CHAPTER II

BRITISH DOMINATION, END OF MUSLIM ERA.

INTRODUCTION

The death of Emperor Aurangzeb brought great changes all over the country. Since then Mughal Empire began to decline and Marathas began to establish their supremacy over the country. The Governors in their provinces like Deccan, Oudh and Bengal declared themselves as the virtual rulers. The Marathas could not establish a settled Government and started plundering over neighbouring provinces. British authorities on the otherhand began to fish in the troubled water, took a large part of India under their occupation. Coming into the alliance of Nawab of Oudh, the British Officers made their effort to establish authority upon town Kol. To determine the behaviours of others in accordance to their own was not possible suddenly. In consequences of the same General Lake with a huge army left Kanpur on 7th August, 1803 for the conquest of town Kol. After a fortnight he reached the border of the town and took easily Daulat Rao Sindhya's fort. Next he made attempt to capture Aligarh. On 4th September 1803 he attacked upon Aligarh Fort, after a fierce battle, the
English Army took the fort under its occupation. There came heavy casualties on both the sides.

A well known American Sociologist Professor E.R. Ross writes, "Subjugation to a foreign yoke is one of most potent causes of the decay of National character." In fact, the Muslim Ruler's contribution towards social and cultural development reached to a point of disintegration. After the capture of 'Duab' by British Army, the inhabitants of the town came across to a fresh alien civilization.

General Lake after the capture of Aligarh began to reorganise the administrative areas of the town. He divided the whole area of the 'Duab' into four parts. In the beginning he merged Parganas Phasu and Debai into Aligarh and founded an administrative area. After a year he gave Aligarh the status of District, and reorganised it by merging into it Parganas 'Anoopshahar' and 'Sikandra Rao'.

In 1818 A.D. Pargana 'Sikandrabad', 'Tilbegampur', 'Wara', 'Dankaur', 'Kasna' and 'Malagarh' transferred into District Meerut. In 1824 when District Bulandshahar was created 'Debai', 'Shikarpur', Anoopshahar', Jahangirabad', Khurja and half of the 'Pitampur' was merged into it. In 1819 or 1820 A.D. the gang of Gujar robbers attached upon 'CHAUHANS' of 'Mauza'Sadarpur and Chhelera. There died several people. Thereafter a joint Magistrate was appointed in Aligarh. A separate collectorate for Bulandshahar was established by merging five parganas of Aligarh.
This transfer of Parganas from here and there, again and again created inconveniences and incredibility among the inhabitants. The famous landlords of the above Parganas Rao Ajeet Singh Gujjar, Ramdhan Jat and Dundey Khan, Lalkhani Badgujar were apparently cooperating with the new Government but had suspicion in their minds. Rao Ajeet Singh and Ram Dhan accepted the sovereignty of their new rulers but Dundey Khan showed indifference towards them. Dundey Khan belonged to the same line generation whose ancestors during the regime of Emperor Shahjahan embraced Islam. Dundey Khan was the occupant of Pargana Phasu in succession. The same Pargana under the rule of French General Peron of Raja Sindhya was under the possession of Nahar Ali Khan, Lalakhani Muslim Badgujar. The army of Marathas when attacked upon General Peron, Nahar Ali Khan gave no support to him. The General in revenge liquidated his state and awarded to Dundey Khan. Nahar Ali Khan leaving Phasu, shifted in 'Mauza Imlani' in Pargana Anoopshahar. Thus there developed rivalry among Uncle and Nephew. Nahar Ali Khan were in search of time to eject Dundey Khan from his Pargana. Soon the new regime came in the area Nahar Ali Khan became its alley and began to guide them regarding the ejection of Dundey Khan from the Pargana Phasu.
I. COHESION AND CONFLICTS IN THE DISTRICT ALIGARH.

The social order in the area was disturbed by the entrance of British army. The relationship of superordination and subordination played an immense role upon the social life of the inhabitants. At the outset the local inhabitants had a feeling of malignity and mistrust for the alien rulers. The local landlords whose supremacy was already established since a long on their Parganas was disturbed by the alien masters. The Marhata Chief of Bharatpur, Holkar in 1804 A.D. occupied Mathura. With this incident a spirit of malice against Britisher prevailed all over the area of Aligarh. On 29th September 1804 in Aligarh there started trouble. The Western and Northern Parganas of Aligarh were forcibly occupied by Dunay Khan and his Uncle Nahar Ali Khan. On that occasion there were no sufficient British army to suppress the rebellions. General Lake together with his huge army had gone behind Rao Holkar and fortification of Bharatpur. The Commanding Officer upto 1805 could not take any effective measure against the rebellions. Mr. Russel in the mean time by some army managed to turn out

Marhatas from Pargana Nau Jheel and Khair. As there reached
the forces of Colonel Kirtendent, Mr. Russel took over pos-
session upon Pargana 'Atrauli' and 'Debai'. Soon after this
occupation there reached the army under command of Colonel
Gover. The Collector deployed that army to eject Abhay
Singh from Pargana 'Chandaus'. The atrocities of Collector
Russel day by day reached to its peak. All over the town
there prevailed an air of hatred and confusion against the
Britishers. The landlords of the town so far had not accep-
ted the supremacy of Britishers. As Colonel Gover's army
left the area, a fresh outburst took place. The native
landlords again took over possession upon their Parganas.
On July 1805 A.D. under the command of Colonel Richardson
the fortification of Nahar Ali's fort was made. The Colonel's
army turned out Nahar Ali Khan from the fort of 'Tarkhipura'
and confiscated all his properties in the area.

Mr. Russel on 6th July 1806 A.D. submitted 1st
year land settlement report. In it he allotted the lands
of ordinary occupants in the name of some big Zamindar with
whom he was in good terms. The actual owner were removed
from their occupancy. When they filed suit in the court
it was decided very late against them. Mr. Russel in his
report specified that during the conflict in the area, they
occupied land illegally. The actual owners of the same had 'Patta' even then, the new occupants any how managed their 'Patta'. Those who filed suits, in view of the same were not treated land owners.

Dundey Khan who was reported rebellion, in view of the changing situation showed his allegiance before British Officers. He was granted reprieve on the conditions that he will terminate boundaries of his fort as well as withdraw all canons and fire arms from his fort. Besides that he will bring into level the trenches of his fort 'Kamuna'. By fulfilling the necessary instructions, Dundey Khan's son Ranmast Khan thus became the occupant of Parganas 'Naujheel' and 'Shikarpur'. In place of Nahar Ali Khan, his son Akbar Ali Khan received Pargana 'Pindrawal'. At present the Pargana is under the occupation of Akbar Ali Khan's daughter and daughter-in-law.

