had formerly established there), guns, clothing, tents and ordnance stores of all kinds. The nawab had established in the fort a gun, shot and shell foundry as well as a gun powder manufactory but when he evacuated the place, blowing it up to prevent these valuable things from falling into the hands of the British was not thought of.

After the occupation of the fort, a force was sent out to the neighbouring areas to wipe out the freedom fighters. At each halting place a court of summary jurisdiction was held which condemned to death scores of men for their supposed atrocities at Fatehgarh in the previous June. The prisoners were hanged on trees. One such mass execution took place in the town of Palamau which had been an important centre of freedom struggle. The commissioner, guarded by the military, held his court at the police-station. A great number of arrested persons was brought up and marched up in batches to a large banyan tree which stood in the

1. Misra, A. S. : *Nana Saheb Peshwa and the fight for freedom* (Lucknow, 1961), p. 37

1. Chaudhari, S. B. : *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies*, (Calcutta, 1957), p. 87

centre of the square and 130 freedom fighters were hanged till no more room was left on it.

The castle in which the nawab had been living was razed to the ground and later its site was occupied by the tahsil building and the town hall. His wife, Bilqis Zamania Begum, was deprived of all her belongings. She passed her miserable days near the site of the palace itself. Several men of the nawab's family paid with their lives.

As for the nawab himself, the governor general announced a reward of Rs 10,000 for his capture and a free pardon to any freedom fighter who delivered him up. Tafazzul Husain surrendered himself in January, 1859. He was tried before a court on the charges of treason and murder. He was convicted and sentenced to death and all his property was to be confiscated. But he pleaded that a letter had been written to him by (Major) Barrow promising that if not personally concerned in the murder of Europeans, he might surrender without fear. The governor general, therefore, suspended capital punishment on condition that Tafazzul Husain should immediately leave British territory for ever. He was taken to Aden and sent in the direction of Mecca with the warning that if he ever set foot again within British jurisdiction, the sentence of death would be carried out.¹

Niyaz Muhammad evaded capture for many years by taking to a life of wandering in the course of which he visited Mecca many times. At last, in 1872 he came to Bombay with his master, the nawab of Junagarh, where he was recognized, arrested, tried and condemned to death. But before the high court it was pleaded that as a denizen of Rampur he owed no allegiance to the British government. In view of his plea, which the court held to be good, the death sentence was commuted to one of transportation of life.

The restoration of law and order after the events of 1857 gave an impetus to trade and commerce in the district. Some new roads and railway lines were constructed which helped to some extent in fighting famines. The close of the 19th century saw the rise of the activities of the Arya Samaj in Farrukhabad and other towns. Its doctrine of monotheism, uplift of untouchables, education of women and widow remarriage were responsible for a considerable social upheaval. Certain other developments took place in the district in this period such as the reorganisation of the administration, revision of land and revenue settlements, introduction of canals and railways, and the establishment of post-offices, hospitals and schools (in which English was taught).

1. *Ibid.*, p. 381

The 20th century saw the dawn of nationalism in the country. In the district the youth became restless, discontentment broke out and events moved rapidly. During the anti-partition of Bengal (Bangabanga) agitation of 1905, public meeting, strikes and protests were held in the district to create awareness among the people of the anti-national policies of the government. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the great nationalist leader's movement for boycotting foreign goods, also went ahead. Even in the interior of the district the Swadeshi movement struck deep roots when mass oaths to boycott foreign articles and cloth, and to patronise Swadeshi goods were taken by the people.

The non-co-operation movement started by Mahatma Gandhi in August, 1920, also had its impact in the district. Law courts and educational institutions¹ were boycotted and meetings and hartals were held at Farrukhabad, Fatehgarh, Kampil, Shamsabad, Kannauj, Indergarh and other towns.² Local leaders addressed meetings explaining the concepts of Swadeshi and Swaraj. A campaign was launched in the district for using indigenous goods, especially *khadi*. For the first time students, peasants and workers were drawn in large numbers into the fold of the national movement when they boycotted shops selling foreign cloth. The people were exhorted to leave government service and boycott the courts and children were asked not go to government schools. The district administration imposed a ban on the sale of khaddar but foreign cloth worth thousand of rupees was reduced to ashes in public places. Towards the close of 1921 the movement gathered momentum particularly on the eve of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the country.

In 1928 the slump in political activity and decadence in public life were suddenly shaken off by the announcement of the appointment of the Simon Commission by the British government. A complete hartal was observed in the bigger towns of the district and large numbers of people staged demonstrations by marching in procession, waving black flags and carrying banners with the words 'Go back Simon.'

On March 29, 1929, Jawaharlal Nehru arrived at Farrukhabad and was taken to the city in a procession to attend the U. P. Provincial Political Conference. During the conference Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi explained the programme of the Congress which included the enlistment of Congress volunteers. In his speech Acharya Narendra Deo said that India was a slave country and should first fight against the laws which fettered its freedom. Jawaharlal Nehru advocated the enlistment of members to the Congress and the use of khaddar. On March 30, the municipal

1. Majumdar, R. C.: *The History and Culture of the Indian People, Struggle for Freedom*, Vol. XI, (Bombay, 1969), p. 339

2. Bhattacharya, S. P.: *Swatantrata Sangram ke Sainik*, Vol. III, Allahabad Division, (Prayag, 1968), pp. 619—732

board presented an address to Jawaharlal Nehru and Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi. The two leaders were eulogised for their role in the movement for the emancipation of the peasants and workers and their work in educating the masses. In reply Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi urged the municipality to tax foreign cloth and to exempt khaddar from all taxes. The Congress flag was unfurled before a mammoth gathering. The ceremony was repeated on March 31 and April 1, 1929. The Bhartiya Pathshala, Farrukhabad, also presented an address to the two valiant fighters for freedom.

Mahatma Gandhi made a hurricane tour of the whole of northern India in order to gather support for his newly-launched civil disobedience movement and on September 21, 1929, coming by car from Mainpuri, stopped at Chhibramau and Khemapur, where he received donations of money. On his arrival he conferred with the local leaders. In the afternoon he went to address a meeting of women at Saraswati Bhawan where about 1,000 women had assembled. In the evening he addressed a meeting of about 20,000 persons in front of the town hall at Farrukhabad. The proceedings opened with the presentation of addresses of welcome in Hindi printed on khaddar, which were offered on behalf of the municipal board, the district Congress committee and other local institutions. Two silver plates and a silver casket as well as a purse of Rs 3,000 were also presented to him. In his speech he dwelt on five main points : the boycott of foreign cloth, fostering of the khaddar industry, abstinence from intoxicants, removal of untouchability and enlistment in the Congress. On September 22, a public meeting was held at Kannauj in connection with his visit at which there was a crowd estimated at about 8,000. Addresses were presented on behalf of the town Congress committee, the municipal board, the Arya Kumar Sabha and the Swayam Sudhar Sabha.

In 1930, the civil disobedience movement was started in Farrukhabad (as in other parts of the country). The first phase of the movement was the violation of the Salt Act. The making of contraband salt was started in Farrukhabad on April 13, 1930, before 2,000 persons. Salt was also manufactured at Sikandarpur, Bholepur, Chhibramau, Kannauj and several other places in the district. At the news of Gandhi's arrest a hartal was observed in the city of Farrukhabad and other towns in the district. The Congress flag was taken out in processions to the accompaniment of patriotic songs. The boycott of foreign cloth and the picketing of liquor shops continued for some days at Farrukhabad, Gursahaiganj, Kannauj and Kaimganj.

The first sitting of the Farrukhabad district conference was held on May 9, 1931, the audience, which included many women, numbering about 1,000. The patriotic song of India, "Bande Matram", was sung with the audience standing. The second session on May 10 was attended by about

3,000 persons including 100 women. Resolutions were passed approving the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and emphasising Hindu-Muslim unity. Another conference was held on May 11 presided over by Sunder Lal of Allahabad and attended by about 4,000 persons including 150 women.

En route from Kanpur on November 30, 1931, Jawaharlal Nehru was met at each station in the district by large crowds. At Kannauj he addressed a meeting of about 2,000 people. In the evening he addressed a meeting of 5,000 persons at Farrukhabad and was presented with a purse of Rs 1,000. He also addressed meetings at Chhibramau, Kaimganj, Jalalabad, Turajaghat and Gursahaiganj.

The no-rent campaign also received a fresh impetus during February and March, 1932, when pamphlets urging the cultivators not to purchase property that had been attached by the government were circulated at Gursahaiganj, Muhammadabad, Kaimganj, Indargarh and Rajpur. The peasants of the district refused to pay land revenue and several arrests were made. The civil disobedience movement continued unabated till May, 1934, when Mahatma Gandhi withdrew it. During this movement more than 700 persons from the district were sent to jail or were fined.

After the withdrawal of the civil disobedience movement, the people in the district participated in the elections for the provincial legislative assembly which was to sit in 1937. The elections were significant from many points of view. They gave an opportunity to the leaders and supporters of the Congress to come into close contact with the masses which resulted in the arousal of a more active political consciousness in the people. The Congress candidates won votes in overwhelming numbers in the district and the Congress also won an absolute majority in the provincial assembly.

During the Second World War (1939-45) the government issued orders to the local landlords to supply recruits, the number being fixed according to the assessment of land revenue. The Congress workers of the district started a massive campaign against this policy of recruitment as well as against the war fund.

Subash Chandra Bose, who visited Farrukhabad on January 25, 1940, met with an enthusiastic reception, his audience numbering some 10,000 persons. He made a violent speech advocating an immediate mass struggle for the country's Independence. In 1941, thousands of Congress members launched individual satyagraha against the war fund and large numbers courted arrest.

On August 8, 1942, the Indian National Congress passed a resolution calling upon the British to relinquish power and quit India, with the

launching of which nearly all local leaders were arrested but their places kept on being filled up continuously by other volunteers. The movement resulted in large-scale uprooting of railway lines and pulling down of telephone wires. Schools and colleges were closed for an indefinite period and anti-government literature was put into circulation. The people from the rural areas also joined the movement. The Congress leaders were released in 1946 and in the general elections for the provincial legislature the Congress again gained a majority. With the end of the war and particularly after the victory of the Labour party in the elections in Britain, the Independence of India became an immediate issue. The fight for freedom was now waged not in the battle-field but round the council table.

On August 15, 1947, the country was liberated from alien rule and since then August 15 has been celebrated as one of the three national days of the country. The district celebrates Independence Day every year in a befitting manner and there is rejoicing in every home.

On hearing the news of the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi (on January 30, 1948) the whole district went into mourning. Markets, schools, offices and all government and other institutions, etc., were closed and several processions were taken out and meetings held to mourn the tragic and irreparable loss of the "father of the nation."

With the enactment and adoption of the Constitution of India on January 26, 1950, India became a sovereign democratic republic. The day was celebrated in the district by taking out processions, holding meetings and illuminating houses, shops and government and other buildings. It is known as Republic Day and is celebrated with enthusiasm every year all over the district.

The district also remembers those of its people who participated in the struggle for freedom. On the occasion of the celebration of the silver jubilee year of Independence (1972) 508 persons of the district who had taken part in the freedom struggle, or their dependents, were favoured with the award of inscribed *tamra patras* (copper plates) placing on record the services rendered by them on their forbears to the cause of the liberation of the Country from foreign rule.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

Total Population

According to the census of 1971, the total population of the district was 15,56,930 (females 7,00,205) and was distributed over four tahsils. The table below furnishes the tahsilwise statistics of population :

Tahsil	*Population		
	Persohs	Males	Females
Kaimganj	2,98,381	1,64,737	1,33,644
Farrukhabad	5,31,316	2,93,704	2,37,612
Chhibramau	3,80,621	2,08,651	1,71,970
Kannauj	3,46,612	1,89,633	1,56,979
Total	15,56,930	8,56,725	7,00,205

According to the central statistical organisation returns, on July 1, 1971, the area of the district was 4,349 sq. km. The district occupied the 40th position in point of area and the 28th position in respect of population among the districts of the State.

Some more details of area and population of the district in 1961 and 1971 are given in the Statement I at the end of the chapter.

In 1971, the density of population in the district was 358 persons per sq. km. which was higher than the State average of 300 persons per sq. km. Among the tahsils the most densely populated was Farrukhabad with 426 persons per sq. km. followed by Chhibramau with 351, Kannauj with 334 and Kaimganj with 315 per sq. km. In the rural and urban areas of the district the density of population per sq. km. was 322 and 4,509 persons respectively.

The number of females per 1,000 males was 849 in 1901, in 1911 it was 822, in 1921 it was 827, in 1931 it was 827, in 1941 it was 869, in 1951 it was 838, in 1961 it was 839 and in 1971 it was 817. It would thus appear that the sex ratio was the lowest (817) during the decade 1961-1971

*Census of India, 1971, Uttar Pradesh, Part II-A General Population Tables

and the highest (869) during 1931–1941. In 1947, the district had a lower sex ratio (817) than the State average of 879. The rural sex ratio of the district in 1971 was 813 and the urban 849.

Growth of Population

The first enumeration of the people in the district was made in 1845 and its results are recorded in the *Fatehgarhnama*. The population of the parganas which were included in Farrukhabad was estimated to be 6,96,741 but owing to the rough and ready methods employed this figure could not have been much more than a guess and is probably much below the mark. Another census was taken two years later but the principles on which it was based were crude and the results were of little value. It gave a total population of 7,53,736 persons or 186 to the sq. km. The next enumeration took place in 1853 and showed for the district, as it now stands, a total population of 9,24,594 with a density of 201 to the sq. km. The number of villages and townships was 1,738 of which seven had between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants while Kannauj contained 21,964 and Farrukhabad with Fatehgarh 1,32,513 persons. At the census of 1865 the total population was 9,17,496 a decrease of 7,098 in the twelve years, the density being 200 to the sq. km. The number of inhabited villages and townships had declined to 1,661 and of which 1,450 had less than 1,000 and 204 between 1,000 and 5,000 inhabitants. The ten towns each with over 5,000 population were Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Fatehgarh, Kaimganj, Shamsabad, Thatia, Bimiari, Allahganj, Talgram and Chhibramau.

The next census was taken in 1872 and was carried out with more care and elaboration. The returns showed an increase of 1,252 persons in the seven years. The number of villages and townships was returned as 3,934 more than double the number seven years earlier. This figure was probably obtained by treating all the inhabited sites as separate village. Of these 3,860 had less than 1,000 inhabitants; 69 between 1,000 and 5,000; while Chhibramau and Shamsabad had between 5,000 and 10,000 and Kaimganj, Kannauj, Fatehgarh and Farrukhabad over 10,000.

At the next enumeration in 1881 the population was found to have decreased again and stood at 9,07,608 or less by 1.6 per cent than in 1872. The decrease was shared by the whole of the central doab and eastern Rohilkhand due to the drought of 1878 and the terrible fever epidemic of 1879. The density was 204 persons per sq. km. Of the 1,723 villages and towns, Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Fatehgarh and Kaimganj contained over 10,000 inhabitants, four had less than 10,000 but more than 5,000; 162 had been 1,000 and 5,000; and 1,553 had less than 1,000.

During the following decade the population contained to decline and in 1891 the district total had sunk to 8,58,687, a decrease of 5.39 per cent.

The loss was common to all the tahsils except Kannauj, which returned a small increase of 2 per cent (attributed to the damage caused by floods, a high rate of mortality due to several visitations of cholera and a continual epidemic of fever). The population of Farrukhabad city had diminished from 79,761 to 78,032 (in spite of the construction of the railway line connecting it with Kanpur and Bombay) as the weavers and cotton printers were said to be leaving the town in search of other employment. The number of towns and villages was 1,709 of which 1,554 contained less than 1,000 inhabitants; 147 between 1,000 and 5,000; six between 5,000 and 10,000, Kannauj and Farrukhabad alone exceeding 15,000; and the density of population being 193 to the sq. km.

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

Year	No. of persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	9,08,143	—	—	4,91,269	4,16,874
1911	8,82,965	—25,178	—2.77	4,84,590	3,98,375
1921	8,40,410	—32,555	—4.82	4,60,078	3,80,332
1931	8,78,205	+37,795	+4.50	4,80,622	3,97,583
1941	9,55,505	+77,300	+8.80	5,11,345	4,44,160
1951	10,92,563	+1,37,058	+14.34	5,94,499	4,98,064
1961	12,95,071	+2,02,508	+18.54	7,04,387	5,90,684
1971	15,56,930	+2,61,859	+20.22	8,56,725	7,00,205

Thus during the first two decades of the present century the population had declined, probably largely due to epidemics, particularly the outbreak of influenza, and partially to migration. But since 1931 there has been a constant increase in population. Subsequently the lowest increase of 4.50 per cent was registered in the decade 1921–31 and the highest, 20.22 per cent, in the decade 1961–71, when the State average was 19.78 per cent.

Emigration and Immigration

According to the census of 1961, about 86.9 per cent persons of the total population of the district was born in the district, 12.3 per cent in other districts of the State and 0.3 per cent in other parts of India. The number of persons born in other countries was 6,334. Among those from other countries there were 881 from Pakistan, 63 from Nepal, 12 from Burma, 8 from Afghanistan, 2 each from South Africa and Sri Lanka, 1 from the United Kingdom and a total of 5,365 from other countries. About 86.7 per cent immigrants were returned from the

rural areas and the remaining 13.3 per cent from the urban. Among them 21.1 per cent were males and 78.9 per cent females. The large percentage of females is explained by immigration due to marriage.

Of the immigrants from adjacent States, 1,422 persons (males 868, females 554) are from Punjab, 737 persons (males 291, females 446) from Madhya Pradesh, 654 persons (male 383, females 271) from Rajasthan, 243 persons (males 116, females 127) from Bihar and 230 persons (males 86, females 194) from Delhi. The number of immigrants from other districts of the State is 1,59,565 persons (males 31,806, females 1,27,759).

A number of persons must have gone out from the district to other parts of the State or the country or to other countries for purposes of education, employment, trade or business or on account of marriage. The figures for those who emigrated are not available.

Rural/Urban Distribution of Population

At the census of 1971, the district comprised the four tahsils of Kaimganj, Farrukhabad, Chhibramau and Kannauj and had the municipalities of Kaimganj, Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh, Kannauj and the town area of Chhibramau. There were 1,626 inhabited and 158 uninhabited villages in the district. The tahsilwise distribution of population and the number of villages, municipalities and town areas are given below :

Tahsil Rural/Urban	Villages		No. of Towns	Population		
	Uninhabited	Inhabited		Persons	Males	Females
Tahsil Chhibramau						
Total	8	386	1	3,80,621	2,08,651	1,71,970
Rural	8	386	—	3,64,895	2,00,207	1,64,688
Urban	—	—	1	15,726	8,444	7,282
Tahsil Farrukhabad						
Total	63	515	1	5,31,316	2,93,704	2,37,612
Rural	63	515	—	4,20,481	2,33,277	1,87,204
Urban	—	—	1	1,10,835	60,427	50,408
Tahsil Kaimganj						
Total	45	398	1	2,98,381	1,64,737	1,33,644
Rural	45	398	—	2,83,227	1,56,690	1,26,537
Urban	—	—	1	15,154	8,047	7,107
Tahsil Kannauj						
Total	42	327	1	3,46,612	1,83,633	1,56,979
Rural	42	327	—	3,18,425	1,74,666	1,43,759
Urban	—	—	1	28,187	14,967	13,220
District Total						
Total	158	1,626	4	15,56,930	8,56,725	7,00,205
Rural	158	1,626	—	13,87,028	7,54,840	6,22,188
Urban	—	—	4	1,69,902	91,885	78,017

Distribution of Rural Population

The pattern of the rural population is revealed in the frequency distribution of villages on the basis of population. The census of 1971 reveals this distribution as under :

Range of population	No. of villages	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 200	200	24,031	13,658	10,373	12.3
200—499	496	1,77,121	98,546	78,575	30.5
500—999	510	3,65,442	2,01,741	1,63,701	31.4
1000—1999	290	3,92,776	2,16,066	1,76,710	17.8
2000—4999	116	3,33,110	1,83,161	1,49,949	7.2
5000—9999	13	82,925	45,508	37,417	0.8
10,000 and above	1	11,623	6,160	5,463	0.0
Total	1,626	13,87,028	7,64,840	6,22,188	100

Of the 1,626 inhabited villages, 696 or 43 per cent fall in the group with a population below 500; 800 or 49 per cent in the 500 to 1,999 group; and 130 or 8 per cent in the 2,000 and above group. There is more concentration of population in medium-sized villages, which predominate in the district.

The towns of the district exhibit semi-urban characteristics. In the absence of sufficient industrialisation a large number of the urban population is engaged in trade, business, crafts and allied occupations and to some extent in agriculture. Well-educated and able-bodied persons are eager to find better jobs and avenues of living in the towns.

The number of inhabited villages declined from 1,636 in 1961 to 1,626 in 1971. The number of villages varies from decade to decade due to various circumstances such as merger of small hamlets with adjacent big villages or the emergence of big hamlets as separate villages. The number of uninhabited villages has increased from 148 in 1961 to 158 in 1971. Moreover the number of small villages having a population of less than 500 persons is gradually decreasing. In 1951 the number of such villages was 964; in 1961 it was 843; and in 1971 it was 696. A high percentage of rural population concentrates in medium-sized villages.

Displaced persons

As a result of the partition of India in 1947, some Muslim families from the district migrated to Pakistan and some Hindu families came from Pakistan to this district. According to the 1961 census the total number of

such migrants was 881. They settled down to different trades and vocations. The government helped in their rehabilitation by giving them financial and other facilities which included technical and vocational training, special priorities in recruitment to public services and loans to settle in business or trades.

LANGUAGE

In 1971, about one dozen languages were spoken in the district, the Hindi speaking people being the largest group with an average of 91.45 per cent representation. Urdu was spoken by 8.40 per cent persons and Punjabi, Sindhi, Bengali and other languages by the rest.

The common language of the people is that known as the Kannaujia dialect of western Hindi. The town of Kannauj is situated at the south-east and of the Farrukhabad district and the language of that locality may be considered to be the standard form of Kannaujia. Some people especially in the urban areas and mostly Muslims and educated people, speak Hindustani.

Bilingualism—Whatever bilingualism exists is noticeable more in the urban than in the rural areas. Those whose mother-tongue is other than Hindi or Urdu, are generally immigrants from other States and countries, who are able to speak any one of these as a subsidiary language though they speak their mother-tongue against themselves.

Hindi being the predominant language of the district, also claims the highest number of those who have their mother-tongue any of the non-Hindi languages but they use Hindi as a subsidiary language for conversing with the local people.

Script

The Devanagri script is used for Hindi and allied languages, the Persian for Urdu and the Gurmukhi for Punjabi. In the Indian system of book-keeping followed by traditional businessmen in the district, Muriya is still in vogue.

RELIGION AND CASTE

In 1971, the people of the district were found to profess the following religions :

Religions	Adherents	Males	Females
Hinduism	13,53,236	7,48,846	6,04,390
Islam	1,98,029	1,04,858	93,171
Buddhism	2,593	1,410	1,183
Christianity	1,757	887	870
Jainism	713	372	341
Sikhism	596	352	244
Other religions and persuasions	6	—	6
Total	15,56,930	8,56,725	7,00,205

Principal Communities

Hindus—Hindus constitute 86.92 per cent of the population. The pattern of society among the Hindus of the district, as elsewhere, is based on the traditional fourfold caste systems, the four principal castes being the Brahmana, the Kshatriya, the Vaish and the Shudra, each being subdivided into a number of subcastes. There are some other groups which have acquired the status of independent castes, such as the Kayastha, the Khattri, etc., which are again subdivided into subcastes.

The original basis of the fourfold classification of the Hindus, being mainly occupation-orientated, has in course of time, yielded place to the basis of birth a person acquiring the caste of the family into which he is born. The close relationship of occupation and caste is still noticeable among certain groups or castes in the district.

The Vaishs are largely engaged in trade, commerce, agriculture and money-lending. The Yadavas and the Kurmis who are distributed all over the district, constitute the principal cultivating castes. The Koris, Chamars and Doms (called Harijans) are largely labourers, both agricultural and non-agricultural and some also hold land as tenants. They are mostly engaged in the traditional crafts such as leather tanning, shoemaking, etc. The Gadarias follow their traditional vocation of herding sheep and goats, though many have taken to cultivation, with moderate success. The other occupational castes are these of the goldsmith, blacksmith, coppersmith, brass-worker, carpenter, trader, cultivator, agriculturist, fisherman, waterman, barber, potter, earthdigger and stone cutter. With the spread of education and the impact of modern life, the occupational basis of caste is gradually losing ground.

In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the other Backward Classes comprises the lowest and weakest stratum of society. They are still socially, economically and educationally backward.

The distribution of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the district in 1971 is given below :

Tahsil	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of persons	Males	Females
Kaimganj	50,929	28,397	22,532	—	—	—
Farrukhabad	78,364	43,792	34,572	284	154	130
Chhibramau	64,544	35,677	28,867	1	1	—
Kannauj	67,935	37,627	30,308	—	—	—
Total	2,61,772	1,45,493	1,16,279	285	155	130

Muslims—At the 1971 census about 12.72 per cent persons of the total population were found to profess the Islamic faith. They are numerically next to the Hindus and are evenly distributed. Their participation is manifest in almost all walks of life. The majority belongs to the Sunni sect. The two important groups among them are the Pathans and Sheikhs, the former outnumbering the others. They still number largely in the neighbourhood of Kaimganj and Farrukhabad. Of their various subdivisions the Bangash is the most numerous while the Gchori, Khatak and Yusufzai subdivisions have fewer numbers.

Next in number to the Pathans are the Sheikhs who include the majority of converts to Islam. Their principal subdivisions are the Qureshi and the Siddiqui. The tahsils of Farrukhabad and Kannauj are where they mostly live but they are found in fair number all over the district.

Some of the important occupational sections among the Muslims in the district are as follows, the work done by the members of each group being stated in parenthesis against each : the Behna or Dhuna (cotton carding), Julaha (weaving), Fakir (mendicancy), Darzi (tailoring), Manihar (making and selling of bangles), Bhangi (scavenging), Qassab (slaughtering and meat selling), and Kunjra (greengrocery).

There are also a few Rajput Muslims, chiefly in pargana Bhojpur. They are known as Thakur Naumuslims and many still observe some Hindu traditions and customs.

Buddhists—In 1971, the number of Buddhists in the district was 2,593 of which 1,410 were females.

Christians—In 1971, there were 1,757 Christians (887 males and 870 females) in the district. They are adherents of the Roman Catholic and Protestant sects. Most of them are in government service.

Jains—In 1971, there were 713 Jains in the district of whom 341 were women. They are chiefly grain merchants.

Sikhs—The Sikhs numbered 596 including 244 females. They are mostly immigrants from Pakistan. Most of them live in the urban areas and are generally engaged in various types of trades and business though a few are also in government service.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Hindus—The term Hinduism is elastic and includes a number of sects and cults, allied but different in many important respects. The Hindus of the district practise Hinduism which is a collection of diverse beliefs and practices ranging from polytheism to absolute monism and the identification of the *atman* (individual soul) with the ultimate reality (*paramatma*).



Statue of Sage Shringi, Singhi Rampur



Image of Vishnu in the Vishnu Temple, Kannauj

It includes the worship of village tutelary and other deities in their various aspects, spirits and powers of natural phenomena and cosmic forces (often conceived as personal beings in the form of gods and goddesses) the chief being Siva and Vishnu and their respective consorts, Parvati and Lakshmi, Rama and his consort Sita, Hanuman, Shakti (in her different forms), Ganga, Yamuna, Krishna, Radha and Ganesha. Other gods and goddesses are also worshipped as well as spirits of natural phenomena such as streams, trees, rocks and *nagas* (snakes), the sun, moon, rain, fire and wind gods, etc. Thus from the crudest forms of animism to the realisation of the ultimate reality, the Hindu religion touches the whole gamut of religious experience. Generally every household has a place for puja where the idols of the chosen deities are installed and worshipped. Worship in temples is not obligatory but many Hindus visit them either daily or on festivals and special occasions. At times *kathas* (recitations) from the *Gita*, the *Ramcharitmanasa* and other religious texts or *kirtans* (collective singing of devotional songs) are arranged both in temples and homes. Many Hindus worship the snake on Naga Panchami (the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Sravana). The *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*) and *bargad* (*Ficus bengalensis*) trees are also sacred to them and they have a traditional reverence for the *tulsi* plant (*Ocimum sanctum*), which is to be found in nearly every home, usually in an elevated place. The illiterate and backward sections of the community also put their faith in superstitions, taboos, witch craft and magic and believe in ghosts and spirits (which are feared and propitiated). Religion (and often superstition) dominates the lives of many Hindus (particularly in the rural areas) and they believe in the auspiciousness or otherwise of a particular time or period.

There are many temples and shrines in the district which are dedicated to Siva, Vishnu, Rama, Krishna, Hanuman and Durga. Among the old and well-known temples of the district are the lofty temple of Sadhs in Farrukhabad city, the ancient temple of Rameshvarnath Mahadeo in Kampil, that dedicated to Rama and Lakshmana in Kannauj, that of the Buddhist goddess, Vajra Varahi, in Kannauj, the temple dedicated to Vishnu near Kutlupur (also in Kannauj), the temple of Devi at Kuian Khera Khas and the temple of Devi at Tirwa. In Sringeripur the temple dedicated to Shringi Rishi and in Chhianve the temple dedicated to Chyavan Rishi are noteworthy in this respect.

Muslims—The Muslims of the district believe, as do their co-religionists elsewhere in the State, that there is one God and that Muhammad is His prophet. Islam enjoins five duties upon its followers—the recitation of the *kalma* (an expression of faith in God and the prophet Muhammad); the offering of *namaz* (prayers) 5 times a day (individually or collectively), preferably in a mosque; *roza* (fasting in the month of Ramadan); hajj to Mecca; and *zakat* (contributions in cash or kind for charitable purposes).

The two main sects of the Muslims are the Sunni and the Shia, the follower as of the former conforming to the Sunnat (the tradition or orthodox view) from which term the sect gets its name.

There are many mosques and tombs in the district. The more well known are Bibi Sahiba's mosque in Farrukhabad city, the tomb of Makin in Kampil, the shrine of Haji Harmain, the mosque of Makhdum Jahaniya the tombs of Bala Pir (Sheikh Kabir) and Sheikh Mahdi, the shrine of Saiyid Sheikh Makhdum Jahaniya Jahangash, the tombs of Makhdum Akhai Jamahid Sahib and Chandan, all in tahsil Kannauj, the mosque attributed to Rashid Khan at Mau Rashidabad and the old mosque at Yakutganj.

In the district, as elsewhere, many Muslims have faith in a number of *pirs* (saints) and hold *urs* at their tombs and on such occasions some practices are followed which do not always have the sanction of Islam. *Urs* are celebrated in honour of Muslim saints at a number of places in the district: that of Makhdum Sahib is held at Sheikhpur Rustampur (in tahsil Farrukhabad) and is attended by about 1,500 persons, that of Madar Sahib is held at Aharya Raja in tahsil Chhibramau and that of Saiyid at Kansua also in tahsil Chhibramau.

Christians—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. The Bible is their holy book which contains two main sections, the *Old Testament* and the *New Testament*. The All Souls' Memorial Church at Farrukhabad is an important building in the western style of architecture and its tower is surmounted by a graceful spire.

Sikhs—Sikhism is a monotheistic religion disavowing idolatry and making no distinction of caste among its followers. It prescribes the wearing by each adherent of a comb, an iron *kara* (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 places of worship, the *gurdwaras*, and celebrate the birth anniversaries of their gurus when their holy book, the *Granth*, is taken out in procession.

Jains—Jains (followers of the Jinns or conquerors) believe in the *triratna* (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. They believe in *ahimsa* and worship in their temples where the images of their *tirthankaras* or Jinns are installed.

Buddhist—The main tenet of Buddhism is that while there is woe in the world, the eightfold middle path of righteousness based on



right belief, right thought, right speech, right action, right means or livelihood, right endeavour, right recollection, and right meditation, leads to the end of sorrow and to the attainment of peace, enlightenment and nirvana.

Manners and Customs

Though the general pattern of life of all the communities is becoming increasingly uniform under the socio-economic stresses of modern living nevertheless each community has its own particular way of life, distinguished by varying manners and customs. Among the Hindus some of the important ceremonies are *namkaran* (naming of the child), *mundan* (the first tonsure of the hair), *upanayana* (sacred thread ceremony), *Vivah* (marriage ceremony) and *antyeshti* (death ceremony). Some of the important ceremonies of Muslims are *akika*, a sacrifice which has two parts—the shaving of the child's head and the killing of one or two goats, *bismillah*, which consists of taking the name of God, *khatna* (circumcision), *nikah* (marriage) and the ceremony at the time of death.

The main ceremonies of Christians are baptism, confirmation, marriage and death. When a Christian dies the corpse is well washed and neatly dressed and placed in a coffin box. The priest offers prayers in the house of the deceased on behalf of the departed spirit. The body is then taken to the church to be buried in the cemetery and hymns are sung before the body is buried.

Intercaste Relations—As in other parts of the country, intercaste relations were very rigid nearly a generation ago. The members of different castes and subcastes lived in watertight compartments where such matters as intercaste dining and intercaste marriages were concerned. Gradually, particularly after Independence, changes have started breaking down the old orthodoxy. Intercaste dining is no longer looked upon with disapproval by the Hindus in the district, more so in the towns, though the restriction still persists in the rural areas. Intercaste marriages take place very occasionally and many of the traditional restrictions regarding marriage based on caste are gradually disappearing as a result of the spread of education, the influence of western culture, the equality of the sexes and the gradual removal of disabilities from which women suffered in the past.

New Religious Leaders and Movements

The Arya Samaj is a protestant and reforming movement within the Hindu religion. It was founded in 1869, by (Swami) Dayanand Sarasvati. In 1901, the number of the Arya Samaj was 2,155 in the district. Since then the sect has made considerable progress and at the census of 1951 the number was 8,499. The Arya Samaj philosophy is monotheistic and professes to be a reversion to the original tenets as given in the *Vedas*.

The objective of the Arya Samaj is to reform and free Hinduism from rigid rituals and customs and the perversions and distortions that exists in it. It condemns idolatry, *shraddha* and early marriage, is opposed to the rigid caste system and gives women a higher status in social life than do the orthodox Hindus.

Radhasoami—There are in the district also some followers of the Radhasoami sect which is an offshoot of the bhakti cult of Hinduism but is appreciably different from that religion. It is open to people belonging to any caste, religion or walk of life. The Satsangis (followers of the sangha or order) believe that the true name of the Supreme Being is Radhasoami, that the universe has three divisions—the spiritual, the spiritual-material and the material-spiritual, and that the four essentials of religion are *sat guru* (the true teacher), *sat shabd* (the true word), *satsang* (the true order or association) and *sat anurag* (true love).

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

The laws governing succession and inheritance of property are the same in the district as in other parts of the State. By the passing of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act No. 1 of 1951) and its enforcement in the district on July 1, 1952, the succession to and partition of agricultural holdings and other properties, which were previously governed by the personal law of the individual concerned, came to be regulated by the new Act. Among the Hindus, the inheritance of property other than agricultural land, is determined according to the provisions of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, which brought about important changes in the law of succession for the Hindus, Jains and Sikhs enabling a female heir to succeed to coparcenary property. The Muslims are governed by their personal law of succession and inheritance and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

Joint Family—The institution of the joint family, which has been a characteristic feature of Hindu society from ancient times, is breaking down owing to economic and social factors, the impact of modern ideas and the individualistic outlook of the younger generation. The rapid growth of industrialisation and urbanisation, the increasing demand for labour in the cities and the expectation of better wages there have also accelerated the disintegration of the joint family system.

Division of property during the life time of the patriarch is becoming a very common feature.

Marriages and Morals

The following statement shows the distribution of the population of the district according to marital status in various age groups in 1971 :

Age-group	Total population	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—9	4,69,394	2,51,181	2,18,213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	1,90,811	1,01,636	72,296	10,564	5,300	20	25	—	—	450	520
15—19	1,28,846	55,364	14,005	17,801	40,396	230	130	120	30	380	390
20—24	1,15,319	18,545	1,733	39,993	53,771	692	370	80	25	100	10
25—29	1,14,812	9,273	504	48,842	53,728	1,601	609	95	30	100	30
30—34	1,06,128	5,502	165	48,414	48,403	2,139	1,210	95	25	155	20
35—39	92,471	3,968	10	43,394	39,323	2,411	3,160	110	5	80	10
40—44	83,715	3,895	70	39,546	29,658	3,790	6,541	120	15	30	50
45—49	62,245	2,398	15	29,022	22,040	3,434	5,241	75	20	—	—
50—54	61,055	2,619	35	27,965	14,734	5,301	10,326	45	10	20	—
55—59	35,729	1,235	—	15,085	10,531	3,453	5,385	30	—	—	10
60—64	42,148	1,610	—	16,930	6,843	5,510	11,210	15	—	30	—
65—69	18,950	700	—	6,808	3,552	3,003	4,822	10	—	30	25
70	35,771	1,350	25	10,853	3,316	8,182	11,015	10	—	20	—
Age not stated	536	148	145	11	29	64	—	—	10	43	26
Total	15,56,930	4,59,424	3,07,216	3,55,228	3,31,624	39,830	60,044	805	170	1,438	1,151

Hindu—The Hindu have both endogamous and exogamous marriage rules. The community is divided into castes and subcastes which are usually endogamous groups. Among the Hindus of the district (as elsewhere) marriage is a sacrament and its rites are prescribed in the *shastras* (sacred texts) and, to some extent, by customs and traditions. Some variations in the performance of the different rites may occur from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste but the important ceremonies of *bhanwar* or *saptpadi* (literally seven steps) and *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl) are essentials of every marriage ceremony.

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, declared polygamy to be illegal among the Hindus, the term Hindu including the Sikh and Jains in this context. The marital ages have been raised for the bridegroom from 18 years to 21 years and for the bride from 15 years to 18 years by an amendment to the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1978 which came into force with effect from March, 1978. The customary restrictions generally observed by the people of the district, such as those on marriages between persons of the same *gotra* (eponymous group descending from a common ancestor in the male line of descent) have been abolished with the passing of this Act. Now even intercaste and intersubcaste marriages among persons of the same *gotra* have begun to take place. Both law and custom prohibit *sapinda* (literally having the same *pinda* or funeral cake (an agnate within seven generations) marriages. The restrictions regarding endogamic marriages are not as rigid as they were in the past. Marriage by registration, which is permissible by law, are not very common here. Generally marriages are arranged by the parents, the bride's side approaching the bridegroom's, in some case through intermediaries. The date and time of the marriage are fixed in consultation with a priest (Brahmana) who makes astrological calculation regarding the auspiciousness or otherwise of a particular marriage.

The *sagai* or engagement is performed by the bride's party. The next ceremony is the *tika* (betrothal) when cash, gifts, clothes and a little symbolic rice are sent in a metal tray by the bride's party to the bridegroom's. On the day fixed for the marriage, the bridegroom goes to the house of the bride with the *barat* (marriage party) and is received at the main entrance of the house, where the ceremony of *dwarpuja* (puja at the door) is performed. The important stages of the marriage ceremony (which is generally performed on the date and time declared by the priest and always in the presence of relatives and guests) are *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl by her father and in his absence by the nearest male relative, *bhanwar* or *saptpadi* (taking seven steps by the bride and bridegroom round the sacred fire) and the repetition of the marriage vows by them. The ceremony of *vida* (departure) then takes place, the *barat* returning with the bride to the bridegroom's house.

Among the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes also, marriage is considered to be a sacred rite and at times the ceremony (known as *paipuja* or *dola*) takes place at the bridegroom's house. The observance of the usual rites is not considered essential among certain of these castes and only one or more of the following formalities are observed; applying *sindur* (mercury oxide or vermilion powder) in the parting of the bride's hair, the giving of a gift by the bridegroom to the bride and in some cases the making of a declaration before the caste panchayat concerned by the bride of her willingness to accept the bridegroom; the reciting of *kathas* and the tying of one end of the bride's garment to the bridegroom's.

Muslim—Islam permits polygamy to the extent of having four wives at a time. The Muslim marriage is a civil contract for the legalisation and procreation of children and every Muslim of sound mind who has attained puberty, may enter into such a contract but a marriage without the consent of either partner is void. The amount of *mehr* (dower) may be fixed before or at the time of or even after the marriage. The essentials of the marriage are a proposal by or on behalf of one of the parties (usually made by the bridegroom's party) and the acceptance by or on behalf of the other in the presence and hearing of two men or one man and two women witnesses who must be sane and adult Muslims. The proposal and acceptance are to be expressed at one meeting. The guardian of a minor can enter into a marriage contract on behalf of the ward. According to Shia law the presense of witnesses is not necessary in any matter regarding marriage. After the settlement of the marriage, the *sagai* or *mangni* (asking for the hand of the bride) takes place. On the date fixed, the bridegroom and his party (*barat*) go to the house of the bride and her wakil or agent (who is usually an elderly relative) in the presence of two witnesses, obtains the bride's and the bridegroom's consent to contracting the marriage and informs their parents accordingly. The marriage ceremony (*nikah*) is performed in the presence of witnesses by the qazi who reads the *khutbah*, after which the marriage ceremony ends. Among the Shias, the *mujtahid* performs the marriage instead of the qazi. Generally the *rukhsati* or *vida* (departure) takes place immediately after the marriage, the bride accompanying the bridegroom to his place.

Christians—According to the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by Act 48 of 1952, the minimum marital age of the bridegroom must be 18 years and that of the bride 15 years but if the latter is below 18, the consent of the guardian is required. The marriage customs of the adherents of different denomination usually follow the same general pattern in the district as elsewhere. The marriage may be arranged by the parties concerned or by their relatives. The period of engagement which precedes the marriage may be long or short. The banns are published 3 times

(once every week) by the priest in the church where the marriage is to be solemnised, to give opportunities for raising objections, if any. On the date fixed the bride and the bridegroom are married in church, the ceremony being performed by the priest. The essential parts of the ceremony are the giving away of the bride by the father (or other relative or friend), the repeating aloud after the priest of the marriage vows by the bride and the bridegroom, the placing of the ring by the bridegroom on the third finger of a bride's left hand (sometimes the bride and the bridegroom exchange rings at this time), the pronouncement of the couple as husband and wife by the priest and the signing of the marriage register by the couple and their witnesses. The wedding festivities then usually follow at the bride's house.

Dowry—With the passing of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the giving and accepting of dowry (which was previously customary in the district as elsewhere in the State) became illegal, though in practice the custom still obtains in one form or another.

Civil Marriage—The Special Marriage Act, 1954, provides for marriages to be performed and registered by the district marriage officer appointed by the government for the purpose. He is usually one of the magistrates. The Act enjoins upon the parties the giving of one month's notice before the proposed date of marriage to the marriage officer indicating their intention to marry. The notice of marriage is exhibited on the notice board of the marriage officer or of the deputy commissioner for the raising of objections, if any. After the expiry of the period of notice, if no valid objection is raised, the marriage is performed and registered. The parties sign the register and receive the marriage certificate from the marriage officer. Only twelve marriages were thus registered during the last ten years in the district.

Widow Marriage—Under the provisions of the Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act, 1856, a widow can marry again. Even before this, widow marriages were performed by the Arya Samaj according to Vedic rites. But the incidence of such marriages is rare, particularly among the higher castes. In 1971, the number of widows was 60,044 and that of widowers 39,830 in the district. Among the Scheduled Castes and some of the Other Backward Classes, widow marriage is a common feature. Orthodox people, to whichever community they may belong, still do not favour widow marriage.

Divorce—Among the Hindus the dissolution of marriage was not permissible except among the Scheduled Castes and that only with the sanction of the caste panchayat concerned. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, has, made divorce legal under certain conditions and circumstances. The

Muslim law permits the husband to divorce the wife on payment of the *mehr*. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, also gives, under certain conditions, the right to the wife to claim the dissolution of her marriage. The Indian Divorce Act, 1869, is applicable to all civil marriages and generally to Christians. Nevertheless, among the higher castes, instances of divorce are very rare. During the period 1971 to 1975 only 30 cases of divorce, 20 by men and 10 by women, were referred to the court. Divorce was permitted only in 13 cases, 3 each in 1971 and 1972, 2 and 3 in 1973 and 1974 respectively and 3 in 1975.

Economic Dependence of Women and Their Place in Society

Women occupied a high position in Hindu society in ancient times. According to one of the ancient law givers, the gods reside in these households where women are respected. The husband who cast off his (innocent) wife was punished by the king. The wife, likewise, was supposed to honour her husband as a god and to remain faithful to him. The status of women began to decline after the Muslim invasions of the country, when seclusion or purdah came into vogue as a measure of safety and protection. The practice continued particularly among the Rajput chiefs and the zamindars as a mark of social prestige and their women remained confined to the four walls of their homes. The seclusion was stricter in the villages than in the town and more common among Muslim than among Hindus. In the last few decades, with the spread of education among women and their taking up employment outside the home, marked change in their economic status has occurred in recent years, nevertheless the number of economically independent women is very small and in most cases they still continue to be dependent on their men. The introduction of universal adult suffrage and the special interest the government is taking in the advancement of women, are factors contributing to the uplift of women as useful members of society.

Among the poorer sections women work in large numbers as daily labourers (agricultural and industrial) and cases of the economic dependence of men on such women also come to light frequently.

Prostitution and Traffic in Women

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, was enforced in the district in 1956. With the enforcement of the Act this evil trade has decreased to a large extent. During the period 1974 to 1976 no case of prosecution under the Act was recorded in the district.

Drinking—The use of liquor is common among the people of the lower castes. At the time of marriage the bride's father has to serve

liquor to the bridegroom's party as a marriage present. *Tari* is the common variety of country liquor consumed in the district. There are also liquor shops in the district which sell country liquor or the foreign type and well-to-do people generally drink this expensive type of liquor.

Gambling—The Public Gambling Act, 1867, as applicable to the State under the Uttar Pradesh Public Gambling Acts of 1952 and 1961, prohibits gambling in the district. The numbers of prosecution launched in 1974 and 1975 were 162 and 189 respectively and in 1976 the number was 155, the numbers of convictions being 56 and 60 in the first two years respectively and 40 in 1976.

HOME LIFE

Types of Dwellings—There is a vast difference in the shape, size and durability of residential buildings in the rural and the urban sections of the district.

In the villages, small one-storeyed structures are most common. The walls are generally constructed of mud, plastered inside and outside with clay and have thatched or tiled roofs. The poor generally live in congested and insanitary conditions and surroundings. In areas where community development schemes have been implemented, ventilators and windows are sometimes met with. The accommodation is scanty and the covered space usually consists of a room and a verandah in front. Sometimes a side room is added. Every house has a courtyard but there is little or no privacy for individual life. Such dwellings cannot be considered comfortable or hygienic. Despite these shortcomings, these houses are usually kept neat and tidy with the few cooking utensils, usually of brass, bright and shining.

In urban areas pakka houses with stone or brick walls and cemented floors are common. Roofs of corrugated iron, asbestos sheets, brick or concrete are rarely seen in the rural areas but they are found in the towns. The dwellings in the towns sometimes consist of several apartments, each meant for a specific purpose and generally have windows and ventilators.

The following statement shows the clarification of households by size and tenure status in the district in 1971 :

CH. III—PEOPLE

District Rural/Urban	Tenure status	Total no. of census households	Households having number of persons					Number of persons un- specified
			One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons	Six and more persons
District total	Owned and rented	2,68,050	15,650	21,530	27,825	37,185	40,545	1,24,925
	Owned	2,55,605	13,915	20,035	26,125	35,310	38,820	1,21,015
	Rented	12,445	1,735	1,495	1,700	1,875	1,725	3,910
Rural total	Owned and rented	2,39,190	13,685	19,180	24,985	33,505	36,595	1,10,890
	Owned	2,35,015	12,875	18,640	24,385	32,865	36,000	1,09,905
	Rented	4,175	810	540	600	640	595	985
Urban total	Owned and rented	28,860	1,965	2,350	2,840	3,680	3,950	14,035
	Owned	20,590	1,040	1,395	1,740	2,445	2,820	11,110
	Rented	8,270	925	955	1,100	1,235	1,130	2,925

Furniture and Decoration—The use of furniture is linked with the economic condition and the standard of living of the people. The well-to-do have drawing room suites dining tables, chairs, almirahs, dressing tables, beds, etc., but the less affluent usually manage with *takhats* (wooden divans), *morhas* (chairs made of reeds), cane chairs, a small table or two, etc.

In the rural areas poor people have string cots, *morhas* and a couple of wooden chairs. Some people have a few more articles of furniture such as *takhats*, chairs, stools and tables. There are hardly any furnishings or decorations worth the name but the walls are often decorated with crudely painted figures of deities, animals, human beings, etc., and clay toys and clay idols made locally are often seen in Hindu homes in rural dwellings. Another form of decoration is a print of an open hand generally made on walls, doorways, walls, trunks of trees and cattle, which is considered a good omen and is meant to ward off evil.

When taking their meals, usually in the kitchen, people generally sit on the floor, on wooden boards or small carpets and eat out of metal utensils. The less orthodox eat at tables and the use of crockery is gradually becoming popular, particularly in the towns.

Dress—The normal dress of the men, both Hindus and Muslims, is a shirt or *kurta* and dhoti or pyjamas. When going out, they wear trousers with a coat, a shirt or a bush shirt which in recent years has become the dress of the working people. On formal occasions men wear coats, *sherwanis* or *achahans* and trousers, *churidar* or loose pyjamas. In the villages many men still wear turbans or caps. The normal dress of the women consists of the sari and blouse or *choli* (short blouse). Punjabi women usually wear the *salwar*, *kurta* and *dupatta*. Some Muslim women still wear the *churidar* pyjamas or the *garara* with *kusta*, and a *dupatta*. In the towns of the district, girls and college going women often wear shirts and slacks, the *salwar*, *garara* or *sharara* with a *kurta* and *dupatta*. Bell-bottom trousers or pyjamas and *hamiz* (shirt) are also popular with girls. The *lahnga* (full, long skirt) is still worn by village women or on ceremonial occasions in Hindu families.

Ornaments—Men usually do not wear jewellery as a rule except for rings on their fingers and sometimes a gold or silver chain round the neck. Some low caste men also wear ear-rings.

The jewellery worn by women in the district is usually of gold, silver or nickel (depending on the economic status) and usually comprises the *bunda* or *jhumki* (ear-rings), *kara* (bangle), *paijeb* (anklet), *keel* and *nath* (nose stud and nose ring), *hansuli*, (heavy necklace), *kardhani* (gold or silver waist-band), *bichhia* (toe-rings) which are only

worn by married women, finger rings and *pachhaila* (wristlet). Nearly every woman wears coloured bangles of glass as a rule.

Food—The staple grains and cereals consumed by the people of the district are wheat, rice, *bajra*, jowar and maize. The pulses generally eaten are *arhar*, *urad*, *masur*, gram and *moong*. Most of the Hindus of the district are vegetarian by habit and preference. The Muslims, Christians and Sikhs are generally non-vegetarian. In the villages, where people cannot afford to eat meat daily and also because it is not easily procurable, a vegetarian diet is resorted to.