The British Officers as had no good impression upon the landowning classes of Aligarh area therefore suspicion and hatred day by day developing on. Dundey Khan's son Ranmast Khan who was awarded reprieve but had no good impression about his new British Officers. To maintain his own exalted ego, he avoided to deposit the surities of his Parganas. Besides this he avoided to clear the revenue account of Pargana 'Shikarpur' and 'Pitampur'. He acted
against the deed which took place in between Britishers Dundey Khan. Mr. Cunningham, the Magistrate of Aligarh informed to his Government that Dundey Khan's son invaded the adjoining villages of Pargana Naujheel. He took over the area into his occupation by ejecting the old landlords. He declared himself as the real administrator of the area by receiving the salute of 12 canon balls. Again in August 1807 A.D. Mr. Speeding, the Magistrate of Aligarh wrote to his Government that Dundey Khan and his son Ranmast Khan, in their own defence had placed their canons on the top of fort of 'Kamuna' as well as 'Gangeri' and they were well prepared to face the British army. Again after some time the Magistrate of Aligarh Mr. Russel reported to his Government regarding the activities of Dundey Khan and his anti-British policies. In his despatch dated 25th September 1807 the Governor General of British India issued orders to place an armed battalion for keeping vigilence and asked Dundey Khan to terminate barracks inside the wall of the fort as well as to realise the revenues, so far, due against him. In default of the same he permitted armed forces to arrest him and dismantle his fort. Together with that order the Governor General instructed for the compliance of the orders in the light of Rules No.3 of 1804. In view of the same, the Magistrate called for Dundey Khan to appear before him in person. Instead of compliance of Magistrate's order,
Dundey Khan began his defence preparations against British Army. His son Ranmast Khan on the same occasion plundered 'Anoopshahar' and established his hold there. Assessing the situation, General Dickens ordered to march his army towards 'Kamuna' and made its fortification on 12th October 1807. The fort was a strong hold of Native army. The General began bombarding upon the fort. After a months bombardment, there came breaches on the walls of the fort. The British soldiers began to enter inside the fort from those breaches but they could not do so, the defence of opposition was strong enough. It was a fierce battle, the British army received heavy casualties, there died most of the important British army officer, equal losses occurred upon the fort also. It remained no safe place for further combat. Dundey Khan therefore shifted from 'Kamuna' to the fort of 'Gangeri'. The British army apart from heavy casualties, made again the fortification of 'Gangeri' fort. There remain tough fight between the forces of Dundey Khan as well as British army. After some time Dundey Khan said to his son's army men that they could not stand longer before the British army, as they held the dominant position upon the whole country. With the same view, on 12th December 1807 he secretly disappeared along with his family members. It is said when Dundey Khan fled away from 'Gangeri'
secretly, Britishers announced prize for his alive arrest. Against this contention the book "Ashraf-Nama" lays down that Dundey Khan along with his trusted men marched boldly toward Jaipur State.

Dundey Khan when left the fort of Gangeri, the British officers confiscated half of the Pargana 'Pitampur'; the ancestral estate of Dundey Khan. The Pargana is now known as 'Chhetari' and occupied by the family members of Mardan Ali Khan. In 1820 A.D. the British Government pardoned Ranmast Khan and allowed to reside in Aligarh. In 1829 Ranmast Khan died, his pension of Rs.5,000 was diverted in the names of his younger brothers Ashraf Ali Khan and Mazhar Ali Khan.

"Ashraf Nama", the biography of Lalkhani Muslim Badgujars of Aligarh helps us to understand that the envious environment of conflict and hated was developed by Mr. Russel the Magistrate of Aligarh at the outset in between the landowning classes and British officers. Though he was a city Magistrate but had no idea regarding the co-efficiency of the subordinate subjects. Instead of understanding their whims, spread his superficial notion against them. He "presupposed his authority" in a much higher degree. He failed to provide the freedom on the part of the person subjected to authority. In his superiority complexes Mr. Russel could not tolerate the
prestige of superior landlords and Rajas of the Town Aligarh. According to Bismarck in connection with his relations to William I: "A certain measure of devotion is determined by law, a great measure by political conviction, beyond this, a personal feeling of reciprocity is required. --- My devotion had its principal ground in my loyalty to royalist convictions. But in the special form in which this royalism existed, it is after all possible only under the impact of certain reciprocity --- the reciprocity between master and servant."

At the outset Dundey Khan and his sons were faithful to the British Government. They supported Britishers in the area, against the reactionaries. They provided them men and material both to hold their control over the area. Mr. Russel, the Magistrate of Aligarh apart from all sympathetic attitude of Dundey Khan, inflicted humility upon him. "Ashraf-Nama" at one place refers that misunderstanding in between Mr. Russel and Dundey Khan was basically created by 'Diwan' Sukhlal of the Magistrate. Dundey Khan on his own part tried to clarify the position. Towards this end he once visited Farrakabad to meet Mr. Russel. but there came out no result. He returned in a poised frame of mind. Dundey Khan suspected upon the attitude of Mr. Russel. Reaching to his fort, he started military preparations
inside 'Kamuna'. To make his position safe, developed friendship with his uncle Nahar Ali Khan, took words for help from Jaswant Rao Holkar and Ameer Khan against the armed intervention by British army. Thereafter he recruited a large number armymen to take possession upon Pargana 'Debai'. He turned out all those British workers who were engaged in services at Debai. Ashraf Khan wrote in his "Ashraf Nama" at that time he was about 12 years old, even then, gave defeat to British officers in battle. Casting light on the bravery of his father, elder brother as well as uncle he wrote, that they gave defeat to huge army of Britishers at 'Kamuna' fort, 'Imlani' and 'Tarkhimpura' on various occasions, by their small army in the fort. He wrote that British army received defeat in almost all battles and were fed up by 'Lalkhani' Muslim Badgujars. The British army officers again wrote to Dundey Khan regarding the termination of fort's wall as well as army. Upon that, there took place again fresh battle. On that occasion there died more than 5600 British soldiers. The high rank British officers who were deputed toward the fortification of 'Kamuna' fort died on the spot. As referred

Lachhman Singh : History of Bulandshahar (Urdu) 1874. P-37-44.
above Dundey Khan after that war shifted to the fort of 'Gangeri' as 'Kamuna' fort remained no place of defence. The English army when again attacked upon 'Gangeri' in Pargana 'Shikarpur, Dundey Khan freed them for about a month. Thereafter he left the Pargana and went towards Rajputana. He joined there armed forces of Rajputana State with his son. Dundey Khan was really a brave and courageous Lakhani Muslim Badgujar. There is folk song regarding his bravery which is sung among low castes of that area on the occasion of marriages and other functions.

The Britishers were of the opinion to finish one after another all the Talukedars, princes, and big landowning classes of this area. Their policy developed demoralisation in the attitudes of ruling chiefs. Among all ruling chiefs there developed dismay and profound discontent against the Britishers. The same feeling among limited Zamindars and Talukedars also developed but the common men cared only for the welfare of the town and their properties. Britishers marked this and came into alliance with the native Landlords and Talukedars. The harsh attitude of British Officers created among natives hated against the British Government. Some of them were of the opinion that if the whole town came under direct British rule, they will live at the mercy of those
officers, who might go any time against them. The native landlords made against the policy of British Officers towards the annexation of their properties. The most tyrannical act of Dalhousie was the annexation of Oudh. The devise and rule policy of Britishers helped Nawab of Oudh in succeeding over the neighbouring States of Rohilkhand, which were governed by the confedracy of Rohillas under the leadership of Hafiz Rahmat Khan. Hafiz Rahmat Khan was defeated and killed, about 20,000 Rohillas were expelled beyond the Ganges. On this atrocity of Hastings, Burke, Maculay and Mill denounced him. Maculay said, "the horror of Indian war were let loose upon the fair valleys and cities of Rohilkhand." Maculay further remarked, England now descended far below the level of those petty German Princes, who about the same time, sold us troops to fight the Americans." Mill in "History of India" (BK. V. Chap. I) describes about Rohillas as, "their territory was one of the best governed in Asia, the people were protected. Their industry encouraged and the country flourished steadily, and not by conquering from their neighbours, they provided for their independence." The Britishers destroyed the independence of Rohillas, the people whose freedom above all had done no harm to the Britishers. By this atrocity Britishers committed crime which could never be forgotten or forgiven. On the other hand Rohillas who suffered grievously belonged to
the stock of Pathans, who never forgive any one. The terrible revenge which was taken upon the Britishers after 73 years later by a descendant of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, the Britishers regarded it as Indian Mutiny of 1857. Since Oudh was annexed under British occupation, it alienated all classes of people namely the aristocratic class of town, the Mohammadan aristocrates, the military personnel serving under Nawab, the peasantry of country and the petty artisans of the town. The consequences of the Battle of Plassey brought a blazing effect throughout India. A single cause cannot be attributed towards Indians' upsurge against Britishers. There were other several causes behind the Indian Mutiny.

(a) CAUSES OF CONFLICTS:

(1) Economic Exploitation: The high burden of revenue charges led landlords to dispose of their lands. Thus in 'Kol' there were appointed a number of new occupants upon cultivable lands. The old land owners at the last settlement, were displaced by the new ones. In Atrauli 'Jats' and 'Rajputs' lost more than half of their lands. In Murthal' and 'Chandaus' there came new occupants from the castes of Badgujars (Lalkhani Muslims). In 'Khair', Jats, Musalmans and Thakurs all suffered. In 'Tappal', the 'Chuhans' almost all were ejected from their 'Zamindaries'.

In Hatharas and Mursan, there remained few Rajputs in possession of their ancestral lands. In Sikandra Rao and Akbarad, there came great changes in the land ownership. The return of Kanungos shows that in Atrauli and Gangeri about 50% of the old proprietors were replaced by the new ones. In Igla 52-1/2 % had been evacuated. In Khair 47% of the land was no longer held by the old Zamindars. In Sikandra Rao, 30% was mortgaged. Similar atrocities the British Revenue officers committed in other part of the country.

Professor Jadu Nath Sarkar commented upon the above condition of farmers, "Before the advent of British, no 'KISAN' in India was even ejected from the land under his cultivation for default in payment of land revenue due against him. Nor any 'KISAN' went hungry. According to 'BATAI' system (division of the home-stead crop) the land revenue was realised in kind and so the 'KISAN' was at a great advocate, because the land revenue payable by him each year depended on the quantity of crop actually

1 to 12 are the Parganas and Tehsils of District Aligarh.

Lachhman Singh : History of Bulandshahr (Urdu) 1874 P-139-40.
harvested that year. As opposed to this system the land revenue is now (under British Rule) realised in cash, the amount being fixed regardless of the actual crop harvested by the 'Kisan' in that year." The land settlement rule of 1793 authorised Collectors to recover revenue by a regular law-suit rent.

Before the advent of British Rule in the town, each landlord was allowed to charge taxes from the merchants who used to trade in their area. These taxes were realised under various heads as 'ZAHIRDARI', 'SAYARKEEN' and 'ZAMINDARKEEN' etc. The British Administrators under the Act of 1804 A.D. finished all those taxes, instead of that Collectors of each Districts were given power to deal the matter themselves. Under the Act of 1805 A.D. in big towns total taxes were levied upon those trades which were looked after by the Zamindars and landlords. Thereafter under the Act of 1810 A.D. a list was prepared for all taxable articles. Again under the Act of 1843 except cotton, salt, sugar, on rest 141 articles there were no taxes. Besides this most of the local industries like cotton fabrics, shoes and other handicrafts began to manufacture through mechanical processes. The skilled and unskilled labourers went out of employment. Famous trade of silk and fine cloth destroyed due to import from Manchester. Weavers changed their profession as they had no market for their coarse cloths. The same condition
prevailed all over other parts of the country. English monopolies were established upon every article of trade, even upon the necessities of life. Shameless discrimination against the native was made towards the imposition of duties upon their goods. This attitude of Britishers developed deepest disgust and bitterness in the mind of natives. According to Malcom, "There were loud and universal complaints in many districts and villages against what they demand oppression and injustice, and in several cases the inhabitants of the districts and villages had left their homes to seek the Governor of Bombay in a body, abandoning their wives and children, and their home for several months, to obtain relief from what they deemed injustice."

(2) Social and Religious Discontentment: The attitude of Britishers towards Indians, being conquerors, was most intolerable. From the very beginning the unsocial behaviour of British Officers created great resentment in the mind of most sensible Indian. Writing in 1780 A.D. the author of "Seir-ul-Mutakherin" complained that the English seldom visit or see any of us." The causes of restrained relationship between Indians and English were special. Englishmen in general regarded Indians backward and barbarous. The Christian Missionaries towards propagating their religion, all over the country began to condemn Hindu sects, caste system, as well as the worship of idols. Warren
Hastings in his correspondence in 1784 wrote that, "a few years ago most of the Englishmen regarded Indians almost barbarians and, though the feeling has decreased, it has not entirely disappeared." The truth towards this end can be examined from the writings of different officers of East India Company, for example the book of Charles Grant written in 1792 or Calcutta Review as late as 1855.

The British Parliament under Charter of 1813 allowed Christian Missionaries free access in India. The Missionaries began to comment the Hindu Religion openly on streets and in School and Colleges. This developed great bitterness in the heart of Hindu masses and well-to-do gentry of India. On several places the Christian Missionaries converted Hindus to Christianity by force or fraud. This activity of English Missionaries created more bitterness in day to day relationship and, often it reached to bursting point. The controversy against British rule started from all the corners of the country. The Europeans instead of correcting their attitude towards the Indian adopted the policy of isolation. Where other many causes of 1857 Mutiny are attributed, it is also one of important ones.

(3) Discontentment towards the Administrative System:

I have already mentioned that the old inhabitants
in the beginning showed no resentment against the British Rule in this area. The local landlords, Zamindars whole heartedly welcomed the English Administrators. The superiority complex of English officers in its due course of time developed a sense of aversion among the natives. Their ill-treatment and misbehaviour in day to day dealings with the natives caused much dissatisfaction. The details toward this end is given in 'Ser-ul-Mutakherin', dated 1780 A.D. The Hindu and Muslim Rulers instead of taking interest in their native brethren, they began to act on wishes of their English bosses. The army of Indian Rulers began to crush natives. All over the country there prevailed chaos in the administration. Indian soldiers about 1780 A.D. when realised that English people paid no attention towards 'Hindoostani' soldiers, and oppressed them through their Indian officers, there came a change in their attitudes. By and by within a decade the evil design of British rule by Lord Hastings became apparent to Indian masses.

Syed Ghulam Hussain the author of 'Ser-ul-Mutakherin' in his book has condemned the Company's Rule in India. He has noted a long list of grievances against the British administration in his book. For example :-

(a) English officers adopted the attitude of isolation, no grievances could be placed before them. On approaches of respectable Indians 'the Harkaras' of those officers used
to humiliate them. Prior tipping them or satisfying them, no one was allowed to see their masters.

(b) The complaints or requests of Indians which were placed before the English officers were attended very late, generally actions were not taken upon them. Besides that the frequent changing policy of English officers were most embarrassing for them.

(c) The language, the customs and English traditions inflicted upon respectable landlords and Zamindars, were most disgraceful for them.

(d) Senior Indian Military officers were not promoted equal to the rank of English Officers. In other branches of trade and industry English traders were dominant, Indians had no scope.

(e) They were partial with their own officers. In each branches of Government services, they were given preferences in comparison to Indians. The English officers used to attend the grievances of their own countrymen and neglected Indians.

(f) The judicial procedure and laws binding upon Indians was unique.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1860 A.D. repeated the above views of Ghulam Husain Khan as, "The non-admission of Indians into the legislative and administrative branches in Government of India as the basic cause of Mutiny of 1857." Sir Syed Ahmad Khan also commented that the exclusion
of natives from high posts caused profound disaffection particularly among Mohammadians, who held respectable jobs before the advent of Britishers. Muslims suffered much as they depended upon services and had no idea about trade and industry. Sir Syed equally condemned the British rule as they had no cordiality towards Indians apart from this their misbehaviour with them. "their pride and ignorance", says he, "let them to consider about the natives as undeserving the names of human beings". Such ill treatment, he observes, was, "more offensive to Muslims who for centuries past have received special honour and enjoyed special immunities in Hindoostan." Sir Syed Ahmad Khan also criticised the administrative and judicial procedure which was quite alien for Indians. Besides this express shame for charging tax on justice in kind of stamps.