COMMUNAL LIFE

Pilgrim Centres—There are three important religious and pilgrim centres in the district mainly Sankisa, Kampil and Sringerampur. Sankisa is an important Buddhist pilgrim centre. It is said that Buddha descended again upon earth after he had been for three months in the Trayastrimsas heaven. Chinese traveller Fa-hien has described the name of Sankisa in his travelogues of this country. Hiuen Tsang came to Sankisa from Atranji Khera and called it Kie-pi-tha in his descriptions. Kampil is a celebrated place of Jain pilgrimage and is also connected with Hindu mythology. It is said that the thirteenth *tirthankara* or Jina lived here. Draupadi Swayamvara of Mahabharat is reported to have been held here. Besides in "Tretayug" Rama's brother Satrugana is reported to have installed the idol of Rameshwarnath. This was the lingam which Sita, wife of Rama, worshipped in Ashok Vatika while in captivity of Ravana in Lanka. Besides these two important towns Sringerampur is considered a major religious bathing centre on the banks of Ganga and attracts pilgrims from as far as Madhya Pradesh. Sringeri Rishi of Hindu mythological fame had meditated here. Chhiaser on the banks of the Ganga was the meditating place of Chyavan Rishi, the famous inventor of Chyavan Prash and a recognised name in Indian Ayurvedic medicinal world. However the place has remained rather neglected in the past due to lack of communication.

On the banks of Ganga another important Mela is held on every Kartiki Purnima and Jeth Dasehra at Dhari Ghat near Shamsabad. People from far off places come for pilgrimage to this place during this period. This mela is organised partially in this district and partially in Shahjahanpur.

Another peculiar feature of the "Ganga worshippers" of this district is the holding of "Ram Nagariya". During the month of Magha "Ram Nagariya" (January-February) spring up near small and big towns almost all along the length of the Ganga in the district. However, the most important one is held near Ghatighat in Farrukhabad town. In Ram

Nagariyan pilgrims from this and neighbouring districts come and camp on the banks of the Ganga for almost a month. Religious discourses etc., are held regularly by different institutions.

The Sadh community also celebrates an annual "Bhandara" which is a sort of religious congregation of this microscopically small community. This is held near about Holi and persons belong to this faith from all over India come and attend it. Its duration is about a week.

Ram Tal in Nawabganj block is a place of local religious importance. Pilgrims from Mainpuri, Etah and Etawah also come to this place. It is supposed to be as holy as the river Ganga. It is said that a sage who lived here in medieval times had decreed that the place will never be hit by hail storms. It is a strong coincidence that although neighbouring places are devastated by hail almost regularly this place has remained free from it during all recorded history. Because of this local people have blind faith in this Ram Tal and they faithfully follow the sage's command that in the temple no body would be allowed to speak a lie. Thus both of local disputes are resolved when the village elders direct the contending parties to go to the temple of Ram Tal and vouch for their claims. The rivals have to speak the truth there out of sheer faith and this helps sorting out the problem.

There are several other places of local pilgrimage like Annapurna Devi in Tirwa, Gobardhan Dev near Kannauj, Deviji at Madhonagar near Ohhibramau, Kchhemkali Devi in Kannauj, etc.

Communal Dances, Amusements and Festivities

Sometimes the village people in the interior of the rural areas have folk-dancing, specially during festivals and fairs but there is nothing distinctive about these dances. The villagers have very few recreations and amusements because they keep busy in fields from morning to late in the evening. It is only when fairs and festivals take place that they have some enjoyment and recreation. When winter comes and they are comparatively less engaged in their routine work, they sing *kajris* (folk-songs) or during certain seasons such as the spring when for weeks they join singing *phaags* (songs of the month of Phalguna) and songs of the Chaumasa or rainy season during the monsoon to the accompaniment of musical instruments like the *dholak*, *majira*, *kartal*, flute and sometimes the small (Indian) harmonium. Kusuma and Chandrawati are the famous *lokgatha* (folklore) of the district. The Birha and Kaharva (folk-songs) of the Ahirs and Kahars respectively, are famous. Women have their own songs for special occasions such as Sohar (sung on the occasion of the birth of a child), marriage songs and those connected with the worship of the goddesses Durga and Devi Soarta are sung by boys and girls on Dasahra when puja

is performed. Songs are also sung by men and women at the time of sowing of seeds in the fields in Chaitra and Asvina. The people with a religious bent sing *kathas*, *kirtans* and devotional hymns and recitations from the *Ramcharitmanasa*.

The cinema and radio are the cheapest and the most popular means of entertainment in the district, which has six cinema houses, four at Farrukhabad and one each at Kannauj and Chhibramau, which have a total capacity of 3,602 seats. Radio sets and radio transistors have become the most popular media for the dissemination of news, for education as well as entertainment. All India Radio also broadcasts special programmes for rural listeners, especially agriculturists. There were 5,782 licensed radio sets in the district in 1976. The playing of records of cinema songs and religious songs has become a common form of entertainment among the people of the district in recent years especially on ceremonial or festive occasions.

Documentaries and mobile cinema shows are also arranged in the rural areas by the field publicity units of the State and the Central Government. Dramatic societies and circuses also visit the district now and then. *Dangals* (wrestling matches), *nautankis* (indigenous open air dramatic performances), *bhajan* and *qawwali* programmes, *kavi-sammelans* and *mushairas* are also arranged at different places from time to time particularly on the occasions of big religious fairs. In many fairs swings, merry-go-rounds, *hindolas*, magic shows, etc., are also arranged. Ramlila and Krishnalila are also the sources of religious devotion and entertainment.

Festivals—The celebration of various festivals by the different religious communities of the district is closely associated with the different systems of time reckoning or calendars to which each conforms. The Hindus of the district (as in the rest of India) generally follow the Vikram Samvat (era) which precedes the Christian era by fifty six years. The year begins with the month of Chaitra and is divided into three seasons—the winter, consisting of the months of Kartika, Agrahayana, Pausa and Magha, the summer extending over the months of Phalguna, Chaitra, Vaisakha and Jyaistha and the monsoon in Asadha, Sravana, Bhadra and Asvina. Each month is divided into two fortnights, *suklapaksha* or the bright fortnight, when the moon is waxing and *krishnapaksha* the dark fortnight when the moon is waning. Dates are reckoned by the days of the fortnight of each month.

The Muslims in the district (as elsewhere) generally follow the Hijri era; but for accounting and commercial purposes, the Vikram era is followed. The Hijri era is Arabic in origin and came into being on the 15th day of July 622 A.D. in the 42nd year of the life of prophet Muhammad to commemorate his migration (*hijrat*) from Mecca to Madina. According

to this era, a year is divided into 12 months—Muharram, Safar, Rabi-al-awwal, Rabi-us-sani, Jamadal-awwal, Jamada-s-sani, Rajab, Shaban, Ramadan, Shawal, Zilkada and Zilhijja.

The Jains generally follow the Vir (nirvana) Samvatsara which commenced in 527 B.C. from the day on which Mahavira, the last of the twenty-four *tirthankara* attained nirvana.

The Christians in the district follow the Gregorian calendar which is generally followed in the country for all practical purposes.

Festivals, as celebrated in the country or the district, symbolise the people's cultural, social and religious aspirations which help them to lead a fuller life and also mitigate its monotony by providing physical diversion and mental recreation. Though principally associated with religion, there are a number of occasions when the social aspect assumes prominence. Festivals are special days, periods of time and season, which ensure both individual and communal joy coupled with social and domestic happiness. They are generally associated with religious occasions and agricultural operations at definite seasons.

Hindu Festivals

The Hindus have a number of festivals all the year round. A short account of the principal ones are given as under :

Rama Navami, which falls on the ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra, is celebrated as the birthday of Rama. Fasts are observed and the temples of Rama are specially decorated and illuminated at night. The *Ramcharitmanasa* is recited to large gatherings and sometimes continues for days.

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

Janamastami, the festival celebrating the birth of Krishna, falls every year on the eighth day of the dark half of Bhadra. Devotees fast the whole day, breaking the fast with the eating of prasada (part of the offerings made to deity) at midnight when the worshippers throng temples or homes where small shrines with cradles with idols representing the infant Krishna are installed to have glimpse (*ihanki*), of the child god. His temples and other places are decorated and illuminated to commemorate the deity's

birth. A special feature of this festival is the singing of devotional songs in praise of Krishna in temples and homes. The *chhati* (sixth-day ceremony after birth) of the deity is also celebrated by the devout.

Raksha Bandhan falls on the full-moon day of the month of Sravana when a sister ties a *rakhi* (twist of coloured silk or cotton) around the right wrist of a brother which the latter accepts as a token of the protection he proffers her and then gives her a present as well.

Dasahra is celebrated on the tenth day of the bright half of Asvina to commemorate Rama's victory over Ravana and Ramlila celebrations are held at several places in the district.

Dipavali (or Divali), the festival of lights, is celebrated in the district on the last day of the dark half of Kartika when every Hindu home in the district is illuminated and the goddess Lakshmi is worshipped. It is a festival of feasting. Festivities start two days earlier with Dhanteras (when gold and silver jewellery and metal utensils are purchased as a token of prosperity), followed by Naraka Chaturdasi when a few, small earthen oil lamps are lit as a preliminary to the main day of the festival. For businessmen and traders Dipavali marks the end of the business year and they pray for prosperity in the coming year. This festival has a special significance for the Jains as the twenty-fourth *tirthankara*, Mahavira, is said to have attained nirvana on this day.

Kartiki Purnima is a bathing festival which is celebrated on the full-moon day of Kartika. Taking a bath in the Ganga is considered specially auspicious on this occasion.

Sivaratri is celebrated in honour of Siva and falls on the 13th day of Phalgun. Hindus fast on this day and a vigil is kept at night when the god is worshipped. The Siva temples of the district are specially decorated and illuminated and a large number of devotees offer water, flowers and *bel-pata*—leaves of the *bel* tree (*Aegle marmelos*) to icons images of Siva and sing devotional songs.

Holi, the spring festival, is celebrated on the full-moon day of Phalgun. People, particularly those living in the villages, start singing *phaags* (songs of Phalgun) during the nights, long before the actual day of the festival. On the day itself, big fires are lit on the important cross-roads of every town and village of the district symbolising the annihilation of the forces of evil and newly-harvested ears of barley and wheat are roasted in them for offering to the gods. On the following day, till noon, people make merry by throwing coloured water and *abir* and *gula* (coloured powder) on each other. After this a bath is taken, new clothes

are generally worn and visits are paid to friends and relatives and greetings exchanged.

Fairs are generally associated with dieties, religious observances and agricultural seasons. Fairs and festivals are also celebrated by the Hindu members of the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes and in addition, on certain occasions, processions connected with their forebears (Valmiki, Raidas and others) are taken out by them.

Muslim Festivals—A short account of the most important festivals observed by the Muslims of the district, the occurrence of which corresponds with particular dates in the Islamic lunar calendar, is given below :

Barawafat, the birthday of prophet Muhammad, is celebrated on the twelfth day of Rabi-ul-awwal when Muslim congregate to listen to discourses (Maulud Sharif) on the prophets life.

Sab-e-Barat is celebrated on the night of the fourteenth day of Shaban when prayers (*fateha*) are offered for the peace of the souls of one's deceased kin.

Id-ul-Fitr falls on the first of the month of Shawal when thanksgiving prayers are offered by Muslim men in mosques for the successful completion of the fasts of the previous month of Ramadan.

Id-uz-Zuha (or Bakrid) is celebrated on the tenth day of the month of Zilhijja to commemorate the occasion when the prophet Ibrahim submitted himself to the will of God by being willing to sacrifice his eldest son. But God revealed to him that only his faith was being tried and the sacrifice of a ram would be sufficient. Men attend morning prayers in mosques and sheep and goats are sacrificed in God's name.

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

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

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

Fairs and congregations are organised at the tombs of *Pirs*, (Saints and religious persons) and are called *urs* (anniversaries).

Christian Festivals—The main festivals of the Christians of the district are Christmas, which falls on December 25, and celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ, Good Friday, commemorating Christ's crucifixion and Easter, which celebrates Christ's resurrection.

Sikh Festivals—The important festivals that are celebrated by the Sikhs of the district are the birthdays of their guru's Nanak and Govind Singh, when processions are taken out and congregational prayers are held in the *gurudwaras* and recitations from the *Granth* are made. The other festivals celebrated by them are Vaisakhi and Lohri.

Jain Festivals—The Jains of the district celebrate the birth and nirvana anniversaries of Mahavira their twenty-fourth *tirthankara*. The other important festivals of the Jains are Paryushan (the last ten days of Bhadra and Asthanhika (the last eight days of Kartika).

Buddhist Festivals—The principal festivals of the Buddhists is Buddha Purnima, the day on which Buddha took birth, acquired enlightenment and attained nirvana. On this occasion the Buddhists worship in their temples and recite verses from the Pali *Tripitaka*.

A detailed list of fairs held in the district is given in Statement II at the end of the chapter.

Public Games and Recreation Clubs and Associations

The games and pastimes in which the people of the district interest themselves are, among others, *kabaddi*, *gulli-danda*, *kho-kho*, kite-flying, *gulhar* and cards, which are traditional and indigenous. Western games are now becoming popular in the urban areas. These are cricket, hockey, basket-ball, foot-ball, volley-ball, table-tennis, badminton, etc. Facilities for playing them are provided in schools, colleges, sports clubs and the recreation rooms of certain organisations. On the occasion of the district sports met, large numbers of youths participate in tournaments, matches, etc. The indoor games of carom and chess have also gained popularity among young people. Playing cards is a favourite pastime with adults.

Those studying in schools and colleges have their own sports clubs, and athletic associations. In the clubs, the games usually played by the members, among others are tennis, badminton and carom, table-tennis, chess and cards. The district has a number of sports clubs and recreation

centres. There are youth clubs and *mahila mandals* and *bal mangal dals* which provide the younger generation with entertainment, recreation and constructive activities connected with rural welfare.

NEW TRENDS

The patterns in dress, jewellery, ornaments, social customs, food, the habits of the people, their mode of living and their religious beliefs and practices, have undergone some changes during the last three decades or so. The impact of the cinema is also far-reaching whether for good or otherwise. With the diversification of occupations and the spread of education, caste and social barriers are gradually breaking down and the old rigidity and the rigours of the caste system are now disappearing gradually. The notions of untouchability are changing slowly due to the spread of education as well as the statutory sanctions against it though the evil still persists in the villages.

The exercise of the right of universal adult suffrage and the general elections to the State legislatures, the Lok Sabha and local bodies (like the panchayats) have provided a type of political education to the people. With the increase in agricultural production and the rise in the prices of agricultural commodities, the purchasing power of the cultivators of the district has increased considerably with the result that they now spend more on the observance of social customs, festivals and ceremonies.

IMPACT OF ZAMINDARI ABOLITION ON SOCIAL LIFE

The U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, (Act No. 1 of 1951), came into operation in the district on July 1, 1952. It brought about significant changes in the social and economic life of the people. The rural elite, which consisted mainly of zamindars who had been exploiting the actual tillers of the land for centuries, was replaced by a community of farmers owning their own land, cultivating it with vigour and adopting certain modern practices. Not only has the *per capita* farm produce increased but the general prosperity of the cultivating class has also improved, manifesting itself in better food, attire and dwellings in the rural areas.

New educational institutions are coming up through governmental and voluntary effort to combat illiteracy which had impeded the social and economic advancement of the people. Rural society is undergoing transformation to meet the fresh challenges of life. In the mid-seventies a revolutionary step to distribute surplus Gram Sabha land to mainly Harijan and others belonging to the lowest rung of economic and social ladder was undertaken. Nearly 30,000 acres of land was distributed to as many people. Ceiling on rural land has also been imposed in this district and a lot of land has been declared surplus.

STATEMENT I
Area and Population
Reference Page No. 61

Distr.ct/Tahsil	Area in sq. km.		Population					
	1971	1961	1971			1961		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Farrukhabad District								
Total	4,349.0	4,348.7	15,56,930	8,56,725	7,00,205	12,95,071	7,04,387	5,90,684
Rural	4,311.3	4,311.2	13,87,028	7,64,840	6,22,188	11,51,990	6,27,309	5,24,681
Urban	37.7	37.5	1,69,902	91,885	78,017	1,43,081	77,078	66,003
Kaimganj Tahsil								
Total	947.7	947.9	2,98,381	1,64,737	1,33,644	2,54,598	1,38,095	1,16,503
Rural	945.7	945.9	2,83,227	1,56,690	1,26,537	2,41,545	1,31,229	1,10,316
Urban	2.0	2.0	15,154	8,047	7,107	13,053	6,866	6,187
Farrukhabad Tahsil								
Total	1,247.1	1,252.1	5,31,316	2,93,704	2,37,612	4,49,878	2,45,835	2,04,043
Rural	1,232.2	1,237.3	4,20,481	2,33,277	1,87,204	3,55,287	1,94,345	1,60,942
Urban	14.9	14.8	1,10,835	60,427	50,408	34,591	51,490	43,101
Chh.bramau Tahsil								
Total	1,084.7	1,086.3	3,80,621	2,08,651	1,71,970	3,04,811	1,64,769	1,40,042
Rural	1,074.3	1,076.0	3,64,895	2,00,207	1,64,688	2,94,020	1,58,986	1,35,034
Urban	10.4	10.3	15,726	8,444	7,282	10,791	5,783	5,008
Kannauj Tahsil								
Total	1,037.6	1,062.4	3,46,612	1,89,633	1,56,979	2,85,784	1,55,688	1,30,096
Rural	1,027.2	1,052.0	3,18,425	1,74,666	1,43,759	2,61,138	1,42,749	1,18,389
Urban	10.4	10.4	28,187	14,967	13,220	24,646	12,939	11,707

1. There has been no jurisdictional change in the district during the decade. The difference in area figures is due to a revised calculation of area done by the board of revenue.

2. According to the central statistical organisation, the area of the district in 1971 was 4,349 sq. km.

STATEMENT II

Fairs

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Tahsil Kaimganj			
Ganglai Magrab	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	6,000
Imadpur	Deviji Barhai	Asadha, <i>sukla</i> 14	4,000
Kaimganj M. B.	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1—10	4,000
Khinmini	Deviji	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 11	1,000
Kakeoli	Ram Tal	Magha, <i>sukla</i> 15	1,000
Kampil Khas	Ganga Ashnan	Magha, <i>sukla</i> 15	4,000
Kampil Khas	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1—10	1,500
Natwara	Mahadeoji	Every Monday of Sravana	2,000
Nawabganj	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1—10	2,000
Roshnabad	Mahadeoji	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 13	1,000
Shamsabad	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1—10	1,400
Surajpur Brahminan	Ganga Ashnan	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	2,000
Tahsil Farrukhabad			
Allahnagar urf Barhpur	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1—10	3,000
Bahadurpur	Ganga Ashnan	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	2,500
Bhakramau	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1—10	15,000
Jhasi	Kamal Khan	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 1—15	550
Kamalganj	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1—10	2,000
Kharbandi	Rath Yatra	Asadha, <i>sukla</i> 2	350
Kutra	Naukhanda	Agrahayana, <i>sukla</i> 9	3,000
Nibalpur	Sunder Doej	Agrahayana, <i>sukla</i> 2	600
Shaikhpur Rustampur	Makhdum Sahib	Jamada-s-sani 18	1,500
Sikanderpur	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	2,500
Singhi Rampur	Ganga Ashnan	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	3,500
Siroli	Deviji	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 11	350
Sitauli	Deviji	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 2	400

1	2	3	4
Tahsil Chhibramau			
Aharua Raja	Madar Sahib	Magha 5 to 13	1,400
Bargaon	Shanlarji	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 11—13	4,000
Chiasar Sahipur	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	1,000
Haseran	Ramlila	Asvina Krishna 11 to <i>sukla</i> 12	2,000
Indergarhi	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 11 to <i>sukla</i> 12	1,000
Kansua	Saiyid	Last Friday of Chaitra	1,000
Kasawan	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 11 to <i>sukla</i> 12	1,200
Madhonagar	Deviji	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9	10,000
Medpur	Mahabirji	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 15	500
Nademaui	Mahabirji	1st Tuesday of Vaisakha	400
Salempur	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 11 to <i>sukla</i> 12	2,000
Saurikh	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 11 to <i>sukla</i> 12	4,000
Sikanderpur	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 11 to <i>sukla</i> 12	2,000
Rampur Baiju	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 11 to 12	2,000
Rohli	Jhara Devi	1st Tuesday of Vaisakha	5,000
Agas	Mahadeoji	Phalgun, <i>krishna</i>	600
Anti	Mahabirji	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 15	200
Basta	Jyaistha Dasahra	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	500
Dariapur	Jyaistha Dasahra	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	3,000
Dariapur	Gangaji	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 10	600
Gangaganj	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	1,500
Gorhia Kachhpurwa	Saiyid Mard	First Thursday of Vaisakha and Agrahayana	500
Jajalabad	Ramlila	Kartika, <i>krishna</i> 1	5,000
Jajalabad	Saiyid Mard	First Thursday of Agrahayana	300
Kannauj M. B.	Durga Devi	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 10	25,000
Kannauj M. B.	Mahabirji	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 11	3,000
Kannauj M. B.	Chhem Kaji Devi	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 14	1,500

1	2	3	4
Kannauj M. B.	Shahā Devi	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 8	2,500
Kannauj M. B.	Phoolmati Devi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9	2,000
Kannauj M. B.	Jyaistha Dasahra	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	2,500
Kannauj M. B.	Phoolmati Deviji	Asadha, <i>sukla</i> 15	2,000
Kannauj M. B.	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1—10	5,000
Kannauj M. B.	Ganga Ashnan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	2,500
Khair Nagar	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1—10	400
Mausampur Maurara	Deviji	Sravana, <i>sukla</i> 1—2	200
Matauli	Ramlila	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 4	4,000
Mianganj	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1—10	2,000
Muraiyan Buzurg	Gopal Bholā	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 11	600
Paraspur	Ramlila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1—10	500
Patti	Mahadeoji	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	300
Sarai Mira	Kali Devi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9	1,200
Shyampur	Thakurji	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 9	500
Siarmau	Shitla Devi	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 8	4,000
Sirsa	Mahadeoji	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	500
Tirwa	Anna Purna Devi	Agrahayana, <i>sukla</i> 3	10,000
Tirwa	Anna Purna Devi	Vaisakha, <i>sukla</i> 13	10,000

CHAPTER IV AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

LAND UTILIZATION AND RECLAMATION

The statement below gives the figures of land utilization during the period 1901 to 1971 :

Classification of area	Land Utilization (area in hectare)							
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	* 1971
Total geographical area	4,37,699	4,36,142	4,36,613	4,26,428	4,25,176	4,29,174	4,44,912	4,31,656
Area under forest	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	181	314	18	18,009	5,502
Uncultivated area	73,245	68,780	71,511	69,955	70,451	68,958	73,827	37,037
Under water	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	23,801	21,010	20,825	24,446	*
Under building and roads	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	12,540	12,380	12,280	15,602	*
Under other non-agricultural uses	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	33,614	37,061	35,853	31,779	47,131
Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	86,669	81,752	82,352	92,290	82,190	70,035	53,122	10,936
Current fallows	12,494	18,573	37,290	22,968	14,838	16,844	22,912	13,856
Area under cultivation—	3,07,654	3,13,063	2,92,810	2,88,070	3,05,555	3,31,639	3,55,920	3,89,992
(i) Net cropped area during the year	2,65,291	2,67,037	2,45,461	2,41,034	2,57,413	2,73,319	2,85,287	2,90,472
(ii) Area cropped more than once	42,278	46,024	47,350	47,037	48,141	58,342	70,632	99,520

* Areas included in column C under uncultivated areas

The net cultivated area in the district in the year 1901 was 2,65,291 ha. which increased to 2,87,598 ha. in 1975-76.

Culturable Land

Besides land under the plough, forest land, groves, fallows, waste land like pastures and overgrowth of *baisuri*, *kans*, dhak and other pernicious vegetation, constitute the culturable land of the district. In 1975-76 such

land include 6,491 ha. of forests 8,804 ha. of groves, 65,913 ha. of culturable waste and 2,997 ha. of pastures, besides fallows measuring 28,415 ha.

Land not available for Cultivation

The land under this head consist chiefly of sterile *usar* plains and the sandy tracts broken by ravines along the banks of rivers. Other areas include those occupied by habitation sites, roads, buildings, water and that under other non-agricultural uses.

The areas not available for cultivation according to crop statement for the year 1975-76 is given in the following statement :

Classification of uncultivated land	Area in hectares
Under water	23,042
Under buildings and roads	14,153
Under non-agricultural uses	19,952

Land Reclamation

Land reclamation and development through various soil conservation measures is vital for agriculture development. Wind and rain water are the main agents of soil erosion accentuated by deforestation and excessive grazing. The catchment areas of rivers are mostly affected by soil erosion particularly during the monsoons.

The total area affected by the soil erosion in the district has been estimated to be nearly 1,58,000 hectares. Tahsil Chhibramau is the worst affected in the district in this regard.

The soil conservation programme has been taken up in the district from 1964-65 and three units of soil conservation were established at Farrukhabad, Kannauj and Chhibramau. These units have been placed under the Ramganga command project since 1976-77 and emphasis has been laid on farm development programmes in the command areas of various canal distributories, branches and *kulabas*.

The work done by above three units under the farm development programme in 1976-77 are as under :

Description	Target	Achievement		
		Farrukhabad	Kannauj	Chhibramau
Number of surveyed <i>kulabas</i>	125	119	114	100
Area surveyed in hectares	5,000	4,230	5,092	4,979
Number of <i>kulabas</i> covered under the programme	125	—	25	—
Plantation (in hectares)	2,000	2,401	3,814	3,215

The following table gives the area reclaimed through afforestation by these units in the district from 1964-65 to 1975-76 :

Year	Area reclaimed (hectares)
1964-65	5,060
1965-66	2,900
1966-67	1,931
1967-68	3,099
1968-69	2,709
1969-70	2,587
1970-71	3,001
1971-72	2,946
1972-73	3,938
1973-74	517
1974-75	511
1975-76	1,042
Total	30,241

Precarious Tract

The part of tahsil Farrukhabad lying between the Ganga and the Ramganga, is the main precarious tract of the district.

When the rains are heavy, the land that is lowlying is covered with water for two or three days at a time which often leaves a deposit of sand. The land adjacent to the rivers is subject to constant erosion by them on account of which the area of many villages keeps on changing. The Ganga and its tributary, the Ramganga, have numerous tributaries and connecting channels and the affected area is crossed with water-courses. The Ganga generally confines itself to a fairly steady course but it erodes both its banks which become useless for purposes of cultivation, etc. The Ramganga is the more destructive of the two as it continually changes its bed. On its sandy and yielding banks, subject as they are to the constant ravages of the river in the rains, no large village is situated. When swollen by the rains, it frequently floods for days, the lowlands through which it passes leaving behind, after the subsiding of the inundation, a sterile deposit of sand.

There are large areas in the district which remain submerged for long periods after the monsoon and become lakes or *jhils*. They occur mostly in parganas Shamsabad east, Chhibramau and Tirwa.

These lakes are fed by the rains but are really accumulations of surface drainage which finds no outlet and collects in the depressions. During the rains their overflows are carried off along shallow watercourses which in the cold season can hardly be detected. Their moist beds are often

marked with bright green crops of rice or wheat. The Kali Nadi and Isan consist of a series of lagoons which include a large expanse of swamp and water. When not submerged, the fringe of land surrounding the lakes is sown with rice and barley.

In the north, the Burhganga (which occupies the old bed of the Ganga), on which the northern portion of Kaimganj mainly depends for the removal of superfluous rain water, stagnates in a winding bed choked with weeds. In dry weather it becomes a string of pools which in heavy rains expand into lagoons and flood the neighbouring lands. Further south the Bagar with its tortuous channel and shallow bed is incapable of carrying off the water which flows into it. The Kali Nadi and Isan are better fitted to act as outlets for the collected drainage of their neighbourhood but both (and the Kali in particular) are liable to sudden and dangerous floods. Owing to the small capacity of the drainage channels, every depression in the upland tends to hold up the rain water which can find no escape. Here also a number of lakes is formed which give rise, in years of excessive rainfall, to general swamping of the lands in their vicinity and serious saturation of the subsoil.

The central water sheds of the upland also have precarious tracts. The sterile sand and the extensive *usar*, plains form a conspicuous feature of this area. The plains are sterilised by the saline efflorescence known as *reh* which is also found in the lowlands under the name of *bhadi*. This efflorescence, which imparts to the worst *usar* (barren) plains their characteristic white appearance, is composed of certain salts of sodium (principally carbonate) and is always found concentrated in the first few centimetres of surface soil. The reclamation of this *usar* land has not been successful. The danger is that the strong west winds which blow for the greater part of the year or careless flooding of fields will carry their surface *reh* into fields and render them uncultivable.

The whole of the Ganga terai, where the tortuous and obstructed channel of the Burhganga affords no outlet for the water poured into it, can become converted into an unculturable fen and great damage can be done by unusually high floods from the Ganga itself. The slope from the upland to the terai often suffers serious deterioration and becomes covered with either *kans* or *reh*, impoverishing the land badly.

IRRIGATION

Since the advent of the canals in 1854, every pargana is receiving canal water except those in the Ganga-Burhganga terai, where it is not needed. Besides canals, other sources of irrigation are wells, tanks, *jhils* and rivers but their importance has declined with the construction of the canals. In years of deficient rainfall, an adequate supply of water does not reach the canals due to the low state of the Ganga and also because of the diversion

of its water to the canals feeding the less favoured districts lower down the doab. Wells and tube-wells constitute the major and more reliable sources of irrigation and their number is therefore numerous in the district.

Streams and *nullahs* have been sources of irrigation in the district since ancient times and hand-operated water lifting devices like the *paira* (leather bag or bucket), *dhenkli* (pot-and-lever apparatus), *rahat* (Persian wheel) and *dal* (basket made of bamboo or wide leather bag) have been in use. In the last two decades the government has completed a number of irrigation schemes which include the construction of State tube-wells, improvement of existing canal channels, construction of new ones and the implementation of an extensive programme of minor irrigation works in the district.

In ordinary villages canal irrigation tends to discourage good cultivation. Generally the amount of water available in the canals is not sufficient for multiple cropping. On the whole, canal irrigation does not add to the value of an ordinary village in a normal year. On the other hand in the depreciated *bhur* village the interference with natural drainage caused by the canals and their distributaries has tended to intensify the effect of the excessively wet season. However the canals have aided greatly in the speedy recovery of the deteriorated tracts.

The statement given below shows the net irrigated area in the district in 1951-52, 1961-62 and 1975-76 :

Year	Net irrigated area (in ha.)	Percentage of net cropped area
1951-52	1,11,522	3.2
1961-62	93,496	25.3
1975-76	1,47,275	51.4

Means of Irrigation

The figure in the statement below show the extent of area irrigated by wells (including tube-wells), canals and other sources in 1951-52, 1961-62 and 1975-76 :

Year	Area irrigated by all kind of wells (in ha.)	Area irrigated by canals (in ha.)	Area irrigated from other sources (in ha.)
1951-52	58,280	47,544	5,698
1961-62	58,749	30,386	4,361
1975-76	1,19,499	24,703	3,073

Wells

Formerly wells, both pukka and kutcha, were a characteristic feature of the rural areas. Kutcha wells seldom last more than a single year, going down during the monsoon, except in rare instances where they are

sunk in very firm clay or an underlying bed of kankar has been bored. In most the sides are strengthened by a lining of *arhar* stalks or bamboo, which are formed into a rude cable and coiled round inside the wells to prevent the sides from being washed away. Pakka (masonry or half-masonry) wells have a shaft of brickwork set in mud. Till nearly two or three decades back kutchha wells were numerous but their uneconomic nature has led to their being replaced increasingly by pakka wells. The following tables gives the number of wells of both types used for irrigation in the district in three specific years :

Year	Number of wells	
	Pakka	Kutchha
1951-52	11,189	30,784
1961-62	12,654	19,301
1974-76	17,711	3,965

Since the fifties of the present century tube-wells have improved the irrigation of the district. In addition to constructing State tube-wells, government also provides financial assistance to the cultivators through commercial banks, co-operative institutions and numerous other quasi-government financial corporations for installing pumping sets and Persian wheels. There were 353 State tube-wells in the district which provided irrigation to an area of 16,565 hectares in the year 1975-76.

Small private irrigation works (generally classified under minor irrigation works) have been introduced in the district from 1951 onwards. The following statement gives some relevant details of the minor irrigation works completed during such Five-year Plan till 1975-76 :

Period	Masonry wells	Borings	Persian wheels	Pump sets	Private tube-wells
1	2	3	4	5	6
First Plan	967	279	314	—	6
Second Plan	1,164	417	207	39	102
Third Plan	5,965	4,080	4,313	153	621
Fourth Plan	9,822	13,036	8,314	2,698	13,837
Fifth Plan :					
1974-75	236	190	213	922	1,606
1975-76	261	175	268	611	1,687

Canals

The lower Ganga canal serves the district through its three main branches, the Farrukhabad (Fatehgarh) the Kanpur and the Bewar.

The Farrukhabad (Fatehgarh) branch was opened in 1881. It enters the district from the Etah district and flows south-eastwards through the

Kaimganj tahsil. Its distributaries are the Teor, Lalai, Holipur, Katia, Jamura, Khinmini and Rudain. The length of this branch and of its distributaries in the district was about 142 km. in 1976.

The Kanpur branch was opened in 1854. It crosses the district in a south-easterly direction at the southern end of the Chhibramau tahsil and flows along the ridge of the Isan-Arind watershed. In the district it had a length of about 65 km. in 1976. Its main distributary channels in the district are the Taria, Tirwa, Sakrawa, Khairnagar and Kansua branches.

The Bewar branch was opened in 1880. It does not enter the district itself but throws out the Nigoh and Binsia distributaries which had a total length of nearly 116 km. in the district in 1976 and irrigate the Kali Nadi-Isan doab.

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils

From the agricultural point of view soil may be defined as the material comprising more or less weathered rock minerals which, together with organic matter, water and air, provide a medium for the growth of plants. This medium is the basic source of all human and animal food. In general the soils in the district are neutral to moderately alkaline and calcareous and sometimes have a well-developed clay accumulation horizon in the subsoils.

Throughout the district the soils are divided into three main traditional classes, *dumat* or loam, *matiyar* or clay and *bhur* or sand. But though the same nomenclature is employed in both the upland and the lowland, they differ greatly in character. In the upland the names have the same meaning as elsewhere in the doab. *Dumat* is a fertile loam which is soft to the touch when powdered and *bhur* is sandy and rough to the touch. *Matiyar* is a stiff clay in which rice is grown in the rains, when dry it splits into fissures and becomes as hard as baked brick. But in the terai the soil is everywhere alluvial, consisting of a stratum of loam of varying thickness more or less intermixed with sand overlying a bed of white river sand. On the quality and depth of this loam stratum depends the class of the soil. Where the admixture of sand is large, it is classified as *bhur*; where stiff clay, it is termed *matiyar*; and in other cases it is classified as *dumat*. In the Ganga terai this layer of loam is generally not more than half to one metre in depth and is known as *papar* but it thickens and improves in quality towards the cliff, known in the Kannauj tahsil by the special name of *kachoha*. In the terai of the Isan and the Kali Nadi, the loam stratum is usually thicker than the Ganga *papar* and the Ramganga far surpasses the Ganga both in the richness and depth of its deposit.

This division of soils is confined to the outlying lands of the village and the classification in use is based on position and artificial advantages. In the vicinity of the villages the land is divided into three classes *gauhan*, *manjha* and *barhet*. *Gauhan* is the central zone immediately adjoining the village site which receives most of the manure of the habitation and is the most valuable as two to three crops are grown in it every year. *Manjha* is medium land which comprises the bulk of the land around the village and is further subdivided into *manjha I* and *manjha II*, the former including a large proportion of double-cropped fields adjoining the *gauhan* but inferior to it and the latter including all the good single cropped land of the village. *Barhet* is outlying and inferior land. Both *gauhan* and *manjha* are manured which means their natural soil composition is of little worth. But in the case of *barhet* which, as a rule, is not manured, a field's value depends on the quality of its natural soil and is classified accordingly.

This classification of the soil requires some modification in the case of lowland villages where *gauhan* is always manured, *manjha I* often and *manjha II* scarcely ever being rich in its natural compose form.

Cultivation

The opening of canals for irrigation from the middle of the last century onward, brought about a marked improvement in the technique and pattern of cultivation in the district. The fifth decade of the present century also marked an advance in agriculture in these areas. Since then the State tube-wells and private pumping sets, aided by various other minor irrigation works, provide the facilities of irrigation to the crops. There has been an appreciable extension for the double-cropped (*dofasli*) area and the more valuable and high-yielding staples are replacing the old, indigenous varieties.

Harvests

As is usual in the doab, the agricultural year yields three harvests: the Kharif, Rabi and Zaid. The last is of little significance in point of area and mainly consists of cucurbits, vegetables, spices, tobacco legumes and low-grade cereals. It covered an area of 8,907 ha. in 1970-71. Melons, *kakri* and *cucumbers* are mostly grown in the *khadars* and along the sandy banks of the rivers.

The kharif crops are sown in Asadha-Sravana (June-July) and reaped in Asvin-Kartika (September-October) after the cessation of the rains, usually well before the preparation of the fields for Rabi sowing which begins in Kartika-Agrahayana (October-November) and are harvested in Chaitra-Vaisakha-Jyaisudha (March to May).

The relative figures of the area covered by Kharif, Rabi crops and *dofasli* (double-cropped) in the district in 1951-52, 1961-62 and 1970-71 are given below:

Year	Area under Kharif (in ha.)	Area under Rabi (in ha.)	Area under <i>dofasli</i> (in ha.)
1951-52	1,52,493	1,64,922	58,342
1961-62	1,74,901	1,88,240	70,632
1970-71	1,89,820	1,95,900	99,520

Principal Crops

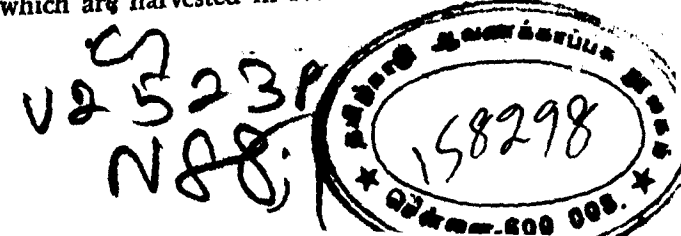
Kharif—Jowar, *bajra* and maize were the main crops of this season till the close of the last century. The area under jowar has now shrunk considerably and that under rice and maize has expanded appreciably. The main Kharif cereals, in order of the area they cover, are maize, rice and *bajra*. Among the pulses in this season, *urd*, *moong* and *moth* are the chief. The following statement gives some relevant details of the main Kharif cereals in the district in 1972-73:

Kharif crops	Area sown (in ha.)	Total Production (in tonnes)	Area yield per hectare in district (in quintals)	Average yield per hectare in State (in quintals)
Maize	74,797	92,461	12.36	9.15
Rice	23,682	21,512	9.08	7.48
<i>Bajra</i>	20,671	16,753	8.10	6.63
Jowar	18,101	12,315	6.80	7.19
Urd, moong, moth Kharif pulses	974	394	—	—

Rabi

In the Rabi, wheat leads and is the most valuable of all the food-grains. It is sown alone as well as mixed with barley, gram, pea or mustard. The area under wheat grown by itself has greatly increased in the last few decades but the old practice of sowing it in combination with other grains has not altogether disappeared.

Barley was a favourite crop in the district covering nearly a third of the Rabi area till the advent of the canals in the late fifties of the last century, since when its cultivation has declined. Other important Rabi cereals are gram and pea. Of the pulses only *arhar* and *masur* are important. A characteristic feature of *arhar* is that it is sown with the Kharif crops and harvested later than most of the Rabi crops, which is why it is hardly ever sown as a single crop, being usually combined with *bajra* or jowar which are harvested in November, leaving it standing along in the field.



The following statement gives some particulars of the principal Rabi cereals produced in the district in 1972-73 :

Rabi crops	Area sown (ha.)	Total production (in tonnes)	Average yield per ha. in district (in quintals)	Average yield per ha. in State (in quintal)
Wheat	1,19,913	1,52,474	12.72	12.25
Gram	23,390	10,808	4.62	7.61
Barley	11,900	6,285	5.28	10.09
Pea	8,376	2,886	3.45	6.20
Arhar (Kharif)	7,679	12,510	16.29	15.40
Masur	262	157	5.97	6.23

Non-food Crops

Sugar-cane, oil-seed (like ground-nut) mustard, vegetable and fruit are the notable non-food crops in the district. Cotton and tobacco were flourishing cash crops in the district in the early years of the present century but have declined now.

The district stands first in the cultivation of potato in the State. An area of more than 24,000 ha. was sown with potato in 1972-73 with a total production of 2,32,814 tonnes.

There are two potato research centres in the district, one at Lakula and the other at Gursahaiganj. The latest improved varieties of potato are grown in the district. Phulwa, which is one of the dominant commercial varieties, is also grown extensively.

The district is an important ground-nut producing area in the whole of the Allahabad Division, standing first in point of total area under its cultivation in 1972-73. The district is the second best grower of oil-seeds in the Division and comes next only to Kanpur district. The government has launched an intensive oil-seed cultivation scheme here for which purpose a specially trained technical staff has been posted in the district.

Tobacco is largely grown in the Kaimganj, Shamsabad, Nawabganj and Kannauj development blocks. Though vegetables occupy a small area in the district and are grown mostly around the towns and village, they constitute a valuable crop. The Kaimganj tahsil is a prolific grower of garlic particularly along the banks of the Ganga. Melon, water melon and mango are also a speciality of the district and they are exported far afield. The district also ranked second in the cultivation of sugar-cane in the Division in 1972-73, coming next only to the Fatehpur district.

The statement given below provides some details about the important cash (non-food) crops raised in the district in 1972-73 :

Crops	Area sown (ha.)	Total production (tonnes)	Average yield per ha. in district (in quintals)	Average yield per ha. in State (in quintals)
Sugar-cane	7,546	2,20,775	292.61	433.70
Ground-nut	19,587	18,117	9.25	9.10
Mustard	5,110	2,350	4.60	5.38
Cotton	21	11 (bales)	0.94	1.41
Potato	24,514	2,32,814	94.97	93.14

Improvement of Agriculture

The ever-increasing demand for food-grains necessitated far-reaching improvements and changes in the pattern and technique of agriculture. In the post-Independence period, especially since the launching of the "green revolution" in the sixties of this century, the development of agriculture has been given a very important place and various measures have been taken to this end.

Seed Supply

The most common among the recently introduced high-yielding varieties of seeds of cereals are exotic paddy, hybrid maize, Mexican wheat, U. P. wheat, U. P. maize and hybrid *bajra*.

Seeds are supplied by the government through the seed stores maintained by the agriculture and the co-operative departments. The total number of such seed stores was 59 in the districts in 1975-76 and they distributed nearly 10,767 quintals of seeds of Kharif and Rabi cereals in the district in that year. Seed is also obtainable from the national seed corporation and the Terai development corporation, Pantnagar, but the bulk of the need of the farmers is met by local seed stores and other private agencies.

The achievements till 1975-76 under the seed saturation programme, which was expected to cover all the principal crops of the Kharif and Rabi high yielding varieties, were as follows :

Seeds	Percentage of cropped area saturated
Wheat	85
Paddy	7
Barley	7
Gram and pea	20

Soil Nutrients

The traditional manures are cattle-dung from farm refuge and stable litter. The usefulness of green manure crops such as *dhaincha*, *samai* and *moong*, which provide nitrogenous matter for the soil and increase its fertility, is being increasingly realised by the cultivators. The seed stores distributed nearly 26 quintals of seeds of green manure crops and a total area of 15,524 ha. was sown with them in 1975-76.

The application of chemical fertilisers, has become popular with the farmers of the district. Nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilisers are the most widely used. The seed stores meet a small part of the demand for fertilisers, the bulk being obtained by the cultivators from private dealers. The total quantity of fertiliser distributed to the farmers in the district by the government, co-operative institutions and various private agencies in 1974-75 and 1975-76 was as follows :

Type of fertiliser	Quantity distributed (in tonnes)	
	1974-75	1975-76
Nitrogenous	11,200	10,072
Phosphatic	1,046	1,305
Potassic	1,000	953

The agriculture department also distributed *taqavi* (agricultural loans) amounting to Rs 55,362 for the purchase of fertilisers and other agricultural inputs in 1974-75 :

Agricultural Implements and Machines

The farmers make their own arrangements for the purchase of improved implements. The government also sells agricultural implements through the agriculture department and the State agro-industrial corporation. Loans are also provided for purchasing implements and for making other agricultural improvements by the co-operative institutions in the district. Apart from private money-lenders, the main source of credit (for various agricultural purposes) given to the agriculturists in the district is the co-operative credit societies which numbered 69 in 1975. The U. P. State Sahkari Bhumi Vikas Banks, branches of which have been established at each tahsil headquarters, also provides long-term loans for measures like land development, reclamation, soil conservation, etc. A total amount of Rs 2,14,95,708 was given as short-term loans and Rs 4,46,973 as medium-term loans to the cultivators in the district by these institutions till June 1975.

Rotation of Crops and Mixed Cropping

In the past the practice of leaving the fields fallow for at least one season was considered necessary to allow the land to recuperate its fertility.

But of late this practice is being abandoned as the rotation of crops and mixed cropping provide increased yields. The agriculture departments, agricultural universities and research centres are evolving better and more scientific rotations and mixtures of crops and propagating them among the farmers. The most common rotations being practised in the district are maize-wheat; maize-potato-tobacco; paddy wheat; maize-barley potato-late potato; bajra-wheat; ground-nut wheat; and green manure-wheat.

The system of mixed cultivation gives additional harvests in the same field, the overall yield being thus increased and the field and its nutrients and other inputs of cultivation being utilized to the maximum. Leguminous crops like *moong*, *urd* and *guar* sown with cereal crops, provide nitrogenous matter to the soil and through it to the standing crops. Almost always *arhar* is mixed with jowar, *urd*, *til* or ground-nut; *bajra* with *urd*, *arhar* or ground-nut; wheat with gram, pea or mustard; barley with gram or pea; maize with *urd* and cotton with *urd*. Potato is sown mixed with *methi*, (fenugreek) or onion, sugar-cane with *moong* and rainy season vegetables and late paddy with *dhanla* (coriander).

Agricultural Co-operatives

The practice of the joint cultivation of land (*sajha*) is very old. Other forms of co-operation in agricultural operations have also been common among the cultivators. At present statutory co-operative societies have been organised in the villages for farming, distribution of seeds, loans fertilisers, implements and marketing of agricultural produce, etc. In 1975-76 there were 31 seed stores and seven marketing societies at Farrukhabad, Chhibra-mau, Kaimganj, Kannauj, Muhammadabad, Kamalganj and Gursahaiganj. The district co-operative bank and the co-operative federation at the district headquarters and branches of the U. P. co-operative land development bank at each of the tahsil headquarters and 69 co-operative credit societies cover the whole of the rural area of the district. These institutions provide loans, seed, fertilisers and marketing facilities for use by the cultivators.

Horticulture

Artificial groves form a prominent feature in the landscape in almost every part of the district. The total area of groves and orchards was 8,804 ha. in 1975-76. Groves consist of mango, guava, papaya, *ber*, *jamun*, jack fruit and tamarind. The horticultural needs of the district are met by a government nursery and eight private nurseries at Farrukhabad.

Melon, water-melon and vegetables like tomato, garlic, onion, turnips and potato are the notable horticultural crops of the district. The district is the largest potato growing area in the State, having an average area of nearly 23,700 ha. under this crop. Land along the Ganga in the Kaimganj tahsil produces garlic. The district is also famous for its sweet and

delicious melons and water-melons which are grown profusely as a Zaid crop on the sandy bank of the Ganga and the Ramganga. The horticulture department arranges the supply of fruit saplings and seeds and seedlings of vegetables to the cultivators in the district. Nearly 66,965 seedlings of vegetables and 71 quintals of seeds of different vegetables were supplied to the cultivators in the district in 1975-76 by the horticulture department.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

The different crops and cropping patterns and the variable climatic conditions of the district provide an ideal environment for the multiplication and thriving of insects, disease organisms and weeds. The continuous activity of pests, diseases and weeds goes on throughout the year in one part of the district or the other, posing a perennial threat to agriculture.

Various kinds of insects, mites, nematodes, rodents, fungi, bacteria and viruses cause great damage to crops. Snails and slugs, crabs, birds, monkeys, flying foxes, wild boars, porcupines, blue bulls and stray cattle also take a heavy toll of agricultural crops.

The insects and diseases which damage the rice crop are the stem-borer (*Trybolyza incertulas*), the rice hispa (*Hispa armigera*), blast (*Pyricularia oryzae*) and the bacterial leaf blight (*Xanthomonas oryzae*). Wheat, oat and barley suffer severely from rust, smut and blight. Jowar, bajra and lesser millets suffer from stem-borers (*Sesamia inferens*) and jowar stem fly (*Atherigona indica*) and from grain smut and loose smut. Pulses are damaged mainly by caterpillars, pod-borers, aphids, jassids, powdery mildews, leaf spot and blight.

Polyphagous insects like grasshoppers, caterpillars, cutworms and army worms and root grubs and termites, cause considerable loss to food-grain crops. Rodents are responsible for much destruction in the fields as well in the stores and warehouses. A large number of weeds also infest agricultural lands and depress yields considerably. Some like *kans* (*Sacharum spontaneum*) and water hyacinth have occupied large areas of culturable land and parasitic flowering plants limit the production of certain crops. The average annual crop and storage losses due to pests has been estimated to be 10 to 30 per cent of the total annual production.

Pesticides are used in the districts to control insects, diseases and weeds and for preventing or limiting their damage and the reduction in yields and mechanical, physical, cultural and biological methods are also employed. A plant protection officer stationed in the district looks after the work of the 15 plant protection centres which cover the whole district.

The following table shows the achievement from 1973-74 to 1975-76 :

Crop protection measures	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Seed treatment (in ha.)	54,904	43,026	47,173
Number of rats eradicated	41,822	30,059	46,296
Spraying of insecticides and pesticides (in ha.)	39,445	40,458	37,589
Eradication of weeds and pests (in ha.)	8,138	8,407	9,945
No. of farmers trained in crop protection methods	6,924	4,126	6,957

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

There are no special breeds of domestic cattle in the district, the animals used for agricultural purposes being of the usual small, thin, wiry breed common to the doab.

These are the casual progeny of the Brahmani bulls and the village cows, no attempt being made to supervise their breeding or to influence the selection. For draught purposes larger breeds like the Mewati, Kosi, and Barmana are imported, mainly from the annual cattle fair at Makanpur in the Kanpur district.

According to the live-stock census of 1972, the live-stock population of the district was as follows :

Live-stock	Number
Cattle (cows and bulls)	2,36,894
Buffaloes (male and female)	1,96,335
Goats	1,69,916
Sheep	18,954
Pigs	17,717

Sheep and goats are generally reared by the Gadariyas for their flesh and skin and as goats milk is useful for patients suffering from stomach troubles and often sells at a higher price than cow's or buffalo's milk. Wool obtained from sheep is used locally for making coarse blankets. Bulls, male buffaloes, ponies, donkeys, camels and mules are the main beasts of burden and are also used as draught animals.

Development of Live-stock

Considerable progress has been made in recent years in improving the breed of the cattle through selective breeding, culling undesirable animals and upgrading indigenous cattle with improved bulls of well-known and tried Indian breeds and the distribution of seeds of improved varieties of fodder and cattle feed at moderate rates. Artificial insemination service for breeding cows and buffaloes has been started in the district and there were 12 centres for this purpose in 1974-75 in which year more than 1,02,945 cows and buffaloes were provided with artificial insemination service at these centres. Loans are also given by the government to the farmers for the purchase of cows and buffaloes of improved stock. An amount of Rs 7,400 was given in 1975-76 for this purpose.

For improving the breed of sheep, pigs and goats, high pedigree stud rams, boars and bucks are stationed at the veterinary hospitals and are

also distributed among the breeders at concessional rates. For this purpose there were 6 rams, 13 bucks and 17 boars in the district in 1972-73.

Poultry farming is rapidly gaining ground with the increasing demand for poultry products. Most of the demands of the district regarding improved birds, eggs and chickens is met from the Agra and Mainpuri districts where there are poultry farms. Nearly 23,158 birds were distributed to the poultry farmers in the district in 1975-76.

Cattle Diseases and Treatment

The common cattle diseases are rinderpest (Pokna), malignant sore throat (Galaghontu), black-quarter (Padsuja), anthrax (Tilsuja), dysentery (Pechis), foot-and-mouth disease (Khurha) and Haemorrhagic septicaemia.

The live-stock officer is in charge of the animal husbandry department in the district. To help him there are two veterinary officers, who look after the schemes related to improving the breed of live-stock through artificial insemination. There were 17 veterinary hospitals in the district in 1975. During 1974-75, the total number of animals treated was 1,02,945, those that were vaccinated against various diseases numbered 2,80,920 and the number of animals that were castrated was 20,257.

Housing and Feeding

Domestic animals are generally housed in thatched kutcha sheds, pakka and well-ventilated byres, with roofs of iron or asbestos sheets, being seen only in the government farms and those owned by big cultivators.

Grazing facilities for cattle are available in the forests, waste lands, groves and harvested or fallow fields. Cattle are allowed to graze under certain stipulated conditions on the banks of the canals and alongside the rail track. In 1975-76, the total area covered by culturable waste lands, pastures, forests fallow and, etc., was 1,12,620 ha. when barren and unculturable land covered 6,491 ha.

The crops which provide fodder are maize, jowar, bajra, barseem, lobia and guar. The husk and dried and crushed stalks of wheat, barley, arhar, urd, moong, pea, gram and paddy are also used by the farmers to feed cattle. Seeds of improved fodder crops are also supplied by the government and nearly 115 ha. were sown with them in 1975-76.

Fisheries

The district has a large number of small lakes and tanks suitable for pisciculture which is still in its infancy in the district. The Kahar and Dhimar are the only castes which engage in fishing which is a casual occupation in certain seasons only. In the Ganga and the deeper pools of the Kali Nadi, the sweep-net is employed, while the shallower part of the latter stream is dammed and then netted or a costing net with a mesh of 2.5 cm. is made use of. The same method is resorted to in the tanks

and lakes and sometimes fish are taken on the hook and line. When emptied during the monsoon the pools in the branches of the lower Ganga canal give sport with rod and line.

At present two schemes are in hand in the district, the small water scheme and the applied nutrition programme. A total number of 1,02,200 fingerlings were distributed by the government for piscicultural purposes in the district in the period between 1971-72 and 1975-76.

The three government nurseries in the district also distributed 10,000 fingerlings in 1975-76 and 52,250 in 1976-77.

FORESTRY

In 1975-76 the district had an area of 6,491 ha. under forests, of which 3,820 were under the forest department. These tracts consist mostly of barren and *usar* land. Plantations have been made in these areas by the forest department. The trees planted are *sissoo*, mango, *babul*, *jamun*, *kanji*, etc. In 1975-76 about 116 cu. m. of timber and 560 cu. m. of wood for fuel were obtained from the forests under the forest department.

The forests provide useful grazing grounds for cattle. The requirements of the village people for building material, agricultural implements and fuel, are to some extent met from the forests of the district.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

Almost immediately after the cession of this area to the East India Company in 1802 a great famine, which had its beginning in severe hailstorms and complete failure of rains, affected, both the Rabi and Kharif in 1803. People began to starve and there was great suffering. The revenue could not be collected and large advances were made to the cultivators for the purchase of seeds and implements to enable them to start their sowing operations in the ensuing season of 1804-05 but it was many years before the district could recover. The seasons of 1819-20 brought scarcity but another famine did not occur till 1826 when the government had to institute relief measures like granting of advances and suspension of the land revenue. In 1837-38 the district was again visited by famine (which stalked the rest of the State also) and cattle died in thousands. Relief was provided and large sums of money were required to prevent the total depopulation of the country by starvation and emigration. Another famine of severity came in 1860. People were driven to eat wild vegetation, grass and leaves of trees. An amount of Rs 1,03,368 was spent on the relief work in the district. The year 1968-69 was marked by drought but no famine occurred. In 1877, the deficient rainfall caused acute scarcity. Relief works such as the construction or repairs of roads and canals were undertaken and poorhouses were also started at Kaimganj, Kannauj, Chhibramau, Farrukhabad and Tirwa. Advances were made to the cultivators for the construction of wells and purchase of seeds and cattle. Revenue amounting to Rs 72,792 was suspended of which Rs 17,792

was ultimately remitted. The expenditure on relief works amounted to Rs. 15,888.

During the period 1884 to 1888, the rainfall was very heavy, the amount of rain received in the north of the district being more than double the total of that of the preceding four years. Serious floods occurred in many parts of the district and owing to defective drainage, the surplus water, unable to escape, caused in saturation and water logging of large areas. The Kaimganj tahsil suffered most. The whole of the Ganga terai, where the tortuous and obstructed channel of the Burhanga afforded no outlet for the water which poured into it, was converted into an unculturable fen while great damage was done by unusually high floods from the Ganga itself. The tracts along the Begar, Kali Nadi and Isan and many villages on the banks of these rivers became covered with *kans* or *reh* and much of the terai land was left covered with a deposit of sand which destroyed it permanently. The Kharif of 1887 and 1888 was lost and the soil rendered unfit for cultivation for some years.

In 1916 the Kali Nadi and the Ganga were in spate resulting in the washing away of many roads. The excessive rainfall in 1917, 1919 and 1924 caused floods in the Ganga.

The period between 1955-56 and 1963-64 was marked by floods in nearly all the rivers in the district, the years 1964-65 and 1968-69 being years of drought and hail-storms, frost also adding to the damage.

Since the construction of canals and tube-wells both State run and privately owned, the district is now not the victim of calamitous famines. Scarcity conditions occur at times but are sought to be overcome by timely relief measures adopted by the government. To organise relief, a sub-divisional officer acts as officer in charge of scarcities who works under the collector of the district. Relief to the people takes several forms such as suspension and remission of land revenue, distribution of loans and gratuitous grants and providing employment to the needy in construction works like roads, canals, etc., specially started for the purpose.

The following table gives some relevant details regarding the natural calamities in the district from 1972 to 1976 :

Calamity	Year	Area affected (in ha.)	Gratuitous relief (in Rs)	Amount of land revenue remitted (in Rs)
Flood	1972	24,726	2,700	1,76,409
Flood	1974	67,395	1,99,188	1,76,409
Flood	1975	2,41,230	19,360	50,366
Hail-storm	1975	41,556	—	81,98,254
Fire	1975	—	15,000	—
Fire	1976	—	10,625	—
Flood	1976	1,95,179	40,823	7,041

CHAPTER V INDUSTRIES

OLD-TIME INDUSTRIES

The district has a fairly sound agricultural base and a reasonably good infrastructure but the industrial potential is low. In ancient and mediaeval times, most of the villages of this region constituted self-sufficient economic units, producing their own cloth, agricultural implements and other necessities of life. It is likely that under the Mughal rulers, a number of handicrafts prospered in the district and received considerable patronage from the ruling elite.

The traditional manufacturers of the district were few but significant. Apart from the saltpetre refineries, Farrukhabad was known widely for its *pardah* (curtain) manufacture. This industry was almost entirely in the hands of Sadhs. members of a local community. This is done by hand and is famous all over India. There was a large trade in cheap *razais* or quilts, made from old dhotis. Kannauj was chiefly famous for the manufacture of fine scents. Of its twenty or more varieties of scents, made from the jasmine, *khaskhas* (*Vetiveria zizanioides*), orange and mango, which were notable, its *itr* of roses was one of the most famous. Another important old industry of Farrukhabad was the manufacture of metal vessels. Brass and iron were imported in sheets and the finished articles were exported. Silver lace was also made by the Muslims of Farrukhabad, most of the workers being women, and was exported to the neighbouring districts. Durries and *newar* were also made, especially in Bhikampur. Tent making was also a flourishing industry in the district till at least the first quarter of the present century.

From the end of the last to the first quarter of this century, Farrukhabad was the emporium for many commodities for Kashmir, Delhi, Surat and Bengal. Farrukhabad town was the largest saltpetre refining centre in India in the beginning of the present century. It contained 25 refineries and there were others at Nisai and Kaimganj. Most of the crude saltpetre used at Farrukhabad was imported from Punjab, the local supply being inadequate. On an average some 25,000 maunds (9,331 quintals) of the raw material was obtained from the district every year. The refineries consumed about 1,50,000 maunds (55,986.3 quintals) from which about 75,000 maunds (27,993.1 quintals) of refined saltpetre and 20,000 maunds (7,464.8 quintals) of salt were extracted. Some of these old industries exist no more while others many have taken their place, their description follows in subsequent sections.

POWER

The supply of electrical power in the district is fed from the grid of the U. P. State electricity board.

In 1970, as many as 339 villages in the district were electrified. The per capita consumption of power in 1969-70 was 27 kwh. as against 37 kwh. for the State and 64 kwh. for India. Till 1974-75 a total of 801 villages were provided with electricity. The following statement gives the consumption pattern of electricity in the district as on March, 1976 :

Electricity consumed by	Total number
Localities electrified	1,046
Cold storages	55
State tube-wells	345
Private tube-wells	7,377
Industrial connections (other than cold storages)	1,565
Light and fan connections	22,986
Street light points	58
Harijan localities	231
Primary health centres	5

Two more rural electrification schemes were in progress in 1976, one for the Rajepur, Kaimganj and Nawabganj development blocks, estimated to cost Rs 55.39 lakhs and the other for the Haseran and Umarde development blocks, estimated to cost Rs 68.33 lakhs.

LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES

The Kisan Sahkari Chini Mills, Ltd., is the only large-scale industry in the district. It was established in 1971 at Kaimganj with a total investment of approximately Rs 425 lakhs. In 1975-76 Rs 95,48,888 were invested for purchasing sugar-cane and 68,238 quintals of sugar valued at Rs 2,11,77,350 was produced. The sugar-mill employed 650 persons.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

A small-scale unit is one which has an outlay of Rs 10,00,000 or less and employees up to 50 persons. A large number of small-scale industries has come up in the urban areas of the district in recent years and the increasing demand for various kinds of consumer goods of daily use has enabled them to flourish. Some of the important small-scale industries in the district have been discussed in the following paragraphs.

Textile Printing

One of the most flourishing industries of the district is textile printing which is an old and famous industry of the district. The printing on cotton and silk is done by hand as in the past, the pattern first being carved on blocks of wood and then stamped on the cloth. One particular pattern, the tree of life design, is characteristic of the work done in this line. It is also one of the important foreign exchange earners and the district occupies a notable place in the export map of the world for its silk and cotton prints. In 1976, there were 240 textile printing units in the district which had a total investment of Rs 2.40 crores. A sum of Rs 3.50 crores was invested by way of purchasing the raw materials and saris, quilt covers, bedcovers, curtains, etc., valued at Rs 5 crores were produced by these units in 1975-76 and nearly 3,000

persons were employed in this trade in that year. For the development of textile printing the U. P. textile printing corporation established a branch at Fatehgarh in 1975-76.

Candles

In 1975-76, there were 11 units manufacturing candles. A total of 50 persons was engaged in these units which had an investment of Rs 50,000. Paraffin wax worth Rs 40,000 was consumed by them and candles valued at about Rs 60,000 were produced.

Joss-sticks

There are six units engaged in making joss-sticks (*agarbattis*) especially at Kannauj. The capital invested in the industry amounted to about Rs 60,000, the number of persons employed being 60 in 1975-76. Raw materials worth about Rs 65,000 were used and *agarbattis* worth Rs 1,00,000 were produced.

Tobacco

Four units located at Kannauj were engaged in the production of *zarda* tobacco in 1975-76. About 50 persons were employed in this trade. They use raw tobacco as the raw material and manufacture *zarda*. The total investment in these units was Rs 50,000 in 1975-76. Raw material worth Rs 75,000 was used and *zarda* worth Rs 1,00,000 was produced.

Perfumery

The perfumes (*itrs*) of Kannauj have been famous not only in India but in many parts of the world from very early times. In 1975-76, there were 36 perfumery units, all located at Kannauj, the total investment of which totalled nearly one crore rupees. Nearly 300 workers were employed in this trade. In 1975-76, Rs 60 lakhs worth of sandal wood and other chemicals were used as raw material in the production of sandal oil and various other perfumes, the total worth of which was Rs 2 crores.

Soap

Washing soap is produced in Farrukhabad by 3 units which had a total investment of Rs 2 lakhs in 1975-76. About 50 persons were engaged in the industry and soap worth Rs 7 lakhs was produced which consumed oil, soda, soapstone and silicate as raw materials which were worth Rs 5 lakhs.

Agricultural Implements and Engineering Instruments

Various agricultural implements, engineering instruments and their parts are produced by 30 units with the total investment of about Rs 3.5 lakhs and the trade provided employment to 150 persons in 1975-76. Various agricultural instruments, engineering instruments and their parts worth Rs 5 lakhs produced after using raw materials worth Rs 3 lakhs in that year.

Edible Oils

There were five mills in the district which extracted oil. About Rs 5 lakhs was invested in them and 60 persons were employed in this industry in 1975-76. Oil is extracted from mustard and ground-nut and in 1975-76 oil worth Rs 10 lakhs was produced by these units by using mustard and ground-nut worth Rs 7 lakhs.

Cold Storages

Farrukhabad produces the largest quantity of potatoes in the State. For their preservation and storage, there were 55 cold storages (out of which 30 were registered with the industries department) in 1975-76. About Rs 120 lakhs were invested and 200 persons were employed in them in that year, potato worth Rs 50 lakh being stored and preserved in that year.

Tin Drums

There were ten units in the district in 1975-76 which manufactured drums from tin sheets. An amount of Rs 50,000 were invested in this industry and 10 persons were employed in it in 1975-76, tin sheets worth Rs 80,000 being used and tin drums valued at Rs 1 lakh being produced.

Furniture and Wood Carving

Furniture made of timber is manufactured by four units. In 1975-76 Rs 20,000 was invested in this industry and nearly 20 persons were employed in it. Timber worth Rs 20,000 was used and furniture valued at Rs 40,000 was manufactured.

There is also a wood carving unit at Kannauj which makes artistic goods out of wood. A sum of Rs 2,000 was invested in this industry in 1975-76 which was run by two persons. Wood worth Rs 5,000 was used and finished goods valued at Rs 7,000 were produced.

Plastic Goods

There are two units in the district which manufacture polythene sheets. A sum of Rs 1 lakh was invested in this industry and eight persons were employed in it. Plastic granules worth Rs 1 lakh were consumed by these units in 1975-76 and polythene sheets valued at Rs 1.2 lakhs were produced.

Khandsari

There were ten units which produced *khandsari* (indigenous white sugar). In 1975-76 Rs 1,50,000 were invested in them which employed 50 persons. Sugar-cane worth Rs 3 lakhs was consumed and *khandsari* valued at Rs 5 lakhs was produced.

Other Small-scale Industries

The following statement gives the location, total investment, value of raw material consumed and value of the goods produced in 1975-76 by a number of other small-scale industrial units in the district :

Name of industry	No. of units	Location	Total investment (in Rs)	Raw materials		Production		No. of persons employed
				Name	Total value (in Rs)	Name of goods produced	Total value (in Rs)	
Chemical	1	Farrukhabad	3,00,000	Mercury, lead and other chemicals	3,00,000	Mercury oxide and lead oxide	5,00,000	5
Ink	1	Do.	3,000	Colour and chemicals	3,000	Ink for pens	5,000	2
Leather shoes	1	Do.	2,000	Leather	3,000	Shoes	5,000	2
Metal refinery	1	Do.	10,000	Gold and silver waste	30,000	Metal	36,000	4
Miniature bulbs	1	Kamalganj	25,000	Glass tube and wire	35,000	Bulb	50,000	10
Optical	1	Farrukhabad	10,000	Rough lenses	10,000	Fines lenses	15,000	5
Sofa	1	Do.	10,000	Rexine and conduit pipes	18,000	Sofas	25,000	4
Surgical bandage	1	Do.	5,000	Cloth	7,000	Bandages	10,000	3
Silicate	1	Do.	2,00,000	Soda ash	50,000	Silicate	1,25,000	6

Industrial Estate

There is only one small industrial estate in the district which is located at Farrukhabad. It was established in 1964-65 and has provision for 12 sheds and 12 plots. Various facilities and concessions in the establishment of small-scale industries are provided by government, nationalised banks and other financial institutions. Power and raw materials are also provided at concessional rates and assistance for the marketing of goods is also given. Eight units had started production in the estate by the end of 1975-76. The commodities manufactured by these units are soap, ready-made garments, chemicals and stationery and some of them also do some printing work. The following statement gives some particulars about these industries :

Name of industry	No. of units	Goods produced	Value of production in 1976 (in Rs)	No. of persons employed
Chemical	3	Sodium silicate, mercury oxide, etc.	6,00,000	10
Soap	2	Washing soap	2,00,000	30
Ready-made garment	1	Ready made garments	10,00,000	15
Stationery	1	Exercise books	50,000	10
Printing	1	Saris, quilt covers, etc.	50,000	8

COTTAGE AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The current village and cottage industries are mostly those that have been handed down from generation to generation. A survey of the village and cottage industries in 1956 revealed the following facts :

Total number of units	9,663
Total number of persons employed	45,483
Total investment (in Rs)	35,20,640
Total value of raw material used (in Rs)	1,86,50,770
Total value of goods produced (in Rs)	2,67,57,440

In 1970, there were about 300 unregistered cottage industries running in the district with an approximate investment of about Rs 28 lakhs and about 28,000 workers. Bidi making, silk and calico printing, manufacture of brass and copper utensils and weaving of handloom cloth are the main lines of manufacture. The most important of these industries is bidi making. The industry employed as many as 16,000 workers in that year. The total production of bidi in the district is estimated at about Rs 4 crores per annum.

Gursahaiganj, Kamalganj and Kannauj are the main centres of bidi manufacture. There were 15 bidi making units in the district in 1970. Their employers have formed a union known as the district Bidi Nirmata Sangh, Farrukhabad.

The raw materials required for the manufacture of bidi are tobacco and *tendu* (*Diospyros tomentosa*) leaves. A special variety of tobacco is imported from Gujarat and *tendu* leaves are procured from the Mirzapur and Banda districts and also from Madhya Pradesh.

Village industries co-operative societies, 32 in number, have also been organised in the district under the khadi and village industries programme. They have a total of 1,509 members. In 1970, they had a share capital of Rs 98,931 and disbursed Rs 3,70,000 at the end of that year.

These societies are engaged in the oil, fibre, footwear, soap making, leather tanning, *gur* and *khandsari* industries. They receive loans under the rural development scheme of the khadi and village industries board. There is a separate office in the district, known as the district village industries office, for implementing this scheme. It was separated from the directorate of industries and brought under the khadi and village industries board in 1967.

There were 86 registered village and cottage industrial units in the district in 1975-76 which were mainly employed in the making of agricultural implements, furniture, washing soap leather goods, pottery and safety matches and a sum of Rs 9.005 lakhs was invested in them in that year. The important raw materials used by these units were wood, oil, washing soda, leather, clay and coal, the total value of which was Rs 8 lakhs, the goods produced being valued at Rs 9.8 lakhs in that year. A total of 140 persons was employed in them as full-time and nearly 300 persons as part-time workers.

ADD TO INDUSTRIES

Farrukhabad is one of the industrially underdeveloped districts of the State and assistance is given to various industries in the district by the State Government through the U. P. Financial Corporation, Kanpur (established in 1954) under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 (a Central Government Act) and the credit guarantee schemes of the State Bank of India but as there is a dearth of entrepreneurs in the district, the credit facilities available are not being utilised fully.

The U. P. Financial Corporation advances loans at a lower rate of interest—between 7 and 7.5 per cent—with a rebate of 1 to 1.5 per cent for prompt repayment. It gave a longer grace period — up to 4 years — and a longer repayment period — up to 15 years.

The Central financial institutions, like the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Financial Corporation of India, advance loans for projects up to Rs 1 crore to entrepreneurs at an interest rate lower by one per cent than the normal rate.

The U. P. Financial Corporation, Kanpur, extends assistance to industrial concerns direct and also on behalf of the State Government. Its own plan of disbursement is known as the corporation loan scheme and the loans advanced on behalf of the State Government are under the liberalised loan and the ordinary loan schemes. Under the corporation loan scheme, loans are advanced at reduced rates of interest and for periods extending up to 15 years. The corporation has been authorised to carry on and transact various types of business but at present it has confined its activities to the granting of loans to industrial concerns and the issue of deferred payment guarantees to industrial units for the purchase of indigenous machinery from manufacturers and suppliers and to act as an agent of the State Government for various schemes. The corporation can grant loans under the corporation loan scheme to the extent of Rs 30 lakhs in the case of private and public limited companies or registered co-operative societies and Rs 15 lakhs in the case of proprietorship concerns. The rate of interest is 11.5 per cent per annum with a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt repayment.

Loans under the ordinary loan and liberalised loan schemes are considered for amounts ranging from Rs 5,000 to Rs 50,000. The applications for loans under the scheme are channelised through the district industries officer. The interest charged is 8 per cent per annum with a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt repayment. The loans are recoverable in eight equal instalments. The number of instalments is increased in the case of the liberalised loan scheme. The following statement gives an idea of the loan assistance provided by the corporation :

Scheme	No. of units assisted	Loan disbursement as on March 31, 1974 (in lakhs of rupees)
Corporation loan scheme	7	19.28
Liberalised loan scheme	31	8.48
Ordinary loan scheme	7	0.61

Other institutions which render assistance to the industries of the district are the U. P. Small-scale Industries Corporation, Kanpur, and the National Small Industries Corporation. The State Government

also helps the khadi development through the credit and grant and industrial co-operative society scheme.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL AND PLANS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

With the introduction of modern methods of cultivation and a minimum price guarantee for agricultural produce, the economic condition of the people has improved, providing the district with a better base for industrial development. As the manufacture of sugar is the only one large-scale industry in the district, there is scope for the establishment of a few more and also for ancillary industries such as the mini-sugar and the strawboard industries. The industrial potential for small-scale industries is based on infrastructure facilities and available resources which the district possesses to some extent. There is a network of roads connecting the district with all important places within and outside the district and is served by both the metre gauge and the broad gauge railway lines.

The district is poor in mineral resources and is mainly agricultural. Cereal and non-cereal crops provide produce which can be processed and utilised by the small-scale units. Wheat is the main crop in the district and all the flour is milled by small-scale mills. With the increasing demand for *maida* and *suji*, some roller flour mills can be established. There is also scope for opening a few dal mills. Among the cash crops, potatoes are grown in abundance in Farrukhabad, the production in Farrukhabad city being over 227 thousand tonnes in 1971-72. A potato-chip plant can also flourish here. There were only 55 cold storage plants in 1976 and more are needed to provide storage capacity for the potatoes grown here. A number of factories using potatoes as raw material can be established for the manufacture of alcohol and starch. Ground-nut is the main oil-seed grown in the district. Oil-seed crushing units can be started in the small-scale or even the large-scale sectors. Fruits like mangoes, guavas, plums, bananas, etc., are grown in the district. A small fruit preservation factory at Kaimganj can be expanded and new units started for the utilisation of these fruits. The district is rich in live-stock resources, the mortality rate of the cattle is 10 per cent and raw hides, skins and bones are available and more units than the one functioning in the district, which is engaged in tanning and processing of leather, can be established. A few small units can be set up for producing bone-meal which is a valuable fertiliser. There is no organised dairy unit in the district and units of suitable size can well be started in various places in the district.

The only mineral worth the name found in the district is *reh* which is used for making saltpetre. This industry is mostly of the household type

and there is scope for extending the manufacture of saltpetre on modern and scientific lines so that both the yield and the quality are improved.

The size of the market, levels of income, educational standards, degrees of urbanization and the habits and outlook of consumers are major factors which determine the need and demand for industries and a number of units based on demands and needs could be set up to meet institutional and sectoral demands. Finished materials such as stationery, chalk, exercise books, blackboards, ink, etc., could be supplied to educational and other institutions. With the increase of medical facilities and the expansion of hospitals and primary health centres for human beings and cattle, the demand for distilled, saline and glucose water, bandages, surgical instruments and equipment, etc., has increased and with it the scope for some manufacturing units to supply such articles. Inputs in the agricultural sector (such as improved agricultural implements, chemical fertilisers, insecticides) and in the livestock sector cattle and poultry feed, equipment for setting up poultry units, etc., provide scope for the establishment of new industries in the district. The manufacture of steel furniture (almirahs, boxes, chairs, etc.) can also be taken up in the district as their demand is rising steadily. Steel-fabricated articles such as rolling shutters, fabricated gates, windows grills, hardware products and utensils can be manufactured in the engineering field. Small units making plastic goods can also be established. The manufacture of electric goods, ready-made garments, cycle parts, polythene sheets and bags, plastic novelty items and toys also have possibilities. There is also scope for setting up chemical industries, tyre retreading units, auto-servicing centres, engineering job works, units for manufacturing toilet articles such as hair oils, detergents, etc., and cosmetics units.

WELFARE OF INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Most of the workers employed in the industrial concerns of the district come from their villages in the morning to the units where they work and return in the evening. Those who stay in the urban industrial centres, also go back to their villages for sowing and harvesting operations. Various labour welfare measures have been discussed in Chapter XVII of this volume.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

History of Banking

In absence of any records extant it may be presumed that the usual practices that prevailed in the trade centres of northern India also obtained here. The giving and taking of loans was in vogue even in ancient times and the word *rina* (debt) is mentioned repeatedly from Rigvedic times and onwards.¹

The business of dealing in money was well developed in the mediaeval period and money dealers were found in all the centres of trade.² Merchants and middlemen exploited the artisans and; when Akbar came to know of these malpractices, he abolished many taxes levied on artisans but the local officials defied his orders.³ The exploitation of artisans increased in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and is still in evidence.

There were many treasuries in the mediaeval period but they were in a bad state. Akbar introduced certain reforms and the state treasuries were put under responsible officials. The district received its supply of coins from the mint at Farrukhabad.

The British established their own treasury at Farrukhabad after its cession to the East India Company in 1802. Subsequently subtreasuries were created at the four tahsil headquarters which, for more than a century, were the main centres for the collection and expenditure of government money. The collector was in charge of the treasuries. He was assisted by a treasury officer and some other staff.

There were no large banking establishments in the district till the second decade of the present century, although there were several well-to-do *sahukars* (bankers) in the district. The ordinary village transactions were conducted by Banias and shop keepers.

The Central Bank of India was the first to open a branch at Farrukhabad in 1911. In 1919, the Farrukhabad District Co-operative Bank, Ltd. was established at Fatehgarh.

1. Min, L. C. : *Indigenous Banking in India*, p. 3, (London, 1929)

2. Moreland, W. H. : *India at the Death of Akbar*, p. 55, (Delhi, 1962)

3. *Ibid.* p. 55

In 1924 the Imperial Bank of India (now known as the State Bank of India) opened a branch in the district. In 1936 and 1946 The Bareilly Corporation Bank, Ltd. and the Punjab National Bank opened their branches in the district respectively. Banking was more or less confined to the urban centres and in 1960 there were 5,371 depositors using the above five banks, which had a total deposit of Rs 18.31 crores in that year.

After 1969, when the nationalisation of certain banks took place, the commercial banks opened a large number of branches in the district. In 1976, the State Bank of India had 9 branches, the Bank of India 10, the Punjab National Bank 3, the Allahabad Bank 4, the Central Bank of India 3 and the Bank of Baroda one branch in the district. All these are nationalised banks. Of the non-nationalised banks there were 2 branches each of The Bareilly Corporation Bank, Ltd. and the Oriental Bank of Commerce, Ltd, 3 branches of The Banaras State Bank, Ltd. and one branch of The Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd. In 1975, the Gramin Bank was opened at Farrukhabad and later it started 21 branches at different places in the district. The Farrukhabad District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Fatehgarh, had 12 branches and the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd. had 4 branches in the district in 1976. In the seventies of the present century the per capita bank credit in the district was only Rs 4.1 whereas in the districts of Agra and Aligarh it was Rs 19.2 and Rs 13.9 respectively. The per capita bank deposit was Rs 24.5 for the Farrukhabad district, Rs 62.0 for the Agra district and Rs 34.2 for the Aligarh district.

Rural Indebtedness

After take over of the Britishers made no laws to ameliorate the condition of the farmers and the indebtedness of the district kept on increasing. Banias (traders) and sadhs made enormous gains at the expense of the old proprietary classes, especially the Thakurs and the cultivators as well. At the close of the last century, the tendency of the land to pass into the hands of the trading class was more or less general all over the district. The Banias had no connection with the land either by tradition or by training but being a money-lender on the side, he charged exorbitant rates of interest against the collateral of land and if his dues were not realised within the stipulated time, he acquired the land and dispossessed the owner. In the district, only a small percentage of the Bania landlords resided in the villages. They managed their estates through their agents and had no interest in the economic development of land.

The *histi* system (which operates even now but on a smaller scale and with some modifications) was the most popular mode of lending money in the nineteenth and in the first four decades of the present

century. The lender advanced Rs 10 and collected as principal and interest a rupee a month for 12 months. In other small transactions, where no security was offered, the rate of interest was as high as 37.5 per cent per annum. In the case of large transactions, without a mortgage, the rate of interest varied from 12 to 25 per cent per annum, depending on the relationship between the creditor and the debtor. When movable property was pawned, the rate of interest varied from 9 to 12 per cent and when immovable property was mortgaged, the rate of interest varied from 6 to 9 per cent per annum. On petty agricultural advances against personal security, the rate of interest varied from 36.5 to 57.5 per cent per annum. For loans against grains the *sawai* (1.25) system was in vogue. If a cultivator borrowed Rs 20 from a money-lender on the first of Agrayana and repaid grain worth Rs 25 on the first of Vaisakha, he paid interest at the rate of 50 per cent per annum. If a hardpressed cultivator mortgaged his crop, at times he had to pay the interest at *deorha* rates (1.5 times) or 50 per cent of interest for six months against one crop. The money-lender also manipulated the advances and payments in such a way that he could derive the maximum profit from the existing prices of grain. When the prices were low he took the payment in kind and when prices were rising, he took payments in cash, thus reaping the advantage under either condition.

As a result of the Second World War the high prices of agricultural commodities gave good returns in terms of money and some villagers were able to repay their old debts. The trend has continued but the cost of consumer goods and farm inputs has also increased, involving additional expenditure by the agriculturist. The per capita income of an average farmer has risen with the increase in agricultural production but the gain has largely been offset by the enormous rise in population and the high prices of necessary commodities.

According to a survey of the Reserve Bank of India, the family of an average cultivator was indebted to the extent of Rs 501.89 per annum in 1971, of which only Rs 9.31 was accepted in kind and the rest was taken in cash. The total assets of an agriculturist's family amounted to Rs 20,812. There are also large numbers of agricultural labourers in the district and the assets of an average agricultural labourer's household have been estimated at being Rs 1,867 and his being indebted to the extent of Rs 246 per annum.

According to the survey carried out by the Bank of India in 1971, the majority of the rural families depend on private sources for their credit needs. Money was generally taken on loan for paying off loans taken from government (such as *taqavi*) and the co-operative societies. The private money-lenders could recover more of their loans than could

official agencies. The increasing cost of agricultural inputs, endless litigation, social obligations (marriages and other traditional ceremonies) are some of the main causes of rural indebtedness.

Urban Indebtedness

The Reserve Bank of India held a survey in 1971, which estimated that the average value of the total assets of the house-hold of artisan were Rs 2,798 and his family was indebted to the extent of Rs 301.

Debt Relief Legislations

The Usurious Loans Act, 1918, was the first enactment which authorised the courts to reopen the matter of transactions between the parties and relieved the debtor of the liability when the interest was excessive and the transaction unfair. By an amendment in 1926, the Act was also made applicable to all parties seeking relief from mortgage but it did not define the words 'excessive' and 'unfair', with the result that the courts could not give effective redress. By another amendment effected in 1934, the Act was made applicable to all debts and debtors and it provided definite limits beyond which the rate of interest was deemed to be excessive. The enactments that followed the economic depression of the nineteen thirties were the United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1934, the U. P. Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, and the U. P. Debt Redemption Act, 1940. They resulted in considerable reduction of the rates of interest and fixed easy instalments for the repayment of debts. They also protected the person and property of the debtor from being proceeded against in execution of decrees.

The State Government decided to introduce further reforms in 1975 and the U. P. Regulation of Money-lending, Act, 1976, has also been enforced in the district. It aims at providing relief from extortion to small farmers, agricultural labourers, village artisans and other worker sections of the society. The law is also expected to help in curbing money being made illegally. Among other things the ordinance provides for fixation by government of rates of interest on loans and issue of receipts by money-lenders for every payment made to them. For loans of Rs 1,000 or above, the money-lender has to make payment through cheques. The Act forbids money-lenders from molesting debtors on pay day near their places of work and they are also required to furnish account slips to the debtors periodically which shall be open to inspection by the registrar of money-lending.

The Act enjoined upon money-lenders to declare the details of loans within three months of the promulgation of the Act and no suit can be filed in respect of any loan not included in the declaration. Under the

provisions of the Act there will be a registrar of money-lending who will control all money-lending transactions in the State. Money-lenders should be licensed and nobody will be allowed to carry on money-lending without a valid licence from the government.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

The money-lenders in the district are generally traders and affluent farmers. The Rastogis and Agarwals, who are traders also, lend money in the villages. In spite of these loans, the rate of interest continues to be as high as 36 per cent per annum in the rural areas and is generally around 24 per cent per annum in the urban areas.

Commercial Banks

There are 38 offices of ten commercial banks in the district. The following statement gives the location of each commercial bank:

Name	Location
State Bank of India	Fatehgarh, Farrukhabad, Kaimganj, Gursahaiganj, Kannauj, Chhibramau, Kaimganj, sub office Sadhwara and Talgram
Nationalised Banks—	
Bank of India	Fatehgarh, Farrukhabad, Muhammadabad, Kaimganj, Kampil, Kannauj, Gursahaiganj, Saurikh, Tirwa, Chhibramau
Punjab National Bank	Farrukhabad, Kamalganj, Shamsabad
Allahabad Bank	Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Thatja, Barhpur
Central Bank of India	Fatehgarh, Farrukhabad, Kaimganj
Bank of Baroda	Farrukhabad
Non-nationalised Banks—	
The Bareilly Corporation Bank, Ltd	Farrukhabad, Kannauj
The Oriental Bank of Commerce, Ltd	Farrukhabad, Chhibramau
The Banaras State Bank, Ltd	Farrukhabad, Gursahaiganj, Chhibramau
The Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd	Farrukhabad

In the past the bulk of advances were given to merchants and traders but after the nationalisation of banks the trend changed and by September, 1976, as much as 78.5 per cent of the total advances of the commercial banks in the district were diverted to the priority sectors comprising, agriculture, small-scale industries, transport, retail trade and small business.

The total advances and deposits as in September, 1976, were Rs 5,70,32,000 and Rs 13,96,02,000 respectively. The credit deposit ratio was 40.9 per cent.

The following statement indicates the amount of advances given to different sectors of economy in the district at the end of September, 1975 :

Sector	Amount (in Rs)	No. of accounts
Agriculture	1,60,37,000	8,001
Small-scale industries	2,10,57,000	841
Export :		
(a) pre-shipment	9,39,000	20
(b) post-shipment	18,49,000	32
Transport	17,37,000	126
Retail trade and small business	24,21,000	833

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The co-operative movement in the district was initiated with the establishment of village banks in the early years of the present century. One such bank was opened in Mauza Khimsepur in the Sadar tahsil. One such bank each was opened at Mighanti and Nauli in tahsil Chhibramau in 1903-04. They failed as the debtors did not pay the principal and the system became a liability to the subscribers. To organise the co-operative movement in the country to suit local conditions, the Co-operative Credit Societies Act was passed in 1904 and enforced in the country. To remedy certain defects in the working of this Act, the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, was passed. These statutes (with amendments added from time to time) form the statutory basis of the present day co-operative credit societies.

Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies

The co-operative movement gained momentum after Independence (1947). In 1950 the number of primary agricultural co-operative credit societies had gone up to 502 as compared to 33 in 1920. The membership of the societies increased from 16,461 in 1950 to 1,46,000 in 1974. Whereas a total sum of Rs 14,26,873 was advanced to the members in 1950, the figure rose to Rs 3,60,40,000 in 1974. The rate of interest on loans advanced by these societies was 12 per cent per annum in 1940, decreased to 8.25 per cent in 1950, 1960 and 1970 but increased again to 10.25 per cent in 1974.

Co-operative Societies

The following statement shows the progress of the co-operative movement since the fifties of this century :

Year	No. of primary co-operative societies	No. of members	Loans advanced (in Rs)
1950	502	16,461	14,26,873
1960	788	1,67,442	15,67,703
1971	438	1,24,000	1,78,00,000
1974	439	1,46,000	3,60,40,000

The number of societies decreased after 1960 as the smaller societies were amalgamated to form large viable societies. Now under the new schemes credit societies have been reorganised at the *nyaya* panchayat level.

Other Co-operative Institutions

The district co-operative development federation was established at Farrukhabad in 1948, as an apex institution for consumer co-operatives in the district. The federation purchases and sells chemical fertilisers, agricultural implements, cloth, H.M.T. watches, soap, tyres and tubes and stationery.

The following statement indicates the total value of purchases and sales made by the federation in the years 1975 and 1976 :

Commodities	Purchases (in Rs)		Sales (in Rs)	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Agricultural	2,28,388	3,79,298	2,38,367	3,14,111
Consumer	39,57,421	32,89,382	38,18,327	34,22,045

The federation also owns a printing press. The total investment of the federation was Rs 5,19,830 in 1975 and Rs 6,15,255 in 1976. The total profits earned by the federation were Rs 1,46,698 and Rs 1,53,292 in 1975 and 1976 respectively.

In 1976 there were seven large co-operative marketing societies each located at Farrukhabad, Kamalganj, Chhibramau, Kaimganj, Kannauj, Gursahaiganj and Muhammadabad. Food-grains, fertilisers and other consumers goods are sold by the marketing societies and the cultivators market their produce through them.

The following statement gives some particulars of all the seven marketing societies in 1972-73 and 1973-74 :

Year	Membership of		Sales (in quintals)	Value (in Rs)
	Persons	Societies		
1972-73	38,052	548	38,288	67,47,939
1973-74	38,396	550	39,633	8,43,977

The following statement shows the quantity of sales made by these marketing societies in 1976 :

Location of marketing society	Agricultural produce sold (in quintals)
Farrukhabad	7,717
Kamalganj	647
Chhibramau	22,498
Kaimganj	14,614
Kannauj	753
Gursahaiganj	743
Muhammabad	6,684

The Farrukhabad Dugdha Sahkari Sangh, Ltd, which was established in 1973 in the district, is also a flourishing co-operative concern.

Co-operative Banks

The Farrukhabad District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, was established at Fatehgarh in 1919. The bank had 12 branches in 1976, which were located at Fatehgarh, Farrukhabad, Muhammadabad, Rajepur, Chhibramau, Saurikh, Gursahaiganj, Kaimganj, Shamsabad, Nawabganj, Kannauj and Tirwa and had a total investment of Rs 25,85,000 in 1974 when its membership was 1,46,000. The bank finances the co-operative institutions of the district and also provides banking facilities to its members. In the half-year ending June, 1974, the bank had advanced Rs 3,60,40,000 and the total deposits of the bank on that date amounted to Rs 1,84,77,000.

The Uttar Pradesh State Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd, was established at Fatehgarh in 1964-65. It provided loans amounting to Rs 161.68 lakhs in the years 1970-71. The bank had four branches in 1976, one each at Fatehgarh, Chhibramau, Kannauj and Kaimganj. The bank provides medium and long-term loans (for 7 to 15

years) at 9.5 per cent per annum mainly for the development of agriculture. In recent years the bank has also started advancing credit for the implementation of various minor irrigation schemes.

NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANISATION

A number of small savings schemes have been formulated during the last three decades to tap the savings of those who generally do not subscribe to government loans and to inculcate the habit of thrift in people and to utilise their investments in national development schemes. The post-office savings bank scheme has been in operation in the district from the closing years of the last century. In 1962 the defence deposit and national defence certificate schemes were introduced.

The following statement indicates some particulars of various securities as on the last day of December, 1976 :

No. of accounts	14,111
Net value of securities (in Rs)	87,14,700
Net value of mature securities (in Rs)	2,32,73,200

Life Insurance

The life insurance business was taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in 1956 and a branch office of the corporation was opened at Fatehgarh. The following statement indicates the business done by the corporation in the district in the last five years :

Year	Total no. of persons insured	Total premia paid (in Rs)	Total business (in Rs)
1971-72	3,253	3,28,745	2,35,00,000
1972-73	3,568	44,09,439	2,68,00,000
1973-74	2,885	53,99,463	3,18,00,000
1974-75	2,153	58,79,033	2,08,00,000
1975-76	3,594	63,81,948	4,11,00,000

Government Loans

The rulers of the country have usually provided relief to the agriculturists in times of distress. Since the attainment of Independence, loans are being advanced not only in times of distress but also for the development of agricultural economy. Rs 85,551 and Rs 90,347 were distributed by the government to the cultivators as agricultural loans (taqavi) in 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Punch-marked coins, with one or two figures inscribed on them as symbols of the issuing authority, were in circulation as far back as the sixth century B.C. The imperial Guptas issued a series of fine coins, which were considered to be of high artistic standard.¹ The weight of the earliest coins was based on the system laid down in the *Manusmriti*. Generally coins of a single metal-copper or silver—were in circulation. The silver coin was known as *purana* or *dhurana* and weighed 32 *ratis*.

During the mediaeval periods there were mainly three types of coins the *dam* (copper), the *rupee* (silver) and the *mohar* (gold). A rupee comprised 40 *dams* and 10 rupees were computed as equal to a *mohar*². The Farrukhabad rupee of 169.2 grains was in circulation in this region. The silver rupee was introduced by emperor Sher Shah and Akbar added many new features to it.

The British issued their own rupee of 180 grains. A rupee comprised 16 annas and an anna was divided into 12 pies or four paisa (old). The decimal system of coinage was introduced on October 1, 1958. The rupee is made up of 100 paise. There are coins of one paisa, two, three, five, ten, twenty, twenty-five, fifty paise and one rupee.

The currency consists of coins and bank notes of different denominations. The Ministry of Finance, Government of India, issues one rupee notes and coins and the Reserve Bank of India issues notes of the denominations of two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand rupees. The notes of the denominations of one, five and ten thousand have been demonetised since January, 1978. Currency and coinage are made available to the district through the nine branches of the State Bank of India. Each branch is provided with a currency chest in which stocks of new or reissuable notes are stored along with rupee coins. The branches of the State Bank of India receive their supply of currency notes and coins from the currency office of the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Course of Trade

The introduction of the railways in the country has been detrimental to the importance of Farrukhabad as a centre of trade. When the Ganga was the main artery of trade, the position of the district and its chief towns conferred on it many advantages but the river-borne traffic has virtually disappeared since the advent of the railways and road

1. Majumdar, R. C. : *Ancient India*, p. 15

2. Moreland, W. H. : *India at the death of Akbar*, p. 96

transport. Instead of remaining a means of easy communication, the Ganga has become an obstacle in the way of the roads and the railway. The construction of the East Indian Railway concentrated the channel of trade at Kanpur and left Farrukhabad stranded. The new branch of that line between Shikohabad and Farrukhabad, from which large benefits were expected, actually left the principal district town worse off than before.

The district has adequate means of communications but the Haseran and Saurikh blocks of tahsil Chhibramau and the Rajepur block of tahsil Farrukhabad are backward areas in respect of rail and road communications. All the railway stations have now become collecting centres of agricultural produce and are steadily rising in importance with the increasing volume of import, export and traffic and traders use the nearest point of the railway or roadways stations instead of going to Farrukhabad for business.

At the close of the last century the trade of the district mainly consisted of *itr* (perfume) food-grains, cotton, sugar, *gur* (jaggery), ghee, oil, tobacco, potatoes and spices. But a certain amount of trade was also done in manufactured articles such as utensils of copper, ready-made garments, footwear and saltpetre.

Exports and Imports

The pattern of trade has undergone some changes but the broad features still show the domination of agricultural commodities, *itr* (perfume), potato and textile prints in export trade and the import comprise mainly manufactured articles.

Exports—The exports of the district comprise commodities of industrial origin and agricultural products. Sugar-cane, *itr* (perfume), potato, textile prints, tobacco, bidis, food-grains, fruits, vegetables hides and skins are the chief exports of this district. Farrukhabad is known chiefly for its textile prints like curtain cloths, quilts, printed saris, printed scarves and potato and *itr*. These are exported almost to all the cities and towns of India as well as to foreign countries.

The following statement gives the names and approximate value of some commodities exported in 1970 :

Commodity	Value (in Rs crores)
Textile prints	10
Potato	8.5
Food-grains	5
Perfumery	2
Tobacco	2
Sugar-cane	1.5
Bidis	1
Fruits and vegetables	0.60
Hides and skins	0.10

Imports—The district imports a large number of commodities mainly manufactured articles like cloth, machinery, metal goods, fertilisers, stack coal, soft coal, kerosene oil, sugar, cement, petrol and *tendu* leaves for making bidis etc.

The following statement gives the names and approximate value of some commodities imported into the district in 1976 :

Commodity	Value (in Rs)
Sugar	1,07,41,400
Kerosene oil	93,65,344
Cement	70,98,703
Stack coal	11,67,616
Petrol	11,31,809
Soft-coal	16,487

TRADE CENTRES

There are, in the district, ten organised wholesale markets (*mandis*) of which Farrukhabad, Kamalganj, Muhammadabad, Chhibramau, Kannauj, Kaimganj are regulated. Other wholesale markets are situated at Fatehgarh, Gursahaiganj, Tirwa and Shamsabad. Most of these have only local importance and serve as centres for the exchange and purchase of commodities among the surrounding villages.

Now the railway stations have become collecting centres for agricultural produce and are steadily rising in importance. Places like Tirwa, Chhibramau and Talgram, which were formerly markets of some consequence, now lie off the main trade routes and have lost their importance. Of the older markets which are now reached by the railway, Kaimganj, Kannauj and Shamsabad are the most important. Kaimganj has a large business in cotton, tobacco and potatoes as well as in locks and knives and other kinds of cutlery which are manufactured locally. The *itr* trade of Kannauj is daily increasing and its products find their way to Europe, Africa and the Americas. Shamsabad exports considerable quantities of tobacco and potatoes grown in its neighbourhood. Generally agricultural produce is marketed in the *mandis* of this district, the main products being wheat, gram, barley, mixed grains, jowar, *bajra*, maize, rice, pea *arhar*, *urd*, *moong*, *moth*, *lahi*, *caster*, *til* seed, ground-nut, tobacco, *gur*, potato, ghee, *khandsari* and sugar. The following statement gives some details pertaining to the business done in the *mandis* of Farrukhabad and Kaimganj :

Name of <i>mandi</i>	Main market yard	Submarket yard	Quantity of produce handled (in quintals) in 1974-75	Agriculture produce
Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	—	3,37,29,565	Wheat, gram, barley, <i>bajra</i> , maize, paddy, rice, pea, <i>arhar</i> , <i>urd</i> , <i>moong</i> , <i>lahi</i> , <i>caster</i> oil, <i>til</i> , ground-nut, onion, tobacco, potato, <i>gur</i> , ghee
Kaimganj	Kaimganj	Shamsabad Kampil Ataipur	70,44,167	Wheat, gram, barley, jowar, <i>bajra</i> , maize, pea, <i>arhar</i> , mustard oil, ground-nut, <i>gur</i> , potato, tobacco, sugar, <i>khandsari</i> , rice, <i>moong</i> , <i>urd</i>

Drugs, medicines, cloth, agricultural implements, machinery, furniture, fruits, vegetables, and general merchandise are sold in the urban centres of the district. The markets at Farrukhabad, Fatehgarh and Kannauj also reflect the industrial growth of the district. Ghee, milk products, handloom cloth, foundry castings (weights and measures, etc.) and edible oils, which are produced in the district, are sold in the local markets.

Retail Trade

The common requirements of the villagers and those residing in the urban centres of the district are generally met by traders and pedlars operating in the local bazaars which in the rural areas are known as *hats*. There are also retail shops dealing in all commodities in the towns. Of the village *hats* 58 are small—the number of persons visiting being 100 to 1,000, seven are medium—the number of persons visiting being 1,000 to 1,500 and three are big—the number of persons visiting being over 1,500 in each.

The following statement gives the number of *hats* held in each tahsil of the district :

Tahsil	Total no. of <i>hats</i> held	No./nature of business
Kaimganj	7	2 cattle markets 5 general markets
Farrukhabad	17	17 general markets
Chhibramau	24	24 general markets
Kannauj	20	20 general markets

Warehousing

The district is an important producer of food-grains and potatoes and the following storage capacity was available in the district in 1970 :

FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT

Warehousing facilities	Farrukhabad		Kaimganj		Chhibramau		Kannauj		District total	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
Warehousing Corporation	1	300 tonnes	1	4,500 tonnes	—	—	—	—	2	4,800 tonnes
Government godowns	3	354 tonnes	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	354 tonnes
Co-operative godowns	19	40,000 bags	11	28,000 bags	17	38,500 bags	7	17,000 bags	54	1,23,500 bags
Cold Storage plants	18	5,230 tonnes	2	5,600 tonnes	6	1,870 tonnes	5	21,490 tonnes	31	34,190 tonnes

In 1974-75 the storage capacity of government warehouses was 15,700 tonnes and of co-operative godowns 20,600 tonnes. There was one godown of the Food Corporation of India and 39 cold storages for potatoes in the district in that year.

State Trading

State trading is carried on by purchasing food-grains from the cultivators on a support price. The marketing wing of the food and civil supplies department of the State Government, the Food Corporation of India and the Provincial Co-operative Federation are the main agencies through which the produce is purchased from the cultivators. Through the fair price shops the government arranges availability of the essential food-grains on reasonable rates.

Price Control and Rationing

In the wake of the Second World War (1939-45), the prices of all commodities increased. In order to arrest a rise and to give relief to consumers, chiefly in the urban areas, the prices of a large number of commodities were rationed. Some of the more important commodities controlled or rationed were food-grains, cloth, matches, drugs and petrol. Dealers in these commodities had to obtain a licence from the government for selling them. Various schemes for the rationing of food-grains, chiefly wheat and its products, gram, rice, sugar and kerosene oil, have, persisted ever since with varying spheres of applicability. Sugar is being sold through the fair-price shops in the towns. Wheat and rice are also available but consumers prefer to buy them in the open market where the prices are usually lower.

Fairs

A list of fairs held in the district is given at the end of the chapter III (People). Most of the fairs are of a religious nature. Generally sweetmeats, country produce and handloom cloth, utensils, agricultural implements and general merchandise are marketed in them.