Thus among all classes in India there was great dissatisfaction with strange laws and procedures as well as the system of administration introduced by English people in India.

(4) Mis-appropriation of cultivatable lands: In Aligarh the causes of disturbances against British Regime were different in comparison to other parts of India. At Bareilly in 1816 a dangerous outbreak took place. There was police management to realise the revenues. It is said a woman was inflicted injuries by a policeman towards the realisation
of revenue of her land. Mufti Mohammad Aiwaz, a grand old man took up the cause of oppressed people. There took place scuffle which caused the death of several people present on the spot. Mufti Sahib also received minor injuries. Against this British soldiers activity, the Mufti raised the green banner of Islam which evoked tremendous enthusiasm among Muslim masses. Mufti Sahib informed Muslim of other Districts. Muslim from Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur and Rampur flocked for the defence of the Muslim faith. They were armed with swords, lances and knives. The insurgents in revenge on 81st April 1816 murdered the son of Leycester and began to attack openly upon the British soldiers. The British forces assessing the situation began to rush towards the troubled spot. There died about three hundred Muslims and the greater number were taken prisoners. On the British side there came more than 25 casualties.

The landlords of District Aligarh were also in great trouble. Being afraid of English injustifications towards their means of livelihood began to arm themselves.

They raised their residences into the fortresses from the point of view of defence. The British authorities when came to know about the new developments, they raised their regular troops in the area to suppress them. The 'BADHIKS' and 'MEWATIS' of 'MURSAN' and 'Matharas' started to raid upon British troops. Daya Ram a Talukedar raised his residence into a strong fort, containing high walls and deep trenches around it. Inside the fort employed a garrison of about 8 thousand men, among them there were 7 or 8 hundred horse mounted soldiers armed with guns.

II. THE MUTINY:

The people of District Aligarh were already in frenzy mood against British misrule. The news of Mutiny at Mirat, followed by the capture of Delhi and the declaration of Bahadur Shah as the Emperor of Hindustan, caused great sensation all over the area of Aligarh. Its immediate reaction appeared in Rohilkhand when Talukedars and Chiefs and leading members of various localities openly declared their independence and began to rule on their respective dominions.

The Gujars and Musalman Rajputs of Aligarh being great sufferers were awaiting for the opportunity to revenge upon British Officers. Mr. Brandspet, the city Magistrate, Aligarh, when received the report of rebellion troop from the Meerut, he wrote to each of the Talukedars of Aligarh for the assistance of men and horses as well as
to restrain the villagers of their area. In response of the same, Gulab Singh Talukedar of 'KOCHESRA' at once sent the assistance of horsemounted soldiers and armed force. Mohammad Ali Khan Talukedar 'Chettari', Mardan Ali Khan Talukedar 'Pahasu', Abdul Latif Khan Talukedar 'Khanpur' Lachhman Singh Talukedar 'Shikarpur' contributed towards this end armed forces.

On 21st May 1857, early in the morning Mr. Wattson, Magistrate of Aligarh informed that the 9th regiment started trouble in Aligarh. The English army at that time was not available as it had marched to Agra. The family of the Magistrate therefore was shifted immediately to Meerut. The army when left Aligarh and Bulandshahar, the road from Meerut to Agra became clear. The rebellion took the area under their occupation. For establishing peace and security. It became essential for Britishers to clear the area from the rebellions. The battalion of Mr. Moor which started a few days ago under the command of Major Reed from Dehra to Bulandshahar along the canal, could not go onward from Dehra, as the bridges on the canal were destroyed by the villagers. On 25th May Mr. Lyel and Lieutenant Ross started from Meerut to Bulandshahar. Captain Teruit reached Aligarh having under his command 14th Battalion. There took place an undecisive fierce battle between the natives and British army. After some time British army overpowered the natives, but could not resist.
longer. The native army burst upon the British soldiers and cleared the area from Aligarh to Khurja. In the treasury of Khurja there were kept Rs 15,000 for which Mr. Melwel was much anxious. He secretly one day went through cart and brought the bags of money with him. The Indian soldiers who were deputed to look after the money also gone rebellion, they took away some of the money out of that amount.

British military officers appointed at Aligarh, being afraid of mutineers, left their residences. Pargana Malagarh gone out their hands. The rebellions occupied 'QASBA NAVAH' in between Aligarh and Khurja. Under banner of rebellions there started to gather Muslim from the village 'BARABASTI'. The fort of Malagarh was on road side and its owner Validad Khan had 6 canons at that time, being afraid of him no English officer dared to interfere in the area. British army was deputed for vigilence but failed to control. On both the road sides rebellions were in power. For British officers the management of interior places became very difficult. Colonel Farker who was deputed to look after the area, next day came back and went towards Atrauli. On reaching Atrauli, he came to know that Hurmat Khan resident of 'PINDRAWAL' was collecting men and material for the army inside his fort. Colonel Farker

along with his forces marched towards 'PINDRAWAL' and sent his camps to Atrauli. From the backside of the fort the Colonel assessed the inside position. Hurmat Khan in his fort, so far, had not collected sufficient men and materials. On the spot the Colonel found Hurmat Khan engaged in repair of the fort. The Colonel prior to his visit had already posted two canons and collected more arms to dismantle the fort. At that time he instituted a conspiracy case against Hurmat Khan. The Colonel from there marched back to 'PINDRAWAL' from there went to Atrauli and from 'Atrauli' to 'Mauza Charra'. The Muslims of Atrauli caused doubt in the mind of Colonel. The village 'CHARRA' situated near 'Daud Khan' at that time was under the occupation of Nawab of 'Bhikampur'. The Nawab being in good terms with the British officers saved the position of the local Musalmans. The Colonel from 'Bhikampur' went to Bulandshahar and came to stay at 'PINDRAWAL' for about 15 days. From there he marched to his headquarter.

History of Aligarh during Mutiny is full of events. The commander as well as civil officer Major Eld was openly threatened by the butchers and bad characters of the city that they will revolt and shall shoot his army men. The basic cause of flare-up of the Mutiny in Aligarh town was the death sentence upon a Brahmin. The Brahmin who was found meddling aimlessly with a Britisher

soldier, was arrested and killed. The Indian battalion before which he was killed, there came out a soldier and exclaimed, "Behold a Martyr of our religion." The rest army men broke into an open mutiny and asked their officers to quit Aligarh. The battalion from there started to plunder treasury, opened jail gate and marched towards Delhi. It is said that 7 lacs of rupees were taken away by the insurgents. The prisoners who came out from the jail joined the rebellions. The bullock-cart of the post-office was plundered specially by Rasul Khansama of the Dak Bungalow and Mir Khan mail-guard. Messers Conner, Clive and Nichterlin were attacked by Mewatis. Mr. Nietherlin Junior was killed on that occasion. Mr. Cock described that the Muslim population of the town Kol as well as the reactionaries in the nearby villages were sufficiently strong, they were deriving the benefit from the anarchy. In the town people were roaming with matchlocks, swords and bulgeons. At 'Sasni', 'Kol' and 'Husain' there was cry of 'Jehad'. Mr. Cock who was stying at Aligarh was found himself in danger. He was surrounded by the rebellions. So long his battalion remain in Aligarh, he managed to protect the means of communications, that the town may not go cut of his hands.