Weights and Measures

The weights of the district were peculiar and caused inconvenience even to the initiated. In weighing milk and sweets the "company wazan" or government seer of 80 *tolas* was the standard. But spices, brass and metalware were sold by the *nawabi* seer of 100 *tolas*, while there was a yet third standard, the *dharra* or *rajwari* seer of 113 *tolas* which was used for dealings in grain. For weighing gold and silver ornaments an entirely different standard existed, the unit being the *chawdl* and, as its name implies, it was a grain of husked rice. Six

chawals made one *ratti*. (the seed of *mulhati* or Indian liquorice). This is a small red seed with a tiny black spot on it, and is perhaps on that account sometimes called Chasm-i-Khuras or cock's eye. Eight *rattis* made one *masha* and 12 *maschas* were equal to one *tola*, of which six made one *chhatak*, instead of five as by the then government standard. Measures of distance or area were all founded on the *qadam* or pace. This was not the pace of the ordinary male walker but equalled the distance which a women, carrying a full waterpot on her head, would traverse in two steps. The *kos* theoretically measured 1,909 *qadams* but in practice its length varied, even within the district. The local standard of area was the *bigha*, a square of 20 *qadams* or a *kutchha bigha* to distinguish it from the government or *pakka bigha* of 2,756 square yards.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced in the district on October 1, 1960. A list of conversion factors from old to metric system appears in the Appendix section at the end of the volume. For the proper enforcement of the new system, the State Government has appointed a controller of weights and measures at Lucknow as head of the department. At the district level functions a senior inspector, assisted by an inspector and some other staff.

Each trader in the district has to submit his weights and measures for periodical inspection, which are stamped after being found accurate.

The following statement shows the seizure and verification work done in the district from 1974-75 to 1976-77 :

Year	No. of seized weights and measures	No. of verifications and stampings
1974-75	693	17,590
1975-76	368	22,686
1976-77 (up to 16-8-76)	115	7,222

CHAPTER VII COMMUNICATION

TRADE ROUTES AND HIGHWAYS

The famous road called Rajpath, which started at Pataliputra (Patna), ran through the district in Mauryan times and went on beyond Takshashila. Known as the Royal or King's road under the Mauryas, it became known as the Badshahi road in the Muslim period and was the precursor of the modern Grand Trunk road. It connected the ancient Hindu capitals of Kannauj and Prayag (Allahabad) and was the main artery and lifeline of the country from its eastern part to its north-western boundary. The ancient town of Kampilya (modern Kampil) used to lie on this route. Now the Grand Trunk road follows a different course. In the 13th century Ghiyas-ud-din Balban marched in person to Kampil and built a fort there. Nearly all the important roads of the present day existed during the reign of Akbar except that they were unmetalled. With the introduction of British rule the metalling of roads gradually started. In 1908 the total length of the roads in the district was 1,615 km. of which 226 km. were metalled. In 1915 the total length of the roads increased to 1,644 km. of which 248 km. were metalled. In 1923-24 there were 275 km. of metalled and 1,413 km. of unmetalled roads in the district. In the year 1947, the district had 272 km. of metalled roads of which 155 km. were under the public works department and the remaining under the district board. New metalled roads of the length of 96 km. were constructed by the public works department from 1947 to 1963 and 42 km. by other departments and *shramdan* (voluntary labour) so that by the end of December, 1963, there were 410 km. of metalled roads in the district.

In 1976-77 there were about 425 km. of metalled and 1,062 km. of unmetalled roads in the district. The roads of the district under public works department are State Highways, major district roads, other district roads. Those under the Zila Parishad are classified as metalled and unmetalled roads. A list of important roads (with their length and classifications) in the district is given in Statement I at the end of the chapter.

MODES OF CONVEYANCE

Till the introduction of the railways, carts and pack-animals were the principal means of land transport in the district, bullocks, buffaloes and camels being the usual beasts of burden. Now they are a rare sight on the roads and mechanised transport like trucks, buses and some taxies have virtually replaced them and are the most common modes of conveyance in the district.

Ekkas and tongas have also been replaced to a great extent by cycle-rickshaws in the urban areas. As an economical and easy means of transport, bicycles are generally used by many people, specially students, small traders, hawkers and office goers. Dolis and palkis, which were previously used by the rich, are now visible only on the occasions of orthodox marriages.

In the rural areas the bullock-cart is still a multipurpose vehicle. It is employed for different agricultural purposes like carrying manure, grain, fodder and building material, as also for the conveyance of people at the time of illness, pilgrimages to fairs, festivals and marriages. Cycle-rickshaws have made their appearance in the rural areas also. Bicycles have now come into common use in the villages. Tractors which are used for agricultural purposes, are also used as a means of transport in the rural areas (in spite of the law that they should not be used on public roads). Boats are used on the rivers for carrying passengers, cattle and goods. In the urban areas vehicles have to be registered with the local bodies which lay down standard rates of fares, though in practice the fare is generally settled mutually between the parties concerned.

Mechanised Vehicular Traffic

Till 1947 motor vehicles, mainly lorries and trucks, were few in number in the district. With the development of more roads in the last three decades, their number has increased and now there is usually a stream of such vehicles on all the main routes of the district, consumer goods, agricultural produce, building materials and various other commodities being transported in lorries and trucks. The freight is usually settled by the parties concerned and varies from one to two rupees per km. An average size truck carries nearly 74 quintals of weight. Trucks and other vehicles have to be registered with the regional transport organisation of the State Government on payment of a fixed annual fee and permits are given to ply the trucks on the roads in the State. The following statement gives the number of registered vehicles on road as on March 31, 1977 :

Kind of vehicles	Number
Motor cycles	689
Motor cars	138
Bus	78
Public carriers (Trucks)	221
Private carriers (Trucks)	5
Taxis	14
Tractors	680
Others	192

The National permit scheme has been launched by the Central Government to supplement rail transport and to facilitate the transport of goods from one part of the country to another. Both government and private buses are plied for the transport of passengers.

The U. P. government roadways organisation, which has been converted into the U. P. State road transport corporation with effect from June 1, 1972, started running passenger buses in the district in 1948 and their number has gradually increased since then, bus journeys being found to be more convenient by many people who live in the interior as buses run past villages and small towns which are off the railway routes. In the year 1976, the corporation buses covered 21 routes in the district, the number of buses being 51. The city bus service was started in 1949 and in 1976 as many as 16 buses were on road.

Railways

The metre-gauge railway from Kanpur to Hathras was opened to traffic as far as Kannauj in 1882 and on to Hathras in 1884. The Shikohabad-Farrukhabad broad-gauge branch line was opened for passenger and goods traffic a little before 1905. After the re-grouping of the railways from May 14, 1952, the former was included in the North-Eastern Railway and the latter in the Northern Railway. The Lucknow-Agra Fort section of the North-Eastern Railway which enters the district from Kanpur in the south-east, runs through the northern part of tahsil Kannauj, eastern part of tahsils Chhibramau and Farrukhabad and central part of tahsil Kaimganj. There are 14 railway stations on this line at an average distance of 6 km. from each other. The Shikohabad-Farrukhabad branch of the Northern Railway enters the district in the western part of tahsil Farrukhabad. There are four railway stations on this line in the district at an average distance of 9 km. from each other.

The following statement gives the details about the railway stations in the district :

Name of railway	Name of railway stations	Distance from previous stations (in km.)	Distance from district headquarters (in km.)
1	2	3	4
North-Eastern Railway	Rudain	—	46
	Kaimganj	15	31
	Shamsabad	14	17
	Shukharullapur	3	14
	Farrukhabad Jn.	14	—
	Fatehgarh	5	5
	Kamalganj	13	18

[Continued]

1	2	3	4
North-Eastern Railway	Singhipur	4	22
	Khudaganj	4	26
	Gursahaiganj	12	38
	Khudalpur	5	43
	Jasoda	4	47
	Jajalpur Panwara	6	53
Northern Railway	Kannauj	6	59
	Pakhna	8	28
	Nibkarari	8	20
	Ugarsen	10	10
	Farrukhabad	10	—

Travel Facilities

Before the introduction of locomotives and mechanised transport, journeys in the district were beset with dangers and difficulties, people generally travelling in groups. Robbers infested the roads and halting places were few and far between. Serais and inns provided food and shelter for travellers as well as a resting place for their animals.

Dharmshalas

The district has few places of any religious importance and therefore the number of dharmshalas is also small and they are generally used by marriage parties. The large number of lodging places in the urban areas and the quick means of transport have also lessened the importance of dharmshalas in the district. The dharmshala of any importance is the Digambar Jain in the town of Kampil. A list of dharmshalas appears in Statement II at the end of the chapter.

Dak Bungalows and Inspection Houses

There is an inspection house of the public works department each at Kaimganj, Fatehgarh, Chhibramau Gursahaiganj, Kampil, Sankisa, Madanpur, Rajepur etc, Kannauj has a tube-well inspection house. The Zila Parishad has an inspection house at Kannauj. A list of inspection houses and dak bungalows appears in Statement III at the end of the chapter.

POST-OFFICES

At the beginning of British rule the duty of forwarding all public correspondence lay with the zamindars but this system failed to ensure safety or regularity. In 1843 the work of the transmission of the dak in the district was placed on an efficient footing. In 1906 all the

postal arrangements of the district were brought under governmental management. The postal work increased progressively and several new post-offices were opened in different part of the district. In 1976 there were a head post and telegraph office and 240 branch post-offices in the district.

STATEMENT I

List of Important Roads in District Farrukhabad

Reference Page No. 137

Name of Road	Length in km. in district
1	2
Under Public Works Department State Highways	
Bareilly—Etawah	51
Dehli—Ghaziabad—Bulandshahr—Etah—Kanpur	67
Kannauj—Tirwa	18
Kannauj—Bilgram	3
Ramganga—Pahuch	9
Rajepur—Amritpur	7
Major District Roads	
Farrukhabad—Kaimganj—Kampil	40
Fatehgarh—Gursahaiganj	32
Fatehgarh—Chhibramau	24
Mohammadabad—Shamsabad	20
Kaimganj—Aliganj	10
Other District Roads (Total)	63
Under Zila Parishad	
Metalled Roads	
Farrukhabad—Pahiya	5
Sadar—Durwaza—Yakutganj	8
Tira Jakat—Lalgram	10
Farrukhabad—Yakutganj	8
Unmetalled Roads	
Surajpur—Bhadoji	87
Chhibramau—Talgram	18
Neoraghat—Bela	20
Farrukhabad—Panthar	35

[Continued]

FARRUKHABAD DISTRICT.

1	2
Gangaganj—Singhpur	25
Rajghat—Sharifabad	62
Indargarh—Nariapur	23
Mundarwa—Ausir	17
Mundarwa—Thatia	17
Bahadurpur—Kumholi	22
Farrukhabad—Rupnagar	27
Farrukhabad—Panthara	29
Kamalganj—Mohammadabad	22
Madhonagar—Tivriaghat	23
Talgram—Yakutganj	29
Khudaganj—Rajepur	24
Barauna—Nanjhana	22
Bharatpur—Sahibganj	37
Amrtipur—Shamsabad	16
Karanpur—Surajpur	18
Jalalabad—Kannauj	16
Jalalabad—Pachor	19
Beja—Saurikh	18
Beja—Sakrawa	22
Bidhuna—Talgram	22
Bishangarh—Kumholighat	16
Madanpur—Harsinghpur	16

STATEMENT II

List of Dharmsalas

Reference Page No. 140

Village/Town	Name	Facilities	Managemen
1	2	3	4
TAHSIL FARRUKHABAD			
Farrukhabad	Agrawal Sabhabhawan	Lodging	Private
	Dharmasala near railway crossing	Lodging	Private
TAHSIL KANNAUJ			
Sarai Mira	Sarai Mira dharmasala	Lodging	Private
Tirwa	Tirwa dharmasala	Lodging	Private
Kannauj	Kannauj dharmasala	Lodging	Private
TAHSIL KAIMGANJ			
Kaimganj	Agrawal dharmasala	Lodging	Private
	Anand Swaroop Maheshwari Pakhnawi	Lodging	Private
	Baburai Sankar Lal dharmasala	Lodging	Private
	Chunakunghi dharmasala	Lodging	Private
	Jain dharmasala	Lodging	Private
Kampil	Jain Digambar dharmasala	Lodging	Private
	Jain Swetambar dharmasala	Lodging	Private
TAHSIL CHHIBRAMAU			
Chhibramau	Naya dharmasala	Lodging	Private
	Haluwai dharmasala	Lodging	Private
	Gupta dharmasala	Lodging	Private
	Sarwajanik dharmasala	Lodging	Private
Saurikh	Gupta dharmasala	Lodging	Private

STATEMENT III
Inspection House, Dak Bungalow, etc.

Reference Page No. 140

Village/Town	Name	Management
1	2	3

TAHSIL FARRUKHABAD

Fatehgarh	Dak bungalow	Public works department
	Inspection house	Tube-well department
	Dak bungalow	Zila Parishad
	Rest-house	
Sankisa Basautpur	Do.	Public works department
Rajepur	Do.	Do.
Madanpur	Dak bungalow	Do.
Muhammabad	Inspection house	Tube-well department

TAHSIL KANNAUJ

Khairnagar	Inspection house	Canal department
Chandauli	Do.	Do.
Purwa Mahet	Do.	Do.
Sarai Mira	Do.	Tube-well department
Sarai Mira	Dak bungalow	Zila Parishad

TAHSIL KAIMGANJ

Kaimganj	Dak bungalow	Public works department
Kampil	Do.	Do.
Santhara	Inspection house	Canal department
Narajna Mau	Do.	Do.
Dhaniapur	Do.	Do.
Darapur	Do.	Do.

TAHSIL CHHIBRAMAU

Gursahaiganj	Dak bungalow	Public works department
Chhibramau	Inspection house	Canal department
Ijalpur	Do.	Do.
Kisai Jagdishpur	Do.	Do.
Bautham	Do.	Do.
Jagdishpur (Manna-pura)	Do.	Do.
Indargarh	Do.	Do.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The decennial census of 1971 divided the economic activity of the people into the main and subsidiary categories. All part-time workers were removed from the category of workers (unlike the case in the census of 1961) and were included in the subsidiary category.

The total population of the district was 15,56,930 in 1971. There were 4,58,148 workers (4,49,295 males and 8,853 females) and 10,98,782 non-workers (4,07,430 males and 6,91,352 females) in the district in 1971, workers constituting 29.42 and non-workers 70.58 per cent of the total population. The total number of workers in the district increased by 24,880 in 1971 over the figures of 1961 when they numbered 4,33,268.

All persons who are economically active but are neither cultivators nor agricultural labourers are considered to be engaged in miscellaneous occupations. Their number was 1,00,829 and 89,924 in 1961 and 1971 respectively. An idea of how the non-agricultural workers were distributed among the major categories of miscellaneous occupations in 1961 and 1971 may be had from the following statement :

Occupations	1971	1961
Mining, quarrying, fishing, live-stock development forestry, fishing, hunting, development of plantations or orchards and allied activities	1,805	406
Household industries	13,754	25,337
Manufacturing other than household industries	16,739	8,971
Construction	1,917	2,410
Trade and commerce	16,365	18,702
Transport, communications and storage	4,365	4,880
Other services	34,979	40,123
Total	89,924	1,00,829

That fewer persons were engaged in other vocations in 1971 is probably the result of the new categorisation of workers in 1971. Unlike the 1961 census, only such persons were enumerated as workers in 1971 who performed work regularly and for longer hours, casual work, which was included as an occupation in the 1961 census, being ignored.

More of the workers of this category work in the rural areas where the majority of the population of the district reside. According to the

1971 census, 47,955 persons belonging to the category of miscellaneous workers worked in the rural and 41,969 persons in the urban areas of the district. In terms of percentage, 53.33 per cent of the total miscellaneous workers were operating in the rural and 46.67 per cent in the urban areas.

PUBLIC SERVICES

The number of persons employed in various public services in 1974 is given in the following statement:

Category of public employment	Number of reporting establishments	Number of employees		
		Total	Males	Females
Administrative departments and offices of the Central Government	7	656	656	31
Administrative departments and offices of the State Government	72	5,664	5,503	161
Administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisations, local bodies etc.,	59	7,365	6,281	1,084
Total	138	13,685	12,404	1,276

The majority of persons employed in government services, local bodies or subordinate offices constitute the fixed-income group in the district. Various types of benefits, allowances and loans on liberalised terms can be availed by the employees. According to the leave encashment rules, which came into existence on 1st April, 1973, if 60 days earned leave is due and not less than 30 days' leave is applied for with the request for the surrender of not more and not less than 30 days' earned leave in exchange for average salary for this period of 30 days, the salary for the remaining period of earned leave applied for is also sanctioned to the employee. This benefit can be availed of only once in a financial year.

Employees are allowed to form associations or unions under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, for the protection and promotion of their service interests. Employees of the State Government in the district are members of the State employees joint council or the ministerial employees association, which are affiliated to the State level organisations. Those serving local bodies are members of the local authorities employees association and the employees of the Uttar Pradesh State road transport corporation are members of the employees road transport corporation joint council.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Education

Teachers, principals and administrative officers are employed in this profession and with the opening of a large number of educational institutions after Independence, the number of employees has increased considerably. The following statement gives the number of various categories of employees in 1961:

Teachers	Men	Women
University/degree colleges	13	—
Secondary schools	399	94
Middle and primary schools	1,132	230
Nursery and kindergarten schools	4	—
Others	218	18
Total	1,766	342

The total numbers of teachers employed in various degree college and secondary schools was 2,352 in 1976. Of these, 133 teachers were teaching in degree colleges and 2,219 were employed in secondary schools.

Since 1964, the triple-benefit scheme has been extended to the State-aided institutions run by local bodies or private persons, making available the advantages of contributory provident fund, compulsory life insurance and retirement pension (which includes family pension) to the members of the teaching staff. Payment of salaries to the teachers working in the institutions which receive grants-in-aid from the government, is made through cheques jointly drawn by the manager of the institution and a nominee of the district inspector of schools.

Teacher's wards are entitled to free tuition up to the intermediate standard. Needy and disabled teachers receive financial aid from the national foundation for teachers' welfare fund and those suffering from tuberculosis can avail themselves of free facilities of treatment available at the Bhowali sanatorium (district Naini Tal). There are two associations in the district for the welfare of teachers: the Madhyamik Shikshak Sangh is meant for the teachers of higher secondary schools and the Prathmic Shikshak Sangh for those working in the primary and junior high schools of the district. These associations are affiliated to the State-level apex bodies.

Medicine

Medical and health services in the district are managed by the State. The number of private medical practitioners is very small. The largest number of doctors belongs to the allopathic system followed by the Ayurvedic, the homoeopathic and the Unani systems.

The total number of practitioners engaged in the medical profession was 397 in 1961.

The classification of these workers is as follows:

Classification of medical practitioners	Total no. of medical practitioners	No. of female medical practitioners
Physicians and surgeons (Allopathic)	19	2
Physicians (Ayurvedic)	140	—
Physicians (homoeopathic)	25	—
Physicians-others	199	7
Physiologists	2	—
Dentists	9	—
Physicians, surgeons and dentists not included above	3	—
Total	397	9

In addition to these persons, in 1961 there were 734 persons employed as nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians. Their classification is given below:

Classification	Total number	Number of females
Nurses	67	66
Midwives and health visitors	278	278
Nursing attendants and related workers	38	5
Pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians	163	3
Vaccinators	7	—
Sanitation technicians	44	—
Optometrists and opticians	1	—
Medical and health technicians (not included above)	136	55
Total	734	407

The total number of doctors in the district in various government hospitals, State homoeopathic dispensaries, State Unani dispensaries and dispensaries maintained by local bodies like the municipal boards, was 68 in 1976.

A branch of the Indian medical association (established in 1943) having the objects of the promotion and advancement of medical and public health services, is functioning in the district. The total membership of the association was 73 in 1976. It included 34 private practitioners, 36 government doctors and 3 army doctors.

Law

The district had 236 legal practitioners and advisers in 1961. The government appoints district counsels from among the lawyers for conducting civil, criminal and revenue cases on behalf of the State. A panel has also been constituted to share the workload of these functionaries. With the large influx of new entrants, the legal profession has become more competitive in recent years. The majority of lawyers prefers to practice at the district headquarters, where important courts are located.

The lawyers of the district have a bar association, which is a registered body, the first meeting of which was held in 1906. The bar association is meant for the development of a harmonious relationship between bar and bench and cordial feelings among the lawyers themselves. It has its own building (constructed in 1914) with a library hall (constructed in 1940) and had 139 members on its roll in 1976. Every barrister, advocate, vakil or pleader who is a bonafide practitioner in the district is eligible for the membership of the association.

The total number of pleaders and mukhtars practising at the district headquarters was 300 in 1976.

Engineering

In 1961, the total number of engineers, architects and surveyors was 42 including 28 civil engineers, five mechanical engineers, six electrical engineers, one mining engineer and two architect engineers and surveyors.

Most of the people employed in this category are employees of the government and local bodies and corporations.

Arts

The total number of artists, writers and related workers was 1,502 in 1961, which included one author, six editors, journalists and related workers; 96 painters, decorators and commercial artists; 203 actors and related workers; 852 musicians and related workers; and 344 dancers and related workers.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND PERSONAL SERVICES

These services are rendered by domestic servants, cooks, etc., most of whom live with their masters and provide a variety of services. In the rural areas they cook their meals separately but in the urban centres they are often given their meals by their employers. They have no security of service and shift from one place to another in search of better employment. With development activities of various sorts increasing in recent years, these workers are often able to seek and procure jobs in both government and non-government institutions. Due to their decreasing numbers, people needing their services have been forced to increase their wages to provide various other facilities. In 1961, the total number of housekeepers, cooks, housemaids and related workers was 1,055 which included seven housekeepers, matrons, stewards (domestic and institutional) 781 butlers, bearers, waiters, housemaids and other domestic servants and 46 aya, nursemaids.

Barbers and Hairdressers

In 1961 the total number of barbers, hairdressers and related workers was 1,878 of which 73 were women. In the villages barbers have also to perform certain customary duties among the Hindus on the occasion of such ceremonies as marriages, *mundan* (first tonsure of child, etc., in addition to their regular services. With the simplification of such rites, barbers are now not being employed in such extra-professional activities as frequently as in the past.

Washermen

In the towns many people still have their clothes washed by dhobis but their high charges and the uncertainty of the punctual delivery of clothes by them has led people to do their own washing and to give their clothes for ironing to mobile cloth pressers who go from houses to house for this purpose.

There were 3,287 persons who worked as launderers, dry cleaners and garment pressers, in 1961. Of these 2,851 were men and 436 women. The growing use of synthetic fabrics which can be easily washed at home, has adversely affected the income of washerman. Many of the washermen have established dry cleaning plants and pressers in the towns. Due to the high charges of washing and ironing, people now prefer to do their washing themselves.

Tailors

In 1961, the number of tailors, cutters and other related workers was 2,975. The sewing machine is invariably used by tailors even in the rural areas where even today the stitching charges are paid in kind

and, in the wake of rising prices, tailors are glad to receive grain, cereal, etc., for sewing simple shirts, *kurtās* (long and loose shirts without collars) pyjamas and lahngas (very long, full skirts). Tailoring in the towns is considered to be an art and requires specialised training. A tailor who works in the town has to be an expert in his line and his ability to master new designs and styles of male and female dress provides him with higher rates of remuneration.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

In 1961, the number of persons engaged in various other professions in the district was as follows: 3,489 hawkers, pedlars and street vendors; 2,928 cleaners, sweepers and watermen; 2,741 tobacco-product makers; 1,884 drawers and weavers; 1,503 packers and labellers; 1,233 carpenters joiners and pattern makers; 1,202 basket weavers and related workers; 1,175 shoemakers and shoe repairers; 1,099 oil-seed crushers and pressers; 1,028 furnacemen, kilnmen and ovenmen; 1,025 potters and clay farmers; 1,014 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths; 867 bakers, confectioners and candy and sweet makers; 829 book-keepers and cashiers; 550 sawyers and wood working machinists; 355 carpet makers and finishers; 340 ordained religious workers; 324 *khaidsari*, sugar and *gur* makers; 152 inspectors, supervisors; 95 telephone, telegraph and telecommunication operators; 58 brick-layers, plasterers and masons; 22 dairy workers (non-farm); 15 photographers and camera operators; 14 painters and paper hangers and 13 plumbers and pipe fitters.

CHAPTER IX ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Workers and Non-workers

The percentage of workers and non-workers out of the total population (12,95,071) of the district was 33.46 and 66.54 respectively in 1961 when the corresponding State figure were 39.1 and 60.9 per cent respectively. Cultivators and agricultural labourers formed the bulk of the working population and the two categories together formed 76.72 per cent of the total workers. Other services claimed 9.26 per cent followed by household industries and other manufacturing undertakings which formed 7.92 per cent and trade and commerce which absorbed 4.32 per cent. The number of persons employed in transport, storage and communication, construction, mining, quarrying, live-stock development, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation and orchard development accounted for 1.78 per cent of the workers in the district.

The extent of female participation was 2.9 per cent of the total population as against 18.1 per cent in the State. The non-working female dependents were mostly engaged in household work and did not seek work for a livelihood.

Of the total number of women workers in the district, 48.3 per cent was engaged in agricultural and 51.7 per cent in non-agricultural activities. In 1971, women workers formed 1.93 per cent of the total working force of the district, of which 37.5 per cent was engaged in agricultural and 62.5 per cent in non-agricultural activities.

The following statement gives the percentage distribution of workers in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors of economy of the district in 1961 and 1971:

Year	Total population	Total no. of workers	Percentage of workers to Total population			
			Agricultural	Non-agricultural	Total workers	
					District	State
1961	12,95,071	4,33,268	25.67	7.79	33.46	39.1
1971	15,56,930	4,58,148	23.65	5.77	29.42	30.9

The percentage of the working population of the district showed a decrease in the decade 1961-71 in spite of the rise in population because of the change in the definition of the word 'workers' in the census of

1971. According to the categorisation of the census of 1961, a person working even for an hour a day was enumerated as a worker. Accordingly a women who attended to her household duties was enumerated as a worker if she went to the field or attended to the cattle even for a short time in the day. According to the census of 1971, a person who was engaged permanently in household duties such as cooking food for the household was categorised as a non-worker disregarding the part-time contribution made to economic activities.

In the 1971 census workers were classified into nine major categories, the basis of the classification being those economic activities which were similar in respect of process, raw materials and products. The details of the nine categories of workers in 1971 are as follows:

Category	Total	Males	Females	Percentage to total workers	Percentage to total population
Cultivators	3,14,694	3,12,267	2,427	68.69	20.22
Agricultural labourers	53,530	52,738	792	11.69	3.43
Live-stock development, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation and orchard development and allied activities	1,740	1,692	48	0.39	0.12
Mining and quarrying	65	65	—		
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :					
(a) Household industry	13,754	11,498	2,256	3.00	0.88
(b) Non-household industry	16,739	15,743	996	3.65	1.07
Construction	1,917	1,909	8	0.42	0.12
Trade and Commerce	16,365	16,178	187	3.57	1.05
Transport, storage and communications	4,365	4,346	19	0.95	0.28
Other services	34,979	32,859	2,120	7.64	2.25
Total workers	4,58,148	4,49,295	8,853	100.00	29.42
Non-workers	10,98,782	4,07,430	6,91,352	—	70.58
Total population	15,56,930	8,56,725	7,00,205	—	100.00

All the non-workers have been grouped together in one single class, though they were classified at the 1971 census in the following categories:

- (a) Full-time students
- (b) Those attending household duties
- (c) Dependents and infants

- (d) Retired persons and rentiers
- (e) Persons of independent means
- (f) Beggars and vagrants
- (g) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions
- (h) Others

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES AND WAGES

Prices

In the ancient and medieval periods, currency and coinage were in short circulation and the prices were not determined in terms of money but in terms of certain other commodities. The barter system was in vogue. From the records available it appears that prices were low except in times of war and other calamities. The prices of wheat and other eatables were extremely low in the reign of Akbar as indicated below:

Commodity	Quantity available per rupee
Wheat	12 maunds
Barley	16 maunds
Rice	16 maunds
Moong	18 maunds
Meat	17 maunds
Milk	44 seers
Sheep	Rs 1.50 per sheep

1 maund = 37.3 kg.
1 seer = 0.93 kg.

Statistics are available since 1803 to show the prices of the principal food-grains in Farrukhabad and they demonstrate the great rise that took place in the last century. Between 1803 and 1850, the average price per rupee of wheat was 35.33 seers, of barley 50 seers and of jowar 47 seers. During the next decade the rise was small, wheat averaging 34 seers, barley 45.4 seers and jowar 41.5 seers per rupee. Between 1861 and 1870 the prices of wheat rose to 22.6, of barley to 32.1 and of jowar to 25 seers for a rupee and during the next five years there was a further rise in prices, wheat selling at 17.89 seers, barley at 23.91 and jowar at 22.13 seers per rupee. The next ten years saw a general fall in prices, wheat selling at 19.64 seers, barley at 27.32 and jowar at 24.92 seers to the rupee. But after this the upward trend of prices continued without intermission—till 1901 particularly in the case of wheat, when it stood at 12.66 seers to the rupee. Barley and jowar averaged 18.01 and 16.95 seers per rupee and fell in this year to 20.40 and 22.21 seers. In 1906-07, the harvest price of barley was 18.2 and that of jowar 16.8 seers. With

1. Srivastava, A. L. : *The Mughal Empire*, (Delhi, 1959), p. 560

the development of transport and communications in the next few decades and the extension of markets, prices showed a rising trend in the district.

During the First World War (1914–18) the increase in prices was a world-wide phenomenon, which was mainly caused by the diversion of resources including agricultural commodities to the war needs of the British. The rise in prices continued for the larger part of the twenties and on an average most of the food-grains were available in a quality less than 10 seers for a rupee. The world-wide economic depression commencing from 1930 continued till 1936 and caused a general crashing of prices. The following statement gives the general level of the price index in certain years from 1916 to 1944 :

Year	Price index (base 100 in 1911)
1916	128
1928	169
1934	97
1939	130
1944	344

The outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 resulted in a steep rise in prices on account of the diversion of resources to the war effort but conditions worsened due to speculation and profiteering. The conditions that prevailed in the country also obtained in the district. Other factors, like the holding back of stocks in anticipation of further shortages and rise in prices also contributed in no small measure in maintaining and even in advancing the high level reached in prices. At the beginning of 1940, price control measures, which had been put into operation on the outbreak of the war, were vigorously enforced by the district authorities.

In 1942, a district advisory committee was formed to find out ways and means to ease the situation but it had no effect in lowering the prices. The price control measures were vigorously enforced which included fixation of prices (as modified from time to time), launching of prosecutions to check profiteering and licensing of food-grain traders. Even then the prices continued to go up and they registered a rise of 165 per cent in 1944 over those of 1939.

It was found that effective control of prices was not possible without a corresponding check on supplies. Therefore in January, 1943, partial rationing was introduced in the district when wheat, rice and certain coarse grains were made available at controlled rates from government shops to about 25 per cent of the population comprising the poorer sections. As the desired result was not achieved, in 1945 partial rationing was converted into total rationing, under which the open market

was closed in respect of these commodities and rationing for all inhabitants was imposed. It remained in force for nearly three years, being discontinued about May, 1948. After this prices started coming down at the beginning, but the basic overall shortage reasserted itself and the prices soon assumed an upward trend and it seemed that the markets would go beyond control unless definite steps were taken to arrest the rise in prices. People also clamoured for the restoration of rationing and controls. The government took immediate steps and total rationing was reimposed about the middle of 1949 when wheat began to be sold at about 1.5 seers to a rupee. It continued till June, 1952, when free markets were restored but the issue of food-grains to ration-card holders continued. Restrictions on the movement of food-grains within the State were also withdrawn and the procurement of food-grains was suspended but they continued to be issued by government shops to arrest any rise in prices. Towards the end of 1953, the prices per kg. which were Re. 0.42 for wheat, Re 0.30 for barley and Re 0.30 for jowar, tended to come down somewhat. The normal forces of demand and supply once again started adjusting the prices. Neither was the cultivator sure of getting a fixed minimum price for his produce nor the trader assured of his commission. This uncertainty led to a decline in prices in 1954 with a further fall in 1955.

By 1955 the fall in prices was about 20.8 per cent for wheat, 28.9 per cent for barley and 32.4 per cent for jowar as compared to those prevailing in 1953. This did not happen in the district alone but was a country-wide trend which needed to be checked to stabilize the economy and sustain the growth of agriculture. The government, therefore, took measures in 1954 to support agricultural prices and the results were conducive to production.

The following statement gives the average wholesale prices of certain commodities in the month of June 1951 to 1959 :

Commodities	Prices in Rs per 37.3 kg.								
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Cereals :									
Wheat	15.36	15.35	16.41	13.33	10.00	13.91	14.54	18.82	16.41
Barley	9.56	9.60	11.42	8.00	5.07	9.41	10.66	14.22	12.30
Gram	10.24	12.80	13.91	10.00	5.92	11.85	12.54	13.91	14.22
Rice	23.63	23.63	N.A.	17.77	14.54	16.84	22.85	26.66	20.00
Pulses :									
Arhar (Whole)	17.47	11.85	13.91	8.42	5.81	11.04	11.22	13.91	16.84
Moong (Whole)	21.33	16.84	20.00	13.33	8.42	14.54	16.00	29.09	21.33
Urd (Whole)	21.33	21.33	20.00	13.33	9.41	18.82	21.33	19.31	18.82
Potato (Desi)	N.A.	8.00	7.00	6.50	4.00	5.75	N.A.	8.00	8.00

The rise in prices became alarming in the seventies and particularly during 1973-74. The purchasing power of the rupee had come down in this period and it went down further by the middle of 1975.

The following statement gives the average yearly retail prices of a few commodities from 1973 to 1976 :

Commodity	Prices (Rs per kg.)			
	1973	1974	1975	Nov. 1976
Wheat	1.03	1.65	1.40	0.96
Rice	1.53	1.83	1.96	1.64
Barley	0.94	1.36	1.07	0.69
Gram	1.48	2.08	1.87	1.40
Maize	0.84	1.29	0.93	0.67
Arhar	2.37	2.93	2.98	2.24
Urd	2.45	2.42	2.68	2.71
Moong	2.72	2.73	2.88	2.62
Masur	2.26	2.58	2.77	2.42
Gur (jaggery)	1.80	1.67	1.95	2.04
Sugar	3.72	4.53	4.70	4.65
Tobacco	6.01	6.63	7.58	8.64
Tobacco (smoking)	1.29	1.56	1.64	2.06
Vegetable Oil	6.97	9.79	6.57	6.09
Ghee	15.69	18.16	18.36	18.26
Salt	0.24	0.28	0.25	0.25

Wages

In medieval times and even for a number of years under British rule, wages (in the rural areas) were paid in kind. Coarse grains such as jowar, *bajra* and gram or their flour were distributed to agricultural labourers as payment for work. A minimum amount of grain with some jaggery was given to the labourer after he had performed the day's work. Another method of payment in the rural areas was the giving of some land to the labourer and allowing him to retain a portion of the produce. This did not keep the labourer even at subsistence level. Various other workers in the village were also paid in kind and generally only twice in a year, at the *kharij* and *rabi* harvests. The washerman, utensil cleaner, blacksmith, carpenter and even the village *vaid* and priest received wages in kind. At the time of a bumper harvest,

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these payments were increased but in lean seasons they were curtailed proportionately.

The first wage census was held in the State in 1906. The following statement gives the results of wage surveys held in the district in successive years :

Year	Wages (per day)	
	Skilled workers (in Rs)	Unskilled workers (in Rs)
1906	0.25	0.12
1911	0.35	0.15
1916	0.50	0.18
1928	0.75	0.28
1934	0.53	0.19
1939	0.52	0.22
1944	1.62	0.62

Wages rose in the wake of First World War (1914-18) and this trend continued till the end of the twenties when, on account of the world-wide economic depression, wages, in keeping with prices, declined. When the Second World War started in 1939, wages did not rise commensurately with prices. At the beginning of the war, daily wages were 0.52 paise for the skilled and 0.22 paise for the unskilled worker. Since then wages have continued to rise. In 1944, the daily wage of the skilled worker was Rs 1.62, that of the unskilled worker being Re 0.62.

Wages have continued to rise in the post-Independence period. A comparatively greater increase in wages was evident in 1970 and after that as a result of the appreciable rise in prices. The following statement shows the daily wages in certain years in the fifties, sixties and seventies:

Year	Wages (per day) in Rs	
	Skilled workers	Unskilled workers
1956	2.55	1.00
1960	2.75	0.62
1965	3.00	1.50
1970	4.00 to 5.00	2.00
1976	10.00 to 12.00	5.00 to 7.00

There is a large number of wage earners in the villages of the district working as weeders, reapers, irrigation workers, carpenters, blacksmiths, tillers, (for ploughing) and workers who work at the transplanting of rice when this is needed. They work for eight hours a day and their wages are paid both in cash and kind (grains). In addition there are barbers and washermen who now prefer cash payment of wages. The following statement shows the daily wages and other related information of certain categories in rural workers in the district in 1975-76:

Type of worker	Wages per day (in Rs)	Working hours	Rest hours	Rate
Weeder	5.00	8	1	per day
Reaper	5.00	8	1	per day
Irrigation worker	6.00	8	1	per day
Transplantation worker	5.00	8	1	per day
Tiller (for ploughing)	5.00	8	1	per day
Carpenter	10.00	8	1	per day
Blacksmith	10.00	8	1	per day

The following statement indicates the wages of skilled and unskilled workers in the urban centres of the district in 1975-76 :

Category of worker	Unit of quotation	Amount (in Rs)
Gardener	Per month (whole time)	140.00
	Per month (part time)	25.00
Chowkidar	Per month (part time)	50.00
	Per month	120.00
Wood-cutter	Per 37.3 kg. of wood turned into fuel	0.75
Herdsman	Per cow per month	15.00
	Per buffalo per month	25.00
Porter	Per 37.3 kg. of load carried for 1.6 km.	2.00
Casual labourer	Per day	7.00
Domestic servant	Per month without food	138.00
	Per month with food	50.00
Carpenter	Per day	12.00
Blacksmith	Per day	12.00
Tailor	Per man's shirt (long sleeves)	5.00
	Per woman's shirt (short sleeves)	3.00
	Per woollen suit	60.00
	Per cotton suit	20.00
Midwife	Per boy delivered	20.00
	Per girl delivered	15.00
Barber	Per shave	0.30
	Per hair-cut	0.70
Scavenger	Per month per latrine	3.00
Motor driver	Per month	252.00
Truck driver	Per month	350.00

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment Trends

A larger number of persons is employed in the public than in the private sector but the number of private establishments in the district is fairly large. There were 350 establishments in the district in 1974 of which 58 per cent were in private and 42 per cent in public sectors, the former providing employment to 27.3 per cent and the latter to 72.7 per cent of the total number of persons employed in the district in 1974. The increase in the total number of establishments and the total number of persons employed in the period 1970 to 1974, was marginal. The following statement gives the number of persons employed in the district in the period from 1970 to 1974 :

Year	Number of establishments			Number of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1970	233	110	343	5,005	13,001	18,006
1971	228	122	350	4,861	13,460	18,321
1972	222	131	353	5,607	13,953	19,560
1973	223	140	363	5,337	14,087	19,424
1974	203	147	350	5,118	13,593	18,711

The number of persons employed in various trades and services in the district in the years 1973 and 1974, shows that the largest number of persons is employed in various services and the minimum number in transport, storage and communications.

The following statement gives the number of persons employed in various trades in the district in 1973 and 1974 :

Nature of activity	Number, of reporting establishment		Number of employees			
			1973		1974	
	1973	1974	Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector
Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, fishing and hunting	9	9	—	789	—	447
Manufacturing	103	85	2,012	118	1,456	82
Construction	14	14	87	1,001	61	1,028
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	6	6	111	961	122	872
Trade and commerce	33	39	190	411	171	473
Transport, storage and communication	22	23	298	290	292	291
Services	176	174	2,639	10,507	3,016	10,400
				13,156		13,416

Employment of Women

The following statement shows the number of women workers employed in the private and public sectors of the district during the quarter ended December 21, 1974 :

Number of reporting establishments	350
Number of women employed in private sector	572
Number of women employed in public sector	1,166
Total number of women employees	1,738
Percentage of women employees to total number of employees in private sector	11.2
Percentage of women employees to total number of employees in public sector	8.6

The following statement gives the percentage of women employees of the total number of employees engaged in various trades in the district as on December 31, 1974 :

Trade	Percentage of women employees of total number of employees
Medical and public health	26.4
Education	16.6
Manufacturing	8.6
Services	5.7
Trade and commerce	0.3
Construction	0.1

Unemployment Trends

The educational standards of candidates that were registered with the employment exchange of the district in the year ended December, 1974, are as under :

Educational standard	Number registered with employment exchange	
	Men	Women
1	2	3
Post-graduate (Total)	144	20
Art	131	20
Commerce	13	—
Graduate (Total)	1,014	36
Art	609	14

[Continued

	2	3
Science	226	3
Commerce	84	—
Agriculture	36	—
Law	1	—
Education	58	19
Intermediate	2,967	79
Matriculate	2,548	128
Junior high school but below high school	1,329	33
Literate but below junior high school	411	50
Illiterate	119	80
Total	8,532	426

The requirements of various establishments were far short of the supply of candidates in December, 1974. The number of posts notified for employment is stated in the following statement :

Employer	Number of vacancies notified
Central Government	8
State Government	5
Quasi-government (Central)	8
Local bodies	6
Private	47
Total	74

Draftsmen (civil), overseers or junior engineers (civil), stenographers (for Hindi and English), physical training instructors (men and women), trained women teachers, librarians, trained nurses, trained compounders and X-ray technicians were in short supply. There was a surplus of persons having no previous experience and technical training.

Employment Exchange

An employment exchange was established at Farrukhabad in 1957. It introduced the employment market information scheme since 1962 to assess in each quarter of a year from private and public sector establishments employing five or more persons, the number of persons employed by them, the number of posts that fell vacant in the previous quarter

and the types of jobs for which the supply of qualified candidates was inadequate. These data enable the exchange to estimate in advance the manpower potential of the district. Vocational guidance is also provided. The exchange undertakes the analysis of data and publishes them for the benefit of employers and employees.

The following statement gives the number of persons registered with the employment exchange and the number of persons who were provided with jobs from 1970 to 1974 :

Year	Vacancies notified by employers	Number of persons registered for employment	Number on live register	Persons provided with employment
1970	986	10,258	5,231	713
1971	881	10,151	6,298	660
1972	819	11,209	9,456	585
1973	1,373	13,475	12,356	1,030
1974	490	10,111	10,039	306

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

National planning and the development of the rural areas in the district was taken up in 1937, when the first Congress government came into office. A rural development association was formed at the district level which functioned as an advisory body. It had a non-official chairman and a subdivisional magistrate as secretary. The work related largely to rural hygiene, construction of roads and the establishment of libraries and night schools for adults. With the commencement of the Second World War in September, 1939 the Congress government went out of office and the scheme could not continue. The development of the district, particularly of the rural areas, was taken up again in 1947, with the merger of the rural development department in the co-operative department, the rural development association being replaced by the district development association. The district co-operatives officer became the secretary and a non-official the chairman. In 1951, the association was named the district planning committee, the district magistrate becoming its ex officio chairman and the district planning officer the secretary. This committee had a number of subcommittees for the preparation and execution of the Plan programmes. The district was divided into units called development blocks where the programmes of each department of the government were to be implemented in an integrated way.

The First Five-year Plan was initiated on April 1, 1951. Emphasis was laid on the development of agriculture, irrigation and transport. Consequently efforts were made to improve agricultural practices and to

develop the village community through the national extension service schemes and people's participation. Voluntary labour (*shramdan*) was undertaken for the construction of roads, digging of soakage pits and making of earthworks for the construction of buildings, etc. Improved methods of agriculture and the use of compost were introduced and the means of irrigation were augmented.

The Muhammadabad development block (in tahsil Farrukhabad) was the first to be established in the district, on September 8, 1953 followed by Umarde on January 26, 1955 and Rajepur a year after on the same date.

For the successful implementation of the planning and development programmes, a block development officer and a number of assistant development officers with gram *sevaks* (village level workers) were appointed under the overall control of the district development officer at the district level.

The scope of the Second Five-year Plan (1956-61) was enlarged to include industrialisation with stress on the development of heavy industries and on the enlargement of the scope of the public sector. The aim was to increase the national income and to reduce unemployment. In the field of agriculture, schemes relating to the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, the U.P. method of wheat cultivation and expansion of training in the use of agricultural implements and chemical and green manures were taken up. The whole district was divided into 14 development blocks for implementation of the Plan schemes.

In 1958, the Antarim Zila Parishad (the precursor of the present Zila Parishad) was formed by amalgamating the district planning committee and the district board. For the co-ordinated execution of the different Plan schemes the resources of agriculture, co-operatives, animal husbandry, panchayati raj and some other departments like health, plant protection, etc., (called the plan departments) were pooled and put under the control of the district planning officer.

During the Third Plan period (1961-66) a three-tier structure of rural self-governing bodies was set up in the district with effect from December 1, 1963, to ensure the people participation in the successful implementation of the planning and development programmes. Since then the village panchayats have been functioning at the village level, the *kshettra samitis* at the development block (*kshettra*) level and the Zila Parishad at the district level.

Some particulars of each of the 14 development blocks are given in the following statement :

Tahsil	Name of block	Date of inauguration	Stage	Number of gaon sabhas	Number of nyaya panchayats	Population (1971)
Chhibramau	Chhibramau	1-7-1957	Post-stage II	109	17	82,992
Do.	Talgram (Tira Jakat)	1-4-1961	"	79	13	71,118
Do.	Haseran	1-10-1962	"	40	8	1,13,227
Do.	Saurikh (Kharinie)*	1-4-1963	"	71	10	65,289*
Farrukhabad	Muhamnadabad	8-9-1953	"	99	14	1,19,561
Do.	Rajapur	26-1-1956	"	89	13	73,070
Do.	Barhpur*	1-4-1958	"	64	9	35,888*
Do.	Kamalganj	1-10-1959	"	115	17	1,10,934
Kannauj	Umarde (Tirwa)	26-1-1955	"	59	8	1,27,973
Do.	Kannauj	1-10-1958	"	135	16	1,21,710
Do.	Jalalabad*	1-10-1960	"	63	9	78,213*
Kaimganj	Kaimganj	2-10-1956	"	102	12	1,27,634
Do.	Shamsabad	1-4-1960	"	109	12	1,06,139
Do.	Nawabganj*	1-4-1961	"	78	9	57,110*

N.B.* 1. These blocks were abolished in 1966 but were revived in October, 1972 so the population of these blocks is based on 1961 census

2. Names of the block headquarters, not situated at the place giving its name to the block have been given in brackets

The Third Five-year Plan (1961-1966) envisaged that the first stage of a decade or more of intensive development would be undertaken in order to make the district economy self-reliant and self-generating. It sought to insure a minimum level of living to every family while narrowing economic and social disparities. Special programmes such as those related to the cultivation of improved varieties of seeds, particularly hybrid varieties, intensive cultivation methods of wheat and paddy and crop protection measures were taken in hand.

In the next three years from April, 1966, yearly plans were introduced to fulfil the following broad objectives:

- (1) A growth rate of 5 per cent in the agricultural sector and 8 to 10 per cent in industry
- (2) An annual growth rate of 6.9 per cent in the production food-grains to ensure self-sufficiency
- (3) to maximise employment opportunities; and
- (4) to redress imbalances arising out of the high rate of population growth and inadequate expansion of agricultural production by reducing the fertility rate to 25 per thousand in the shortest possible time.

The Fourth Five-year Plan (1969-74) defined more precisely the wider and deeper social values as the 'structure of socio-economic relations should be so planned that they result not only in appreciable increase in national income and employment but also in greater equality in incomes and wealth'. It sought to enlarge the income of the rural population and to achieve self-reliance in agriculture and industry. Consequently new small-scale industrial units in the district were established, besides increased facilities for sanitation, transport and health services with special emphasis on improving the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes and grant of subsidies to them for starting small crafts. The desired progress could not be made during this Plan period because of Indo-Pak conflict of 1971.

Removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance have been defined to be the two basic objectives of the Fifth Five-year Plan; and expansion of employment opportunities has also to receive the highest priorities.

The Plan programmes of the district are an integral part of the State Plan and they broadly reflect the same priorities. Without going into details it may be observed that the implementation of various development Plan schemes has helped in appreciable growth in agricultural production, power generation and consumption, industrial development, irrigation and road transport. The planned efforts have also resulted in raising the standard of living, providing better wages and living conditions all round and helping the general economic growth of the district.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

After the cession of the central doab by the nawab vizir of Avadh to the East India Company in 1802, the parganas which had formed part of the domain of the nawab of Farrukhabad were constituted into a new district, named Farrukhabad, after the name of its chief town.

The district forms part of the Allahabad Division which consists of four other districts—Allahabad, Kanpur, Etawah and Fatehpur. At the Divisional level the administrative head is the commissioner, who has his headquarters at Allahabad.

Commissioner

The commissioner functions as the connecting link between the government and the districts placed under him, over which he exercises full administrative control. As such he controls, guides and advises the district and regional level officers, solves interdepartmental problems and assesses the work of the officers of the various departments. He also acts as an appellate authority, hearing appeals and revisions under the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, and other allied enactments like the U. P. Urban Buildings (Letting, Regulation and Eviction) Act of 1972 and the Indian Arms Act, 1959, etc. He is the chairman of the regional transport authority and has extensive powers of supervision over the Zila Parishad, municipal boards and other local bodies in the district.

District Officer

Being the chief executive authority of the district, the district officer, who is also designated collector and district magistrate, is entrusted with the general administration of the district. Maintenance of law and order; enforcement of various laws, rules, regulations and miscellaneous government orders; prosecution of criminal cases; release of prisoners, etc., are some of the important duties assigned to him as district magistrate and it is in the performance of these duties that he comes in close contact with the district police, which follows his instructions on certain occasions. He is the licensing authority for possession of fire arms and ammunition.

As collector he is responsible for the recovery of land revenue and other government dues and the maintenance of an up to date record of rights. Taking up of surveys, record operations, settlements, resumption

and acquisition of land, rehabilitation of displaced persons and distribution of relief during calamities are some other subjects dealt with by him as the principal revenue officer of the district. As ex officio district deputy director of consolidation he also supervises the work of consolidation and hears revision under the U. P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 as amended.

Besides his many-sided administrative activities, the district officer also looks into the equitable distribution of food-grains and other essential commodities with the help of a district supply officer who works under him. He is also the ex officio district election officer and the president of the district soldiers', sailors', and airmen's board. In the sphere of planning and development activities in the district, he acts as the prime supervisor and in this task he is assisted by a district planning officer who initiates and integrates the planning activities of various departments in the district, with the help and co-operation of heads of the departments concerned.

With the advent of the concept of a welfare state in the post-Independence era, the district officer's role assumed new dimension, being called upon as he is to make the welfare of the people his prime concern.

In the discharge of revenue and executive duties he is assisted by an additional district magistrate and four sub-divisional officers each stationed at one of the subdivisional headquarters.

For purposes of revenue administration each of the four tahsils of Farrukhabad, Chhibramau, Kaimganj and Kannauj is in the immediate charge of a resident tahsildar who acts as a magistrate in addition to being an assistant collector and presides at his tahsil office and court. His main duties include collection of land revenue and other government dues, maintenance of land records, hearing of cases and looking after the welfare of the people. He is also called out for calamity relief duties when necessary. Each tahsildar is also a subtreasury officer and is in charge of the tahsil subtreasury.

The superintendent of police heads the police organisation of the district. He is responsible for maintenance of law and order, efficiency and discipline of the police force. He is assisted by four deputy superintendents of police and a large number of subordinate police staff.

The district judiciary is headed by a district judge, with headquarters at Fatehgarh and he is under the control of the high court of judicature at Allahabad. He is the highest judicial authority in the district for all civil and criminal matters.

OTHER DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT

The following are some important State Government functionaries who have the status of district level officers with headquarters in the district :

District development officer (formerly designated district planning officer) who pools the following officers under his control :

- assistant registrar, co-operative societies
- district Harijan and social welfare officer
- district agricultural officer
- district panchayat raj officer
- district savings officer
- assistant engineer, minor irrigation
- district live-stock officer
- chief medical officer
- district supply officer
- district industries officer
- district inspector of schools
- district Basic Shiksha Adhikari
- district cane officer
- district employment officer
- treasury officer
- superintendent of jail
- district probation officer
- soil conservation officer
- sales tax officer
- executive engineer (tube-wells)
- deputy regional marketing officer
- executive engineer (lower Ganga canal)
- executive engineer (Ramganga canal)
- executive engineer, public works department (provincial division)
- district horticulture officer
- district information officer
- district statistics officer

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Income Tax—For purposes of assessment, levy and collection of income tax, wealth tax and gift tax, the district has been divided into two wards, each under an income tax officer. These officers work under the overall administrative control of the inspecting assistant commissioner of income tax, range II, Agra.

Central Excise—For purposes of central excise, the district is divided into eleven circles. The assistant collector central excise (posted in the district) is responsible for the collection of central excise, the chief excisable items being tobacco, sugar, bidis, sodium silicate and glassware.

Railways—Both the North-Eastern and the Northern Railways pass through the district. There are 18 railway stations in the district of which 14 lie on the North-Eastern Railway and 4 on the Northern Railway. The administration of the railway stations is in the hands of the station masters and the assistant station masters.

Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Farrukhabad is the headquarters of the postal division, Fatehgarh which has three subdivisions in the district, two at Farrukhabad and one at Kannauj. The divisional superintendent supervises the working of the post-offices in the district with the help of postmasters, assistant postmasters, inspectors and other staff.

CHAPTER XI REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal History

Details about the land revenue system prevailing in this region during ancient and mediaeval times, written or inscriptional, are not forthcoming but it is possible that the land revenue system which existed here was almost the same as that which prevailed in other parts of the country. In ancient times the local raja was the owner of all the land and his subjects paid him in cash or kind a portion of their produce as tribute in return for protection of life and property against external and internal enemies and probably this varied at different periods from one-sixth (as mentioned in the *Smritis*, the ancient law books) to one-third. There was thus direct contact between the local overlord and the farmer for the payment of land revenue as there were no intermediaries under this system. Panini makes reference to payment of certain cesses to meet emergent expenditures on special occasions.

With the coming of the Muslims, this region also came under their authority but till the emergence of Sher Shah (1540–1545) the revenue administration did not acquire its due share of attention. During his reign it became the paramount concern of the State. He reorganised the revenue system of his empire, which included the region now covered by the district, substituting the method of collection of revenue on the basis of an estimate by a system based on actual measurement. The land was measured by rope or chain, the standard gaz (yard) being fixed at thirty-two *anguls* (an *angul* being about three-fourths of an inch), sixty *gaz* making a *jarib* and a square of 60 *jaribs* making a *bigha*.

After the death of Sher Shah, confusion followed and continued for well over a decade, the whole revenue system being disrupted. With the help of his renowned finance minister, Todar Mal, Akbar attempted the first regular Settlement. He divided the whole empire into a number of subahs, each subah into a number of sirkars and each sirkar into a number of *mahals*. But of all reforms introduced by Akbar, the system of *dah-salah* or the ten-year schedule of rates deserves special mention. According to this system, the revenue assessed was based on the average of the previous ten years' collections and was intended to prevail indefinitely and did continue till at least the end of his reign. The rate was the usual one-third of the produce in kind although payment in cash was encouraged. The revenue was fixed in dams (a dam being about one-fortieth of a rupee) and the *elahi gaz* (33 inches or 83.8 cm.) and *tanab* (a measuring rod) were used as standards of measurement. The

bigha was the unit for measuring area. Land which was cultivated continuously was styled *polaj*; that which was left fallow for three or four years was termed *chachar*; land which remained uncultivated for five or more years was classed as *banjar*; and that which remained uncultivated for short periods was known as *parti*. The first two and the last were further subdivided into three classes; good, bad and middling. In Akbar's time, the bulk of the present district fell in the sirkar of Kannauj (in the subah of Agra), Kannauj, being the headquarters of a division, contained 30 *mahals* or parganas. Of these ten still form part of the district. The revenue demand of each *malhal* at that time was as follows:

Akbari <i>malhal</i>	Revenue demand (in dams)	Cultivated area (in bighas)
Kannauj	24,70,743	1,26,255
Kampil	16,51,586	1,39,803
Saurikh	4,65,328	10,089
Sakraon	5,49,050	19,817
Sakatpur	6,23,441	22,561
Shamsabad	71,38,452	7,18,577
Bhojpur	34,46,737	1,50,974
Talgram	33,87,076	74,100
Chhibramau	15,22,028	76,318
Sikandarpur Udhu	2,76,918	4,964
Khakhatmau	2,35,656	3,058

The statistics given are from the *Ain-i-Akbari* and are evidence of the developed state of agrarian conditions prevailing in the district during Akbar's reign. They also show a sufficiently high incidence of revenue, though it may be presumed that the total revenue assessed was only rarely realised.

After the death of Aurangzeb, the revenue administration of the district, with that of the rest of northern India, remained in confusion till the beginning of the nineteenth century when the whole of the central doab, including this district, was ceded by the nawab vizier of Avadh to the East India Company on June 24, 1802.

Fatehgarh became the headquarters of the board of commissioners for the ceded provinces. The management of the district, under the orders of the board, was entrusted to the governor-general's agent at Fatehgarh. Their policy was to go on raising the demand for revenue at each Settlement. The first triennial Settlement of the district began in 1802-03. The amount of the assessment for the parganas that then constituted the district was Rs 10,83,836. The Settlement was made on the basis of an auction and the right to collect was given to the

1. Tripathi, R. P. : *Rise and fall of the Mughal Empire*, (Allahabad, 1960) p. 241

highest bidder. This Settlement very nearly collapsed during the famine of 1803-04 and because of the invasion of Holkar and the resulting general disorder. In 1804 in order to exact revenue from the tax-eluding landlord of Khakhatmau, the agent himself visited the place and collected it.

The revenue was raised to Rs 11,05,463 yearly for the period of the second Settlement which lasted from 1805-1806 to 1807-08. The appointment in 1806, of a collector, an official solely responsible for the collection of revenue, made a change in the revenue administration of the district and the function of the agent became purely political. The third Settlement was for four years—from 1808-09 to 1811-12 and again the demand was raised to Rs 11,64,124 per year. When the Khakhatmau proprietors again refused to pay the demand imposed on them, the local authorities requisitioned an armed force for the collection of revenue. The collector also requested the board to let him blow up a mud castle of considerable strength the proprietors had built but at the approach of the armed detachment, the landholders vacated the castle.

At the expiry of the third Settlement a new assessment was imposed for a still larger amount and this time for a term of four years. Its demand was Rs 13,32,677, a sum larger than any ever exacted before from the district. Its original term, from 1812-13 to 1816-17, was prolonged by quinquennial extensions till 1836-37. Landholders were allowed in theory to retain 10 per cent on the gross produce as before but the great and sudden increase of the demand pressed very heavily on the district. Like Khakhatmau, pargana Chhibramau also refused to meet the demand. That the rights of the tenancy were very precarious in those days and the demands often coercive and arbitrary is revealed by the findings of the commissioner during this fourth Settlement. It transpired that certain estates that lay along the Ganga in parganas Shamsabad west and Pahava were under the collector's management since 1815 and their resettlement took place in 1826, the operation extending not only to revenue free lands but also to others on which tax was already paid. Four years after the collector had made this Settlement, the commissioner reported that it was based on confessedly erroneous data.¹

The fifth Settlement of the district began under Regulation IX of 1833. The district had just been ravaged by the famine of 1837-38, which had thrown much land out of cultivation and when it would recover was a matter of speculation. The settlement officer, therefore, reduced the previous demand by about 3 per cent and brought it to Rs 12,92,717. In 1843, locusts caused further destruction and in 1845 the assessment

1. Neave, E. R. : *Farrukhabad : A Gazetteer*. Vol. IX, Allahabad, 1911

was reduced to Rs 11,56,612 but this figure was pushed up to Rs 11,63,481 by the confiscation, after the freedom struggle of 1857, the certain revenue free estates. The assessment, under Regulation IX, was made on more scientific lines than before being preceded by a regular survey, the rental being reckoned by circles (*chaks*) and the quality of soils, the latter being in most cases divided according to the artificial distinctions caused by irrigation. When the rental of the cultivated part in each circle had been ascertained, two-thirds or more of that rental was exacted as revenue. In Chhibramau the proportion demanded rose to 70 per cent. Pargana Sakrawa was revenue-free and escaped assessment until 1848. The term of the Settlement expired in 1872-73.

Operations for the sixth Settlement began in 1863, cultivation and prices having increased largely in the interval and the value of land also having greatly increased. The new survey which preceded this Settlement was a field-to-field measurement by plane table carried out by *patwaris* under the supervision of the settlement officer. Some new methods were introduced : average rent rates were framed for classes of land of similar type based on their manurial quality and each zone was subdivided according as it was irrigated or not and, in some tracts, according to the nature of the crops habitually grown, particularly valuable crops like potato and tobacco which called for a special rate. Information was gathered on the spot to determine both the fair average rent rates and the areas to which they applied. For the whole district the rent rate amounted to about 51 per cent and the assessment came to Rs 12,83,083 or an increase on the former demand of 10.4 per cent.

The work of the seventh Settlement began in 1898 and it was completed in March, 1902, and the principles adopted in the previous Settlement were generally employed in this Settlement as well. The government demand was calculated at just under 50 per cent of the assets.

The result of the Settlement was a redistribution rather than an enhancement of the old demand. Excluding 68 *mahals* in Khakhatmau and Paramnagar which were left to be assessed by the district officers as they had not yet fallen due, the new revenue for the district amounted to Rs 12,19,696 on the revenue-paying *mahals* and Rs 93,212 on revenue-free *mahals*.

Though a large portion of the district was settled for a term of 30 years, there were a number of villages in the lowland which were annually liable to alluvion and diluvion owing to the action of the rivers and were, therefore, subject to quick revisions. At the next revision, that of 1911-12, the total revenue demand for the entire district was assessed at Rs 12,41,599, bringing in an overall increase of Rs 21,902. The district recorded another sharp increase in the revenue demand in

1931-32 when it amounted to Rs 12,89,119 which included Rs 1,29,802 as cesses.

This Settlement, with occasional revisions of different villages at different dates, remained in force till 1952 when the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act came into force in the district.

Relation between Landlord and Tenant

The ancient tenancy and revenue system, under Hindu rule, had been more or less conducive to the welfare of the tenants and serious problems between the tenants and the landlords hardly ever arose. With the advent of Muslim rule in the country arose numerous problems regarding the holding of land, assessment of revenue and the rights of cultivating communities. Despite early mismanagement, rulers like Alauddin Khalji, Sher Shah and Akbar gave thought to laying down better agricultural policy.

During the time of the Mughal emperors the zamindars were agents of the imperial government for the purpose of the collection of land revenue and they became the intermediaries between the rulers and the peasantry. Their office was neither proprietary nor hereditary but under British rule they assumed both these rights.

On acquiring the territory of this district, the East India Company adopted the prevailing system instead of initiating new methods, and only enhanced the rights and powers of the zamindars in order to ensure quick and effective realisation of revenue by the government and for the zamindars to take as much rent from their tenants as was possible. No definite tenancy rights or laws existed till much after the great upsurge of 1857.

Hardly any thing was done by the government to ameliorate the lot of the indigent cultivators who had fallen a prey to the avarice of money-lenders and were exploited by the zamindars except the passing of the Land Improvement Act, 1883, and the Agricultural Loans Act, 1884 which provided monetary relief to the cultivators especially at the time of natural calamities. The U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939, brought further relief to the tenants, the law on devolution of holdings being made more elaborate and restrictions being imposed on ejection. The tenants of *sir* were given a tenure for five years during which they could not be ejected except for non-payment of rent. Other tenants were given the right to make improvements in their land, for which the consent of the landholder was not necessary. They could also erect buildings on their lands for themselves and their cattle. Their rights now became heritable and all tenants, except tenants of *sir* and sub-tenants, became hereditary tenants with rights of succession.

Even these measures went only half way because the tenancies were still non-transferable and the tenants could not be materially benefitted

till the whole structure of the tenure system was changed and the intermediaries between the State and the cultivators were eliminated which 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 (Act No. I of 1951).

LAND REFORMS

Abolition of Zamindari

The abolition of the unjust and oppressive institution of zamindari which interposed intermediaries between the actual tiller of the soil and the State, was long overdue and was ushered in by the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, which was enforced in the district on July 1, 1952. It brought to an end the institution of zamindars or intermediaries and once again a direct relationship was established between the State and the cultivator. The zamindars were divested of their rights over *abadi* land (inhabited sites), *parti* (fallow land) and *banjar* (barren land) and the rights of the tillers were enhanced. The Act also reduced the multiplicity of tenures and secured to the cultivators ownership in their land. This provision gave the much-needed incentive to the cultivators to improve their holdings and increase production. The zamindars were awarded compensation in lieu of the loss which they incurred with the enforcement of this Act. *Bhumidhari* rights could be acquired by the tenants over their holding on payment of ten times the annual rent. Those who did not pay the amount could not get transferable rights over their land; they could only inherit and till it. Subletting, except in cases of disability as defined in the Act, was prohibited.

The multifarious tenure systems gave place to only three — *bhumidhari*, *sirdari*, and *asami*. In January, 1977, another major change was made in the tenure system: the State Government abolished by law the *sirdari* tenure and all the *sirdars* became *bhumidhars* automatically without having to pay anything.

With effect from the date of the abolition of zamindari, public lands vest in the *gaon samaj* and are managed by a committee known as the Bhumidhar Prabandhak Samiti, (land management committee). It lets out lands on temporary leases for agriculture and horticulture or for other connected purposes. The tenants are known as *asamis* of the *gaon samaj*. In addition to guaranteeing compensation to the intermediaries, the Act also provides for the payment of rehabilitation grant to those with comparatively smaller holdings whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 10,000. Up to the end of November, 1976, a sum of Rs 1,19,95,872 in cash and bonds had been paid to the intermediaries by way of rehabilitation grant as against the assessed sum of Rs 1,20,03,167.

The total amount of compensation payable to the zamindars of this district amounted to Rs 1,18,28,558 out of which a sum of Rs 1,18,25,348 was paid in cash and bonds till November, 1976.

Collection of Revenue—Since the abolition of zamindari, the land revenue is being collected direct from the *bhimidhars* and *asamis* through the agency of collection *amins* whose work is supervised by *naib-tahsildars*, *tahsildars* and subdivisional magistrates. The ultimate responsibility for collection of land revenue is that of the collector. In 1975, the total demand of main dues were as follows :

Main dues	Total demand (in Rs)
Land Revenue	33,56,017
Irrigation	45,29,630
Vrihat Jot Kar	854
Taqavi Act, XII	8,174
Taqavi Act, XIX	17,787
Bhumi Vikas Kar (land development dues)	24,29,215

Bhoodan—Vinoba Bhave's *bhoodan* (land gift) movement was initiated in the State in 1951, with the object of obtaining land for the landless. By the end of November, 1976, an area of about 41 ha. of land was received as gift for the landless, out of which a total of about 40 ha. was allotted to those who were landless.

Consolidation of Holdings

The operations of the consolidation of land under the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, began in the district in 1955 in *tahsil Chhibramau*. The main objects of consolidation were the prevention of fragmentation of holdings, consolidation of a person's holdings and replanning of the village. Suitable places were reserved for works of public utility and *chak* road (roads leading to consolidated holdings) were laid out to provide approaches to holdings in the villages. The *tahsilwise* area of holdings consolidated up to 1976 was as follows :

Name of tahsil	Year of enforcement	Total number of villages	Area consolidated (in ha.)
Chhibramau	1955	359	99,717
Farrukhabad	1959	309	62,250
Kaimganj	1962	340	55,331
Kannauj	1965	250	68,753

Urban Land Reforms—The abolition of the zamindari in respect of agricultural lands in the urban areas of the district was done after the enactment of the U. P. Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land

Reforms Act, 1956 (U. P. Act IX of 1957). Out of Rs 3,79,589, assessed as compensation, Rs 3,56,694 was paid to the intermediaries by November 30, 1976.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

To effect a more equitable distribution of land, the U. P. Imposition of Ceilings on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (Act 1 of 1961), was enforced in the district on January 3, 1961. By an amendment which came into force on June 8, 1973, the maximum size of the holdings of a tenant is 7.30 ha. of irrigated and 10.95 ha. of unirrigated land. Land over and above this was declared surplus and became vested in the State Government, compensation being paid to the landholder concerned. The Act affected 462 landholders and an area of 1,300 ha. was declared surplus. An amount of Rs 99,322 was assessed as compensation of which Rs 68,292 was paid by March, 1976.

The effect of these reforms has been the extinction of absolute and absentee landlordism and unwieldy holdings and security in the possession of their land by tenure holders who have also been afforded incentives to effect improvements in their holdings such as the construction of small private tube-wells, etc.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

In the district (as elsewhere in the State) sources of revenue include several Central as well as State taxes.

Central Taxes

Of all the Central taxes, the Central excise and the income-tax are the most important.

Central Excise—For the purpose of collection of Central excise, the district is divided into eleven circles which are under the overall charge of an assistant collector. The main taxable commodities are tobacco, sugar, *bidis*, sodium silicate and glassware.

Figures pertaining to the yearwise excise revenue collected from 1972-73 to 1975-76 are given in the following table :

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1972-73	37,024
1973-74	33,935
1974-75	27,657
1975-76	48,560

Income-tax—For the collection of income-tax, the district is divided into two wards, each under an income-tax officer who supervises the collection of income-tax in his ward and also deals with the collection of gift tax and wealth tax.

The following statement gives certain details regarding the collection of revenue, etc., from income, wealth and gift taxes from 1971-72 to 1975-76 :

Year	Income tax		Wealth tax		Gift tax	
	No. of assessees	Amount collected (in Rs)	No. of assessees	Amount collected in Rs (in thousands)	No. of assessees	Amount collected in Rs (in thousands)
1971-72	2,832	4,042	117	40	33	21
1972-73	2,794	6,232	146	41	48	19
1973-74	2,954	6,818	137	148	43	27
1974-75	3,941	8,623	134	192	164	40
1975-76	4,253	9,599	160	240	171	46

State Taxes

Excise—Excise has been one of the most important sources of State revenues in the district since the beginning of British rule. It is realised chiefly from the sale of bhang, charas, ganja, tobacco and liquor. The administration of excise duty is under the charge of a superintendent of excise and enjoys all the powers of the district magistrate for the purpose.

Liquor—In 1976, the district had 49 country spirit and 10 foreign liquor shops. The following statement indicates the quantity of liquor consumed yearwise from 1971-72 to 1975-76 :

Year	Consumption (in litres)
1971-72	4,84,448
1972-73	4,60,266
1973-74	5,20,064
1974-75	4,73,944
1975-76	4,00,939

Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs, bhang and ganja, constituted important items of excise revenue in the past. The use of charas and ganja is prohibited in the district and licences for the retail sale of bhang are granted by the collector through the system of annual auctions. The amount of bhang consumed in the five years ending 1975-76 is given in the following statement :

Year	Consumption (in kg.)
1971-72	2,878
1972-73	3,215
1973-74	3,832
1974-75	4,168
1975-76	4,371

Tari is also frequently consumed. It is sold in retail shops through licences who obtain licence for its manufacture and sale through the auction system. The district has 84 *tari* shops in 1975-76.

The following table indicates the total excise revenue realised on various commodities during the five years ending 1975-76 :

Year	Country spirit (in Rs)	Bhang (in Rs)	Tari (in Rs)
1971-72	33,72,172	1,05,351	1,48,137
1972-73	36,85,964	1,37,266	1,73,589
1973-74	49,07,233	1,23,991	1,80,994
1974-75	62,64,815	1,36,837	1,74,287
1975-76	67,92,684	1,66,813	2,10,533

Sales Tax—Sales tax is levied under the U. P. Sales Tax Act, 1957. For purposes of the assessment and collection of sales tax, the district is under a sales tax officer. The amount of sales tax realised on important commodities like food-grains, cotton yarn, oil, oilseeds, etc., during the five years ending 1974-75, is given in the table below :

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1970-71	21,87,992
1971-72	22,01,426
1972-73	22,99,353
1973-74	30,08,754
1974-75	47,53,529

Stamp and Registration—Stamp duty was introduced by the British to discourage large numbers of law suits being instituted and to earn revenue from civil litigants. The affixation of stamps is compulsory in legal proceedings and in courts of law.

The Indian Stamp Act, 1899, classifies stamps as judicial and non-judicial, the former being used to pay court fees and the latter having to be affixed on bills of exchange, documents of gift, sale and lease, etc. The income from stamps includes fines and penalties imposed under the Indian Stamp Act. The receipts from judicial and non-judicial stamps during the five years ending 1975-76 are shown in the following table :

Year	Receipts (in Rs) from stamps	
	Judicial	Non-judicial
1971-72	15,40,615	17,25,317
1972-73	7,56,242	15,08,059
1973-74	7,15,010	24,49,510
1974-75	7,04,695	33,82,453
1975-76	4,06,469	30,69,041

Registration—The additional district magistrate, Farrukhabad works as the ex officio registrar of the district. In the discharge of his duties he is assisted by five subregistrars. The following statement gives the details of the documents registered and the income derived from them during the five years, 1972 to 1976 :

Year	No. of documents registered	Income (in Rs)
1972	12,164	3,92,159
1973	17,588	6,86,162
1974	15,984	7,20,067
1975	13,863	7,21,959
1976	13,084	8,07,973

Taxes on Motor Vehicles—All motor vehicles are liable to taxation under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, and under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The district is included in the Kanpur region for this purpose and the regional transport officer supervises the collection of various taxes on motor vehicles. The figures pertaining to the collections (in Rs) under the passenger, goods and road taxes in the region for the years from 1970-71 to 1974-75 are given below :

Year	Passenger tax (Rs)	Goods tax (Rs)	Road tax (Rs)
1970-71	4,25,619	36,95,738	92,88,088
1971-72	5,28,760	35,98,816	93,31,908
1972-73	10,19,668	42,31,629	1,03,61,168
1973-74	14,97,690	50,19,954	1,21,12,606
1974-75	18,65,442	77,48,660	1,46,04,862

Entertainment and Betting Tax—This tax is imposed on all paid public entertainments and bettings, the cinema houses being the biggest payee of this tax. The following statement shows the amount collected under this head in the district between 1970-71 and 1974-75.

Year	Amount (in Rs)
1970-71	7,88,583
1971-72	8,35,854
1972-73	8,05,568
1973-74	8,81,476
1974-75	12,18,084

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

The present district of Farrukhabad formed a part of the empires of the Mauryas, Guptas and Harsha Vardhan under whom the inhabitants were collectively responsible for the maintenance of peace and the prevention of crime in their localities. *Rakshaks* were appointed in each village to guard public property and in case of failure they were held personally liable to make good the loss. With the growth of feudal institutions the responsibility for maintaining peace devolved on the landlords, though the institution of the *rakshak* was retained. During Muslim rule, kotwals were appointed in the town and were paid a monthly allowance to meet the expense on their staff of chowkidars and peons. In the sixteenth century it was the duty of the faujdar to maintain peace, keep the roads free of robbers and enforce imperial regulations. Thana-dars were appointed to assist him. Due to the frequent incursions of the Marathas and Rohillas in the eighteenth century, the district remained under disorder. Taking advantage of this fluid state, a number of tribes such as the Banjara, Kanjar, Beria and Nat, inhabiting this tract, indulged in crimes and other antisocial activities.

The British acquired the territory that forms the present district in 1802 and raised a separate police force for maintaining law and order in it. Escorts and guards were drawn from the army, special patrols were deployed for road and river traffic and a small force for detection of crimes was maintained at the police stations. In the beginning, police duties were performed by revenue officials with the magistrate and collector acting as chief of the district police force. The tahsildars supervised police work in the tahsils with a number of thanas placed under their jurisdiction. The combination of judicial, police and administrative functions in the magistrate and collector made him heavily overworked. The tahsildars paid more attention to the collection of revenue and neglected their police duties. The duty of maintaining watch and ward was performed very inefficiently by the village watchmen who were the servants of the landlords, a state of affairs that resulted in chaos and confusion.

The years following 1857 brought several administrative problems to the fore and an effort was made to organize the police on a regular basis. The government felt that the responsibility for police work should devolve upon the provincial administration which should also maintain a paid force for the purpose. In 1860 a committee was appointed and its

recommendations led to the enactment of the Police Act (Act V of 1861) which is still in operation with minor modifications. The Act introduced a uniform system. In each district there was appointed a superintendent of police to act as the head of the district police. The district was divided into a number of police circles which were further subdivided into thanas (police-stations), each under the charge of a subinspector.

Incidence of Crime

The Farrukhabad district, and more specially the trans-Gangetic parganas, had in the days of British rule a not underserved reputation of turbulence and though any disorder on a large scale had been unknown for many years past, there was always a good deal of violent crime. The most important of the tribes who frequented the district were the Banjara, Kanjar, Beria and Nat, their members, by and large, being criminals by profession, though they differed in their *modus operandi* and the types of crime they committed.

The district has no forms of professional crime peculiar to it but cases of organised cattle theft come to notice now and again. In the past some amount of trouble was caused by organised bands of armed dacoits who, because systematic measures taken in recent years, have been suppressed. The local police are reinforced by bodies of armed and mounted force and a regular campaign is instituted against dacoits.

The crime statistics under the different heads from 1898 to 1931 are given below :

Nature of Crime	1898	1908	1911	1921	1931
Against public tranquility	126	103	142	61	111
Affecting life	24	5	25	42	65
Grievous hurt	72	26	157	43	15
Rape	5	1	—	3	1
Cattle theft	129	44	38	41	22
Criminal force and assault	37	26	44	14	—
Theft	463	203	173	170	51
Robbery and dacoity	40	7	75	33	54
Receiving stolen property	75	24	36	44	22
Criminal trespass	117	168	208	81	60

The decade ending in 1960 witnessed a slight increase mainly in offences against public tranquility, robbery and dacoity. The following statement gives an idea of the incidence of crime in 1951 and 1960 :

Nature of Crime	1951	1960
Offences against public tranquility	273	287
Affecting life	57	37
Grievous hurt	4	6
Rape	3	2
Criminal force and assault	51	12
Theft	—	—
Robbery	2	34
Dacoity	37	49

Organisation of Police

The district is included in the police range of Kanpur which is under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police, with headquarters at Kanpur. The district police is headed by a superintendent of police who is responsible for its efficiency, discipline and the proper performance of its duties. He keeps contact with the residents of the district to acquire knowledge of unlawful happenings in the district. The police force is divided into two broad divisions—the civil and the armed police.

Civil Police—The duties of the police consist of watch and ward, maintenance of law and order, prevention, detection and investigation of crime and the service of the summons and processes of the law courts. There are 2 inspectors, 89 subinspectors, 75 head constables and 522 constables in the civil police force including a temporary staff of 46 subinspectors, 21 head constables and 13 constables who are posted in the district.

To secure systematic and speedy functioning of the police, the district is divided into four circles—City, Kaimganj, Chhibramau and Kannauj, each under the charge of a deputy superintendent of police. Each circle is subdivided into a number of police-stations which have been demarcated broadly on the basis of area and population and located in important villages and towns. The location of the police-stations, circlewise, is given in the table that follows.

Police-circle	Police-station	Out-post
City	Kotwali (Farrukhabad)	Palra, Tikona, Nakhas, Kotwali, Qadrigate, Barhpur
	Kotwali (Fatehgarh)	Kotwali, Karnalganj
	Maudawaza	Bazarla
	Rajepur	Amritpur
Kaimganj	Kaimganj	Kaimganj
	Shamsabad	Shamsabad
	Kampil	—
	Nawabganj	Manjhna
Chhibramau	Muhammabad	Sankisa
	Chhibramau	Chhibramau
	Saurikh	—
	Talgram	—
Kannauj	Kamalganj	Johanganj
	Kannauj	Talaiya, Kalan, Sarai Miran
	Tahia	—
	Indergarh	Tirwa
	Gursahaiganj	—

Armed Police—The duties of armed police are to furnish guards and escorts, to suppress and prevent disorder and crimes of violence, to maintain peace in disturbed areas and to protect government property, treasuries and vital communications. The armed police is stationed at the reserve police lines at the district headquarters.

Prosecution Staff—There is a prosecution branch which has been separated from the regular police and placed under the charge of the district magistrate since April 1, 1974. Soon afterwards through an amendment made by the State Government, they work under the superintendent of police, as before. It consists of a public prosecutor and 11 assistant public prosecutors in addition to one senior public prosecutor. They conduct proceedings on behalf of the State before magistrates and also advise the investigating officers on legal matters arising in the course of the investigation of crimes.

Village Police

The village chowkidars, who are part-time servants, constitute the only police agency in the villages. Their main duty is watch and ward but they are also required to help during investigations. They are appointed by the district magistrate but the control and supervision over them rests with the superintendent of police.

Pradeshik Vikas Dal

This organised and disciplined body of volunteers, which was set up under the original name of Prantiya Rakshak Dal mobilises manpower, carries out youth welfare activities in the rural areas and prepares villagers for self defence. It also performs civil defence duties like guarding, assisting the police in traffic control, preventing looting, fire fighting, maintaining of communications, etc. The paid staff in the district consists of a district organiser and 14 block organisers. The unpaid staff comprises 168 *halka sardars* (circle leaders), 1,207 *dal patis* (group leaders), 1,207 *tohi nayaks* (section leaders) and 12,070 *rakshaks* (guards). The P.V.D. personnel is also called for duty during fairs when the police force is in need of relief.

Village Defence Societies

The village defence societies are purely non-official organisations and have been set up to protect villagers, specially against dacoits. The members are trained to stand up to the undesirable elements in society for protection of person and property. There were 1,356 such societies in the district in 1976.

Government Railway Police—The police-station of the GRP, Farrukhabad, is located at the railway station, Farrukhabad, and has a station officer, two head constables and 16 constables. There are three

GRP out-posts, each located at Anwarganj, Fatehgarh and Kaimganj. The staff maintains law and order at these railway stations, controls passenger traffic and assists the railway magistrates on duty in the prevention of ticketless travel and deals with crimes committed within the railway premises.

Jails and Lock-ups

The district jail is in the charge of a jailor who is assisted by a deputy jailor and three assistant jailors. The control over the administration of the jail is exercised by the inspector general of prisons, U. P., Lucknow. The jail hospital is looked after by a whole-time doctor called the assistant medical officer, the chief medical officer of the district being the superintendent. The district jail can accommodate 472 prisoners and under-trial prisoners. Its population figures from 1973 to 1975 are tabled below :

Year	Daily average population	
	Convicts	Under-trial prisoners
1973	123	475
1974	145	548
1975	112	524

Central Prison—The Central prison, which was built in 1867, is situated at Fatehgarh. It is under the charge of a superintendent, assisted by one deputy superintendent, 3 jailors, 4 deputy jailors and 8 assistant jailors. The jail hospital is under the charge of a medical officer, who is assisted by two assistant medical officers. The Central prison has a capacity of 2,280 prisoners. Its population figures from 1973 to 1975 are given below :

Year	Daily average population
1973	1,741
1974	1,729
1975	1,483

The Central prison has a tent factory, tent manufacturing being a noted industry of this prison. The prison supplies tents to various government departments.

Welfare of Prisoners—Prisoners were formerly divided into three categories—A, B and C but since 1948 they are classified only as 'superior' and 'ordinary'. Conditions of life in the district jail have improved after Independence with the provision of added amenities. Regular wages are paid to prisoners for the work they do in the jail. They are encouraged to learn the three R's (reading, writing and simple arithmetic) and to take part in constructive activities. Newspapers, books

and periodicals from the jail library are made available. Facilities for recreation, indoor and outdoor games, cultural and social activities and religious discourses are also provided.

Visitors.—The ex officio visitors of the jail are the director of medical and health services, U. P., the commissioner of the Allahabad division, the district and sessions judge and the district magistrate.

All the members of the legislature and Parliament belonging to the district, all members of the standing committee of the State legislature on jails, the chairman of the central committee of the Uttar Pradeshiya Apradh Nirrodhak Samiti, the secretary of its district committee and the presidents of the municipal boards and the Zila Parishad of the district and three or four members nominated by the government on the recommendation of the district magistrate, are non-official visitors of the jail.

Revising Board.—There is a revising board for the district jail which considers for revision of the sentences of all casual and habitual convicts with sentences of three years and above after they have served a specified period of the sentence. It consists of the district magistrate and sessions judge and one non-official member.

Lock-ups.—Lock-ups for both males and females are located in the premises of the collectorate for the custody of under-trial prisoners brought from the jail to the courts to attend the hearing of their cases and persons sentenced to imprisonment by the courts till they are finally taken to the district jail. Lock-ups are supervised by the public prosecutor acting under the overall control of the district magistrate. At each police station also there is a lock-up under the charge of the station officer.

At the headquarters of each tahsil, there is a revenue lock-up—usually a small room for the detention of persons arrested for non-payment of government dues. Such defaulters may be detained for a maximum period of 14 days at a time.

Probation

The probation scheme was introduced here in the year 1948, under the U. P. First Offenders Probation Act, 1938. A probation officer works under the administrative control of the district magistrate. He supervises the activities and conduct of those released on probation, ensures that they observe the conditions of the bonds executed by them and makes reports regarding them to the courts concerned.

The number of juvenile delinquents dealt with in 1973 and 1975 was 83 in each year and 66 in 1974. The probation officer during the year 1975 paid 317 domiciliary visits.

• JUSTICE

Nothing definite is known about the administration of justice in the district in ancient and mediaeval times but it is possible that the administration of justice as carried out under Hindu monarchy obtained in the district (and continued as such, till it was separated from the executive) and was also independent in form and spirit. The punishments for crimes and offences might also have been of the same type as mentioned in the few references in Megasthenes's account about the penalties for offences current in Chandra Gupta Maurya's time. Mutilation and torture were common penalties for many crimes. Besides Dharma there were other bases of law: contract, custom and royal ordinance. The judges were appointed from among the lawyers and were above the influence of the king. Records of cases were kept. Many years before the British introduced their own law, the Muhammadan law of crimes was enforced in this region as in other parts. The *qazi* (judge) was the administrator of the Islamic law, both civil and criminal which was based on Qoranic principles. By the close of the nineteenth century, sufficient uniformity in the substantive and procedural laws of the country was achieved by the passing of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the like.

In the pre-Independence period, the judicial courts consisted of those of the district and session judge, Farrukhabad, a subordinate judge with jurisdiction extending over the whole district and three *munsifs* one each at Farrukhabad, Kannauj and Kaimganj as well as an honorary *munsif* at Shamsabad.

Civil Justice

In addition to the district judge, there are five additional district judges in the district who exercise equal powers with him. All of them have unlimited original pecuniary jurisdiction in civil cases and powers of hearing revisions. There is also a civil judge and five *munsifs* who dispose of regular civil suits and also constitute the bench of the small causes court to decide cases up to a prescribed valuation.

The position of the case work in civil courts in the year 1975 was as follows:

Cases	Number
Pending at beginning of year	2,693
Instituted during year	1,124
Suits disposed of during year	967
Pending at end of year	2,850

In that year, the number of suits involving immovable property was 491 and those involving money or movable property was 309.

The number of suits instituted in 1975 according to valuation was as follows :

Valuation	Number of suits
Not exceeding Rs 100	39
Exceeding Rs 100 but not Rs 1,000	512
Exceeding Rs 1,000 but not Rs 5,000	412
Exceeding Rs 5,000 but not Rs 10,000	140
Exceeding Rs 10,000 but not Rs 20,000	21

The total value of the suits instituted was Rs 32,89,181. Details of the disposal of suits in the year 1975 were as follows :

Manner of disposal	Number of suits
Number of suits disposed of after trials	306
Dismissed for default	110
Otherwise decided without trial	278
Settled by compromise	116
Referred to arbitration	Nil

The position of appeals instituted and disposed of in the district in the year 1975 was as follows :

Nature of appeal	Instituted	Disposed of
Regular civil appeals	204	85
Miscellaneous civil appeals	173	125

Criminal Justice

The sessions judge's court comprises the highest criminal court of the district and has the power to inflict the penalty of death subject to confirmation by the high court. The sessions judge is assisted by 5 additional sessions judges, 5 *munsifs*, 3 judicial magistrate and 2 special judicial magistrates.

Details of the criminal cases committed to the sessions in the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 are given below :

Nature of offence	1973	1974	1975
Affecting life	59	188	198
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	16	7	16
Hurt	24	49	17
Rape	12	16	17
Unnatural offence	5	2	1
Extortion	—	—	—
Robbery and dacoity	72	47	81
Other cases	5	50	28

Details of the number of persons tried and convicted by the Farrukhabad judge's court in criminal cases during the three years ended 1975 are given below :

Number tried/sentence received	1973	1974	1975
Tried	10,639	11,104	12,092
Death	26	11	4
Life imprisonment	54	117	87
Rigorous imprisonment	338	797	405
Simple imprisonment	4	10	15
Fined	158	979	1,864
Other punishments	65	183	172

The crime statistics under the different heads for the years 1973 to 1975 are given below :

Crime		1973	1974	1975
Murder	Reported	118	96	158
	Convicted	23	21	20
	Acquitted	13	17	29
Dacoity	Reported	55	67	89
	Convicted	7	10	15
	Acquitted	6	8	16
Robbery	Reported	169	161	227
	Convicted	12	20	29
	Acquitted	9	13	19
Theft	Reported	1,031	890	1,048
	Convicted	46	71	51
	Acquitted	89	31	28
Riot	Reported	149	150	218
	Convicted	23	29	33
	Acquitted	22	23	21
House-breaking	Reported	799	769	993
	Convicted	28	25	30
	Acquitted	36	23	21
Kidnapping	Reported	36	26	25
	Convicted	Nil.	3	2
	Acquitted	Nil.	2	2
Sex crime	Reported	17	24	26
	Convicted	3	1	3
	Acquitted	2	2	3

Executive Magistrates

The district magistrate is the head of the criminal administration of the district and in that capacity controls the entire action of the police. He has to be kept informed by the superintendent of police about the occurrence of all serious crimes. He has to review, fortnightly, the position of crime in the district and its localisation and causes. The superintendent of police has to consult him regarding all important decisions such as transfers, postings and promotions of the station-officers and the inspectors.

Under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, the district magistrate shared a considerable part of the administration of criminal justice and as such exercised control and supervision over the magistrates posted in the district. To assist him, an additional district magistrate (judicial) was posted in the district under his administrative control. Judicial magistrates of the first class and magistrates in charge of subdivisions also functioned under him. They disposed of the criminal cases defined in their jurisdiction under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.

Even now the entire responsibility of dealing with situations like riots or disturbances in the district is integrated under the authority of the district magistrate. He is the chief executive magistrate of the district. The city magistrate and the four subdivisional magistrates are executive magistrates. All the four tahsildars are subordinate executive magistrates. The new Code of Criminal Procedure enforced in the country from April 1, 1974, took away the judicial powers of the executive magistrates but they continue to exercise jurisdiction of a preventive nature under sections 107 and 151 and of a prohibitory character under sections 133 and 144 of the new Code. The executive magistrates also retain the power to arrest or order the police to arrest any person committing an offence in their presence. They are also authorised to conduct identification proceedings of accused persons and record dying declarations under the new code.

The position regarding cognizable crime under the Code of Criminal Procedure and other special Acts in the period 1973 to 1975 was as follows :

Year	Cases instituted under local Acts	Cases instituted under special Acts	Cases under Cr. P.C.	No. of persons tried	No. of persons sentenced
1973	1,327	254	1,431	3,761	1,572
1974	1,251	73	1,404	4,757	717
1975	584	17	1,255	3,594	222

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

Prior to the separation of the executive from the judiciary, which was enforced on October 2, 1967, the judicial magistrates, who tried criminal cases under the appellate authority of the sessions judge, were under the administrative control of the district magistrate for purposes of law and order duties. It was as a further step towards separation at the magisterial level that all judicial magistrates working under the district magistrates were transferred to the control of the high court through the district and sessions judge, with effect from October 2, 1967.

The process of the separation of the executive from the judiciary reached its culmination with the enforcement of the new Code of Criminal Procedure on April 1, 1974, which ensures an absolute separation of the judiciary from the executive. The new Code makes some far reaching changes, among others, in the classification, nomenclature and powers of courts. It also simplifies the procedure with a view to speeding up the course of trial and attempts to give a fair deal to those generally placed disadvantageously in trials before criminal courts.

Nyaya Panchayats

For the purpose of associating people with the administration of justice, the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, established Panchayat *adalats* in 1949, which were subsequently named *nyaya* panchayats. The jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat usually extends over an area of 5 to 10 *gaon sabhas* depending on the population of the constituent villages. The total number of *nyaya* panchayats in the district was 150 in 1975.

The *panchs* of *nyaya* panchayats are nominated by the prescribed authority (district magistrate) in consultation with a district level committee constituted for the purpose. The *panchs* elect a *sarpanch* and a *sahayak sarpanch* from among themselves whose tenure of office is usually five years. The cases are heard by benches of five *panchs* constituted by the *sarpanch* and a minimum of three *panchs* (including the chairman of the bench) constitute the quorum.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to try cases under the following Acts :

(a) The U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947.

(b) The Indian Penal Code—those sections relating to petty offences such as committing public nuisances, trespass, intimidation and threat, etc., and cases of theft or misappropriation involving property not exceeding Rs 50 in value.

(c) Sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

(d) Subsection (1) of section 10 of the U. P. District Primary Education Act, 1926 and

(e) Sections 3, 4, 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867.

The panchayats also try civil suits up to a valuation of Rs 500 and revenue cases if the parties concerned agree in writing to such a course. They are not authorised to award a sentence of imprisonment and can impose fines only up to Rs 100. Revision against their decision in civil cases lies to the *munsifs* and in criminal and revenue cases to the sub-divisional magistrates.

The following statement gives details of cases tried and disposed of by the *nyaya* panchayats in the district from 1969-70 to 1976-77 :

Year	Cases at the beginning of the year	Cases instituted	Cases disposed of
1969-70	24	832	837
1970-71	19	813	805
1971-72	27	610	580
1972-73	57	32	2
1973-74	87	259	111
1974-75	235	1,040	1,125
1975-76	150	591	524
1976-77	117	207	192

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The departments of the State Government that are concerned with general administration, revenue administration and law and order and justice have already been dealt with in earlier chapters and the major details of several other departments have been described in the chapters relating to them. The organisational set up at the district level of other important departments such as agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, education, public works, industries and forest are briefly discussed below.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The main function of this department is to encourage increase in farm production by persuading the cultivators to adopt improved seeds and modern agricultural practices suited to local conditions and to manage successfully uninterrupted supplies of inputs like quality seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides.

The district comes under the administrative control of the deputy director of agriculture who has his headquarters at Allahabad. Locally, the district agriculture officer is in charge of the department. He is assisted by three additional district agriculture officers and trained workers (development officers at the block and workers and supervisors at the village levels) and other general staff in pushing forward various agriculture programmes, including extension of the area under high-yielding crops, oil-seeds, cotton, etc., and the formulation and implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes.

At the block level the activities of this department are supervised by the block development officers and assistant development officers (agriculture) who are responsible for the development of agriculture on scientific lines.

In 1976 there were twenty-eight seed stores in the district maintained by the agriculture department, each manned by one or two other staff members under an assistant agriculture inspector.

Soil Conservation

The regional head of the department is the deputy director of agriculture (soil conservation), Ramganga command project, who is stationed at Kanpur. At the district level, there is a soil conservation officer who

conducts surveys and prepares plans and initiates measures to combat erosion of farm land by wind and water. His subordinate staff includes a technical assistant, two overseers, five soil conservation inspectors and 27 assistant soil conservation inspectors. In 1976 there were three units for the soil conservation work in the district which were located at Fatehgarh, Kannauj and Chhibramau. They provide technical assistance to the cultivators for arresting erosion by means of bunds, levelling and construction of pakka water channels in the affected areas.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

The district falls under the jurisdiction of the deputy director of animal husbandry, posted at Allahabad. The district live-stock officer is in charge of this department at the district level. He looks after the work of improving cattle and poultry breeds, preventing and treating diseases and controlling the outbreak of epidemics among animals and implementing the plan schemes of the department and of the piscicultural programme and applied nutrition scheme. The staff under him in 1976, included an artificial insemination officer, two veterinary officers, 17 veterinary assistant surgeons, three assistant development officers, 38 stockmen and 17 compounders.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

This department deals with the organisation registration and promotion of co-operative societies in the district.

There is, at the regional level, a deputy registrar, stationed at Allahabad. At the district level the assistant registrar is assisted by two additional district co-operative officers, a senior farming inspector, a senior returns inspector and a senior milk inspector.

In 1975-76, there were in the field, 14 assistant development officers (co-operative), one each in every development block, to supervise and control the working of the *sahkari khetriya samitis* (numbering 22) and seed stores (numbering 31). There were also a number of supervisors and *amins* to help the block-level officers.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The regional head of the boys' educational institutions is the deputy director of education stationed at Allahabad. The girls' institutions are controlled by the regional inspectress assisted by a deputy inspectress, also stationed at Allahabad.

The district inspector of schools is the chief officer of the department in the district. He is responsible for the supervision, control and inspection of educational institutions in general and the institutions

for the boys in particular by an associate district inspector of schools. He is assisted by an associate inspector of schools, a Basic Shiksha Adhikari, an additional Basic Shiksha Adhikari, a deputy inspector of schools, a deputy inspectress of schools (girls), 17 subdeputy inspectors of schools and five assistant inspectresses of schools (girls).

The Sanskrit *pathshalas* (schools) are under the charge of the assistant inspector, Sanskrit *pathshalas* Allahabad region, with headquarters at Allahabad. The Arabic madarsas (schools) are under the charge of inspector, Arabic madarsas (schools), stationed at Allahabad.

Building up of moral character and physique, participation in games, sports, physical education, training in scouting and the implementation of the national discipline scheme, etc., have been made a mandatory part of education in the schools in the district.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

The district forms part of the southern doab division of the forest department which has its headquarters at Etawah. The division is under the control of a divisional forest officer. A range officer assisted by foresters and forestguards, with headquarters at Farrukhabad looks after the two sections, Kannauj and Chhibramau, the former having four and the latter five beats.

The department implements schemes related to the afforestation of waste land and the replacement of inferior trees in the forests by fast-growing and industrially useful species. It also undertakes construction of forest roads and looks after the enforcement in the district of the laws for the preservation of wild life.

HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT

For purposes of the development of horticulture, the district is in the Allahabad region and is under the jurisdiction of a deputy director of horticulture stationed at Allahabad. At the district level the potato development officer is the controlling officer of horticulture activities and the staff under him includes a horticulture officer, a senior horticulture inspector, a district horticulture inspector, a head gardener and a *mali* (gardener). Their functions are to render technical guidance in respect of the plantation of fruit trees, cultivation of vegetables and flowers and the supply of improved seeds, grafts, seedlings, saplings, etc., and marketing and storage of potato, fruits and vegetables. The district being one of the foremost in the cultivation of potato in the State, the government has posted a special staff for the care and development of its cultivation. In addition to the potato development officer, there are an assistant potato development inspector, two *kamdars* and two *malis* for the purpose.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

The district is within the Allahabad zone of the industries department which is controlled by a joint director.

At the district level the district industries officer looks after the development and working of both the small-scale and large-scale industries. His duties include rendering assistance for the setting up of new industries and the expansion of these in existence. For the development of the cloth printing industry in the district the U. P. textile printing corporation has established a branch at Fatehgarh in 1975-76. There is also a village industries officer at Farrukhabad, who looks after the establishment and functioning of small-scale village industrial units. The director handloom textile, Kanpur, has an assistant director posted at Etawah to look after the proper working of the looms operated by hand or power in the district. There is also an inspector (handloom cloth) in the district.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Fatehgarh is the divisional headquarters of the Farrukhabad provincial division of the public works department. The divisional head is an executive engineer who is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges and government buildings. In 1975-76 he had under him four assistant engineers and 28 junior engineers.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local autonomy was a special feature of ancient Hindu polity and in that context it is reasonable to assume that viable units of self-government functioned in the villages and towns of the area now covered by the present district which formed an integral part of the territory governed successively by the Panchalas, Nandas, Mauryas, Guptas, Maukharis, Pratiharas and Gahadavals before it came under the sway of the Muslim rulers. In the absence of any record it is not possible to delineate the rise and fall of this institution in the district in early times.

During the ancient period, the villages enjoyed a large measure of autonomy and were governed by the panchayats which exercised both administrative and judicial powers. These institutions received a great set back under the Muslim rulers and almost disappeared in British times. Those that existed were mutilated in form and became devoid of all the power and status of former days, confining their authority only to the meagre social life of the village community. Under Mughal rule, many of the civic functions in the cities were usually in the hands of the kotwal, who was responsible for watch and ward, elementary conservancy and the regulation of offensive trades. The centralisation of administration during the early British period brought about the extinction of the traditional institutions of local self-government both in the rural and the urban areas.

In the years following the outbreak of 1857, certain steps were taken to decentralise administration in order to usher in local self-governing institutions in the district. The oldest municipality in the district is that of Fatehgarh-cum-Farrukhabad. In 1860 the two towns were amalgamated with Amethi, Yakutganj and Grantganj (under the provisions of Act XX of 1856) and in 1864 the place was raised to the status of a municipality. Originally, through a notification of July, 1860, the provisions of Act XX of 1856 were applied to 28 places in the district. Many of these were later found unfit for being administered under the Act. The number was gradually reduced till there remained in 1908 only five towns—those of Chhibramau, Shamsabad, Talgram, Thatia and Tirwa. The income of these towns was derived from house tax assessed by a committee of five local persons and the chief heads of expenditure were conservancy, upkeep of the local police force and public works. Kannauj and Kaimganj, both formerly Act XX towns, were declared notified areas under Act I of 1900. Act XX of 1856 was replaced by the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914. The principal change made by this Act was to relieve the towns of their watch and ward duties and to make the panchayats

(now known as town area committees) bodies solely for the management of sanitation.

Progress towards popular representation in the municipal boards was made by the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act I of 1916), which for the first time permitted the election of a non-official chairman. This Act continues to be the guiding statute of the municipalities and notified areas in the State. Several amendments have been made to it to adjust it to the changing conditions in recent years, particularly in the post-Independence period.