The Mewatis, butchers and other low castes Muslims were on raid and rapines. To restore law and order the rebellions set up a committee. Mr. Naseemullah Vakil of Judges court took lead towards this end. He invited Ghaus
Mohammad Khan of 'Sikandra Rao' at 'Kol'. The Inspector of School assisted Naseemullah Khan to ask Validad Khan of 'Malagarh' to appoint Ghaus Khan as 'NAIB NAZIM' at Aligarh. The safety committee later on dissolved and Mr. Naseemullah Khan became Assistant to 'NAIB NAZIM' of Kol. Under him Mr. Mahboob Khan was appointed as Tehsildar to manage land and revenue. Mr. Hasan Khan was made incharge of 'Thana' and police 'Kotwali'. On 24th August 1857 the British forces under the command of Major Montgomery came upon 'Kol' and began to derive the rebellions. The rebell/forces compressed by 'GHAZIS', Ghaus Khan and Molvi Abdul Jalil faced British army at the garden of Man Singh close to the city. 'GHAZIS' made furious onslaught on English infantry. The rebell forces though were driven out but the city could not be captured by English forces. In this campaign Molvi Sahib was killed.

After restoration of order the city was given under the charge of Raja Mursan and Thakur Govind Singh, who assited British army on that occasion. On 25th Sept. 1857 under Naseemullah Khan Vakil again an attack on the city took place. Govind Singh felt surprise seeing the rebell forces. He any how managed to expell them from the city. On the same day the Tehsildar of Atrauli Mr. Ali Atkinson, E. : The statistical description and historical account of North West Provinces. Vol.2. Allahabad, 1857 P- 449-505.
Mohammad was murdered.

Colonel Greatherd on 5th December captured the town 'Kol'. The 'GUJARS' who were in the occupation of the city were severely punished. Pargana 'Akhabad' was occupied on 6th Dec., the rebel leaders Mangal Sen and Mahtab Roy were slain. Govind Singh's authority upon 'Kol' was again established. The English forces were despatched to Bulandshahar and occupied 'PINDRAWAL' and from there it proceeded to 'Atrauli', then 'Charra' a small village close to the residence of Dundey Khan. On 11th Dec. Colonel Seaton arrived with his battalion to Aligarh and he completely rooted out rebellions at 'Nim Nadi'. Thereafter the area of 'Duab' became clear.

The British Army in 'Duab' could never succeed without the assistance of our native Zamindars and Talukedars. After the occupation of Britishers, in the area, the relation between Hindus and Muslims became restrained. The British authorities, to get relief, diverted the attention of the two toward the communal feelings. Those who advanced the theory of National Revolt regarding 1857 Mutiny, were under misapprehension. There was no communal unity among the natives. The Britisher officers on one side managed to slay Mr. Naseemullah Khan Vakil on the other hand by suppressing Muslim rebellions, gave the charge of the town to Mr. Govind Singh to whom they made allay. Since then in the town there started the
the feeling of animosity between the two main communities, Hindus and Muslims.

There is no truth in it that the officers above the rank of Jamadar of Police joined the rebellions. There took part Zamindar, Talukedars as well as Inspector of schools and Jailor of the city Aligarh. During the trouble the family of Mr. Hoggan was kept secretly in a sweeper’s house in ‘Kol’ about 6 days. Mr. Rayan of ‘Nanu’ was rescued by a Zamindar and was sent to ‘Hatharas’. One large indigo industry was plundered. Government offices record from four headquarters in the district were destroyed. The town of ‘Harduaganj’ was plundered. Mr. Brambay said, “little trust can be placed in the humanity of the wheather Hindus or Muslims, they proved themselves savage.”

Mr. Jivan Lal wrote in his diary dated 19th May 1857, This day the standard of the Holy War was raised by Mohammadans in Jama Masjid. The people of ‘Dharampur’ and the low characters of the city participated in this act. The King was angry and protested as such a display of fanatism only exasperated Hindus.”

The account of Jivan Lal is confined by the following

1. Munshi Jivan Lal and Muin-ud-Din Hasan Khan a police officer in Delhi were present on the occasion of Mutiny, wrote account of what they saw or head during those eventful months. These accounts are written in Persian were translated by C.T. Metcalf (C.T.M.) The statement of these witnesses are of great historical importance, particularly, as we shall see, that even on certain matters, where it is not easy to ascertain truth, the account of Jivan Lal has been corroborated by other evidences.
extract of a letter written by Major General T. Reed from his camp at Delhi to Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner of Punjab: They are displaying the green flag in the city and bullying the Hindus who are praying for our Government. This letter is dated 14th June 1857. Mr. Chunilal also refers to the incident in his written statement during the trial of Bahadur Shah. He wrote that it was learnt from official report that on the night of Mutiny (June 4th) at Varanashi, "news was received that some Musalman had determined to raise the green flag in the temple of 'Bisheshwar' .... Mr. Lind called on the Rajputs in the city to prevent the insult to their faith. So the Musalmans retired peacefully." There are other several references through which it can be proved that the communal hatred led to ugly communal riots in many parts of U.P. specially Bareilly, Bijnor, Muradabad where Muslims shouted for the revival of Muslim Kingdom. This is most regrettable, none of our native statesman gave thought to this problem, which helped Britishers to make their position more sound in India.

The Jats and Rajputs of Aligarh on that occasion took no part against Britishers. The Pathans of 'Sikandra Rao', barring few, all remain restrained during the Mutiny. Govind Singh the son of Daya Ram, Raja Tekam
Singh of 'Mursan', Chaube Ghanshyam Das, Kharaj Singh Jat of 'Bewwan', Daryo Singh of 'Jawan', Bharat Singh of 'Nagla Dayan', Sheo Singh of 'Peswa' supplied men and material to Major Montgomery. Mohammad Ali Khan the Nawab of Chettari was awarded 'Khilat' in reward of his obedience during Mutiny. Faiz Ali Khan Talukedar 'Pahsu' was awarded prize and property. Chaudhari Lakhan Singh, Nawab of 'Shikarpur' was also awarded prize and property. Haji Mohammad Shirazi resident of 'Khurja' were awarded permanent occupancy upon charitable lands in their nearby areas.

III. RESTORATION OF ORDER: MUSLIMS UNDER ANTICIPATORY SOCIAL PROCESS.

Sir Henry Cotton was told by a military officer that one day his Sikh soldier requested him to see the mutineers who were captured by them. He went and found, "these wretched Musalmans at their last gasp, tied to the ground, stripped of their clothings and deeply branded over every part of their bodies from head to foot with red hot copper."

Russell observes: "All these kind of vindications, unchristian Indian torture, such as sewing Mohammadans

in pig-skins, smearing them with pork fat before execution,
and burning their bodies, and forcing Hindus to defile
themselves, are disgraceful."

By quoting the above writings, I mean to say
that a person who had a fair and just mind admitted the
atrocities committed by the Britishers against Muslims.
The number of such people among English was very limited.
Other writers drawn curtain over the excess of British
troops. Historical truth and political fair-play both
demand that the "veil should be turn aside and an objective
study should be made of the Britishers misbehaviours with
the Indians.

The revenge of British army upon Muslims cannot
be concealed in view of the facts. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan,
the veteran Statesman, in his letter dated 14th Dece. 1864
to Mr. Kaye observed, "There was no popular outbreak, even
the soldiers would not have mutinied but for Meerut punish­
ment. The rebellion in the N.W.P. assumed their forms,
1st assume robbers and dacoits.....not only attacked way-
farers but also plundered villages and towns. 2nd, some
of the minor chiefs whose family have fallen to decay
endeavoured the resuscitation of their ancestral power,
this sort of Mutiny occurred in four places only, Kanpur,
Bareilly, Bijnor, and Farrukhabad. Some of these parties
tried to have themselves restored while others were compelled by the Mutineers to make an effort. 3rd., Some of the lower classes variously employed, entered the services of such rebellions chiefs. As for as I know the population of no part of the N.W.P. tried or even thought of rendering any assistance to the native rebellion chiefs much less that of subverting British rule. A great proof of this justice of this assertion lies in the fact that soon as the Mutineer troops and the rebellion chiefs were expelled from a district, peace was immediately restored, I therefore think that the Mutiny of 1857 was not a popular rebellion."