Before 1871 the administration of cesses in the rural area of the district, which were levied for specific objects, was under separate committees but in that year a single district committee, the members of which were nominated by the government, was formed to deal with education, roads, ferries and police posts for watch and ward. In 1883, when the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883 (Act XIV of 1883), was promulgated, the old district committee was replaced by the district board, with wide powers for the administration of affairs in the rural areas in the district. The members were elected by the tahsil local boards, who in turn were chosen by a selected electorate in each tahsil. The U. P. District Boards, Act, 1906, abolished the tahsil boards and provided for the direct election of a fixed number of representatives by a limited franchise for the district board from each tahsil. The boards were also given wider financial powers. The U. P. District Boards Act, 1922 (Act X of 1922), made some more changes in the constitution and functions of the district boards. The chairman was also elected, though indirectly. The jurisdiction of the board was extended to cover the entire non-urban areas of the district with more emphasis on its functional role for rural development. As a further step towards more decentralisation, the board was converted into an Antarim Zila Parishad by the U. P. Antarim Zila Parishad Act, 1958 (Act XXII of 1958). A more comprehensive statute—the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, was passed which covered the entire gamut of the activities and administration of the local bodies at the district and development block levels with a close organic link with the *gaon* panchayats created by the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act of 1947. It was enforced in 1963 and the Zila Parishad came into being.

There were, in 1976, in the district, 4 municipal boards, 6 town areas, a Zila Parishad, 14 Kshettra Samitis and 1,207 *gaon* panchayats.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

Fatehgarh-cum-Farrukhabad

Fatehgarh-cum-Farrukhabad is the oldest municipality of the district. In 1860, the two towns formed a single unit which was given the status of a municipality in 1864 under the Municipal Act of 1850. Its affairs

were managed by a board of 16 members, of whom 12 were elected and the remainder nominated by the government. The district magistrate was the chairman and the joint magistrate and civil surgeon were ex officio members. In June, 1913, the first non-official chairman was appointed by the government. There were subcommittees for finance, public works and octroi and each department was under the immediate control of a member. Octroi was the main source of income. After the passing and enforcement of the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (as amended from time to time) the affairs of the municipality have been managed under it. The municipal board had 25 members in 1976, all elected through direct elections from the 11 wards of the town. The members elect a chairman from amongst themselves. Normally the term of the board is 5 years but it may be extended by the government in exceptional circumstances. The total area of the municipality was 10.65 sq. km. and the population 1,02,768 in 1971.

Finances—The main sources of receipts of the board are octroi, house tax, water tax, vehicle tax and grants and contributions from the government and the major heads of expenditure are general administration, public health, lighting, the waterworks and public works. The details of the receipts and expenditure of the board for the 10 years ended 1975-76 are given in Tables I (a) and (b) at the end of the chapter.

Waterworks—The town has its own protected water-supply scheme which was completed in 1956-57. There is an engineer to look after the water-supply arrangement and he has a staff of 52 persons under him for this purpose. Water is supplied by tube-wells through storage tanks. The total length of pipe-line in the city was 36.6 km. in 1975-76 and the total quantity of water supplied was 31,37,298 kl. in that year, the approximate per capita supply being 20 litres per day. There were 244 public taps on the roads and streets and 6,202 private tap connections in the city. A sum of Rs 4,46,875 was spent by the board on this head during 1975-76.

Street Lighting—Formerly kerosene oil lamps were the only means of illuminating the streets but now this is done by means of electricity supplied by the U. P. State electricity board. In 1976 there were 1,286 electric street lamps, 208 tube-lights and 115 kerosene oil lamps on the roads and streets of the city.

Public Health and Medical Services—The board looks after the sanitation of the town and the cleaning of the roads and drains within the municipal limits and makes arrangements for the removal of garbage and night-soil. The board has its own medical officer for managing its medical and health services. The sanitation of the city is looked after by a chief sanitary inspector with a staff of 15 cleaning *hawaldars* and 367 sweepers. The board also has 3 vaccinators who do vaccination work



in the city. The board incurred an expenditure of Rs 10,08,390 on medical and health activities in 1975-76.

Drainage—There are 25 km. of pakka drains and 20 km. of kutchha drains for carrying sullage and dirty water out of the inhabited area.

Education—The board runs a higher secondary school in the city, which has its own building and play ground.

Kannauj

The town, formerly an Act XX town, was constituted a notified area in 1908 and it remained as such till 1919, when it was raised to the status of a municipality under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916). It had an area of 10.36 sq. km. and a population of 28,187 in 1971. The town has been divided into 12 wards. The municipality was administered by the district magistrate in 1976 as it had been superseded by the government.

Finance—The main sources of receipts of the board are toll tax, water tax, vehicle tax, house tax and grants and contributions from the government and the major heads of expenditure are general administration, public health, water-supply, lighting and public works. The details of the receipts and expenditure of the board for the last 10 years ended 1975-76 are given in Tables II (a) and (b) at the end of the chapter.

Waterworks—The water-supply scheme of the town is looked after by the board through an engineering and a staff of 12 persons under him. The water is drawn from tube-wells into an overhead storage tank of the capacity of about 341 kl. The total length of pipe-line in the town was 12.16 km. in 1975-76 and the total quantity of water supplied was 3,650 kl. The approximate per capita supply during the year was 0.062 kl. per day. There were 41 public taps on the roads and streets and 992 private tap connections in the town. A sum of Rs 87,122 was spent by the board on this head during 1975-76.

Street Lighting—Formerly kerosene oil lamps were the only means of street lighting but now electricity is used for the purpose. The board spent Rs 10,591 on street lighting in 1975-76.

Public Health and Sanitation—The board has a sanitary inspector who looks after the sanitation of the municipal area. There is also a vaccinator who carries out the vaccination work in the town. The board also maintained a veterinary hospital in which 5,261 animals were treated during 1975-76.

Kaimganj

Kaimganj was formerly administered as an Act XX town. It was raised to the status of a notified area in 1911. The main functions of

the notified area were to collect taxes and provide civic amenities. The main sources of income were house tax and licence fees and the major heads of expenditure were lighting and sanitation. It became a municipality in 1954, under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916. It had an area of 2.02 sq. km. and a population of 15,154 according to the 1971 census and was divided into 5 wards. The board was constituted of 15 members in 1976, 3 being elected from each ward for a term of 5 years. The members elect a president from amongst themselves for a period of 5 years.

Finances—The main sources of receipts of the board are house tax, toll tax and grants and contribution from the government and the major heads of expenditure are general administration, sanitation, lighting and public works, etc. The details of receipts and expenditure of the board for the 10 years ended 1975-76 are given in Tables III (a) and (b) at the end of the chapter.

Waterworks—The water-supply scheme of the town was completed in 1967. Tube-wells with an overhead storage tank having a capacity of 2,25,000 litres are the main source of water. The total length of pipe-line in the town was about 8.42 km. in 1975-76 and a total of 3,60,000 kl. of water was supplied in that year. The average per capita supply of water during the year was 70 litres per day. There were 100 public taps and 1,980 private tap connections in the town. A sum of Rs 38,529 was spent by the board on this head during 1975-76.

Street Lighting—Before 1956, when electric lamps came into use, kerosene oil lamps were the main means of street lighting. In 1975-76, there were 268 electric lamps for street lighting and the board spent Rs 23,604 on this item during that year.

Public Health and Sanitation—During 1975-76, the board's expenditure on public health and sanitation was Rs 16,605. The board has a sanitary inspector who looks after the sanitation of the municipal area with the help of 47 sweepers, 3 *safai naiks* (heads of sweepers' squads) and 3 *bhishtis* (water-carriers). For vaccination work there is a vaccinator.

Drainage—There are 15 km. of drains for carrying sullage and dirty water out of the inhabited area of the town, of which a third are flushed daily. The sullage water is utilised for irrigation and its sale adds to the income of the board.

Chhibramau

Chhibramau is a small town with a population of 15,726 and an area of 10.36 sq. km. In 1860, it was an Act XX town and in 1914, when the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914, was passed, it came to be administered under that Act. As the population of the town had increased

by 1971, it was raised to the status of a municipality and is administered under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916. The municipal board is comprised of 12 members and a president who is elected by the members from amongst themselves.

Finances—The main sources of receipts of the board are toll tax, vehicle tax, water tax and grants and subsidies by the government and the major heads of expenditure are general administration, the waterworks, sanitation and public works. The details of the receipts and expenditure of the board for the 10 years ended 1975-76 are given in Tables IV (a) and (b) at the end of the chapter.

Waterworks—The water-supply scheme of the board was completed in 1967. The total length of pipe-line was 2 km. in 1975-76 and the total number of water-tap connections in the town was 933 in that year.

Street Lighting—Formerly kerosene oil lamps were the only means of street lighting but now this is done by both kerosene oil lamps and electric lamps. In 1976 there were 500 electric lamps for street lighting on which the board spent Rs 35,043 during 1975-76.

Public Health and Sanitation—The board has a sanitary inspector who looks after the sanitation of the town. It has also employed a vaccinator who carries on the vaccination work. A total of 2,934 persons were vaccinated during 1975-76. The expenditure of the board on this head during 1975-76 amounted to Rs 2,17,971.

Drainage—A scheme for laying underground sewer lines in the town, estimated to cost about Rs 19 lakhs, was in hand in 1975-76. A scheme for the utilization of the refuse and dirt of the town was also in hand in that year.

Other Activities—The board has constructed 25 shops and a scheme for the construction of 54 more shops was in hand in 1975-76. It maintains a library and gives financial assistance to five schools. The board had also prepared schemes for laying out a number of parks, a swimming pool and the erection of a statue of Subhash Chandra Bose in the town.

TOWN AREAS

In 1976 there were six town areas in the district those of Kamalganj, Talgram, Tirwa, Shamsabad, Sikandarpur and Gursahaiganj. They are administered under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914), and make provision for the sanitation, street lighting, drainage and roads in the towns. Each of the town areas has a committee, the number of members of which varies from 9 to 15 and a chairman, all directly elected on the basis of universal adult franchise by the residents of the towns for a period of four years. Seats are also reserved for the members of the

Scheduled Castes. The committees are empowered to levy taxes on houses, circumstances and property and agricultural land situated within the limits of the town area. The other sources of income are by sale of manure and rent of *nazul* lands where these exist and the collection is entrusted to the management of the town area by the government.

Kamalganj

Kamalganj was constituted a town area in 1920. It had a population of 5,854 and an area of 49 ha. in 1971. In 1975-76 its total receipt was Rs 2,88,978 when the expenditure amounted to Rs 2,51,868. Electricity was made available to the town in 1957 and lighting of streets was done by 105 electric lamps in 1976. The committee has its own waterworks which was started in 1965. In 1976 the total length of the pipe-line was about 275 m. There were 308 private water-tap connections and 22 public taps on the streets in that year. The committee also looks after the sanitation of the town with a staff of 24 persons. The details of the receipts and expenditure of the town area committee for the last 10 years ending 1975-76 are given in Table V at the end of the chapter.

Talgram

Talgram was constituted a town area on August 26, 1953. In 1971 it had an area of 1,594 ha. and a population of 5,095. The water-supply scheme of the town was completed in 1974, the total length of pipe-line being about 3.5 km. in 1976 when there were 83 water tap connections in the town.

The town was electrified in 1965 and since then street lighting is by electric lamps. The committee spent Rs 2,350 on this item in 1975-76. It has its own office building and also a guest house. The details of the receipts and expenditure of the town area committee for the last 10 years ending 1975-76 are given in Table VI at the end of the chapter.

Tirwa

Tirwa was administered as a town under Act XX of 1856 from 1860 and became a town area after the enforcement of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914. In 1971 it had an area of 29.54 ha. and a population of 3,709. In 1975-76, its total receipts was Rs 78,747 and its expenditure Rs 1,21,837. The committee has its own water-supply scheme and the total length of pipe-line was a km., there being 102 private water-tap connections and 10 public taps in 1975-76. The town is electrified and street lighting was by 60 electric lamps in that year, the committee spending Rs 3,000 on this item in 1975-76. The details of receipts and expenditure of the town area committee for the last 10 years ending 1975-76 are given in Table VII at the end of the chapter.

Shamsabad

Shamsabad was administered as a town under Act XX of 1856 from 1860 till it became a town area after the enforcement of the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914. In 1971 it had an area of 154 ha. and a population of 11,623. The water-supply scheme of the committee was completed in 1967 and the length of pipe-line in 1976 was 18.27 km. There were 36 public water taps and 215 private connections in the town. Electricity was made available in 1957. There were 96 electric lamps and 40 kerosene oil lamps for lighting the streets and Rs 9,000 was spent by the committee on this item. The committee maintains a library and a park. The details of the receipts and expenditure of the town area committee for the last 10 years ending 1975-76 are given in Table VIII at the end of the chapter.

Gursahaiganj

Gursahaiganj was constituted a town area in 1963 and in 1971 had an area of 289 ha. and a population of 7,625. Street lighting by electric lamps was introduced in the town in 1965 and the committee spent Rs 61,988 on this item in 1975-76. There were 216 electric street lamps in the town in 1976. The water-supply scheme is expected to be completed soon. The committee looks after the sanitation of the town and for this purpose an amount of Rs 1,19,668 was spent in 1975-76. The details of the receipts and expenditure of the town area committee for the last 10 years ending 1975-76 are given in Table IX at the end of the chapter.

Sikandarpur

This town area was constituted in 1973 and its administration is looked after by the district magistrate through one of his subordinate officers. The town is electrified and street lighting is by means of electric lamps. The water-supply scheme of the town is still to be completed. The details of the receipts and expenditure of the town area committee for the last 3 years ending 1975-76 are given in Table X at the end of the chapter.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Panchayati Raj, as the name itself suggests, is the system which has ushered in the democratic decentralisation of administration and the devolution of power and responsibilities upon village institutions. As in other parts of the Country, it has existed in some form or the other in the villages of the district for centuries. The significant feature of the system is the newly-constituted structure of self-governing bodies with a three-tier organisation — the *gaon sabhas* being at the base, the Kshettra Samitis in the middle and the Zila Parishad at the apex. There is a *gaon panchayat*, which is the executive body of the *gaon sabhas*, for

every village or group of villages with a minimum population of 250 persons, a Kshettra Samiti (block committee) for each development block and a Zila Parishad for the district as a whole. The objective is the development of initiative in the people of the rural areas and the creation of opportunities for the evolution of local leadership so that the responsibility for the planned development of the rural areas may be taken over by the village folk themselves. The institutions within this three-tier system are organically linked with each other to ensure continuous co-ordination and co-operation and a two-way exchange of ideas.

Zila Parishad

The district board came into existence in the district in 1883 when the old district committee which used to administer non-urban areas was abolished by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883 (Act XIV of 1883). Wide powers were conferred on the board for the administration of local affairs. The District Boards Acts of 1906 and 1922 were important landmarks in the growth of the district boards as they made important constitutional changes and conferred wider administrative and financial powers on the board for undertaking rural development programmes particularly the construction of roads and schools and medical and public health activities.

In 1958, certain important changes were made in the constitution and responsibilities of the board after the enforcement of the U. P. Antarim Zila Parishad Act, 1958 (Act XXII of 1958) which brought into existence the local body known as the Antarim Zila Parishad, in which were merged the district planning committee and the district board. Under the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, the word 'Antarim' was dropped and the present Zila Parishad came into being. The Zila Parishad consists of 60 members. It comprises all the *pramukhs* of the Kshettra Samitis, the presidents of the municipal boards, the members of Parliament and the State legislature elected from the district and representatives of the co-operative institutions of the district. Seats are also reserved for women and members of the Scheduled Castes. The Adhyaksha (presiding officer) is elected indirectly by the members of the Parishad for a period of five years which can be extended by the State Government in special circumstances.

The functions of the Zila Parishad are comprehensive, embracing those which were the concern of the old district board and the district planning committee and include the implementation of the Five-Year Plan schemes of the district and the utilisation of the funds allotted by government for this purpose in the fields of agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, welfare of children, young people and women, etc., as well

as the raising and expending of taxes levied by it for certain specific activities with which it is directly concerned.

Finance—The main sources of receipts of the Zila Parishad are government grants, local rates and cesses, tax on circumstance and property, fines, cattle pounds, fairs and exhibitions and the major heads of expenditure are general administration, public works and medical and public health. Details of the receipts and expenditure of the Zila Parishad for the last 10 years ending 1975-76 are given in Tables XI (a) and (b) at the end of the chapter.

Public Health and Medical Services—The Zila Parishad looks after the vaccination and medical facilities of the rural area. It maintained 19 Ayurvedic dispensaries in which about 19,956 patients were treated in 1975-76 and spent an amount of Rs 2,25,622 on medical and public health services in that year.

Public Works—The Zila Parishad maintained about 84 km. of metalled and 1,062 km. of unmetalled roads in the district. It also managed 16 ferries and spent Rs 6,11,757 on public works in 1975-76.

Kshettra Samitis

There were 14 Kshettra Samitis (one for each development block) in the district in 1975-76. With the enforcement in the district in 1963 of the U. P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, the functions that had previously been the concern of the block development committees devolved upon the Kshettra Samitis. The membership of any one such Kshettra Samiti consists of all the *pradhans* of the *gaon sabhas* in the development block, all the chairmen of the town area committees, the members of the Zila Parishad who belong to the block, members of Parliament and the State legislature elected from the block area and representatives of the co-operative institutions in the block. Seats are also reserved for women and members of the Scheduled Castes. The *pramukh* (chairman) of the Kshettra Samiti is elected by its members, the block development officer being its chief executive officer. The main functions of the Kshettra Samitis are the achievements of targets fixed in the Five-year Plan schemes of the development blocks in the spheres of agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, animal husbandry, fisheries, education, social education, public health, welfare programmes for children, youth and women, etc., and the utilisation of the funds available in the budget of the blocks for these purposes.

Gaon Panchayats

The *gaon* panchayat is the basic institution of local government and the foundation of all decentralised administration. There are sufficient reasons to believe that these institutions flourished and reached a very high degree of development in the Country in ancient times and not only

regulated the civic life of villages but served to settle disputes by arbitration and other methods. Under British rule, these institutions suffered an eclipse, because government authority was vested in officials appointed by the government. The first notable measure in the direction of decentralisation was the U. P. Village Panchayats Act of 1920. In the post-Independence period government gave serious thought to the question of the resuscitation of *gaon* panchayats and the result was the enactment of the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, which was enforced in the district on June 2, 1948, when there were in the district 632 *gaon sabhas* and as many *gaon* panchayats.

There were, in 1976, in the district, 1,207 *gaon sabhas* and as many *gaon* panchayats. A *gaon sabha* is constituted for a village or a group of villages with a minimum population of 250 persons and consists of all the adult members of the village or villages. The *gaon* panchayat, which is the executive organ of the *gaon sabha*, has a *pradhan* (president) and an *up-pradhan* (vice-president), the former and the members of the *gaon* panchayat being elected by the *gaon sabha* for a term of five years. The *up-pradhan* is elected by the members of the *gaon* panchayat, the number of members of which is determined in proportion to the population of the *gaon sabhas*.

The resuscitation of the *gaon* panchayats has been a far-reaching and comprehensive step towards decentralisation of power. The *gaon* panchayats of the district control and manage all village activities concerned with community interests, their chief aims being the implementation of village plans in the spheres of agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, forests, animal husbandry, wells, health and sanitation, communications and welfare activities relating to children, youth and women, registration of births, marriage and deaths, etc. Other important duties of the *gaon* panchayats are the prevention of the illegal occupation of land by individuals and the regulation of markets and fairs. The main sources of the finances of the *gaon* panchayats for these activities are government grants, voluntary contributions and the taxes raised by them. In 1975-76, the total income of the *gaon* panchayats of the district was Rs 4,59,351 and the expenditure was Rs 4,58,022 out of which Rs 3,17,400 was spent on construction works. Particulars of the main activities of the *gaon* panchayats in the three years ended 1975-76 are given in the following statement :

Year	Taxes collected (in Rs)	Construction of nullahs (in m.)	Construction of <i>kharanjas</i> (in sq. km.)	Construction of roads		No. of panchayat ghars constructed
				Pakka (in km.)	Kutchha (in km.)	
1973-74	2,33,845	—	4.4	111.0	49.0	2
1974-75	2,14,186	2,082	6.4	—	8.99	3
1975-76	2,10,140	180	7.1	—	57.20	3

TABLE I (a)—Receipts (in Rs), Municipal Board, Fatehgarh-cum-Farrukhabad

Reference Page No. 201

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	5,44,507	2,510	2,89,177	7,35,461	50,798	21,079	16,43,532
1967-68	6,11,404	1,605	3,42,868	5,50,877	30,298	19,977	15,57,029
1968-69	7,04,680	3,132	3,53,659	4,79,696	17,095	25,233	15,83,495
1969-70	6,42,339	3,708	3,90,475	6,88,747	29,515	22,653	17,77,437
1970-71	9,53,243	2,607	4,16,741	5,95,203	25,239	23,025	18,16,058
1971-72	9,08,036	2,677	3,62,234	8,15,773	39,456	26,596	21,54,772
1972-73	9,74,913	3,535	3,63,403	6,67,016	68,340	23,736	21,00,943
1973-74	9,39,542	1,312	3,28,987	5,96,513	37,853	3,28,706	22,32,913
1974-75	12,31,840	4,966	3,55,805	7,69,605	18,015	9,495	23,89,726
1975-76	15,92,816	3,698	2,69,096	8,04,231	32,126	10,231	27,12,198

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TABLE I (b)—Expenditure (in Rs), Municipal Board, Fatehgarh-cum-Farrukhabad

Reference Page No. 201

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	1,26,915	64,140	6,81,261	4,73,549	1,64,886	15,10,661
1967-68	1,40,946	76,225	7,76,194	5,44,615	1,26,165	16,64,845
1968-69	1,51,631	76,964	9,52,545	5,54,072	1,16,821	18,52,033
1969-70	1,41,058	66,573	8,93,348	6,25,403	70,479	17,96,861
1970-71	1,30,903	1,05,922	8,87,816	5,92,108	87,837	18,04,586
1971-72	1,86,589	96,026	9,23,951	7,21,064	88,088	20,15,718
1972-73	2,13,414	78,745	14,21,296	5,24,081	70,105	23,07,641
1973-74	2,33,009	1,06,991	14,00,475	2,02,752	57,713	20,00,540
1974-75	3,36,716	1,39,508	16,60,646	2,26,304	52,424	24,15,598
1975-76	3,26,766	1,04,638	19,68,759	1,85,629	1,16,852	27,02,644

TABLE II (a)—Receipts (in Rs), Municipal Board, Kannauj

Reference Page No. 202

Year	Revenue derived from municipal property other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other receipts	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1967-68	1,76,294	1,22,399	9,041	13,578	3,21,312
1968-69	1,87,197	1,20,003	8,989	47,877	3,64,066
1969-70	1,93,587	1,32,468	8,655	69,360	4,00,070
1970-71	2,04,882	1,33,385	1,721	37,814	3,77,802
1971-72	1,90,026	1,92,692	7,498	46,693	4,36,909
1972-73	2,08,342	81,824	6,929	69,699	3,66,794
1973-74	1,89,670	68,214	13,896	44,014	3,16,794
1974-75	2,03,900	2,73,397	19,056	1,03,262	5,99,615
1975-76	3,41,562	1,28,813	27,727	1,24,250	6,22,352

TABLE II (b)—Expenditure (in Rs), Municipal Board, Kannauj

Reference Page No. 202

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1967-68	55,152	62,097	72,489	13,633	1,26,016	3,29,387
1968-69	57,765	71,821	78,196	10,332	1,03,961	3,22,065
1969-70	56,492	81,023	84,708	10,426	1,48,240	3,80,889
1970-71	52,602	55,498	72,846	7,976	1,60,954	3,49,876
1971-72	47,106	47,099	66,491	6,783	76,421	2,43,900
1972-73	73,454	1,57,735	1,00,266	9,070	73,791	4,14,316
1973-74	69,481	56,131	1,06,760	5,760	30,954	2,69,086
1974-75	1,19,610	1,15,249	2,13,445	8,249	25,751	4,22,304
1975-76	1,18,868	1,18,888	2,79,272	17,992	22,002	5,57,022

TABLE III (a)—Receipts (in Rs), Municipal Board, Kaimganj

Reference Page No. 203

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Municipal rates and taxation	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property other than taxes	Government grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1966-67		6,03,411	2,061	43,997	81,936	1,054	1,52,652	8,85,111
1967-68		1,05,716	2,776	46,496	87,591	3,005	5,323	2,50,907
1968-69		1,43,208	2,000	48,774	89,292	3,814	3,899	2,90,907
1969-70		1,01,612	2,466	45,015	1,57,617	7,106	9,297	3,23,113
1970-71		1,00,007	6,061	49,603	1,45,340	6,549	8,092	3,15,652
1971-72		1,55,766	3,569	58,509	1,86,360	13,504	8,601	4,26,368
1972-73		1,46,181	3,077	69,969	1,10,741	13,827	6,604	3,50,480
1973-74		1,60,664	2,700	63,851	86,870	20,828	—	3,34,913
1974-75		1,46,470	1,695	86,010	1,11,158	4,163	1,48,670	4,98,166
1975-76		1,62,875	2,002	92,829	62,378	11,188	93,903	4,25,675

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TABLE III (b)—Expenditure (in Rs), Municipal Board, Kaimganj

Reference Page No. 203

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1966-67		53,227	50,686	36,921	76,081	380	1,621	1,70,308	3,89,224
1967-68		54,108	53,699	46,867	72,458	1,281	768	6,134	2,35,315
1968-69		1,36,574	61,286	48,891	27,630	—	925	33,083	3,08,389
1969-70		1,53,150	27,050	50,363	4,815	319	1,436	32,485	2,69,618
1970-71		1,73,128	12,138	47,046	—	—	15,230	70,913	3,18,455
1971-72		2,02,722	25,184	54,683	—	—	10,225	1,42,777	4,35,591
1972-73		1,64,559	32,036	81,000	—	—	8,114	1,11,446	3,97,155
1973-74		1,38,515	28,338	1,01,659	—	212	2,520	64,998	3,36,242
1974-75		1,52,662	33,213	1,90,192	—	—	2,948	1,13,152	4,92,167
1975-76		1,62,090	51,908	1,49,335	12,551	1,000	4,336	59,248	4,40,468

TABLE IV (a)—Receipts (in Rs), Municipal Board, Chhibramau

Reference Page No. 204

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property other than taxes	Grants and contribution	Miscellaneous	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	25,659	—	—	38,896	1,46,225	2,11,730
1967-68	20,099	—	—	23,933	1,60,387	2,04,419
1968-69	9,352	—	—	24,618	3,55,992	3,89,962
1969-70	34,082	—	—	58,510	3,55,879	4,48,471
1970-71	4,03,505	42,404	5,962	33,814	—	4,85,685
1971-72	4,71,162	46,336	4,679	4,08,135	6,118	9,36,450
1972-73	6,27,138	45,866	4,080	5,50,255	23,668	12,51,007
1973-74	5,13,660	51,140	2,810	2,44,572	2,25,229	10,37,411
1974-75	4,45,866	2,682	3,564	2,76,260	30,113	7,58,485
1975-76	5,64,257	2,525	6,395	2,44,005	1,30,463	9,47,645

TABLE IV (b)—Expenditure (in Rs), Municipal Board, Chhibramau

Reference Page No. 204

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and sanitation	Public works	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1966-67	75,285	16,200	39,864	34,944	3,600	20,122	—	1,90,015
1967-68	66,986	—	40,169	43,665	6,000	39,130	—	1,95,950
1968-69	68,806	5,200	40,529	1,21,303	6,000	35,614	—	2,77,452
1969-70	94,902	36,166	53,135	12,273	17,000	96,140	—	5,08,616
1970-71	84,827	20,000	75,514	2,39,630	—	60,684	—	3,80,635
1971-72	95,960	11,440	83,224	4,63,159	—	2,26,753	—	8,80,536
1972-73	1,50,660	77,212	1,10,494	2,34,766	8,130	4,85,985	—	10,67,247
1973-74	1,76,359	41,233	1,39,683	1,37,628	6,120	6,43,812	—	11,44,835
1974-75	2,72,271	68,365	3,03,781	1,53,982	2,800	6,48,749	—	13,08,483
1975-76	1,94,922	44,121	3,33,753	9,016	—	1,09,348	81,750	9,73,228

TABLE V—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Kamalganj

Reference Page No. 205

Year	Receipts (in Rs)			Expenditure (in Rs)					
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Sanitation and lighting	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1966-67	11,301	34,136	35,130	80,567	1,960	15,944	16,388	47,641	81,933
1967-68	10,334	36,147	13,807	60,288	2,285	10,194	9,619	45,011	67,109
1968-69	19,318	38,789	13,804	71,911	2,675	12,418	18,497	29,066	62,656
1969-70	20,526	38,801	19,033	78,360	4,599	12,287	23,305	30,831	71,022
1970-71	21,873	53,524	61,937	1,37,334	4,029	9,146	52,109	87,177	1,52,462
1971-72	92,565	93,703	44,947	2,31,215	6,581	22,645	26,380	1,21,964	1,77,570
1972-73	18,589	94,424	43,238	1,56,251	6,898	30,057	33,252	93,813	1,64,020
1973-74	21,202	1,08,418	55,880	1,85,580	7,201	45,762	32,949	85,158	1,71,080
1974-75	1,06,420	1,80,161	66,287	3,52,868	15,448	1,07,251	16,505	2,42,623	3,81,827
1975-76	59,321	1,99,408	30,249	2,88,978	12,251	77,502	52,511	1,09,604	2,51,868

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TABLE VI—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Talgram

Reference Page No. 205

Year	Receipts (in Rs)			Expenditure (in Rs)						Total ex- penditure
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	other receipts	Total receipts	General adminis- tration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1966-67	1,482	2,575	6,251	10,308	829	1,515	7,331	4,453	14,128	
1967-68	76,972	3,690	4,829	85,491	722	2,840	55,504	3,706	62,412	
1968-69	79,758	3,281	6,810	89,849	1,106	1,805	74,347	5,002	82,340	
1969-70	60,594	2,180	8,619	71,383	1,730	3,067	70,724	5,689	81,210	
1970-71	19,411	4,597	10,313	34,321	2,992	5,777	29,144	834	38,746	
1971-72	12,492	8,008	10,794	31,294	4,539	6,541	22,171	6,956	40,207	
1972-73	14,418	3,580	14,561	32,559	5,186	9,609	16,605	4,881	36,281	
1973-74	10,568	7,730	17,284	35,582	5,490	6,027	11,080	13,598	36,195	
1974-75	22,324	14,240	25,801	62,365	9,966	16,391	36,076	6,516	68,949	
1975-76	42,551	8,250	36,764	87,565	7,487	20,363	15,496	9,516	52,862	

TABLE VII—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Tirwa

Reference Page No. 205

Year	Receipts (in Rs)					Expenditure (in Rs)				
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other receipts	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1966-67	30,500	8,896	17,477	56,873	8,211	10,122	30,502	9,349	58,184	
1967-68	5,000	6,434	34,396	45,830	9,119	5,948	8,330	22,055	45,452	
1968-69	—	20,748	5,896	26,444	11,963	12,305	9,774	1,200	35,242	
1969-70	26,000	23,752	5,955	55,707	10,516	6,975	9,622	5,866	32,979	
1970-71	17,500	29,647	5,189	52,336	11,112	9,580	30,869	4,183	55,724	
1971-72	6,000	34,137	16,380	56,517	20,016	16,040	30,122	3,025	69,203	
1972-73	5,000	37,557	20,714	63,271	21,519	12,100	21,610	53,868	1,09,097	
1973-74	20,000	39,460	17,556	77,016	30,714	22,081	8,030	5,472	66,297	
1974-75	10,000	53,859	65,611	1,29,470	41,944	33,935	23,577	9,364	1,08,820	
1975-76	15,000	35,393	28,354	78,747	51,327	49,628	11,060	9,822	1,21,837	

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TABLE VIII—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Shamsabad

Reference Page No. 206

Year	Receipts (in Rs)						Expenditure (in Rs)				
	Government grants	Contributions	Receipts from taxes	Other receipts	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other expenditures	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1966-67	1,26,688	7,103	5,126	15,795	1,54,712	11,844	1,36,911	15,677	105	1,64,537	
1967-68	5,000	4,902	5,945	18,669	34,516	12,246	10,231	10,192	6,761	39,430	
1968-69	25,000	6,294	8,137	19,560	58,991	14,311	9,565	12,481	3,123	39,480	
1969-70	21,000	6,018	6,595	21,292	54,905	16,825	8,009	27,113	7,308	59,255	
1970-71	17,500	5,677	14,767	19,944	57,888	15,815	17,730	23,270	1,819	58,634	
1971-72	11,000	5,244	15,236	27,565	59,145	17,364	23,440	31,068	2,748	74,620	
1972-73	10,000	14,530	25,925	31,222	81,677	19,998	29,199	23,643	4,365	77,205	
1973-74	27,800	25,844	16,174	25,237	94,253	18,670	24,101	37,339	5,548	85,658	
1974-75	24,100	24,664	18,169	33,691	1,00,624	33,587	47,532	25,465	3,183	1,09,767	
1975-76	20,000	22,299	19,188	35,470	96,957	23,621	34,503	27,625	4,049	89,798	

TABLE IX—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Gursahaiganj
Reference Page No. 206

Year	Receipts (in Rs)				Expenditure (in Rs)					
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other receipts	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other expenditure	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1966-67	5,318	7,088	24,984	37,390	516	2,830	—	3,141	6,487	
1967-68	7,683	8,998	45,731	62,412	1,919	17,742	11,701	13,034	44,396	
1968-69	4,000	10,172	63,396	77,568	14,253	15,602	25,894	22,153	77,902	
1969-70	—	1,69,488	—	1,69,488	51,582	17,922	23,303	35,507	1,28,314	
1970-71	4,763	2,20,890	1,596	2,27,249	47,521	40,427	54,113	52,306	1,94,367	
1971-72	16,118	3,11,758	5,022	3,33,398	67,630	25,579	84,710	1,13,719	2,91,638	
1972-73	6,380	1,44,594	3,93,037	5,44,011	71,342	48,609	67,503	98,687	2,86,141	
1973-74	27,490	5,05,805	2,48,635	7,81,930	1,67,717	1,73,649	61,930	32,363	4,35,759	
1974-75	96,863	3,47,909	2,82,628	7,27,400	2,96,405	2,53,260	83,965	3,75,550	10,09,182	
1975-76	64,118	77,817	1,86,862	3,28,797	2,38,345	1,81,606	1,28,663	97,177	6,45,792	

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TABLE X—Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Sikanārdpur
Reference Page No. 206

Year	Receipts (in Rs)				Expenditure (in Rs)					
	Government grants	Receipts from taxes	Other receipts	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public health	Public works	Other expenditure	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1973-74	10,000	—	14,217	24,217	253	3,449	712	583	4,997	
1974-75	10,000	—	23,071	33,071	2,549	5,281	31,710	1,813	41,353	
1975-76	15,000	5,440	71,430	37,870	4,345	4,347	9,037	8,048	25,877	

TABLE XI (a)—Receipts (in Rs), Zila Parishad, Farrukhabad

Reference Page No. 208

Year	Government grants	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	43,58,211	2,30,968	385	33,782	19,902	2,06,690	48,50,058
1967-68	45,44,868	2,00,618	552	23,097	18,219	2,95,492	50,82,846
1968-69	49,95,111	2,05,599	916	43,109	37,582	3,54,823	56,37,140
1969-70	67,63,968	2,34,003	554	56,403	26,928	2,46,859	73,28,715
1970-71	70,43,635	2,30,004	250	40,538	31,427	2,86,854	76,32,528
1971-72	1,21,47,069	2,33,135	185	31,677	32,828	4,48,498	1,28,93,392
1972-73	45,61,680	1,24,154	1,331	29,716	38,724	2,59,074	50,14,679
1973-74	16,25,149	—	4,023	25,711	40,250	3,67,514	20,62,647
1974-75	3,66,467	—	2,330	26,320	37,103	5,55,915	9,88,135
1975-76	6,70,341	—	2,771	31,263	27,552	10,24,597	17,56,524

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TABLE XI (b)—Expenditure (in Rs), Zila Parishad, Farrukhabad

Reference Page No. 208

Year	General administration and collection charges	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Public works	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	1,51,379	40,51,445	2,00,300	3,61,175	5,756	1,12,377	48,82,432
1967-68	1,39,030	39,47,270	2,26,077	1,18,281	9,097	1,49,811	45,89,506
1968-69	1,50,951	44,07,484	1,66,832	2,42,281	16,401	1,74,737	51,58,686
1969-70	1,53,549	50,95,518	1,93,212	4,32,359	8,000	1,50,496	68,33,134
1970-71	1,34,804	68,22,126	1,56,255	5,41,582	8,000	3,25,677	79,88,444
1971-72	1,47,165	63,03,847	2,04,089	12,04,046	6,064	9,28,284	88,13,495
1972-73	1,58,672	38,00,618	1,87,963	10,19,283	6,809	2,17,787	53,91,132
1973-74	1,64,890	23,665	1,92,217	14,04,956	7000	15,51,038	33,43,966
1974-75	3,97,621	—	1,82,014	6,68,228	8,309	3,62,583	16,18,755
1975-76	3,32,395	—	2,25,622	5,35,640	9,978	11,32,556	22,36,191

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Though no direct references to the state of education in this region in ancient times are to be found, the presence of numerous ancient sites leaves little doubt that education must have received generous patronage from the rulers here in keeping with ancient traditions and that the mode of teaching that was employed in the country also obtained in the district. In ancient India education was generally sufficiently well-organised and was more or less the concern of the family, the teachers and the scholars. Discipline of the mind and body was prescribed as an essential part of education for all during the initial phase of their lives. Education began at home and later continued as student discipleship in the *gurukulas* and *ashramas* under the guidance of learned sages, scholars and gurus. Studentship began with the *upanayana* or initiation ceremony when a student had to perform a number of religious rites after which he was directed to proceed to the guru's place. There are references regarding Bana (the court poet of Harsha Vardhana) at Kannauj, staying with his teacher and returning home when he was about 14 years of age.¹ There were no fixed school fees. The method of teaching was oral to being with. The boys had first to learn the alphabet and elementary arithmetic (*ganita* or calculation). Education meant acquiring of the knowledge of the four *Vedas* (sacred books), mathematics (including astronomy), grammar and *arthashastra*, etc., the advanced curriculum included the six systems of philosophy. The systems aimed at inculcating in the pupil the attitudes of obedience, service and austerity. Sanskrit was mostly studied by the *Brahmanas* for religious purposes. As time went on secular education was imparted through the media of the local dialects in *pathshalas* run by private teachers. Most of these were attached to the local temples or religious shrines.

The epigraphical inscriptions of the Hindu temples and Jain and Buddhist shrines, which go back to Gupta and post-Gupta times and the quality of the art and architecture of contemporaneous edifices, prove that the people (of the district) of those times were educated and cultured. Girls were trained in the arts of singing and dancing, as was princess Rajyashri, Harsha's sister. In the *priyadarsika* of Harsha, singing, dancing and instrumental music are considered to be accomplishments in a noble damsel.²

The kingdom of Kannauj was swept away by the whirlwind of the Muslim invasion and with the defeat of Jayachandra in A.D. 1194, it lay prostrate at the feet of the Muslim conqueror. After the 12th

century, when some Muslims settled down in these parts, they set up their own *maktabs* (schools) in which education was imparted to the boys of their community according to Islamic concepts. Education with them was more or less the function of religious teachers and started with religious instruction from the *Koran* (though other subjects were also taught), most of the *maktabs* being attached to mosques and the teachers being supported by alms or grants from the government. Sanskrit was not a favoured subject of study during this period and its teaching was done in a more or less haphazard manner in the *pathshalas* attached to the temples and the private residences of pandits called gurus. The tract comprising the present district found no specific mention in the annals of the sultans, the Suris or Humayun and nothing is traceable as regards the growth of education in this area during even the reign of Akbar or his successors.

For many years after the establishment of British rule, *maktabs* and *pathshalas* were the only schools which existed though they received no official support and had a precarious existence. Their scope was limited to imparting the rudiments of reading, writing, book-keeping and arithmetic or else to elementary instruction in the Hindu scriptures in Hindi and in the Islamic in Arabic or Persian. The British set up schools (known as English schools). With their exception the general control of education throughout the district was in the hands of the district board though the supervision was that of the officers of the education department. In 1847 there were 335 schools (with 2,754 pupils) of which 112 were Arabic and Persian with 1,211 pupils and the remaining 223 Sanskrit and Hindi (with 1,543 pupils). Three of these were started by the American mission and 9 by private enterprise. By 1878 the number of pupils had risen to 8,043 though the schools had decreased in number to 314. Nearly half of these were government institutions.

At the turn of the century, in 1901-02, the number of institutions had fallen to 162 with 7,173 pupils but in this decade (ended 1910-11), the number of schools went up to 228 and they were directly or indirectly under the control of the district board (*Zila Parishad*). They had 9,867 pupils and an average daily attendance of 7,367, excluding the English schools with 1,084 pupils with which the district board had no concern. English was taught in the district school and mission school at Farrukhabad, in the anglo-vernacular high school at Fatehgarh and in the Jubilee high school at Kannauj, all these schools preparing pupils for the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University. There were 11 middle vernacular schools, one each at Kannauj, Shamsabad, Amritpur, Farrukhabad, Chhibramau, Talgram, Jalalabad, Tirwa, Kaimganj, Thatia and Rajlamai. All the rest were primary schools, 133 of which were under the direct management of the district board, while

1. Chopra, P. N. : *A Social, Cultural And Economic History of India, Vol. I : Ancient India* (Delhi, 1974) p. 152

2. *Ibid.*, p. 167

the others received grants-in-aid from government. The latter were of the ordinary type, the board's grant being supplemented by a contribution on the part of the zamindars. These schools did useful work but as they depended for their finances on particular individuals, their existence was precarious. There were a number of similar schools, unaided but mostly established in the hope of earning government grants. The Sanskrit schools, of which there were a few at Farrukhabad and were maintained by the wealthy Hindus, were independent of grants. The chief of these was the Lachhmi Narain *pathshala* with some 50 pupils. There were then no Persian or Arabic schools of any importance. Here and there a *maulvi* had a few pupils and taught the *Koran*. In the sphere of female education there was the mission girls' school at Rakha and the model girls' school at Fatehgarh. Another was maintained by the municipality at Farrukhabad and a few others had been established here and there in the district with grants from the district board. The government did not concern itself about improving the conditions of the village schools which had unsatisfactory buildings, because it considered the cost of maintenance of these schools to be excessive. The condition of girls' education was backward as generally parents were not willing to educate their daughters and if they were, women teachers were not available. The percentage of girl pupils to the female population of school-going age was 2.11 as against 14.88 in the case of boy pupils.

The following statement gives the number of schools in 1914-15, 1920-21 and 1932-33 :

Year	Primary schools			Other schools		
	No. of schools	No. of boys	No. of girls	No. of schools	No. of boys	No. of girls
1914-15	271	12,709	2,479	12	1,069	5
1920-21	373	15,116	3,159	15	1,275	256
1932-33	485	16,325	3,879	24	2,330	2

The expansion of education in the district till 1960-61 is indicated in the table given below :

Type of institution	1956-57		1960-61	
	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Number of institutions	Number of pupils
Intermediate and high schools	22	11,238	27	16,324
Junior high schools	75	9,980	105	13,295
Training schools	2	184	3	240
Other schools	630	63,862	755	79,998

GROWTH OF LITERACY

In 1881 the percentage of literate males to the total male population was 4.1 ; in 1891 it was 5.4. At the census of 1901, the figure of literacy among males was the same as at the previous census, whereas female lite-

racy was recorded as being 0.4 per cent. Only 3 per cent persons of the total population could read and write in that year.

The figures for male and female percentages in literacy in subsequent census years are as under :

Year	Percentage of literacy	
	Of total male population	Of total female population
1911	5.5	0.7
1921	7.0	0.8
1931	8.8	1.4
1951	19.1	4.9

The subsequent decades revealed an increase in both male and female literacy. At the census of 1961 the percentages of literacy of the male and female population had risen to 30.6 and 10.4 respectively, the percentage of literacy to the total population being 21.4 as against the State average of 17.7. The district then ranked 15th in the field of literacy in the whole State. The percentages of male and female literacy in the district at the census of 1971 were 34.81 and 13.85 respectively and the percentage of literacy to the total population of the district was 25.11, the State average being 21.70. The district acquired 14th place in the State.

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Particular emphasis is now laid on the education of members of the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes. Students of these communities are provided incentives like exemption from tuition fees, stipends, scholarships and financial assistance for the purchase of books and stationery. Other facilities made available to them are free boarding and lodging and relaxation of the upper age limit for admission to certain educational and technical institutions. The number of such students receiving education in the junior Basic, senior Basic and higher secondary institutions in the district in 1975-76 were as follows :

Educational institution	Boys	Girls
Junior Basic	90	60
Senior Basic and higher secondary (up to class X)	1,250	443
Higher secondary (classes XI and XII)	74	1

GENERAL EDUCATION

Education now starts with the pre-junior Basic or the nursery stage and ends at the university stage or with vocational training.

Pre-junior Basic Stage

Pre-junior Basic education, which is imparted to Children up to 6 years of age, is of recent growth in the district. There are 3 such schools

in the district, mostly of the Montessori or kindergarten type^d but they need more in the way of equipment, buildings and trained staff. The Narendra Sarian Montessori school, Fatehgarh (with 120 children), Jawaharlal Nehru Montessori school, Farrukhabad (with 130 children) and the Modern Montessori school, Farrukhabad (with 112 children) were run as private institutions in 1975-76.

Junior and Senior Basic Stage

Basic education (which is also known as the Wardha scheme of education) owes its origin to Mahatma Gandhi. It was adopted by the State Government in 1939 with certain modifications. In the district (as elsewhere in the State) Basic education consists of a course of education extending over 8 years—the junior Basic schools covering classes I to V and the senior Basic schools covering classes VI to VIII.

This scheme implied the provision of free and compulsory education by the State for a period of seven years with the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction. Education centred around some useful handicraft, enabling the child to utilise his creative energy in the initial stages of learning. It was meant to replace the vernacular middle school type of education.

In order to ensure better academic and administrative efficiency, institutions of Basic education have been provincialised since July, 1972, by the passing of the Basic Shiksha Adhiniyam. The management of Basic schools has accordingly been transferred from the local bodies to board of Basic education, headed by a State-level director. Control at the State level is vested in the Basic Shiksha Parishad, at the district level in the Zila Shiksha Samiti and at the village level in the Gaon Shiksha Samiti. The district Basic education officer supervises and controls the entire Basic education organisation at the district level.

The following statement gives the number of schools and students in various categories in 1975-76 in the district:

Type of institution	No. of schools		No. of students	
	For boys	For girls	Boys	Girls
Junior Basic	817	213	1,15,765	66,823
Senior Basic	179	44	24,103	8,500

Re-orientation Scheme

The re-orientation scheme, main aims of which are to train students in agriculture, to create in them a feeling for the dignity of labour and to improve the finances of educational institutions, was introduced in the district in 1954. It was in force in 50 educational institutions of the district in 1976. Agriculture is taught as a compulsory subject in

these institutions which have at least 332 ha. of land attached to them. The teachers for these institutions are especially trained in agriculture, rural economics and veterinary science.

Higher Secondary

Higher secondary education starts after the close of the senior Basic stage and goes up to XII class. In the district it is supervised by the district inspector of schools. To encourage female education, the State Government has made girls' education free up to the high school stage (class X), since January 1, 1965. The district had 45,259 boys and 12,526 girls on roll in 90 higher secondary schools during 1975-76. These institutions, except for a few run by the government, are under private management and receive financial aid from the government.

A list of some important higher secondary institutions is given in Statement I at the end of the chapter.

In Statement II the number of schools and students in junior and senior Basic schools and of higher secondary schools are given at the end of the chapter.

Higher Education

In 1975-76 there were 9 degree colleges in the district (affiliated to the Kanpur University) particulars of which are given below:

Name of Institutions	Year of establishment	Teaching staff	Students on roll
Durga Narain Degree College, Fatehgarh	1958	16	473
Badri Vishal Degree College, Farrukhabad	1960	35	1,424
Narain Arya Kanya Pathshala Degree College, Farrukhabad	1965	9	183
Nehru Degree College, Chhibramau	1968	22	724
Rashtriya Pragati Degree College, Kamalganj	1969	15	323
Lakshmi Yadanandan Degree College, Kaimganj	1971	13	256
Vidya Mandir Degree College, Kaimganj	1971	4	100
Bhartiya Pathshala Degree College, Farrukhabad	1972	7	84
Pandit Sunder Lal Memorial Degree College, Kannauj	1973	10	314

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Professional and technical education is provided by a few institutions in the district and is mostly for teachers, mechanics and technicians. There were two government normal schools for boys and one for girls in the district in 1975-76. At the government normal school, Fatehgarh, the duration of training is one year and certificates are awarded after the successful completion of the prescribed training. It had 10 teachers and 90 pupils on roll in 1975-76. Another normal school for boys is situated at Chhibramau. It had 10 teachers and 167 pupils on roll in that year. The government normal school for girls, Farrukhabad, had 10 teachers and an enrolment of 100 pupils, also in that year.

Another institution imparting technical education in the district is the industrial training institute at Farrukhabad. It is run by the directorate of training and employment, U. P., and imparts training in various trades such as that of fitter, turner, electrician, etc. The duration of training is from one to two years. The trainees are awarded a national trade certificate after successful completion of the training. The total enrolment of students in 1975-76 came to 380. The teaching staff has 32 members.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

Sanskrit

In 1975-76 there were in the district 8 Sanskrit *pathshalas* affiliated to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya, Varanasi imparting instructions in Sanskrit and certain other subjects.

Arabic and Persian

During 1975-76, there were 4 Arabic madrasas in the district, two at Farrukhabad and one each at Kannauj and Talgram. They run elementary classes as provided in the special curriculum followed by the madrasas in accordance with the syllabus of the Board of Arabic and Persian Examination, Uttar Pradesh.

The statement below gives relevant particulars about sanskrit *pathshalas* and Arabic madrasas for the year 1975-76 :

Name of institution	Number of teachers	Number of students	Year of foundation	Name of Arabic examination
Sanskrit				
Dharmik Sanskrit Pathshala, Naunihai	5	55	1941	Prathama, Madhyama, Shastri
Salig J. Mishra Sanskrit Sanatan Dharma Vidyalaya, Farrukhabad	4	30	1925	Prathama, Madhyama
Snyas Ashram Sanskrit Pathshala, Sahjee ki Vishrant	3	30	1942	"
Sri Lomus Rishi Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Uncha	3	35	1947	"
Sri Gangadeon Divivedi Sanskrit Pathshala, Chhibramau	4	32	1952	"
Sri G. C. Chaturvedi Sanskrit Pathshala, Tirwa	1	14	1955	"
Sri Mukund Sanskrit Pathshala Kannauj	2	23	1944	"
Chawanashram Sanskrit Pathshala Chiyasa	3	35	1943	"
Arabic				
Madrasa Arabia Haji Ilahi Baksh, Kannauj	8	247	1898	Kamil, Munshi, Fazil
Madrasa Arabia Faizul Ulloom, Talagram	10	333	1961	Kamil, Munshi, Fazil
Madrasa Arabic Shamsul Uloom, Farrukhabad	8	280	1953	Munshi, Ali
Madrasa Arabic Safiqul Islam, Farrukhabad	6	225	1917	Munshi, Alim

Adult Education

Adult schools are run on a voluntary basis by the education department in the development blocks. Teachers of Basic schools are appointed to work in these institutions and they are paid for this part-time job. The duration of the course is one year. In 1975-76, the enrolment of adults in these classes was 2,149.

Physical Education

Physical training is compulsory in all institutions up to the senior Basic stage in the district (as elsewhere in the State) and competitions in games and sports are also organised in rural as well as in urban areas. Mass physical exercises and displays are the main features of the regional sports and games meet every year. Training under the auspices of the national cadet corps and the Bharat scouts and guides association is given in a number of higher secondary institutions in the district.

FINE ARTS

There is nothing outstanding in the way of architecture or the fine arts in the district but the oldest traces of artistic skill survive in the district at numerous ancient sites. One, Sankisa (also called Sankisa Basantpur), has been identified with a great city mentioned by Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese traveller, who stayed in India for over 10 years during Harsha Vardhana's reign (and went back to China in 648 A.D.) and it is chiefly celebrated for its historic ruins. This city was said to be the place where Gautama Buddha descended from heaven, accompanied by Indra and Brahma. It has been very imperfectly explored but ancient coins and clay seals bearing the Buddhist confession of faith continue to be found here. Near the Bisari Devi temple mound was found the capital of an ancient pillar, bearing the erect figure of an elephant, probably a pillar of Ashoka mentioned by Hiuen Tsang. The buildings of the Hindu and Buddhist periods are no longer in evidence at Kannauj, Kampil and several other places and nothing is left of them.

Farrukhabad and Kannauj have been celebrated for their textile printing, printing of curtains, quilt covers, table covers and the like, but this craft is languishing at Kannauj.

Libraries and Reading Rooms

Of the very few libraries functioning in the district in 1975-76, the Matra Bhasha Library (located at Farrukhabad) is managed by a committee and its object is to raise the level of literary taste among the people. It had a collection of 7,404 books and subscribed to 456 periodicals and magazines in 1975-76. The public library, Farrukhabad, is the second largest library in the city. It had 5,346 books and subscribed to 372 periodicals and magazines in that year. The Gandhi Adhyayan Kendra, Farrukhabad, with 4,279 books and 363 periodicals and magazines, is another notable storehouse of books followed by the Yuvak

Sudhar Samiti, Farrukhabad, with 3,749 books and 402 periodicals and magazines. The Mansarowar Sarvajanic library, Balipur, is housed in a small building and is open to the public. It had 5,000 books and contributed to 100 periodicals and magazines. Nearly all the schools and colleges in the district have their own libraries and reading rooms.

MEN OF LETTERS

Harsha Vardhan, the king of Thaneshvar (606-648 A.D.), who ruled over this area, was not only a liberal patron of letters and learning but was himself a dramatist of no mean ability and of his three plays, *Ratnavali*, *Priyadarsika* and *Nagananda*, at least one has been translated into foreign languages and staged on more than one occasion in European theatres.¹ Harsha used to earmark a fourth of the revenue from the crown lands for rewarding high intellectual eminence and he also made munificent endowments to the university of Nalanda, the great centre of Buddhist culture and learning. He liked holding poetical contests and symposia at his court and literary persons read aloud before a critical assembly their own poetical compositions. The shining light of this literary coterie was Bana or Banabhatta, Harsha's court poet, who composed the well-known *Harshacharita* (a laboured and fulsome panegyric of his royal patron), *Candisataka*, *Parvatiparinaya* and *Kadambari*.

In mediaeval times Farrukhabad produced a number of men of letters and historians, who flourished chiefly in the days of the Bangash rulers. Such were Sahib Rai, editor of the *Kujista Qalam* (1746-47) or the letters of nawab Muhammad; Saiyid Hisam-ud-din Gwaliari, compiler of an original work on the reigns of his contemporaries (nawabs Muhammad Khan, Kaim Khan, Imam Khan and Ahmad Khan) and author of the *Khulasa-i-Bangash*, written apparently in the time of the first Bangash nawabs of Farrukhabad. During British rule were published the *Tarikh-i-Farrukhabad* of Mufti Wali-ullah (1829-30); the *Lauh-i-Tarikh* of Munawwar Ali Khan, edited by Mir Bahadur Ali (1839-40) and the *Fatehgarhnama* of Kali Rai (1945). Another history, of uncertain date, written partly in verse, is the *Muharabat-i-Mughulian iba Afghaniya*, an account of the struggle between the Mughals and Pathans which is believed to have been written in the eighteenth century, by nawab Baka-ullah Khan Alam. Other half-forgotten poetical pieces have been composed by Bhabhuti Bhat of Ataipur (near Kaimganj) who, for an ode on nawab Ahmad Khan's victory at Khudaganj, was rewarded with a tax-free village. Abdul Qadir, writer of the *Tarikh-i-Badaoni*, for some time dwelt at Shamsabad and the famous poets, Sauda and Mir Soz, were for a long time in the employ of nawab Ahmad's minister, Mihraban Khan, himself a poet.

¹ Sen. Gertrude Emerson: *The Pageant of India's History* (Longman's Green and Co., 1948), p. 256

STATEMENT I

Higher Secondary Schools

Reference Page No. 231

Name	Year of foundation	Year of up-grading
Swarup Narain Intermediate College, Kannauj	1913	1940
Bhartiya Pathshala Intermediate College, Farrukhabad	1913	1948
Narain Arya Kanya Pathshala Intermediate College, Farrukhabad	1921	1950
Durga Narain and Aditya Kumari Intermediate College, Tirwa	1923	1948
Sushila Devi Girls Intermediate College, Kannauj	1930	1951
Christian Intermediate College, Farrukhabad	1939	1952
Municipal Intermediate College, Fatehgarh	1943	1957
Seth Basudeo Sahi Intermediate College, Kannauj	1943	1949
Hira Lal Vaish National Intermediate College, Chhibramau	1946	1956
Bhartiya Shiksha Sadan Intermediate College, Sikandarpur	1947	1958
Rastriya Vidya Mandir Intermediate College, Akbarpur	1947	1950
Kanahiya Lal Ram Sharan Rastogi Intermediate College, Farrukhabad	1948	1950
Madan Mohan Kanaudia Girls Intermediate College, Farrukhabad	1957	1963
Rishi Bhumi Intermediate College, Saurikh	1959	1966

STATEMENT II
General Education
Reference Page No. 231

Year	Junior Basic education				Senior Basic education				Higher secondary education			
	No. of schools		No. of students		No. of schools		No. of students		No. of schools		No. of students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1968-69	799	189	N.A.	N.A.	157	27	N.A.	N.A.	45	12	N.A.	N.A.
1969-70	801	196	1,18,143	76,243	173	30	20,924	7,780	51	13	34,185	8,334
1970-71	801	196	1,19,892	77,241	173	30	22,482	7,172	51	13	36,610	9,564
1971-72	801	196	1,14,604	77,595	179	30	24,397	7,458	51	13	36,875	9,792
1972-73	801	196	1,15,055	66,867	179	30	25,638	8,465	51	13	41,784	10,636
1973-74	817	213	1,15,594	66,842	179	30	23,792	8,495	51	13	42,203	12,554
1974-75	817	213	1,15,661	66,820	179	44	24,082	8,511	76	14	44,160	12,260
1975-76	817	213	1,15,765	66,823	179	44	24,103	8,500	76	14	45,259	12,526
1976-77	829	210	1,55,594	66,842	200	70	23,792	8,495	87	15	45,259	12,526
1977-78	823	210	1,17,594	71,842	200	70	24,792	8,995	88	15	46,059	12,926

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

No direct reference is available which throws light on the medical facilities and systems of medicine prevailing in early times in the district but it is reasonable to surmise, that the system that prevailed in the country also obtained in this area. The physician of early times, who practised the indigenous system of medicine, was sometimes very successful but there were many quacks as well and the *ojha* (sorcerer) also plied a popular calling in the rural areas of the district. Disease was often and is still attributed by many people in and outside the district to sins, crimes, vices and disobedience of natural and religious laws, the cure prescribed being the offering of prayers (such as to Shitla, the goddess unleashing smallpox when angry) fasting, animal sacrifice and various other modes of invocation of deities and supernatural powers, often with the help of the local *ojha*.

Ayurveda (the science of life and longevity and probably the earliest known system of medicine) was practised from very early times in the district as a pious duty and no fees were charged for treating ailments, the Ayurvedic physicians being known as *Vaid*s. They used herbal, mineral and other kinds of medicines and some were skilled surgeons. People in affluent circumstances and of charitable disposition extended financial help to them and looked after their material needs. The people also had an awareness of personal hygiene and the religious customs of many enjoin on their followers the observance of personal cleanliness, the taking of a daily bath, washing of the hands and feet before eating, etc. The habitations of people afflicted with infectious diseases were disinfected by fumigation by burning the leaves of certain medicinal trees such as the *Neem* (*Azadirachta indica*), infected clothes also being burnt.

Near about the thirteenth century, when the Muslims settled down at Farrukhabad, they introduced the Unani system of medicine into this region. The practitioners of this system of medicine were called hakims but its practice remained confined to the towns and to the homes of the affluent Muslims. In mediaeval times a crude type of surgery was also practised by *jarrahas*, who were more or less quacks.

When the British came into power in the nineteenth century they brought with them to the district the allopathic or the western system of medicine which gradually gained popularity mainly because of the

patronage given to it by them. In the earlier stages measures such as vaccination and inoculation were frowned upon by the people and even today vaccination has not been made compulsory in the rural areas of the district. The British government started opening allopathic dispensaries and in 1865 there were four such dispensaries in the district, one each at Farrukhabad, Fatehgarh, Kaimganj and Tirwa. The last named was destroyed in that very year and it was decided to build one at Sarai Miran instead. In 1893 its name was changed to the Kannauj dispensary. Two more dispensaries were opened, one at Chhibramau in 1888 and one at Tirwa in 1902, the raja of Tirwa contributing Rs 3,000 for the latter. The central dispensary of the district at Fatehgarh was then known as the Panni Lal dispensary after the name of the donor. The Dufferin hospital, near the Farrukhabad dispensary, was erected from local subscriptions and opened in 1895. The dispensaries were all under the care of the civil surgeon who was in charge of the whole district for medical purposes.

After Independence, the government opened many hospitals, dispensaries, primary health centres and maternity centres at different places in the district. There were 17 allopathic hospitals and 8 dispensaries and 6 homoeopathic and 8 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district in 1976.

Vital Statistics

An examination of the vital statistics of the district shows that the death-rate in normal years is lower than the birth-rate. The registration of deaths and births was attempted for the first time in 1872 but the returns of the early years were unreliable and it was not till 1881 that an improved system of registration was introduced.

During the years from 1881 to 1890, the average death-rate per thousand was 36.80, the annual figures ranging from 31.26 in 1882 to 47.24 in 1884, a year in which fever and smallpox both were unusually prevalent. During the following decade the average dropped to 35.17. During the first three years of the decade the mortality fell steadily, reaching in 1893 its lowest point — 25.59 but in the wet season of 1894 it rose to 46.89 owing to epidemics of fever and cholera. It fell again in the following dry year to 29.27. During the famine year of 1887 fever was again prevalent and a severe outbreak of smallpox also occurred, raising the annual death-rate to 43.12. Between 1900 and 1908 the average mortality had been as high as 48.08 per thousand but this abnormal figure was mainly due to the advent of plague, which first visited the district in 1902, and the malaria epidemic of 1908. The worst year in the period was 1908, when the deaths per thousand were 71.45 but in the following two years the average came down to about 45. In 1911

the death-rate was 52.56 per thousand but in the following years till 1917 the death-rate tended to fall. In 1918 there was a rise and it came to 113.10 owing to an epidemic of fever. Between 1924 and 1932 it averaged 20.25 per thousand. During the period 1941 to 1950, the highest death-rate was 24.4 per thousand in 1943 and the lowest 12.3 in 1949. In the next decade, the maximum deaths were 12,953 in 1960 and the minimum 10,903 in 1959.

During the decade 1891 to 1900 the number of births averaged 41.34 per thousand. In 1903 it rose to 51.13 and in 1908 it came down to 41.06 per thousand and in 1913 it again rose to 50.84 per thousand. Between 1924 and 1932 the average birth-rate was 38.3 per thousand. During the period from 1941 to 1950, the maximum per thousand was 35.0 in 1941, the minimum being 18.5 in 1948. During the fifties the maximum birth were 21,843 in 1951 and the minimum 16,686 in 1957.

Infant Mortality

Mortality among children below one year of age was high in the past mainly due to lack of adequate maternity and child welfare services. From 1941 to 1950, the figures of infant deaths averaged about 3,684 every year. In the fifties the maximum infant mortality was 2,660 in 1958, the minimum being 1,315 in 1960. The position has improved in recent years, the infant mortality being 98 in 1971.

DISEASES

Common Diseases

Among the diseases that occur in the district are mainly fevers with varying symptoms, diarrhoea, dysentery, respiratory diseases, cholera, plague and smallpox.

Fever—Fever (which includes malaria, typhoid, influenza and other ailments that are accompanied by a large number of unidentified and undiagnosed symptoms marked by great bodily heat and quickening of the pulse) was responsible for a large number of deaths in the district (as elsewhere in the State). From 1881 to 1890 fever accounted for 86.47 per cent of the total deaths, the percentage rising during the following decade to 89.49. In the first decade of the present century the worst epidemic occurred in 1908 and took a toll of 55,849 lives. This trend continued with some variations in the second decade also and the highest number of deaths was 89,157 in 1918. In 1929 the number of deaths came down to 15,593. In 1932, the number of deaths was 19,670. Between 1941 and 1950, the highest number of deaths from fever was 20,312 in 1943 and the lowest 9,844 in 1949. Again between 1961 and

1960 the maximum number of deaths from fever came down to 10,117 in 1960 and the minimum to 7,640 in 1957. With the improvement of medical and health services, deaths from fever have declined in recent years. In 1971, only 235 persons died of fever.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery—These diseases occur in the form of bowel and stomach ailments. The incidence is attributed mostly to insanitary conditions and unsatisfactory arrangements for drinking water. Sometimes dysentery is the result of malarial fever also. With certain improvements in sanitary measures such as the disinfecting and cleaning of wells and drinking water sources, the incidence of these diseases has decreased. In the closing years of the last century the highest number of deaths from bowel complaints was 472 in 1891 and the lowest 72 in 1899. During the period 1901 to 1910, the highest mortality was 194 in 1910 and in the second decade of this century 480 in 1918. In the third decade the maximum figure was 1,102 in 1924. In the forties the maximum figure was 338 in 1947 and the minimum 201 in 1942 and in the fifties the highest mortality was 364 in 1957 and the lowest 241 in 1960. The total number of deaths due to bowel disorders was 46 in 1971.

Respiratory Diseases—These diseases are usually not an immediate cause of death but often cause permanent and temporary infirmity and in some cases even premature death. The number of persons who died from these diseases in 1941 was 613. In the fifties the maximum number of deaths caused by these diseases was 1,307 in 1957 and the minimum 874 in 1951. The mortality figures in 1971 were 254.

Epidemics

Epidemics of cholera, plague and smallpox usually account for a higher incidence of death. One of the main functions of the municipal bodies is to take timely steps to control these epidemics and the medical officers of these organisations, assisted by the health and sanitary staff, are responsible for taking suitable steps to check the spread of these epidemics and to take preventive, curative and ameliorative measures when they break out. All deputy chief medical officers assisted by qualified and trained persons are responsible for takings necessary steps to prevent and control epidemics in the rural areas under their charge. The district magistrate is empowered under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, to adapt measures to check the spread of epidemics in the district, to remove patients to hospitals, to disinfect places, to close schools and colleges and to order evacuation of infected houses and localities. Cases of cholera, plague and smallpox are reported to the deputy chief medical officers by the *pradhans* (presidents) or *up pradhans* (vice-presidents) of the *gaon sabhas*. Since 1951 the responsibility of reporting the occurrence of the disease has become obligatory on the head of the household also.

Cholera—This disease ranks next to fever and has always occurred in the district, usually in a single annual wave, which generally appears in March-April, suddenly increase in May and reaches its peak in June. Fairs and festivals are its starting points. Very serious epidemics occurred in 1885 and 1887 which carried off 2,416 and 3,336 persons respectively and brought the average annual mortality for the ten years ending 1890 to 649. In the following decade it again appeared in terrible epidemic form in 1894 and carried off 4,412 of the population. The present century opened with a serious outbreak which claimed 1,613 lives. The average number of deaths from 1901 to 1908 was 256. Between 1909 and 1933, it appeared in epidemic form once in 1911 and then in 1924 when the number of deaths reported was 1,077 and 1,009 respectively. It reappeared in 1941 and 1944 and took 696 and 409 lives respectively and again in 1948 and 1949 when it took 583 and 329 lives respectively. Between 1951 and 1960 it broke out severely in 1957, claiming 925 lives. After 1960 only stray cases were reported. It reappeared in 1971 when 7 cases were reported in the district.

Plague—Plague made its first appearance in 1902 and though its ravages were comparatively slight, 166 deaths were caused. But in the following year the mortality rose to 1,660 and continued to increase till it reached its maximum in 1905, when 10,571 deaths were reported. In 1907 Farrukhabad district suffered from this disease more severely than any other district in the Division, losing 10,215 of its population. In the city of Farrukhabad the disease raged with fury, the mortality amounting to 37.71 per thousand. The two measures upon which reliance was then principally placed in the campaign against plague, were inoculation and evacuation, though in this district (as in others) considerable difficulty was experienced in convincing the people of the efficacy of these precautions, particularly of inoculation. At the first appearance of dead rats in a village (an unmistakable warning of the visit of the disease) the inhabitants usually lost no time in evacuating the village. In 1907 only 69 persons allowed themselves to be inoculated but in the following year the number rose to 1,091 when the mortality fell to 829. The epidemic reappeared in the district in 1911 and 1918 when 4,891 and 3,707 cases were reported respectively and again in 1928 when 792 fatal cases were reported. Till 1945 only stray cases were reported in the district and in 1947 and 1948 the cases numbered 628 and 492. In 1949 the number reported was 304. In the sixties and till the first half of the seventies no case of death on account of plague was reported in the district.

Smallpox—Much progress has been achieved with regard to the eradication of smallpox, which in former days was terribly prevalent. There was a very extensive outbreak, accounting for 3,503 deaths, during

the 1823; but since that date it occurred in serious epidemic form in 1897 and carried off no fewer than 1,029 persons and in 1926 the death from smallpox numbered 506. After Independence, on account of active and sustained efforts on the part of the government, incidence of the disease declined very considerably particularly during the latter part of the present century. In recent years only stray and rare cases have been reported.

National Smallpox Eradication Programme—For the eradication of smallpox from the country the smallpox eradication programme was launched on October 2, 1962, as a result of which the incidence of the disease has decreased considerably.

Intensive Active Search and Containment Campaign—With the assistance of the Government of India and the World Health Organisation, an intensive active search and containment campaign was launched in the district in 1973. Regular searches were conducted—house to house, village to village and in every town and market—to determine active foci of smallpox which were subsequently contained by total vaccination in the effected areas. The movement of patients from one place to another was also restricted and concentrated follow-up steps were taken. The scheme has been successful in eradicating the disease almost completely. During the campaign, 54 outbreaks (infected villages/mohallas) were detected, the last occurring in village Daulatiapur (primary health centre, Rajepur) in April, 1974. The international commission of smallpox eradication visited the State in April, 1977, and declared the disease as having been eradicated. Vigilance is still being maintained and primary vaccinations of the newly born and those not previously vaccinated is being carried out regularly.

Other Diseases—Leprosy, tuberculosis, cancer, diphtheria, bronchitis, gastro-enteritis, enlarged spleen and pneumonia are among the other diseases responsible for deaths in the district. Recourse is taken to giving mass B. C. G. vaccinations and to render special curative treatment in the T.B. hospital and T.B. clinics in order to combat the tuberculosis menace. Leprosy is uncommon. Blindness appears to be on the decrease, the number of persons afflicted having declined in the last two decades a result which is due in part to the comparative immunity in the district from smallpox. At present the branch of the Sitapur eye hospital at Farrukhabad and the Netra Sewa Sangh, Fatehgarh provide assistance for the treatment of eye ailments, etc.

Organisational Set-up

The medical and public health departments in the State were amalgamated in 1948 and a directorate of medical and health services was created which controlled the allopathic, the Ayurvedic and the Unani

systems of medicine. In July, 1961, a separate directorate was created for the effective supervision and encouragement of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine.

Formerly the civil surgeon and the district medical officer of health, respectively, headed the medical and public health organisations in the district. In July 1973, the departments of medical and public health were reorganised in the State, the posts of the civil surgeon and the district medical officer of health were abolished and a chief medical officer appointed in the district. He heads the entire medical, public health and family welfare set-up in the district. He is assisted by three deputy chief medical officers.

The municipal medical officer of health is responsible for public health activities within the municipal area. The rural area has been divided among the three deputy chief medical officers for supervising entire medical health and family welfare work and the primary health centres. Special programmes like drives against malaria, filaria, etc., are looked after by separate officers who are directly responsible to their respective programme officers at the State level.

Hospitals

The following statement gives some details about the government managed hospitals in the district in the year 1975:

Name of hospital	Staff		Number of beds	
	Doctor	Others	for males	for females
District hospital, Fatehgarh	8	76	66	24
District hospital (Homoeopathic), Fatehgarh	1	3	—	—
Women's hospital, Fatehgarh	1	10	—	20
Jail hospital, Fatehgarh	1	1	16	—
Central Jail hospital, Fatehgarh	3	2	90	—
Police hospital, Fatehgarh	1	8	30	—
Eye hospital, Fatehgarh	1	4	20	10
T.B. Clinic, Fatehgarh	3	20	—	—
Civil hospital, Farrukhabad	1	12	16	6
Women's hospital, Farrukhabad	1	19	—	16
Male hospital, Kannauj	2	6	9	3
Women's hospital, Kannauj	1	5	—	6
Women's hospital, Kaimganj	1	5	—	6
Male hospital, Gursahaiganj	1	3	8	4
Women's hospital, Tirwa	1	5	—	6
Male hospital, Tirwa	1	3	6	2
Women's hospital, Shamsabad	1	4	—	12
State special hospital, Chbhiraumau	1	6	—	6

Dispensaries

The following table gives some details of the government managed allopathic and homoeopathic dispensaries in the district in the year 1975 :

Name of dispensary	Staff		Number of beds	
	Doctor	Others	Male	Female
Allopathic				
Barkhera dispensary, Barkhera	1	3	2	2
Bishnagarh dispensary, Bishnagarh	1	3	2	2
Cantonment dispensary, Fatehgarh	1	4	—	—
Indergarh dispensary, Indergarh	1	3	2	2
Nijamatpur dispensary, Nijamatpur	1	3	2	2
Tajpur dispensary, Tajpur	1	3	2	2
Thatia dispensary, Thatia	1	3	2	2
Homoeopathic				
Bhutasa dispensary, Bhutasa	1	3	—	—
Bachalia dispensary, Bachalia	1	3	—	—
Farrukhabad dispensary, Farrukhabad	1	3	—	—
Khudaganj dispensary, Khudaganj	1	3	—	—
Raushnabad dispensary, Raushnabad	1	3	—	—

Primary Health Centres

In order to extend medical facilities and to improve the health standards of the people in the rural areas, the government has established primary health centres at the headquarters of every development block of the district. There were 14 such centres in 1975. Each centre is manned by a medical officer, who is assisted by a paramedical and health staff consisting of pharmacists, health inspectors, health visitors, smallpox inspectors, supervisors and family planning workers. Generally each centre has under it an allopathic dispensary and also a four-bed ward for indoor patients, a maternity and child welfare centre at its headquarters and a few sub-maternity centres at different places in

the development block. The following statement gives the location of these centres in the district in 1975 :

Location	Development block in which situated	Tahsil
Chhibramau	Chhibramau	Chhibramau
Saurikh	Saurikh	"
Haseran	Haseran	"
Talgram	Talgram	"
Baraun	Barhpur	Farrukhabad
Kamalganj	Kamalganj	"
Rajepur	Rajepur	"
Muham adabad	Muhammabad	"
Kannauj	Sarai Miran	Kannauj
Jajalabad	Jajalabad	"
Umaria	Umaria	"
Kaimganj	Kaimganj	Kaimganj
Faij Bagh	Shamsabad	"
Nawabganj	Nawabganj	"

Maternity and Child Welfare

To meet the high rate of infant mortality due chiefly to the non-availability of proper medical aid and advice, lack of knowledge and the dearth of sanitary conditions, more vigilant efforts are now being made and greater attention is being paid to infants and expectant mothers through a network of maternity centres and child health programmes started in the district in 1965. All the primary health centres have maternity and child welfare centres attached to them and each centre has under it three additional subcentres in the interior areas. There were 14 such centres and 45 subcentres functioning in the district in 1975. The trained staff (consisting of midwives and dais) of the maternity and child welfare centres, renders advice at the centres and pays domiciliary visits as well. The following statement gives the location of the maternity and child welfare centres and subcentres in the district in 1975 :

Location of maternity centre	Location of subcentre
Kaimganj	Karanpur, Atapur, Narainpur
Faij Bagh	Barai, Kasimpur, Sadikapur
Nawabganj	Bawana, Karar, Naegaon
Sarai Miran	Miyaganj, Basta, Painsabad, Fatehpur, Kapoorabad, Sahiapur
Umaria	Khama, Jankhat, Agaus
Jajalabad	Kasam Khor, Naurangpur, Sasrapur
Chhibramau	Hathin, Ashah, Khuvriapur
Saurikh	Gavaria, Daidhoni, Virpur
Haseran	Sukhsenpur, Naguja Danua, Nanda Mau
Talgram	Majikpur, Terarab, Sarai Prayag
Muhammabad	Varakesheva, Maras, Khimsepur
Rajepur	Gothi, Khadiuli, Karanpur
Kamalganj	Sutanpur, Jahanganj, Jarari
Baraun	Barhpur, Dhillawal, Kiratpur

Family Welfare

The population explosion during the last few decades has been causing serious concern to the government. The gains which accrue from the implementation of the Five-year Plans are nearly nullified by the increase in the population. In order to arrest the abnormal growth of population in the district, the family welfare programme was introduced in the district in the closing years of the fifties of this century. In 1965 concrete measures were taken to popularise the concept of a small family through films, placards, posters and by personal approach. The chief medical officer is in charge of the entire family welfare programme in the district since 1973. The programme is implemented through the family welfare centres attached to every primary health centre and supervised by the medical officer in charge of the centre.

The statement given below indicates the achievements made under the family welfare programme in the district from 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

Year	Number of sterilizations	Number of loops inserted	Number of contraceptives distributed
1970-71	670	1,263	1,64,769
1971-72	845	1,623	1,18,215
1972-73	13,001	892	87,751
1973-74	311	980	1,44,719
1974-75	569	1,674	1,57,215

Vaccination

A large number of deaths occurred on account of smallpox till the beginning of the present century as the people were averse to any medical treatment and vaccination but gradually people began to realise the benefits of vaccination. The work of vaccination has been intensified since 1963, when the national smallpox eradication programme was launched in the district.

The following statement gives the number of persons vaccinated against smallpox between 1971 to 1975 :

Year	Total number of persons vaccinated
1971	2,66,758
1972	2,21,050
1973	2,74,055
1974	2,10,113
1975	1,48,809

National Malaria Eradication Programme

Under this programme one unit was sanctioned to cover a population of one million during 1959-60. As the district had a population of more than one million, it was covered by two units, one located at Farrukhabad and the other with its headquarters at Kanpur. From 1959-60 to 1962-63 the district was in the attack phase under which only spray operations were carried out. At the end of 1960-61, surveillance operations were launched in the district under which one house visitor was sanctioned for a population of 10 to 12 thousand. His duty was to enquire about the incidence of fever by carrying out house to house visits twice a month, collecting blood films of fever cases and administering, to those affected, the presumptive treatment with chloroquin tablets. The slides were then examined at the unfit laboratory and in the event of any slide being found positive for malarial parasites, radical treatment with primaquin tablets was given to patients for five days and with other remedial measures were also taken, like local spraying, repeated mass surveys, follow up, etc.

The entire district entered into the consolidation phase during 1963-64, under which spray operations were withdrawn and only surveillance operations were carried out.

The district entered into the maintenance phase during 1965-66. The activities under this phase were similar to those in the consolidation phase except that the visits of the surveillance workers were made monthly instead of fortnightly.

The epidemiological data for the years 1971 to 1975 are given in the following statement :

Year	Number of blood slides collected	Number of positive reactions
1971	62,310	2
1972	74,964	5
1973	63,833	2
1974	79,040	397
1975	87,640	1,286

National Filariasis Control Programme—A filaria control unit has also been functioning in the district since October, 1972. Anti-larval measures to control mosquito density and entomological work to find out the effects of larvicides are also being undertaken. The whole of the municipal area including 2 km. on the outskirts is treated with larvicide oil at weekly intervals after cleaning the drains, ponds, nullahs and other

accumulations of water to control the breeding of mosquitoes. Ten to fifteen per cent of the population is surveyed, blood smears being made at night. All persons found to have a positive reaction are given the prescribed treatment with diethylcarbamazine.

Prevention of Food and Drug Adulteration

The chief medical officer is the licensing authority for food and drug distribution in the district. All municipal officers of health in their municipalities are responsible for this job in the urban areas.

The following statement states the number of samples collected, those found adulterated and cases prosecuted during the years 1971 to 1975 :

Year	Number of samples collected	Number of samples found adulterated	Number of cases prosecuted
1971	247	71	71
1972	242	83	82
1973	321	61	61
1974	178	57	57
1975	529	162	161

CHAPTER XVII OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

• LABOUR WELFARE

After the attainment of independence the government drew up many schemes in order to provide better facilities for workers and labourers and to create a congenial atmosphere for them to work in. The labour welfare programmes aim at providing benefits for the labourers such as reasonable minimum wages, social security like State insurance of employees, security for old age, collective bargaining through the medium of recognised trade unions, medical and maternity facilities, regulated working hours, payment of bonus as incentive, payment of compensation in case of death and infirmity, proper measures for lighting, ventilation and safety in the place of work provision of canteens, recreations, leaves, holidays and holiday homes and residential houses constructed under the subsidized industrial housing scheme. The labour welfare centres provide recreational facilities and opportunities for the cultural development of the workers. Labour participation in the management is also encouraged by the government since 1974-75.

The district falls in the Kanpur region of the State labour department. The labour laws and allied matters are administered by an additional labour commissioner assisted by a conciliation officer and an assistant trade union inspector.

Primarily the regional conciliation officer's work is prevention and settlement of industrial disputes by negotiation and conciliation. He can also make recommendation in respect of a case being fit for adjudication if the parties do not agree for arbitration.

The additional labour commissioner is also an important functionary in the labour set-up at the State level. He is also the prescribed authority under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and as such, he has to function and exercise the powers of a court in cases of claims due or delayed for payment. He is also the assistant housing commissioner under the U. P. Industrial Housing Act, 1955, and makes allotment of residential quarters to the industrial and other workers. Besides doing the work of workmen's compensation commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, his work as conciliation board, conduct of conciliation proceedings and making recommendations and reference under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (control), are some of his other important functions. He presides over the regional welfare committee which is an employers workers union, an institution constituted

to develop a sense of enthusiasm, co-operation and sportsmanship in the name of labour welfare.

There are five labour inspectors posted in this district—two at Farrukhabad, one at Kannauj and two at Gursahaiganj. They ensure the administration and enforcement of labour laws (as well as prosecutions for their infringement) the implementation of the labour welfare schemes and the maintenance of liaison between the employees and the employers in the district. The factory inspector (who is posted at the regional headquarters at Kanpur) makes frequent visits to different places in the district to inspect the registered factories which numbered 33 in 1975 and to see that enforcement is made of the various statutes and Acts pertaining to labour and industry and takes necessary action against erring employers. There were 40 boilers in the district in 1975 which are supervised by the inspector of boilers who also has his headquarters at Kanpur.

Labour Welfare Legislations

The Central and State Governments have passed a number of legislations for the benefit of labourers and their families. The government has taken active interest in promoting the welfare of the labourers in the post-Independence period, though a number of statutes for the purpose existed previous to that also such as the Indian Boiler's Act, 1923, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, the U. P. Maternity Benefits Act, 1938, and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, which are still in operation having being amended from time to time to suit the new requirements and the changing pattern of labour welfare schemes. The Acts passed after 1947, which are enforced in the district, are the U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Factories Act, 1948, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, the U. P. Industrial Establishments (National Holidays) Act, 1961, the U. P. Dookan Evam Vanijya Adhistan Adhiniyam, 1962, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, and the Biri and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966.

In 1975, as many as 3,665 inspections under the above Acts were made and 288 prosecutions were launched. The following statement gives the figures of inspections and prosecutions under certain Acts in the district in that year :

Name of Act	No. of inspections	No. of prosecutions
Factories Act, 1948	6	1
Payment of Wages Act, 1936	2	Nil
Minimum Wages Act, 1948	392	43
Dookan Evam Vanijya Adhistan Adhiniyam, 1962	3,265	244

The amount of compensation which was paid in the three years ended 1975 under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, to labourers or their dependents on being involved in accidents in the course of employment, resulting in disablement or death, was Rs 7,000 in 1974 and Rs 8,000 in 1975.

Trade Unions

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, provides for the registration of the associations or trade unions of the workers or employees engaged in industrial activity. It empowers the registrar of trade unions (whose headquarters is at Kanpur) to grant registration to such bodies and to scrutinise their working. The trade unions concern themselves with matters relating to the general interests of the workers, their service conditions, dismissal, discharge and other punishment cases.

The trade 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 and social conditions of labourers and ensure payment of fair wages, provision of healthy living and working conditions and proper medical and educational facilities to their children and family members.

The following statement gives the names, dates of registration and the number of members of the workers' unions which existed in the district in 1974 :

Name of union	Date of registration	Total number of members
Biri Mazdoor Union, Farrukhabad	20-1-59	161
Press Avam Pustak Vikreta Karamchari Sangh, Farrukhabad	16-1-64	46
Farrukhabad Electric Supply Workers Union	18-2-69	44
Bazar Karamchari Mandal, Farrukhabad	3-10-70	19
Kapra Chhapai Udyog Mazdoor Union, Farrukhabad	16-10-74	725
Bijli Company Karamchari Sangh, Farrukhabad	16-3-76	57

Labour Welfare Centres

To provide healthy recreation and opportunities for all-round development for working class people and their families, the State Government runs a number of government labour welfare centres at different industrial places in the State. There is one such labour welfare centre situated at Gograj in the town of Farrukhabad. The centre provides facilities of medical treatment, necessary attention and care during child birth, pre-natal and post-natal guidance, sewing classes for working women, indoor and outdoor games, a library and reading room, etc.

OLD AGE PENSION

The old age pension scheme was introduced in district Farrukhabad on December 1, 1957 to provide some measure of social security to destitutes aged 70 years or more, having no means of subsistence whatever and had no relations bound by custom or usage to support them. Its scope was liberalised in February, 1962, when the definition of the term destitute was extended to include persons with a monthly income of Rs 10, and the age of eligibility was reduced to 65 years. In 1965, a person with a monthly income of Rs 15 was also included in the definition of the destitute and the age of eligibility in the cases of widows, crippled or physically infirm rendered totally incapable of earning a living was reduced from 65 to 60 years. The amount of monthly pension was also increased from Rs 15 to 20. The scheme was further liberalised in January, 1972 and the rate of monthly pension was raised to Rs 30. Since April 1, 1976, the amount of pension payable to each pensioner has been raised to Rs 40 per month.

The scheme in its initial stages was under the administrative control of the labour commissioner, Kanpur, who sanctioned the pension. Since September 1, 1975, the scheme has been decentralised and now the district magistrate is the pension sanctioning authority.

The benefits of this scheme are not available to beggars, mendicants and inmates of poor houses.

The persons who benefited under the scheme were 80 and 170 respectively in 1975 and 170 and 191 respectively in 1976 (till September).

PROHIBITION

The district is not a dry area but steps have been taken by the government to discourage people from indulging in excessive drinking. A prohibition organiser and an honorary prohibition *pracharak* (publicity worker) have been appointed by the State Government for carrying on prohibition propaganda and educating people about the evils of drinking. The *pracharak* organises publicity programmes in the labour colonies, bazars, fairs, *melas* and educational institutions of the district through various media such as *bhajans*, *kirtans*, *nataks*, cinema shows, etc. Liquor shops have fixed opening and closing hours. Tuesday is a dry day and other dry days observed are Holi, Dipavali, August 15 (Independence Day), October 2 (birthday of Mahatma Gandhi), January 26 (Republic Day) and January 30 (day of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination, observed as Martyr's Day). The first of every month, when people receive their monthly pay, has also been declared a dry day.

Since 1976, the government has instituted an intensive prohibition programme in Bhaupur, San Tokhapur Gharampur (in tahsil Farrukha-

bad) and Bhidaur and Lohapania (in tahsil Kaimgarh). These places are notorious for distillation and sale of illicit liquor.

• ADVANCEMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES •

The Harijan Sahayak department was set up in 1950 at the State level to formulate and implement schemes for the welfare of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Other Backward Classes and the Criminal Tribes (later known as Denotified Tribes). In 1956, a district Harijan welfare officer was posted in the district whose designation was changed to Harijan and social welfare officer in 1961, when the Harijan Sahayak and social welfare departments were integrated. His main functions are to look after the interests of the members of these groups and to implement the schemes formulated by government for their welfare.

Members of the Scheduled Castes who were considered to belong to the depressed classes during British rule, have been outside the pale of various orthodox groups particularly of the Hindu community. Social workers tried to better their lot but the alien government took little interest in their welfare. A half-hearted beginning was made in 1930, when a scheme was formulated for awarding stipends to students of the Scheduled Castes. It was only with the advent of Independence that concrete steps were taken for the betterment of their lot. The U. P. Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1947, was passed which ensured to the members of these castes unrestricted enjoyment of social and religious liberties. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, came into force in the State in June, 1955. It has rendered the practice of untouchability an offence punishable under the Act in the district as elsewhere in the country.

The government also threw open all avenues of employment to the members of the Scheduled Castes and major steps have been taken for their adequate representation in public services.

The upper age limit for the recruitment of candidates of the Scheduled Castes to civil posts was relaxed up to 2 years over and above the prescribed age limit. In 1953, the percentage of reservation of seats for this group in the government service was raised from 10 to 18. In 1955, the upper age limit was raised by five years for gazetted posts as had been done for non-gazetted posts in 1952. Government keeps a watch on the progress regarding the recruitment of the Scheduled Castes candidates to various posts and emphasises that the prescribed percentage for filling up posts by such candidates must be maintained in government offices.

The government also provides advances and loans for the people of these groups for various purposes such as agriculture, industries, construction of houses, etc. Some details of such help to them provided by the government in the last four Five-Year Plan periods are given below :

Scheme	Second Five-year Plan period (1956-57—60-61)		Third Five-year Plan (1961-62—65-66)		Fourth Five-year Plan (1969-70—73-74)		Fifth Five-year Plan (1974-75—78-79)	
	No. of persons benefited	Amount distributed (in Rs)	No. of persons benefited	Amount distributed (in Rs)	No. of persons benefited	Amount distributed (in Rs)	No. of persons benefited	Amount distributed (in Rs)
House building and repairs	198	1,08,055	123	77,825	54	54,000	53	53,000
Development of cottage industries	70	19,300	13	79,025	86	43,000	—	—
Drilling and repairs of wells	239	35,000	36	18,380	75	75,000	—	—
Purchase of animals and agricultural implements	26	9,800	119	5,222	75	37,500	17	17,000
Scholarships to the Other Backward Classes and the Denotified Tribes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,636	4,16,000
Other work done for Harijan welfare	—	—	—	—	—	9,470	1	4,980
Rehabilitation of the Denotified Tribes,	—	18	18	44,408	26	130	15	73

The non-official organisations engaged in the uplift of these people are the Zila Harijan Sewak Sangh, Balmiki Shiksha Sansthan, Rajkumari Shilp Kala Sadan, Zila Apradhi Nirodhak Samiti, Manohar Shilp Kala Kendra, Adarsh Shiksha Sadan and Vishvamanava Karyan Sangh.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

There are a number of trusts in the district which are endowed for charitable and educational purposes, their names and some relevant particulars about them being given below :

Name of Trust	Date of foundations	Name of founder	Objectives
Jamuna Prasad Charitable Endowment Trust	30-6-1910	Jamuna Prasad, Farrukhabad	Help to widows
Pragdas Middle Scholarship Endowment Trust	10-3-1915	Radha Charan, Gonda	Scholarship to meritorious students
Vasdev Sahaj Scholarship Endowment Trust	3-9-1921	Raghunath Prasad, Mainpuri	Ditto
Laxmi Narain Charitable Endowment Trust	6-10-1923	Radha Charan Laja Bajaki Das and Mukundram, Farrukhabad	Maintenance of dharmshala and orphans and widows
Harsahai Jagdamba Sahaj Scholarship Endowment Trust Fund, Kannauj	1-7-1927	Harsahai Gupta Munshim, Kanpur	Scholarship to meritorious students
J. F. Sale Medal Endowment Trust Fund, Kannauj	15-2-1929	Shankar Sahaj Gupta, Kannauj	Medal to meritorious students
Ganga Devi Bathing Ghat Endowment Trust	2-12-1932	Kaushal Kishore, Fatehgarh	Maintenance of bathing ghat
Williamson Visheswar Singh Scholarship Endowment Trust	16-2-1934	Visheswar Singh, Fatehgarh	Scholarships to meritorious students
Government High School, Fatehgarh Endowment Fund	1-9-1936	—	Ditto
Pandit Motilal Scholarship Endowment Trust	5-8-1943	—	Ditto
Sunder Narain Mushran Endowment Trust	31-7-1945	J. N. Mushran, Lucknow	Ditto
Pandit Laxmi Narain and Mst. Yashoda Charitable Endowment Trust	8-1-1933	Laxmi Narain and Mst. Yashoda, Farrukhabad	Maintenance of Sanskrit pathshala
Sanskrit Vidyalaya Charitable Endowment Trust, Farrukhabad city	1-5-1918	Savitri Devi, Farrukhabad	Ditto

Muslim Waqfs (Trusts)

Shia Waqfs—There are 31 Shia waqfs in the district registered with the Shia central board of waqfs, particulars of some of the important ones being given in the following statement :

Name of waqf	Date of foundation	Name of founder	Annual Income (Rs)	Objectives
Syed Mohammad Mehdi Aji Khan	12-4-1911	Syed Mohammad Mehdi Aji Khan	4,895	For religious and Charitable purposes
Syed Mohammad Wali Khan	30-11-1888	Syed Mohammad Wali Khan	7,264	"
Nawab Jafari Begam	12-10-1874	Nawab Jafari Begam	2,743	"
Nawab Syed Asghar Husain Khan	20-4-1918	Nawab Syed Mohammad Asghar Husain Khan	19,000	"
Syed Altaf Husain Khan Bahadur	13-11-1920	Nawab Syed Altaf Husain	1,156	"
Mst. Izzat Fatema	25-10-1923	Ms. Izzat Fatema	1,303	"
Hakeem Syed Akbar Husain	7-7-1926	Hakeem Syed Akbar	1,352	"
Nawab Hasan Khan	2-5-1907	Nawab Husain Hasan Khan	257	"
Nawab Syed Mohammad Wali Khan	20-4-1918	Nawab Syed Mohammad Wali Khan	2,85,000	"
Nawab Asghar Husain	24-7-1916	Nawab Asghar Husain	100	"

Sunni Waqfs—There are many sunni waqfs in the district, particulars of some of the important ones being given in the following statement :

Name of waqf	Date of foundation	Name of founder	Annual Income (in Rs)	Objectives
Fazal Ali	3-8-1902	Waqf by user	8,151	For charitable purpose
Jama Masjid	"	"	20,299	"
Angoori Masjid	"	"	5,262	"
Akhtar Munir Khan	"	"	7,884	"

Welfare of Ex-servicemen

For the welfare of ex-servicemen there is the district soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board in the district which was established in 1945. It functions under the control and supervision of the director, soldiers'

welfare, U. P. with headquarters at Lucknow. The work of the board in the district is supervised by a secretary who is generally an ex-serviceman and a paid employee of the board. The board provides facilities for ex-servicemen and their families and assists in their rehabilitation. The facilities include free education from the primary to the post-graduate stages, to the children of dead and disabled soldiers, concession in tuition fees from the primary to the high school classes to the children of serving personnel up to the rank of junior commissioned officer and grant of stipends to school-going children by the State Government or from the U. P. post-war services reconstruction fund. Free medical treatment in military hospitals is provided for pensioners and their families. Financial assistance is provided for handicapped and infirm ex-servicemen and the widows of deceased servicemen. Monetary help is also given for the marriage of the daughters of soldiers who have died in action and land is allotted to the widows of soldiers and disabled army men. Seats are reserved for employment of ex-servicemen in the State and Central Governments Services and in private-sector jobs. The following statement gives the number of ex-servicemen of their dependents who received assistance and help through the board from 1971 to 1975 :

Year	Kind of assistance provided with number						
	Employed	Financial assistance	Medical treatment	Free-ship	Stipend	Land allotment	B.T.C. (Basic teache certificate) training
1971	36	52	23	19	288	13	—
1972	32	71	42	14	293	10	10
1973	31	81	75	28	302	9	50
1974	38	72	67	27	344	11	87
1975	33	65	107	36	299	11	147

*Awards for outstanding gallantry have also been given to the following persons belonging to the district :

Name of person with rank	Village and Tahsil	Name of national award	Year of award
Dafadar Raja Ram Yadav	Dunya, Farrukhabad	Sena medal	1971
2/Lt.B K. Chaturvedi	Fetahgarh	Sena medal	1971
Sepoy Munnu Singh	Arsani Farrukhabad	Sena Medal	1971
Grenadier Keshav Dayal	Mahoi, Chhibramau	Shaurya Chakra	1973

The following statement indicates the number of candidates set up, seats won and votes secured by each contesting party in the general elections of 1957 :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	6	—	65,393
Communist Party of India	1	—	3,007
Indian National Congress	7	3	1,64,053
Praja Socialist Party	7	4	1,56,094
Ram Rajya Parishad	2	—	4,234
Independents	13	—	45,041
Total	36	7	4,37,822

The delimitation of constituencies was made before the election of 1962 whereby the double-member constituency was abolished. The newly formed constituencies were those of Saurikh, Kannauj, Chhibramau, Bhojpur, Farrukhabad, Shamsabad and Kaimganj. The constituency of Kannauj was reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidates. The number of electors was 6,55,604, the valid votes polled numbered 3,52,552 and 14,271 votes were declared invalid at the count. The seven seats were contested by 52 candidates. About 54 per cent votes were polled. The results are tabulated below :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	6	1	61,352
Communist Party of India	3	—	11,282
Hindu Mahasabha	1	—	277
Indian National Congress	7	2	1,08,210
Praja Socialist Party	7	4	98,828
Ram Rajya Parishad	3	—	2,736
Republican Party of India	7	—	33,076
Socialist Party of India	6	—	14,600
Swatantra Party	6	—	10,551
Independents	6	—	11,640
Total	52	7	3,52,552

At the 1967 general elections, three constituencies were altered. The newly formed constituencies were those of Kannauj, Umarde, Chhibramau, Kamalganj, Farrukhabad, Kaimganj and Muhammadabad. The number of electors was 7,58,164 of whom 4,18,763 cast their votes. The votes treated as invalid numbered 22,131. The percentage of polling was about 52.

CHAPTER XVIII PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF DISTRICT IN LEGISLATURES

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the general elections to the Vidhan Sabha in 1952, the district was divided (according to the delimitation of constituencies done in 1951) into six constituencies, five to return one member each and one to elect two representatives, one of whom was to be a member of the Scheduled Castes. The single-member constituencies were those of Kannauj (North), Farrukhabad (Central)-cum-Kaimganj (East), Kaimganj (West), Farrukhabad (West)-cum-Chhibramau, Chhibramau (South)-cum-Kannauj (South) and the double-member constituency comprised of the Chhibramau (East)-cum-Farrukhabad (East). The total number of electors was 5,70,500 and the percentage of polling was about 41.

The table below gives some of the important features of the poll of 1952 :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	4	—	19,312
Indian National Congress	7	7	1,38,051
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	3	—	8,460
Ram Rajya Parishad	1	—	3,543
Revolutionary Socialist Party	2	—	3,485
Scheduled Castes Federation	1	—	13,579
Socialist Party of India	6	—	60,726
Uttar Pradesh Praja Party	1	—	1,894
Independents]	16	—	50,943
Total	41	7	2,99,993

For the general elections of 1957, the constituencies were delimited in 1956 in such a manner as to have five single-member constituencies—Kaimganj, Shamsabad, Farrukhabad, Bhojpur and Chhibramau—and the double-member constituency of Kannauj with one seat reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidates. Nearly 57 per cent cast their votes and the number of elector was 5,86,101.

The following statement shows the number of candidates, seats captured and votes secured by each contesting party in the general elections of 1967 :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	7	3	1,18,354
Communist Party of India	1	—	9,611
Indian National Congress	7	3	1,41,281
Praja Socialist Party	3	1	3,120
Republican Party of India	3	—	11,494
Samyukta Socialist Party	7	—	71,953
Swatantra Party	5	—	11,292
Independents	15	—	29,527
Total	48	7	3,96,632

The Congress ministry formed after the general elections resigned on April 1, 1967 owing to a large number of defections from the Congress party. The new government formed by the leader of the defeated members with the help of other parties could not last long. The Vidhan Sabha constituted after 1967 general elections, was therefore dissolved on February 25, 1968, and the State passed under the President's rule. A mid-term poll was held in February, 1969, on the basis of constituencies delimited in 1967, out of 7,79,159 electors, only 4,73,804 exercised their right of franchise. The number of invalid votes was 13,428. In all 45 candidates belonging to eleven different political parties and twelve independents contested the seven seats. About 59 per cent votes were polled. President's rule was revoked on February 26, 1969 when the new government was formed.

Some relevant details of the mid-term elections were as follows :

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	6	—	91,814
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	7	1	91,326
Communist Party of India	1	—	1,765
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	—	8,177
Indian National Congress	7	6	1,67,852
Mazdoor Parishad	4	—	9,530
Praja Socialist Party	2	—	1,664
Proutist Block of India	3	—	2,651
Republican Party of India	4	—	18,194
Republican Party of India (Ambedkarite)	3	—	2,119
Samyukta Socialist Party	6	—	49,991
Independents	12	—	15,293
Total	57	7	4,60,376

On October 1, 1970, the President's rule was again imposed in the State as the then chief minister of the Bhartiya Kranti Dal—Congress coalition refused to resign when the Congress withdrew its support. The President's rule was revoked and the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal ministry was sworn in on October 18, 1970. This government did not last long and in the wake its collapse on April 3, 1971 the Congress government came to power. Two years later, the chief minister, though commanding a comfortable majority in the Assembly, submitted the resignation of his council of ministers to the Governor on June 12, 1973 clearing the way for President's rule in the State again for the third time since the Independence which ended in November, 1973, with Congress government taking the office.

The new government was formed when the general elections were held in February, 1974. The district was split into the seven constituencies of Kannauj, Umarde, Chhibramau, Kamalganj, Farrukhabad, Kaimganj and Muhammadabad. The constituency of Kannauj was reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidate. The number of electors was 8,48,978 and 57 per cent votes were polled.

The statement given below indicates the number of candidates, seats won and valid votes secured by each contesting party at the elections of 1974.