Most of the eminent personalities of India and England like Raikes, John Bruce Norton, Dr. Duff, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan proved that the Mutiny of 1857 was not a mass revolt but the Britishers under their preplanned scheme continued their revenges upon the well-to-do Muslims of the area. After the restoration of peace there was prepared a list of rebellions of Aligarh Muslims, crimes upon them were established. Muslim landlords and Zamindars who were suspected anti-British regime, their properties were confiscated and those who were caught in taking part in Mutiny were sentenced to death or transportation of life. Muslim of the lower classes, against whom charges were framed, either were parched or sent to gallows.
(a) MUSLIM DEFECTIONISTS:

Validad Khan:-- The Talukedar of village Malagarh was reported as rebellion leader of District Aligarh. At that time his state was consisted upon 50 villages. He was in relationship of Emperor Bahadur Shah. His niece was married with the son of Emperor. Against him the charges were framed that, by the direct consent of Delhi Emperor he declared himself as the Subedar of District Bulandshahar as well as Aligarh and overthrew British hold upon those districts. He gave fresh employment to British Officers in different Parganas of the District. After the capture of Delhi, when English forces returned, he attacked upon them. In default of the same, his fort of Malagarh was destroyed and other properties in his possession were confiscated. Death sentence was served upon him. He any how before arrest managed to escape.

Ghulam Haider Khan:-- He was a well-to-do landlord of Pargana Bern (Bulandshahar). He was in fast friendship with Validad Khan, Nawab of Malagarh. Validad Khan revolted against Britishers, Ghulam Haider Khan gave him a helping-hand, Britishers charged him against torturing physically the neighbouring Zamindars during Mutiny. After the destruction of Malagarh fort by British army, he managed his escape. British officers ejected him from his Zamindari and confiscated all his valuables.

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The above author has quoted the above letter of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's from Kaye's Mutiny papers preserved in India office Library, London.
Mehdi Baksh: He was also one of the colleagues of Nawab Validad Khan. After the conviction of Validad Khan, he was also charged in arson and loot. He had no knowledge about his crime and could not escape at the time of 'Malgarh' destruction. He was arrested and sentenced transportation of life. His property and valuables were confiscated.

Kazi Vazir Ali: During Muslim rule he was Kazi of Pargana Bulandshahar. He was drawing Rs.100/- per month salary and was awarded three villages revenue free for his livelihood. Apart from that he had several pieces of land for cultivation. In proper Bulandshahar city he owned several houses. Validad Khan when became Governor of Bulandshahar he was appointed as 'Sadar Amin'. He used to decide cases in the light of Muslim 'Fiqa'. He remained on this post during the early rule of Britishers in this area. He remained retrain during Mutiny. After restoration of peace, he was convicted as an arrogant and misbehaved Kazi, who brought insult upon British officers. On receipt of charge-sheet, he went under ground. In default of the same he was ejected from the ownership of his villages. After some time it was learnt that, the court pardoned him and restored his ownership.

Raheem Ali Khan, Landlord of Khailiya: He was the owner of village 'Khailiya'. He was charged in the Mutiny that, his father Mazhar Ali Khan acted as rebellion leader.
Both Raheem Ali Khan and his father Mazhar Ali Khan gathered the rebellions troop and occupied the village of Lachhman Singh at a distance of 8 miles from 'Shikarpur' Pargana and took it under their occupation. As soon as the British army reached there, both sneaked away to Rohilkhand and thereafter joined the services of Khan Bahadur Khan. From there they went towards Bikanir. Upon them there were murder charges of British officers. After some time both father and son appeared before the Resident Major Enden. The Major under arm sent them to Agra for the ratification of case. Mazhar Ali Khan died in the way. The charges against Raheem Ali Khan were proved, as he committed murder of Major Walterfield on Agra Road. In default of the same he was sentenced transportation of life. Besides this, there were other several charges of arson and loot against him. His state 'Khailiya' was confiscated.

After the destruction of 'Malagarh' State and disappearance of Validad Khan, the Shaikhs of 'Shikarpur' and 'BAHLAM PATHANS' were ejected from 'Khailiya'. The Syed inhabitants of 'Shikarpur' were massacred who supported Raheem Ali Khan. The Pathans who supported Abdul Lateef Khan suffered great losses.

Rani Chauhan: She was the resident of 'Anoopshahar' and belonged to 'BADGUJARS' clan. She was also punished on the charges of supporting rebellions. She submitted her declaration and begged for pardon. In compliance of the same she
was given reprieve.

Faiz Ahmad Khan: He was the owner of Malikpur state. There were serious charges against him. His case was instituted in the court of Special Commissioner. On furnishing declaration for pardon he was excused.

Ghulam Ghaus: He was the owner of 'Jhajhar state' and belonged to an old respectable 'BALUCH PATHAN'S' family. He was charged against the support and shelter for the rebellions of that area. In default of the same he was sentenced 7 years rigorous imprisonment. On intervention of an English Officer in his case, whose life he saved during mutiny, the case was withdrawn.

Pathans of 'Balona': From the advent of British Officers in that area there started resentment among the old inhabitants (AHEERS). The owner of this Pargana was Mumtaz Ali Khan, 'TIBBANI PATHAN'. He was a famous landlord of that Pargana. The enemy between the English officers was going on, as there started mass revolution, the English officers destroyed his fort and other palatial buildings related to him. They arrested and served upon him death sentence. His relations Himayat Ali Khan, Vilayat Ali Khan, Nazir Ali Khan were stabbed. The whole state of Mumtaz Ali Khan ruined. His family members since then up till now leading a miserable life.

Hurmat Khan: He was a landlord of Pargana Pahasu and owned his fort. Muslim landlords having their own forts were
already an eye-sore for English officers. After Mutiny he was convicted under crime of providing informations to rebellions, as well as collected grain for them in the fort. Before the acquittance, he submitted his declaration and got redemption.

Muslim Gujars and Raiputs: From the very beginning they were against the British regime in this area. The British Officers had the knowledge of it. After the Mutiny, the list of culprits when prepared British Officers took revenge against them. Against them they framed charges against loot and arson of 'Sikandra Rao'. In default of the same their properties were confiscated and heavy penalties were inflicted upon them.

Syeds of Gulauti: The village 'Gulauti' was under the occupation of Nawab Validad Khan of 'Malagarh'. During his life time Syeds were in possession of large number of cultivatable areas. During Mutiny they supported rebellions. In default of the same, their lands and properties were withdrawn from them. As the village was dominated by 'SYEDS', the 'JATS' were brought in power to inflict humility upon them. Since then in that village there started rivalry between the Jats and Syeds.

Nagar Muslims: Nagars during the reign of Aurangzeb embraced Islam and settled in village 'AAHAR'. After 1857 Mutiny, most of them were convicted under the charge of helping Mutineers. In default of the same, their lands and businesses both were withheld.
Pathans of Khanpur: Before the Mutiny Abdul Lateef Khan was the owner of the state ‘Khanpur’ in District Bulandshahar. He inherited 150 villages on the death of his father Abdullah Khan. In whole District Bulandshahar he was Zamindar number two. He defected against Britishers during the Mutiny. In repercussion of the same his state was snatched and, the sentence of transportation of life was served upon him. The British Officers to create bitterness among the pathans, gave the confiscated state to Syed Meer Khan Sardar Bahadur of Afghan, as he supported Britishers during the Mutiny.