Party/Independents	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	6	3	1,33,296
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	5	—	53,727
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	—	2,493
Indian National Congress	7	2	1,55,520
Indian National Congress (Organisation)	6	—	22,988
Socialist Party of India	6	—	12,213
Swatantra Party	6	—	6,536
Independents	33	2	94,080
Total	71	7	4,80,853

In May, 1977, the Legislative Assembly was dissolved and mid-term polls were held after a month. Five parties—the Indian National Congress, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the Communist Party of India, the Shoshit Samaj Dal and the Janata Party contested these elections. The last named party was formed as a result of the merger of the Bhartiya Lok Dal, the Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh, the Indian National

Congress (Organisation), the Socialist party and the Congress for Democracy, adopting the symbol of the Bhartiya Lok Dal.

In the general elections of 1977, the district was split into seven constituencies of Kannauj, Umarde, Chhibramau, Kamalganj, Farrukhabad, Kaimganj and Muhammadabad. The number of electors was 9,04,357, total votes cast were 4,33,979, the number of valid votes polled being 4,28,408. The percentage of polling was nearly forty-eight.

The statement given below indicates the number of candidates, seats won, and valid votes secured by each contesting party at the elections of 1977 :

Party/Independents	Contes- tants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Communist Party of India	1	—	5,223
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	—	3,424
Indian National Congress	6	1	1,44,000
Janata Party	7	6	1,82,775
Shoshit Samaj Dal	2	—	1,051
Independents	39	—	91,935
Total	56	7	4,28,408

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

For the purpose of representation in the Vidhan Parishad, the district is included in three constituencies—the Kanpur-cum-Farrukhabad local authorities' constituency, the Rohilkhand graduates' constituency and the Agra teachers' constituency.

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

For the general elections of 1957, according to the delimitation of constituencies done in 1956, the district comprised one constituency of Farrukhabad which was a single-member constituency. The number of electors was 4,50,393. The number of valid votes polled was 2,48,224. About 55 per cent votes were polled. Five candidates contested the elections and the seat was won by the Congress candidate.

For the general elections of 1962, the constituencies were delimited in 1961 and the district was divided into the two constituencies of Farrukhabad and Kaimganj. The total number of electors for the two constituencies were 4,75,245 and 4,27,529 respectively and the number of valid votes polled were 2,41,545 and 2,34,144 respectively. Nearly 53 per cent votes were polled. Both the seats went to the Congress candidates.

At the 1967 general elections, the Kaimganj constituency was replaced by the Kannauj constituency, the number of seats remaining unchanged. Both the seats were annexed by the Samyukta Socialist Party. The number of electors from the district for returning the two candidates to the Lok Sabha was 10,54,881 and the number of valid votes polled 5,63,203. The percentage of polling was nearly 53.

The Lok Sabha constituted after the general elections of 1967 dissolved on December 27, 1970, and fresh polls were ordered. Mid-term parliamentary elections were held in 1971 and the new Lok Sabha was constituted in March of the same year. For the mid-term poll, the names of the constituencies remained unaltered but the number of electors rose to 11,18,321. About 48 per cent votes were polled. The elections were contested by 16 candidates and the valid votes polled were 5,40,505, both the seats being won by the Indian National Congress.

At the general elections of 1977, the district was divided into the two constituencies of Kannauj and Farrukhabad. The total number of electors for the two constituencies were 12,56,182, the total number of votes were 7,92,709 and the number of valid votes polled were 7,80,493. Nearly sixty-three per cent votes were polled. Both the seats went to the Bhartiya Lok Dal.

The statement below gives certain relevant details of the various elections to the Lok Sabha held in the district from 1957 to 1977 :

Party/Independents	1957			1962			1967			1971			1977		
	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled	Contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
Akhil Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	—	31,013	2	—	94,736	2	—	1,53,443	2	—	1,30,115	—	—	—
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1,08,920	—	—	—
Bhartiya Lok Dal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5,50,599
Hindu Mahasabha	—	—	—	1	—	7,076	—	—	—	1	—	4,441	—	—	—
Indian National Congress	1	1	96,301	2	2	1,49,635	2	—	1,92,941	2	—	2,18,065	2	—	1,93,432
Indian National Congress (Organisation)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	46,695	—	—	—
Praja Socialist Party	1	—	86,830	2	—	1,20,870	1	—	11,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ram Rajya Parishad	1	—	10,467	1	—	9,853	—	—	—	1	—	1,564	—	—	—
Republican Party of India	—	—	—	2	—	41,484	1	—	23,437	—	—	—	—	—	—
Republican Party of India (Khovargarhe)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9,164
Samyukta Socialist Party of India	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1,29,835	—	—	—	—	—	—
Socialist Party of India	—	—	—	2	—	46,611	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatantra Party	—	—	—	1	—	5,424	1	—	15,936	1	—	1,877	—	—	—
Independents	1	—	23,613	—	—	—	3	—	36,531	6	—	28,828	4	—	26,998
Total	5	1	2,48,224	13	2	4,75,689	12	2	5,63,203	16	2	5,40,505	9	2	7,80,493

Political Parties

The important political parties active in the district are mostly the local units of all-India Political organisations. A few political parties, organised on the State level, also contested the various general elections. In course of time, some of these parties got merged in one or more parties thereby losing their original entities and assuming new names. On account of rift in the Indian National Congress in 1969, a section of leaders left it in 1970, to form another party then named the Congress 'N' ('N' for Nijalingappa, the president of the group) and after 1971 the Congress (Organisation). The other group was called the Congress 'J' ('J' for Jagjivan Ram, the then president of the group) and after 1971 the Indian National Congress. The major political parties active in the district were the Indian National Congress, the Praja Socialist Party and the Bhartiya Jan Sangh. Of these only the Congress contested all the general elections in the district held so far. After 1974 a few political parties including the Swatantra, the Rastriya Lok Tantrik Dal, the Bhartiya Kranti Dal and the Socialist Party merged and formed a new political organisation known as the Bhartiya Lok Dal.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Local Publications

In 1975 one Hindi daily, 24 Hindi weeklies, one bilingual weekly, three Hindi fortnightlies, seven Hindi monthlies, one bilingual monthly, one English quarterly and one Hindi quarterly were published in the district. Educational institutions bring out their own magazines though they have a limited circulation. The details of the newspapers and magazines published in the district are given below :

Name of newspaper/magazine	Periodicity	Year of commencement	No. of copies in circulation
1	2	3	4
Hindi—			
Mohan Sansar	Daily	1971	100
Aalu Patrika	Weekly	1970	Not available
Amar Jagran	"	1970	Not available
Amrit Patrika	"	1965	Not available
Bapu Vani	"	1968	Not available
Chattan	"	1968	Not available
Farrukhashah Ki Shan	"	1969	250
Gadon	"	1952	1,200

[Continued

1	2	3	4
<i>Hridaya Parivatan</i>	Weekly	1968	1,000
<i>Kamal</i>	"	1957	1,513
<i>Khurat</i>	"	1966	Not available
<i>Manav Utthan</i>	"	1963	Not available
<i>Minister</i>	"	1962	800
<i>Neeva Ke Pathar</i>	"	1969	1,000
<i>Operation</i>	"	1969	Not available
<i>Pancha Jyoti</i>	"	1966	Not available
<i>Panchrtan</i>	"	1967	600
<i>Pramukh</i>	"	1966	500
<i>Pranveer Pratap</i>	"	1971	Not available
<i>Sabal</i>	"	1967	1,638
<i>Sachetak</i>	"	1960	1,800
<i>Shaheedon Ke Arman</i>	"	1970	Not available
<i>Swapan Lok</i>	"	1967	1,000
<i>Swatantra Vani</i>	"	1971	650
<i>Verma Times</i>	"	1970	Not available
<i>Chhlbramau</i>	Fortnightly	1970	1,819
<i>Kannauj Times</i>	"	1967	Not available
<i>Kannauj Express</i>	"	1969	500
<i>Adhyatam Dhara</i>	Monthly	1969	Not available
<i>Batham Darpan</i>	"	1969	916
<i>Bhoomija</i>	"	1962	Not available
<i>Krantj Sameeran</i>	"	1967	50
<i>Kurmi Sandesh</i>	"	1971	795
<i>Laxmi</i>	"	1956	1,350
<i>Samaj Ke Guru</i>	"	1963	Not available
<i>Mastana</i>	Quarterly	1966	1,000
English—			
<i>East Echo</i>	Bimonthly	1970	Not available
Bilingual—			
<i>Sharda</i>	Weekly	1951	Not available
<i>Print Market Reporter</i>	Monthly	1963	500

Other Publications

Certain dailies, weeklies and monthlies, which are published outside the district and have a circulation in the district, are listed below:

Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly
Hindi—			
<i>Hindustan</i>			
<i>Tarun Bharat</i>	<i>Dharmyug</i>	<i>Sarita</i>	<i>Maya</i>
<i>Navjeevan</i>	<i>Saptahik</i>	<i>Mukta</i>	<i>Manohar</i>
	<i>Hindustan</i>		<i>Kahantya</i>
<i>Nav Bharat Times</i>			<i>Chandamama</i>
<i>Swatantra Bharat</i>		<i>Madhuri</i>	<i>Niharika</i>
<i>Aaj</i>			<i>Kadambini</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 and Style</i>	
<i>The Hindustan Times</i>		<i>Caravan</i>	<i>Mirror</i>
<i>Indian Express</i>	<i>Sports</i>	<i>Women's Era</i>	<i>Reader's Digest</i>
<i>Northern India Patrika</i>	<i>Screen</i>		<i>Picture Post</i>
<i>The Pioneer</i>	<i>Pastime</i>		
<i>National Herald</i>			
Urdu—			
<i>Millat</i>			<i>Biswin Sadi</i>
<i>Qaumi Awaz</i>			<i>Shama</i>

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE

With the advent of British rule and the western system of education in the country, missionary institutions were established, which gave rise to numerous other religious, cultural and social organisations and hospitals and educational institutions, both technical and general. After Independence, the government has taken active interest in the organisation and functioning of voluntary cultural and social service organisations in the district.

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

There are a number of such social service organisations engaged in the welfare of children, women, the youth, the destitutes, the handicapped

and Harijans in the district. A brief account of some of the more important ones is given below :

The Uttar Pradesh Backward Classes Federation, which has its headquarters at Lucknow, runs a branch at Farrukhabad. It organises seminars to discuss the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes and the measures for their uplift. The federation provides educational facilities for the students of these groups through provision of scholarships and financial assistance to them. It also aims at the removal of untouchability.

The District Harijan Sewak Sangh, Farrukhabad, runs primary schools one each at Chhibramau, Kaimganj and Farrukhabad. These institutions provide free education to the students belonging to these two groups.

The Manav Kalyan Sangh runs a primary school at Nagla Gihar and a junior high school is run by the Ambedkar Samiti at Khanpur. These institutions and others like the Rajkumari Shilp Kala Sadan, Fatehgarh, Manohar Shilp Kala Sadan, Gursahaiganj, and the Adarsh Shilp Kala Kendra, Chhibramau, also provide education and technical training to the Harijans and people of Backward Classes.

The Sitapur Eye Hospital has a branch in Farrukhabad and provides treatment for eye diseases. It gives special care and treatment to ex-servicemen of the armed forces, free of the charge.

The Netra Sewa Sangh, Fatehgarh, was established in 1949 with headquarters at Fatehgarh. Its annual income in 1962 was Rs 10,000 which was mainly from donations from the members of its management committee (consisting of 12 members) and the public. It organises camps throughout the district for the treatment of eye ailments, etc.

The Sewa Samiti, Chauk Tripoliya, Farrukhabad, was founded in 1916. In 1962 it had 112 members and had an annual budget of Rs 4,494 which was raised mainly through public subscriptions and government aid. The Samiti distributes medicines in the urban and rural areas of the district free of cost through its 27 dispensaries. It also helps in searching the lost children and the cremation of dead destitutes. It also arranges free distribution of food and clothes to needy persons in times of natural calamities and provides aid to widows and disabled persons.

The Zila Apradh Nirrodhak Samiti (formerly known as the prisoners' aid society) is a branch of the Uttar Pradesh Crime Prevention Society and it aims at the prevention of crime and the rehabilitation of ex-convicts. It provides facilities for the educational and moral uplift of prisoners inside the jail and also looks after the interests and problems of ex-convicts, their families property, etc.

CHAPTER XIX PLACES OF INTEREST

Chhibramau (pargana and tahsil Chhibramau)

The town, which is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 27° 9' N. and Long. 79° 21' E., on the Grand Trunk road, about 27 km. to the south-west of Fatehgarh.

The foundation of the town which was laid at the beginning of the fourteenth century, is associated with the legendary *raja*, Sumer Shah of Partabner (in Etawah). The story runs that here he once saw a she-goat successfully repelling a wolf and being impressed by its courage and the suitability of the site for a habitation, he founded a village here which he called Chhiriyemau or 'little goat town'. Some etymologists trace the name to the number of thatched roofs (*chappar*) and some to the dhint printers (*chippis*), found in large numbers in the town in past days. The name is often pronounced Chhibramau and sometimes Chhapramau. The present name (Chhibramau) appears to be the corrupt form of either Chhiriyemau or Chhapramau.

The town is administered as a municipality, is electrified and has its own water-supply. It has a population of 15,726 and an area of 10.4 sq. km. It is also the headquarters of a development block of the same name, possessing 109 *gaon sabhas* and 17 *nyaya* panchayats. It has a cultivated area of about 579 ha. and the sources of irrigation are tube-wells and canals. It has a dak bungalow (of the irrigation department), a primary health centre and a maternity home, a veterinary hospital and a police-station. There are also a degree college, two intermediate colleges (one each for boys and girls) and three junior high schools in the town. The place has a permanent market and special markets are also held twice a week (on Tuesdays and Saturdays) when transactions of agricultural produce of the surrounding areas are made. The Ramlila fair is held here every year on the occasion of Dasahra and is attended by more than 7,000 people.

Daipur (pargana and tahsil Kannauj)

This village, on the extreme south-east of the district, lies in Lat. 26° 58' N and Long. 80° 1' E, on the bank of the Ganga, about 12 km. south-east of Kannauj and 64 km. south-east of Fatehgarh. It is connected with the tahsil and the district headquarters by roads.

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

Daipur is of great antiquity. There is a ruined castle in it named Shergarh and tradition assigns its foundation to Sher Shah Sur. It is identified with the Shergarh which is said to have been defended in 1567 by Akbar's foster-brother against the rebellious Ali Quli Khan. There are an old mosque and a tomb in the village which are said to have been built during the Mughal period.

It has a population of 1,367 and an area of 187 ha. of which 167 ha. are under cultivation, tube-wells forming the chief source of irrigation. The village is electrified and falls in the Kannauj development block.

Farrukhabad-Fatehgarh (pargana and tahsil Farrukhabad)

The town lies in Lat. 20° 22' N. and Long. 79° 41' E. The township of Farrukhabad-Fatehgarh consists of two distinct towns, Farrukhabad and Fatehgarh, the former being the headquarters of the tahsil and the latter forming the headquarters of the district, both lying about 5 km. apart. Both the places lie on the Etah-Kanpur road, on the right bank of the Ganga. Farrukhabad is situated on the Lucknow-Agra Fort section of the North-Eastern Railway (metre gauge). It also lies on the Shikohabad-Farrukhabad branch line of the Northern Railway. Metalled roads connect Farrukhabad with Bewar (district Mainpuri), Shahjahanpur and Kanpur. A road also connects it with Kaimganj.

Farrukhabad was founded by Nawab Muhammad Khan Bangash, who named it after the reigning emperor, Farrukhsiyar, in 1714. As the nawab admired the view from an old mound, where he afterwards built his citadel, he captured the site from the Bamtelas who kept on attacking the mud walls of the city, which he had begun to build. For each of his twenty-two sons he built small castles (*garhis*) round the inside of the walls. He placed the living quarters of his army in the outer parts and the artisans in the heart of the city. His fighting men, the Khataks and the Bangash Pathans, were quartered in Bangashpura and Khatakpura which adjoined the ramparts.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, the Jesuit traveller, Tieffenthaler, visited Farrukhabad. His account says that the wall that surrounded it was lime-cemented, had battlements and twelve gates. The houses were tiled, and were low and lime-cemented, a few being built partly of bricks. According to others the circuit of the town was anything between 9.6 and 14.4 km. The city was the emporium for all commodities for northern India. The governor resided in the fort which was about 1.6 km. in circumference and was on an elevated site.

Fatehgarh derives its name from an old fort which once existed here. The fort, though not properly maintained still exists. Farrukhabad

became tributary to Avadh in 1777. Fatehgarh, remained a military station of considerable importance and in 1802 it became the headquarters of the governor general's agent for the ceded provinces. In 1818, a gun-carriage factory was established here. With the exception of the fort, the only building of any historical importance is the All Souls' Memorial Church. The collectorate, the office of the superintendent of police, the court of the district judge and the offices of almost all the district level officers and the police lines are located at Fatehgarh.

Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh which is being administered as a municipality has a population of 1,10,835 and an area of 14.94 sq. km. and is divided into five wards. In the beginning of the present century Fatehgarh had no trade or industry worth the name. With the passage of time and particularly after the achievement of Independence, both Farrukhabad and Fatehgarh have made rapid strides in trade and industry. Besides many small industrial undertakings, Farrukhabad specialises in textile printing and the manufacture of candles, copper utensils, soap, silicate, opticals and chemicals. To augment local financing, both the places have a branch each of the State Bank of India, the Bank of India and the Central Bank of India. Farrukhabad also has branches of the Punjab National Bank, the Allahabad Bank and the Bank of Baroda. Of the non-nationalised banks it has a branch each of the Bareilly Corporation Bank Ltd, the Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd, the Banares State Bank Ltd, and the Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.

Both Farrukhabad and Fatehgarh are electrified and have their own water-supply arrangements. The former has three degree colleges, nine intermediate colleges for boys and a college for girls. The latter has a degree college, two intermediate colleges for boys and another two for girls and two central schools. Both have a government hospitals for males and females. Farrukhabad has a public library, a dharmshala, a rest-house, a family planning centre, a veterinary hospital and an artificial insemination centre for the live-stock. Fatehgarh has a tuberculosis hospital, a family planning and a maternity centre. Being the headquarters of the district, it has four dak-bungalows, one each under the control of the irrigation and the public works departments, Zila Parishad and the district soldiers' board.

On the occasion of Dasahra a big fair is organised at Farrukhabad which is attended by thousands of people and on all important Hindu festivals particularly Kartiki Purnima, a large number of people take holy bath in the Ganga.

Gursahaiganj (pargana Talgram, tahsil Chhibramau)

•• The place lies in Lat. 27° 9' N. and Long. 79° 48' E., on the Grand Trunk road about 32 km. to the south-east of the district headquarters

and 20 km. east of the tahsil headquarters. Its old name is Birahimpur. It has a population of 7,625 and an area of 289 ha.

It is administered as a town area, is electrified and has its own water-supply arrangements.

It is famous for its potato research centre and its *bidi* (indigenous cigarette) industry. It has a cultivated area of about 180 ha. and tube-wells form the chief source of irrigation.

It has an inspection house, an intermediate college and a junior high school, a police-station, a hospital, a veterinary hospital and an artificial insemination centre for cattle development.

Markets are held here twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays.

Jalalabad (pargana and tahsil Kannauj)

It is a large village situated in Lat. 27° 47' N. and Long. 79° 45' E., on the Grand Trunk road, 14 km. north-west of the tahsil and 40 km. south-east of the district headquarters. It is also a station on the Lucknow-Agra Fort section of the North-Eastern Railway.

It is said to have been named after Jalaluddin Khalji. It has a population of 3,340 and an area of 210 ha. of which nearly 184 hectares are under cultivation and tube-wells are the main source of irrigation. The place has a senior Basic school, a primary health centre, a child welfare and maternity centre and a veterinary hospital. It is the headquarters of a development block which comprises 13 *nyaya* panchayats. It is also the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and has a panchayat *ghar* and a seed store. Markets are held here on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Kaimganj (pargana Kampil and tahsil Kaimganj)

Kaimganj, the headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 27° 30' N. and Long. 79° 21' E., on the Farrukhabad-Kampil road, 35 km. north-west of Fatehgarh. Another road goes from it to Aliganj in district Etah. To the south of the town is the railway station of the Lucknow-Agra Fort section of the North-Eastern Railway.

The place is said to have been founded in 1713 by Muhammad Khan Bangash, the first nawab of Farrukhabad, who named it after his son, Kaim. It was built on the lands of four surrounding villages, Chalauli, Mau-Rashidabad, Kuberpur and Subhanpur. About 3 km. to the north-west of Kaimganj lies the tomb of Nawab Rashid Khan, the founder of Mau-Rashidabad, a place well known for its architecture.

For civic administration, the town is administered as a municipality which is divided into five wards. The municipal board looks after the water-supply. The town is electrified and has a population of 15,154 and

an area of 2.02 sq. km. Kaimganj is noted for its production of tobacco and potatoes. It has a co-operative sugar-mill and a food preservation unit run by government. The town has two degree colleges, a higher secondary school and a number of junior Basic and senior Basic institutions, a police-station, a seed store, an allopathic hospital, an Ayurvedic and Unani dispensary, a maternity centre, a veterinary hospital, an inspection house (of the public works department) and four dharmshalas.

• It has a cultivated area of 138 ha. and the main agricultural products are tobacco, sugar-cane mango and potato. Canal and tube-wells are the main sources of irrigation. Two fairs are held here in honour of the goddesses Devi and Phoolmati Devi respectively in the months of Chaitra and Asvina which attract a large gathering. Another fair is held every year on the occasion of Dasahra. • Markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays, the chief articles of trade being tobacco, *khandsari* and potatoes.

Kamalganj (pargana Bhojpur, tahsil Farrukhabad)

Kamalganj which is administered as a town area, is situated in Lat. 27° 19' N. and Long. 79° 44' E., on the old high bank of the Ganga, at a distance of about 12 km. from the district headquarters and about 18 km. to the east of the tahsil headquarters. It is well connected by both rail and roads. A metalled road from Kanpur to Fatehgarh passes through it and another connects it with Muhammadabad in the west.

The place is not of much historical importance except that it derives its name from one Kamal Khan, a *chela* (disciple or follower) of the first nawab of Farrukhabad, Mohammad Khan Bangash.

It is also the headquarters of a development block of the same name, which has 115 *gaon sabhas* and 17 *nyaya* panchayats. The town has a population of 5,854 and an area of 49 ha. A market is held twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, dealing mainly in food-grains and jaggery. The town is electrified, has its own water-supply, a police-station, a degree college, two intermediate colleges and two junior Basic schools for girls. It also has a dharmshala, a primary health centre, a maternity home and a veterinary hospital. A fair is organised here every year on the occasion of Dasahra which is usually attended by over a thousand people.

Kampil (pargana Kampil, tahsil Kaimganj)

This town, which gives its name to a pargana, is situated in Lat. 27° 39' N. and Long. 79° 20' E., on the banks of the Burhanga, at a distance of about 10 km. north-west of the tahsil and 45 km. north-west of the district headquarters with which it is connected by road.

Kāmpil is a place of great antiquity and is said to have been founded by the saint Kampila. Its ancient name was Kampilya. It is mentioned in the *Mahābhārata* as being the capital of south Panchala and it was here that the famous *svayamvara* took place in which Arjun succeeded in winning the hand of Draupadi, the beautiful daughter of king Drupada. Local people still point to the place where this ancient king held his court, the site being known as Drupadkot and a small hollow still bears the name of the kund (pool) of Draupadi. The temple of Rameshvarnath Mahadeo, which stands in the town, is very old. The temple is traditionally attributed to Satrughana, brother of Rama. It is said that he had brought the idol of Siva which was worshipped by Sita, wife of Rama, in Asoka Vatika while she was held in captivity in Lanka. This idol (lingam) is said to be stalled in this temple. It is built of brick and stone and is celebrated on account of its connection with Rama. The Sarogi community subscribed to the erection of three temples dedicated to the Jain *tirthankara*, Neminath, which has made the place sacred to the Jains.

The village has a population of 2,584 and an area of 227 ha. of which 170 ha. are under cultivation, the main crops being wheat, gram, sugar-cane and potatoes. Tube-wells form the main source of irrigation. It has an inspection house, a dharmasala, an allopathic hospital, a police-station, a senior Basic school and a higher secondary school. A market is held here on Mondays and Fridays and tobacco and potatoes, for which the place is reputed, are the chief exports. The village is electrified. Two fairs are held here every year, one on the occasion of Dasahra and one on that of Ganga Ashnan (Kartiki Purnima) each of which attract about 4,000 people. It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and is in the Kaimganj development block.

Kannauj (pargana and tahsil Kannauj)

Kannauj, the headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name, is situated in Lat. 27° 3' N. and Long. 79° 59' E., on the right bank of the Ganga, at a distance of 53 km. south-east of Fatehgarh with which it is connected by road. It is also connected by an approach road with the Grand Trunk road which passes three kilometres south of the town. Other roads radiate from it to Hardoi in the north and Etawah in the south. The town is a railway station on the Lucknow-Agra Fort section of the North-Eastern Railway.

Kannauj, was the capital of Harsha Vardhana, the king of Thaneswar. It is of very great antiquity and renown. A legendary explanation of the derivation of its name is given in the *Ramayana* and the *Puranas* and goes that the town was founded by a king named Kushanabha who had a





Hermitage site of Sage Kampila, Kampil



Statue of Dancing Ganesh in Rameshvarnath Mahadeo Temple at Kampil



Image of Ganga Bhairon in Rameshvarnath Mahadeo Temple, Kampil



Statue of Jain Tirthankara, Kampil



Ekmukhi Siva Linga found at Kannauj



Image of Durga found at Kannauj



Image of Sun God and His family found at Kannauj

hundred daughters. They rejected with scorn the love of the mighty hermit, Vayu, who in revenge made them all hump-backed, the city thus getting name of Kanyakubja or the city of hump-backed maidens. Another tradition assigns the origin of the city to one Gadhi, a legendary king of the Chandravansi (Ymar) line who called it Gadhipur. There are several other names of the city found in ancient literature such as Kushasthala, Kushika and Kusumpur. From the earliest times, the city has always attracted pilgrims and travellers. About 140 A.D. the geographer, Ptolemy, mentions Kannauj under the name of Kanogize in his works. When the Chinese Buddhist monk Fa-hien, visited the town some time between A.D. 405 and 411 A.D. (the period of his stay in India) the town standing (on the bank of the Ganga) had two monasteries belonging to the Hinayana sect of Buddhism. Hiuen Tsang, another Chinese monk who stayed in India for about 11 or 12 years (leaving for China about 643 A.D.) found Kannauj a very prosperous place. His account has many details about the city, its foundation, the history of Harsha's accession, etc., and gives a picturesque description of the town and of a great religious ceremony which took place at the time of his visit. At that time Kannauj was about 5 km. in length and nearly 3 km. in width and was surrounded by a moat and fortified with strong and lofty towers. Within it were about one hundred monasteries occupied by more than ten thousand Buddhist priests. Hiuen Tsang had stayed at a monastery known as Bhadra Vihar in Kannauj. To commemorate the event the Zila Parishad inspection house has been renovated and converted into a tourist rest house and has been named as Bhadra Vihar. The temples of the Hindu gods were two hundred in number. Valuable merchandise was collected in the city in great quantities, the people were prosperous and the houses well-built. After Harsha Vardhana, Kannauj became the capital of several dynasties who successively ruled over it for nearly six hundred years. The Pratiharas and Gahadavalas who ruled over this region, fortified the city which in strength and structure was thought to have had no equal as testified to by Mahmud Ghazni, when he attacked the place (1018 A.D.). The iconoclast swept away all the Hindu religious edifices that were standing here. Notices of the place have also survived from the pens of Ibn Hukal, Almasaudi, and Abu Zaid, the Muslim chroniclers. In the last decade of the 12th century, Muhammad Ghuri attacked Kannauj and destroyed it. Under Muslim rule it continued to be a place of considerable political and strategic importance. But the foundation of Farrukhabad at the beginning of the 18th century deprived Kannauj of its former greatness.

The present town exists on the old ruins but no signs of its past glory are now visible. A few stone buildings of the Mughal period are the only monuments left and some ancient statues of Hindu gods. The

temple of Ajaipal is credited with some antiquity and belongs to the Hindu period. Amongst other temples are the shrines associated with Phool-mati Devi, Gobardhan Devi, Barah and Gauri Shankar. One building to which tradition ascribes a pre-Muslim origin is the Jami Masjid which is known to the Hindus as Sita-ki-Rasoi (Sita's kitchen). It stands on a lofty mound in the very heart of the city and is said to have been renovated by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur in 1406. Other buildings belonging to the 15th century are the mosques of Makhdum Jahaniva and the tomb of Makhdum Akhai. Mughal architecture is represented by the tombs of Bala Pir and his son, Sheikh Mahdi. Sheikh Kabir, commonly called Bala Pir, is said to have been tutor to the brothers, nawabs Dalel Khan and Bahadur Khan, the former having governed Kannauj in the days of Shah-jahan. Another important tomb is that of Saivid Muhammad Kanauji, the tutor of Aurangzeb and the founder of Sarai Miran.

The town is administered as a municipality and is divided into 12 wards. It has a population of 28,187 and an area of 10.36 sq. km. It is electrified and has its own water-supply which is maintained by the municipal board. Kannauj is famous for its *itr* (perfumes), essence, woodcarving and chewing tobacco. It has a police station, three government hospitals, two private hospitals, a child welfare and maternity centre, a veterinary hospital and a seed store. There are three senior Basic schools each for boys and girls, six higher secondary schools for boys and three for girls, a degree college, a Sanskrit *pathshala* and two *maktabs*. There are three inspection houses and six dharmshalas and the tahsil headquarters and offices of several other departments are also located here. Several fairs are held here, the chief being the Dasahra in the month of Asvina, Durga Devi and Mahabirji-ka Mela in the month of Chaitra.

Kannauj is the headquarters of a development block which includes 16 *nyaya* panchayats and has an area of 49,254 ha. and a population of 1,69,679.

Khudaganj (pargana Bhojpur, tahsil Farrukhabad)

Khudaganj lies in Lat. 27° 14' N. and Long. 79° 45' E., near the left bank of the Kali Nadi, 18 km. south-east of Fatehgarh. Through it runs the metalled road which connects Fatehgarh and Farrukhabad with the Grand Trunk road at Gursahaiganj. It is also a railway station on the Lucknow-Agra Fort section of the North-Eastern Railway.

Historically, Khudaganj occupies considerable importance. It has a disused serai, said to have been built by Sher Shah Sur. It has been the site of two battles. The first took place in 1750, when Ahmad Khan (the 4th Bangash nawab of Farrukhabad) defeated Raja Nawal Rai and seized it; the second in 1858, when Colin Campbell routed the fighters

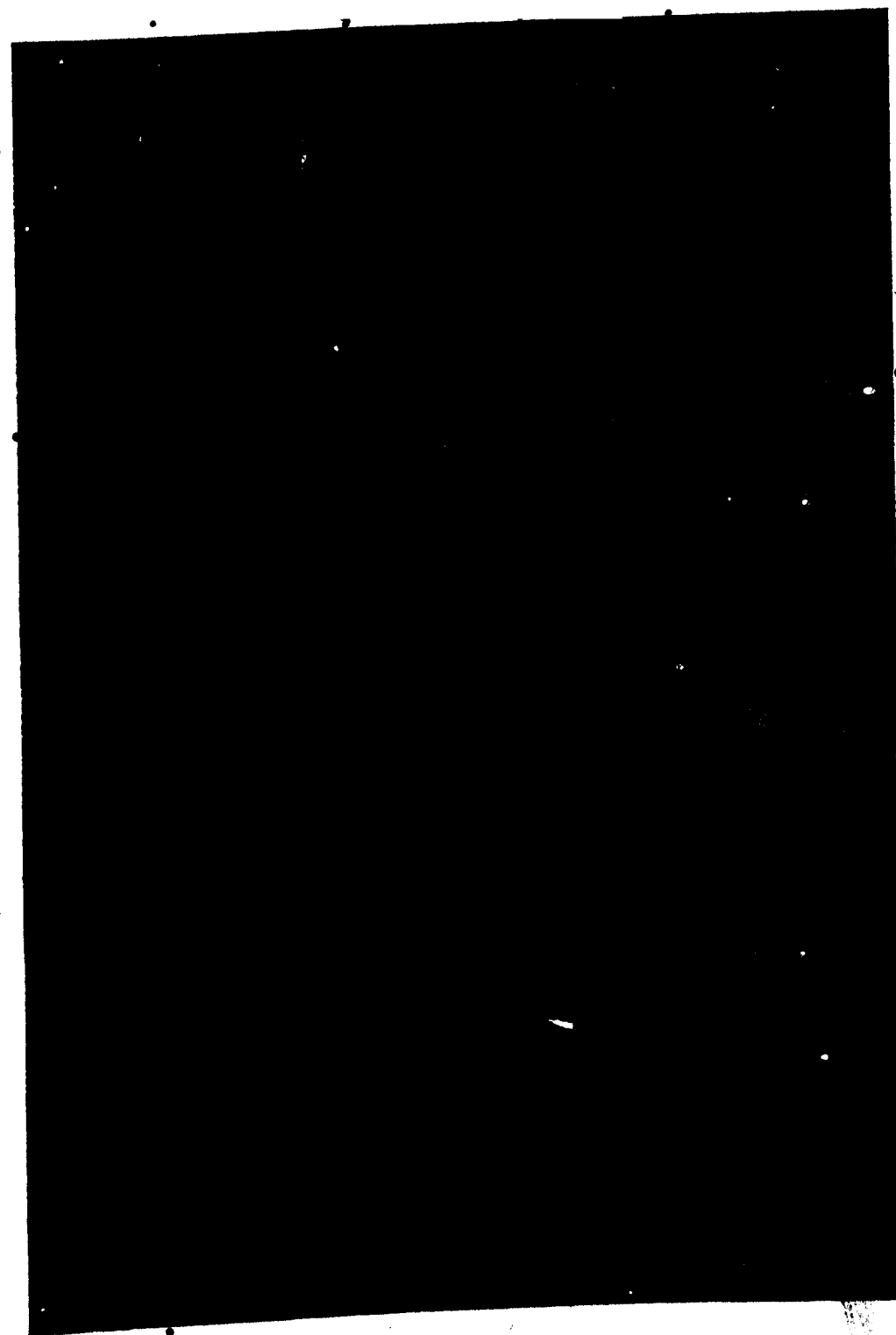


Image of Barah found at Kannauj

for freedom on his march to Fatehgarh. The Kali Nadi was at that time crossed by an iron suspension bridge, built by Hakim Madhi Ali. This was partially destroyed during the freedom struggle of 1857 and is not in existence now.

The place is electrified and has a senior Basic school, a junior Basic school, a government homoeopathic dispensary and a veterinary hospital. It falls in the Kamalganj development block. It has a population of 1,637 and an area of 253 ha. Markets are held twice a week (on Wednesdays and Saturdays) the main commodities brought for sale being jaggery, sugar-cane, food-grains and vegetables.

Muhammadabad (pargana Muhammadabad, tahsil Farrukhabad) ..

This place is the headquarters of the pargana of the same name and is situated in Lat. 27° 19' N. and Long. 79° 30' E., on the main road between Farrukhabad and Mainpuri, about 19 km. south-west of Fatehgarh.

It derives its name from that of its founder, Muhammad Khan Bangash, the first nawab of Farrukhabad. Seizing the land of the five villages of Rohilla, Takipur, Kabirpur, Muhammadpur and Kilmapur in 1713, he built a castle there and a market street. The former was built on the old mound called Kal-ka-Khera, which had been granted by the Raja of Khor to the *kanungos* of pargana Shamsabad. When Muhammad Khan was a struggling soldier of fortune, he had failed to persuade the *kanungo*, Har Parshad, to record him wrongfully as revenue-free holder of a village (now in the Etah district). Afterwards, when Muhammad became nawab of Farrukhabad and rose to power, he seized these lands where he built his castle in one of the bastions of which, known as *Rai Sahib-ka-burj*, Har Parshad was immured alive.

Muhammadabad is the headquarters of a development block of the same name which consists of 14 *nyaya* panchayats and 99 *goan sabhas*. It has a population of 8,217 and an area of 1,783, hec. The place is electrified and has a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, a dak bungalow (of the irrigation department) a permanent market and a police-station. It also has an intermediate college and a number of junior Basic schools.

Raushanabad (pargana Shamsabad, tahsil Kaimganj) •

Raushanabad is situated in Lat. 27° 32' N. and Long. 79° 32' E., about 16 km. south-east of Kaimganj and 37 km. north-west of Fatehgarh. It lies close to the road which connects it with Farrukhabad and Kaimganj.

The original name of the village is said to have been Bajhita but it was renamed by nawab Muhammad Khan after his daughter, Raushan

Jahan. In 1736, he built a market here, a small mosque and a masonry well within which is an inscribed stone tablet, now illegible but which till 1846 could still be deciphered as follows: "Chi shirin ab-i shah-i Raushnabad" (the water of the well of Raushnabad is sweet).

The village has a cultivated area of 278 ha. and the main crops are wheat, sugar-cane and potatoes and tube-wells the main source of irrigation. It has a population of 1,825 and covers an area of 347 ha. It has a junior Basic and two senior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, an allopathic hospital and a maternity centre. It is electrified and the market days are Sunday and Thursday. A fair is held in honour of the goddess Devi on the thirteenth day of Vaisakha, which on an average attracts 2,000 persons. It is also the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

Sakrawa (pargana Sakrawa, tahsil Chhibramau)

This place is known as Sakrai or Shakargaon. It is situated in Lat. 26° 58' N. and 79° 28' E., 55 km. south-west of Fatehgarh and 23 km. from Chhibramau. To the south and east flows the Arind. It has a population of 4,309 and an area of 743 ha. of which 561 ha. are under cultivation and the sources of irrigation are tube-wells and canal. It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat which has its own panchayat ghar. The place has a Unani dispensary, a veterinary hospital and an artificial insemination centre for cattle development. There are two junior Basic and one senior Basic schools only in the district. There is also an intermediate college and a higher secondary school. Markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays. The village is electrified and falls in the Saurikh development block.

Sankisa Basantpur (pargana Samsabad East, tahsil Farrukhabad)

The ancient town of Sankisa Basantpur lies in Lat. 27° 20' N. and Long. 79° 20' E., about 38 km. to the south-west of the district headquarters and is joined with it by road.

The place is known for its association with Buddha and its ancient Buddhist remains. Fa-hien, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, visited Sankisa at the beginning of the fifth century and called it "Saukasya". In the 7th century Hiuen Tsang, another Chinese traveller, came here and called it Kie-pi-tha. It was a celebrated place of Buddhist pilgrimage. According to Buddhist belief it was believed that it was here that Buddha descended again upon earth after he had been for three months in heaven. He descended by a three-fold ladder. One was made of seven precious substances, one of silver and one was a golden ladder. Asoka (the emperor) wishing to discover the utmost depths to which these ladders might have gone, had the place dug deep down but the bottom of the

ladder was not reached. As an act of faith and reverence Asoka built over the ladders a *vihara* and a standing figure of Buddha, nearly five metres high. Behind the *vihara* (monastery) he erected a stone pillar about 15 or 16 m. high and on the apex placed the figure of a lion. To commemorate that event every year a function named as *Swargarohan* (ascent to heaven) is celebrated here.

Sankisa Basantpur has been recognised by the Government of India as a place of tourist interest for Buddhists and has a population of 1,716 and an area of 530 ha. An ancient Buddhist temple still exists here which is being looked after by the archaeological survey of India and it attracts Buddhist pilgrims from different parts of the country. The place is electrified and is included in the Muhammadabad development block. It has a junior Basic school, a veterinary hospital, a government hospital and a police out-post.

Saurikh (pargana Saurikh, tahsil Chhibramau)

Saurikh, an old place, is said to have derived its name from *sau* meaning a hundred and *rikhi* meaning *rishi* or sage—100 sages, who are said to have meditated here for a long time. The place is situated in Lat. 27° 5' N. and 79° 31' E., about 45 km. south of Fatehgarh and 13 km. south of Chhibramau. It finds mention in the *Ain-i-Akbari* and gave its name to a *mahal* of *dastur* Kannauj under the sarkar of Agra.

The cultivated area is about 203 ha. and the main sources of irrigation are tube-wells and canals. On its east and south, there is a water-course which drains into the Isan. It has a population of 4,047 and an area of 353 ha.

It has the famous well of Somnath which has some historical importance.

There are two junior Basic and two senior Basic schools in the district. It has an intermediate college, a higher secondary school, a dharm-sala, a panchayat ghar, a police-station, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre for cattle development, a maternity and child welfare centre and a primary health centre. A branch each of the Bank of India and the co-operative bank are also located here. The place has also got a co-operative seed store. Markets are held here twice a week—on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Ramfala fair is held here on the occasion of Dasahra. It is also the headquarters of a development block.

Shamsabad (pargana Shamsabad, tahsil Kaimganj)

Shamsabad, which is the headquarters town of a pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. $27^{\circ} 32' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 28' E.$, on the old cliff of the Ganga, nearly 10 km. east of Kaimganj and 29 km. north-west of Fatehgarh and is connected by road with Kaimganj, Farrukhabad, Raushnabad and Bharatpur (in district Shahjahanpur). Though the railway station bears the name of Shamsabad (on the Lucknow-Agra Fort section of the North-Eastern Railway) it is actually situated in Manjhna, a village about 10 km. away, which is connected with the town by road.

The old town, situated about five and a half kilometre away, was founded about the beginning of the thirteenth century by a Khor Rathor named Parjan Pal (or Jai Singh Deo). At that time and till the reign of Akbar, the Ganga is said to have flowed beneath the old cliff. About 1288, the emperor Shams-ud-din, came down the river by ship and expelling the Rathors founded a town (Shamsabad) some three kilometres to the east of the present town. The remains of the fort of the Khor kings are still to be seen. The town also has the tombs of a saint named Azizullah (the contemporary of Shams-ud-din) and of one Saiyid Salim. The modern town is said to have been founded in 1585 by one Mirza Tahir. The *Ain-i-Akbari* mentions it as the headquarters of a pargana.

Shamsabad is administered as a town area and is electrified. It has a population of 11,623 and an area of 155 hac. It has a cultivated area of 81 ha. and the main crops are wheat, gram, potato and tobacco, tube-wells forming the chief source of irrigation. The town contains an Ayurvedic hospital, an allopathic hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, a police-station, a dharmasala, a central excise office, a seed store, a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school and two higher secondary schools. Three big fairs are held in the town, one on the occasion of Dasahra, the second on the occasion of Muharram and the third on the occasion of Siva Teras (also known as the fair of Chaumukhi Mahadeva) in the month of Chaitra, near the temple of Chaumukhi Mahadeva. Each fair attracts an average gathering of 2,000 persons.

The place is the headquarters of a development block which has 13 *nyaya* panchayats and covers an area of 42,953 ha. with a population of 1,29,097.

Talgram (pargana Talgram, tahsil Chhibramau)

The town lies in Lat. $27^{\circ} 2' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 44' E.$, 38 km. south of Fatehgarh, almost midway between the Grand Trunk road and the Isan river. Its distance from the tahsil headquarters is about 25 km. Previously this place was the tahsil headquarters which was later shifted to Chhibramau. It is served both by road and the railways. It was known

as Talgram (village of ponds) having derived its name from a famous tal (pond) which was in existence in ancient times but of which there is no trace now.

In olden days the place was famous for its numerous and well built brick houses, with some pretensions to architectural ornamentation. It has a population of 5,095 and an area of 1,594 ha. It has a cultivated area of about 773 ha. and tube-wells from the chief source of irrigation. It has a junior high school, a primary health centre, a maternity and child welfare centre and a veterinary hospital an artificial insemination centre for cattle development and a police-station. It also has a co-operative seed store. Markets are held here every Monday and Thursday and Ramlila is celebrated every year on the occasion of Dasahra.

Thatia (pargana Tirwa, tahsil Kannauj)

Thatia is a large village which lies in Lat. $27^{\circ} 20' N.$ and Long. $70^{\circ} 47' E.$, 15 km. south of Kannauj and 58 km. south-east of Fatehgarh with which it is connected by road. It is also connected by road with Tirwa, the pargana headquarters.

Thatia is a historical place and contains the ruins of a castle occupied until 1858 by a Rajput family who ruled over this region. In 1803, Chhattarsal, the second raja of Thatia, rebelled against the East India Company, resenting the cession of this area to it. A British force besieged and took the castle but its leader was killed. The raja's title and estates were confiscated but the castle continued to be the home of his descendants until 1857, when Pokhar Singh, following his ancestor's example, took active part in the struggle for freedom of 1857. Later he was transported to the Andaman islands and the castle was blown up by the British.

The village was once administered as a town under Act XX of 1856. In former times it was well known for its cotton printing and its trade in salt and cloth. It has a population of 6,541 and an area of 1263 ha. It has a cultivated area of 843 ha. and tube-wells and a tank are the main means of irrigation. The village is electrified and markets are held every Friday and Tuesday. It has a senior Basic school and two higher secondary schools, a police-station, a dispensary, a child welfare and maternity centre, a veterinary hospital and a cold storage. It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat which has its own panchayat *ghar* and is included in the Kannauj development block.

Tirwa (pargana Tirwa, tahsil Kannauj)

This place, which gives its name to the pargana, is a town area lying in Lat. $27^{\circ} 5' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 47' E.$, 15 km. south-west of Kannauj and 40 km. south-east of Fatehgarh. It is connected with Kannauj, Fatehgarh

and Etawah by road. It was formerly a tahsil headquarters but was later merged in tahsil Kannauj.

The town is a place of great antiquity and in the days of Akbar formed part of the Talgram pargana. Talgram was ceded to the East India Company in 1802, and Tirwa became the headquarters of the pargana of the same name and was included in district Mainpuri-Etawah. Later it was transferred from Mainpuri to Kanpur and in 1825 it was again transferred from Kanpur to the then newly formed Bela subdivision. But in 1837, when Etawah was separated from Mainpuri and the bulk of Bela annexed to the former district, Tirwa was transferred to Farrukhabad. A resident of the town, built a large and handsome tank with a flight of steps on either side leading down to the water. Near this tank, there is a temple of the goddess Annapurna Devi. It is a well-carved structure of stone. A fair is held every year near the temple in the month of Vaisakha which attracts an estimated gathering of about 10,000 persons.

Tirwa has a population of 3,709 and an area of 30 ha. possessing a cultivated area of 221 ha. and the lower Ganga canal and tube-wells are the chief means of irrigation. The town is electrified and its civic administration is looked after by a town area committee. Markets are held here daily and a cattle fair takes place every Sunday. It has, a senior Basic school, two higher secondary schools, two dharmshalas, two dispensaries, a child welfare and maternity centre, a veterinary hospital and a seed store.

Umarda (pargana Tirwa, tahsil Kannauj)

This village stands in Lat. 26° 54' N. and Long. 79° 44' E., on the bank of the lower Ganga canal, about 27 km. south of the tahsil headquarters and 81 km. south-east of the district headquarters. The State highway passes through it which connects it with Kannauj, Hardoi and Auraiya (in district Etawah).

It has a population of 2,798 and an area of 1461 ha., possessing a cultivated area of 558 ha. and a canal forms the main source of irrigation. It has a senior Basic school, two higher secondary schools, a primary health centre, a child welfare and maternity centre, a canal office and a rest-house. It is the headquarters of a development block of the same name, which includes eight nyaya panchayats and has an area of 51,788 ha. and a population of 1,48,749. It is also the headquarters of a nyaya panchayat having its own panchayat ghar. Markets are held here every Monday and Friday.

CONVERSION FACTORS.

Money :

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

Linear Measure :

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

Square Measure :

- 1 square foot = 0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard = 0.836 square metre
- 1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometres = 259 hectares
- 1 acre = 0.405 hectare

Cubic Measure :

- 1 cubic foot = 0.028 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity :

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

Measure of Weight :

- 1 tola = 11.66 grams
- 1 chhatak = 58.32 grams
- 1 seer* = 933.10 grams
- 1 maund* = 37.32 kilograms
- 1 ounce (Avoirdupois) = 28.35 grams
- 1 pound (Avoirdupois) = 453.59 grams
- 1 hundredweight = 50.80 kilograms
- 1 ton = 1,016.05 kilograms = 1,016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales :

- 1° Fahrenheit = 9/5° Centigrade + 32

*As defined in the Indian Standards of Weight Act, 1939

GLOSSARY

<i>Achakan</i>	.. Type of knee-length coat
<i>Atta Chakkis</i>	.. Small flour mill
<i>Ayas</i>	.. Untrained midwives
<i>Bhajan</i>	.. Devotional song
<i>Bhakti</i>	.. Devotion (for God)
<i>Churidar</i>	.. Tight fitting pyjama
<i>Dhotis</i>	.. Sarees of poor class
<i>Dupatta</i>	.. Long scarf for head and shoulders
<i>Durries</i>	.. A type of carpet
<i>Garara</i>	.. Very full, long divided skirt
<i>Gram Sevak</i>	.. Multipurpose worker at Village level
<i>Gur</i>	.. Jaggery
<i>Imambaras</i>	.. Building for performance of Islamic ceremonies etc.
<i>Itr</i>	.. Scents, perfumes
<i>Kathas</i>	.. Recitation of mythological or religious stories
<i>Kavi-Sammelan</i>	.. Symposium of poets (Hindi)
<i>Khandsari</i>	.. Raw sugar
<i>Kharif</i>	.. Early winter harvest
<i>Khutbah</i>	.. Mohammedan prayer and sermon delivered in the mosque on Fridays
<i>Kirtan</i>	.. Recitation of names and attributes of deities
<i>Kurta</i>	.. Loose knee-length shirt
<i>Mehr</i>	.. Amount of dower
<i>Morha</i>	.. Low, armless chair made of reeds
<i>Mujtahid</i>	.. Religious priest among Shia Muslims
<i>Natak</i>	.. Drama
<i>Nirvana</i>	.. Salvation
<i>Pracharak</i>	.. Propagandist
<i>Qawwali</i>	.. Persian or Urdu verses rendered to a traditionally set tune
<i>Qazi</i>	.. Functionary who solemnises Muslim marriages a judge under Muslim rulers
<i>Rabi</i>	.. Winter crop or spring harvest
<i>Salwar</i>	.. Very full pyjamas, narrow at ankle
<i>Sherwani</i>	.. Knee-length coat
<i>Takhat</i>	.. Armless wooden couch
<i>Tazia</i>	.. Representation of tomb of Hasan or Husain, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo
<i>Tirthankara</i>	.. Expounders of Jain religion and great saints
<i>Urs</i>	.. Commemoration of death anniversary of Muslim saint at his tomb
<i>Vaid</i>	.. Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine

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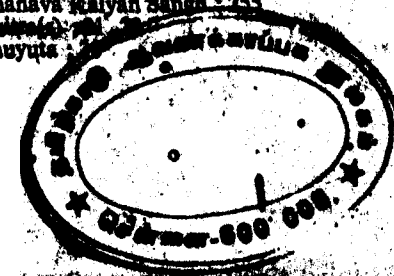
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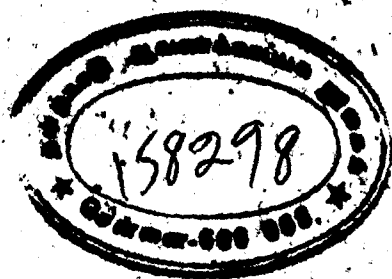
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