Muslim Bhattis: They are the converted Muslims and were established in Pargana 'TILBEGAMPUR', District Bulandshahar from the time of Emperor Aurangzeb. During Mutiny their conduct was found unsatisfactory. In default of the same the Government ejected them from their ancestral lands and punished them for long life imprisonment.

Bargala Muslims: From the time of Emperor Aurangzeb they were settled in Mauza 'Damkam' and 'SIKANDRA'. Their conduct during Mutiny was found anti-Britishers in default of the same they were ejected from their ownership.

IV THE BUREAUCRACY IN THE DISTRICT.

After restoration of peace and order in the District there developed Bureaucratic Organisation.
Its development was natural after the end of kingship upon the town. There was vast differences in economic, political, social, religious, and cultural spheres between them and the natives. At that time the English and Indians were quite like the two opposite poles. To fill this gap there developed many functionally specific groups viz. economic, cultural, social, religious, political. The Britishers helped these groups as they wanted to establish their own control on the aristocratic feudal classes.

(a) Re-organisation of administrative areas.

British Officers after occupying Aligarh fort in 1803 A.D. divided this 'Duab' into three administrative divisions. In 1804 gave Aligarh the status of District. Since then there came several changes in its administrative boundaries. After permanent settlement there were created 6 Tehsils viz 'Khair', 'Kol', 'Iglas', 'Hatharas', 'Atrauli' and 'Sikandra Rao'. These Tehsils were created to put hold all over the district. The largest Tehsil of Aligarh is 'Khair', covering an area of 1046 sq. km. The smallest Tehsil of the District is 'Iglas', covering an area of 552 sq. km. Tehsil 'Khair' and 'Iglas' are the rural areas of the District. The other Tehsils have their own Municipal Boards, which looks after the administration of town viz. health, sanitary, drainage, roads, markets etc.
District Aligarh: The census report 1872 clarifies that before Mutiny there were no any manufacturing agencies, barring few potters. Dr. J. Henderson brought here considerable development. He developed the art of manufacturing textile fabrics from cotton, established a plant of indigo and fine gunpowder. He founded in the town "Agra United Bank" services. He started "Agra Akhbar" in Urdu, under the editorship of Harry Tomdy, who died in 1842 A.D. at Aligarh.

To deal with the affairs of the town, the Municipal Board was established. At that time it consisted upon 15 members, out of which 5 were Britishers and 10 other tax-payers. The income of the town was raised by charging octroi on the articles viz. food and drink, animal slaughter, fuel, building materials, drugs, spices, tobacco, textile fabrics, rents, gardens, fines, pounds etc. The Municipal Board out of the same income provided the facilities of education, hospitals, conservancy, road watering, police, lighting lanes and roads, parks, repair work and construction of public buildings etc.

At that time the town was inhabited by 39012 Hindus and 19489 Musalmans, 38 Christians. At that time there were 417 landowners, 1982 cultivators and 54128 engaged in different occupations.

The economical conditions of Muslims after restoration of law and order became worse. The landowning classes after their destruction, adopted different means of livelihood.
According to census return 1872, among Muslims there were 61 lawyers, 322 barbers, beggers, 473 blacksmith, 189 bricklayers, 179 butchers, 271 carpenters, 22 carpetmakers, 104 craftmen, 406, cotton cleaners, 32 dancers, 14 druggists, 416 flour dealers, 32 goldsmiths, 219 dealers, 134 grain parchers, 127 green grocers, 167 inn keepers and labourers, 3300 leather dyers, 330 lime labourers, 82 money lenders, 215 oil makers, 93 painters, 71 potters, 121 servants, 6368 shopkeepers, 1557 sienemakers, 289 tailors, 161 tobacconists, 29 washermen, 423 weavers, 214 wine-sellers.

During British regime the old military routes, number one from Aligarh to Agra via Sasni and Hatharas covering the distance of 53 1/2 miles, the second from Aligarh via Jalali Kasganj, Khurja to Delhi, covering 80 1/2 miles, the third, from Aligarh via Somna, Bulandshahar to Muradabad covering 110 miles, the fourth from Aligarh via Iglas to Mathura covering 38 1/2 miles were reconstructed into metalled road having 'putca' bridges.

Tehsil Kol: The original name of Aligarh was 'Kol' but now 'Kol' is the name of one of its Tehsils. It consists upon Pargana 'Kol', 'Morthal', and 'Barauli'. The total area under it is 227897 acres. At that time 5575 acres of land was revenue free and 53088 acres was barren land, the rest area was under cultivation.

It is an old Tehsil, upto 1840 A.D. its name was
"Hazur Tehsil". Tehsil Kol is divided into two equal parts by Grand Trunk Road, it passes through it from south-east to north-west direction. The cultivatable land of Tehsil is divided under different land tenures viz. Zamindari, Pattidari, and Bhayachari tenures.

The main crops of the town is wheat, barely, Bajra, Gram, joar and Indigo. For administrative purposes it is directly governed by District Aligarh.

Atrauli: the chief town. It is a chief town and Tehsil in District Aligarh, at a distance of 16 miles on Ramghat Road. The town is well built, clean and healthy. Its inner ways are metalled, fairly wide and drained. A metalled road from Atrauli to Ramghat passes through it. There are three main ways for entrance into the town. In the centre there is a market. Besides this there are other two markets in the town. The 'Barabazar' is more important than the other one. It is the main market of cotton, iron, brass utensils and country products. The other market 'Mandi Bazar' is an old market, consist of 'kachha' shops and houses. The southern portion of the town is inhabited by agriculturists and 'chamars'.

The local administration is run by Municipal committee, consist of 9 members. The Municipal Board charges octroi duties upon import and export of goods viz. grains,

sugar, ghi, vegetables, fruits, pan, fodder, building materials, spices, cloth, melats, oil, oil-seeds and tobacco. According to census report 1872 in Tehsil Atrauli there were 15941 inhabitants out of whom 9829 were Hindus and 6112 Muslims. Among the both communities there were 483 landlords, 2070 cultivators and rest 13388 persons were engaged in different occupations other than agriculture. The economical condition of Muslim was not much satisfactory. Most of the Muslims were deriving their livelihood as barbers, butchers, calico-printers, confectioners, servants, shepherds and water-carriers.

Hatharas Tehsil: It is a town settled in upper Pargana of District Aligarh. It is situated in between Aligarh, Agra and Kasganj at a distance of 21 miles. From Agra towards Aligarh it lies at a distance of 29 miles. From Kasganj at a distance of 24 miles. It is an old town, houses are constructed close to each and other. A broad metalled road passes around the town. There are wide passages inside the town from east to west and two 'pacca' roads passes from the mid of the town towards north to south. The road divides the town into six main divisions. The first and second divisions are called as 'Nayaganj' and 'Puranaganj', both are markets of 'Anaj', 'Rai', Nimak', 'Loha' (Mandis). The third is called 'Pansarhatta' or druggist market. The fourth is called 'Bazazi Mandi' (cloth market). The fifth 'Halwai Bazar' (confectioner Market). The sixth is called 'Besati Bazar' (Pedlers market). It is a commercial town from the earliest period. The town is resided by well-to-do peoples. Most of the houses are
built of bricks and stones. Inside the town streets and lanes are metalled and well drained. In 1824 Mr. W.J. Harding established Hardingganj and 1821 inaugurated the drainage scheme for the town. He widened the streets and repaired the town boundaries. Mr. E.J. Taylor in 1851-52 improved the town and its markets. To the east of the town the remains of Daya Ram's fort still exists. In the undamaged portion of the fort there is the office of Tehsil. On the north-west skirt of the town there is a tank. On one side of the tank there is the office of Municipal Board and to the south of it school and a clock-tower. The Municipal Board derives its income by levying taxes on import and export of goods like, foodgrains, slaughter of animals, fuel, building materials, drug and spices, tobacco, cotton, cotton fabric, ghee, vegetable, fodder, pan refined sugar etc.

According to census return of 1872 in Hatharas there were 241 inhabited villages. At that time its population was 159834. Out of the same 145687 were Hindus and 14147 Musalmans. Among Mohammadens Shaiks, Syeds, Mughals and Pathans divided into different sects were residing there. The rest of the Mohammadens belonged to the lower classes. The greatest number out of the same were engaged in domestic services viz. personal servants, priests, barbers, water-carriers, washermen etc. Among higher castes of Muslims some
were engaged in buying-selling goods, conveyance of men and animals. Some of them were engaged in agriculture. The largest higher class of Muslims were engaged in art and mechanics as well as skilled labourers.

Iglas Tehsil: During Mutiny Jats were in occupation Tehsil Iglas. They were driven out by the troops of Burton. Iglas is a smallest Tehsil in District Aligarh spread in an area of 552.2 sq. km. According to census report 1872 it was a rural area, there was a Town Area office which managed the local affairs.

The industrious Jats of the town are good cultivators, 14% of the area is under their cultivation. There is no proper arrangement of irrigation. The labourious Jats irrigate their lands through wells. The main crops of the town are wheat, cotton, barley, gram, bajra, and joar. In the east of the town there are ridges which joins on one side to Kol and on the other to Hatharas. The eastern side of it is inferior in fertility. About 6% area is still untitled. In town Iglas, according to census report 1872 there are large number of people are blind, leaper, dumb, idiot and insane.

Considerable improvements have been made in the Tehsil since then. There is a school, hospital and block-development office. Latest census report do not reveal

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its population castewise. The total population at present is 1.4 lacs.

Khair Tehsil : According to census report 1872 in Pargana Khair there were 124 villages. Its total population was 71951. Out of the same there were 66890 Hindus and 5061 Musalmans. Muslims were divided into Shaikhs and Pathans, the rest belong to unidentified castes among Muslims. Its cultivated area was 85% of the total land 1046 Sq. Km. The cultivating community of the town were Jats and Chamars. The main crops of the town are cotton, joar, wheat, and Bajra.

The local administration is run by the Town area Committee. It charges octroi upon all imports exports of the town viz. vegetables, minerals, animals, and grains. The economic condition of Muslim of the town is not good. The largest number of Muslims are petty cultivators. The rest are engaged in occupation other than agriculture, as personal servants, mechanics, skilled and unskilled labourers.

Sikandra Rao Tehsil : Tehsil 'Sikandra Rao' in District Aligarh is situated on Kanpur Road at a distance of 23 miles south-east of Aligarh. The area of the town is 140 Sq. miles. In 1872 A.D. its population was 12642 out of the same 4598 were Hindus and 5044 Musalmans. There were 381 landlords 14899 cultivators and 1082 were engaged in occupations other than agriculture. Under this Tehsil there were 1516 villages, out of which 679 were occupied by Musalmans. In the town there were 197 'Pacca' houses and 815 mud houses owned by
Muslims. The census return of 1872 exhibits that economic conditions of Muslims was not satisfactory. The larger number of Muslims were engaged in menial works like barbers, weavers, inn-keepers, labourers, litters of vehicles, oil makers, servants and water carriers etc.

The local affairs are controlled by Municipal Board but, over all its performance is not good. Its means of income are poor, the town remains dirty, there is no proper arrangement of sanitation. In the town each year there dies several people in epidemic diseases like cholera, small pox, plague, fever, dysentry and diarrheea etc.

(b) Establishment of Police Stations and suppression of crimes.

After raising Aligarh into a District in 1809 A.D. there were established 38 police stations all over the District. In those days highways robbery was on rampant. From Aligarh to Delhi, to put a check upon it Colonel Skinner was appointed. His headquarter was at 'Sikandra Rao'. Under him there were 1800 horsemen. The Magistrate of Aligarh was incharge and responsible for the suppression of crimes 'Kazaki'. In those days people did not travel on main roads,

instead of that they used to travel on by ways. The big landlords in those days were against Britishers therefore they used to encourage robbers. They used to give shelter robbers in their own forts or the robbers themselves used to hide themselves in their areas of dense forests. Besides this on the pursuance of police they used to enter in the territory of Begam Sumru. The big landlords and Zamindars had their direct hold upon the robbers. The Marhatta force abandoned the services and joined the gangs of robbers to derive the benefit from the sale of plundered properties. Hundreds of mercenaries were in advantages; therefore they left their original means of livelihoods. The Magistrates all over the District were permitted to appoint 'Daroghas' to deal with the crimes. Besides this orders were issued in the names of landlords and big Zamindars to assist 'Daroghas' and Magistrates towards that end.

Under Act No.35 of 1903 Magistrate were allowed to appoint Tehsildars to intervene in the crime of 'Kazaki' and 'Thaggi'. The Magistrates as per Government orders appointed in all big villages police officers. In the rest areas, allowed Tehsildars to appoint constables to deal with the matter. Each Tehsildar in his area was made responsible for all the crimes and was allowed to appoint as many

policemen as he required. The salaries of policemen were
drawn from District Collectorate as well as Tehsils. Police
station Aligarh was established in 1809 A.D. under Act No.
14 of 1807. Since then the police department was withdrawn
from the Tehsildars.

The City Magistrate of Aligarh in view of the
grievous situation demanded additional force to keep control
on 'Kazaki & Thaggi'. The British Government sanctioned
additional 50 horse-mounted soldiers to keep vigilance upon
the travellers. From those additional forces proper control
could not be made, therefore in 1809 a more vigorous attempt
was made to check 'Kazaki' as well as 'Thaggi', which started
more frequently all over the District. In 1809 A.D. Colonel
Gardner along with 300 horse-mounted soldiers was deputed to
keep guard on the roads. He began to check all suspected
persons. In this connection he suspected Thakur Hira Singh
Talukedar of 'Awa Misa' in Mathura District as guilty. In
the same year the post of Superintendent Police was created in
Aligarh. Colonel Gardner to the best of his efforts tried
to check on 'Kazaki' but he failed to eradicate it completely.
Soon after that there started the crime of theft, pilferage:
and stabbing on the roads. Mr. Ross the Magistrate of Aligarh
on 23rd February 1809 reported that the three bags of 'Daks'
were robbed not far from Kol. There had already occurred 40
cases of robbery, 24 cases of the house-breaking and 81 thefts. Against all of the crimes there were rounded up more than 684 persons. Two years latter the Magistrate again reported about the disobedience of Zamindars. They had a strong hold of criminals, which led them to override the police officers. In 1814 A.D. Ajit Singh Zamindar of Somna looted a treasury in 'Mauza Khandauli' he wounded two peons on guard. On the report of Magistrate the army men were posted there. Before reaching the army, the Magistrate despatched on the spot 'Daroghas' of 'Sadabad', 'Itmadpur' and 'Khandauli', along with 55 policemen to take necessary action against Ajit Singh. Ajit Singh together with his men attacked upon the constables, killed 'Darogas' and 'Jamadars' of 'Khandauli' and wounded other constables and took into his custody the 'Daroga' of 'Itmadpur'. The Magistrate of Aligarh at that time had no force to take any immediate action against Ajit Singh. As there reached the assistance Major Maxwell attacked upon the fort of Ajit Singh. He anyhow captured the fort and destroyed the fortification.

District Aligarh for many years remain the centre of dacoits and Thags. Its attestation can be made from the letter of Mr. Shakespeare Superintendent Police, Aligarh, dated 30th April 1816 A.D. Mr. Shakespear laid down in his letter that the most heinous robberies was committed in this area by the gang of 'BADHIKS' and 'SHUGULKHORS'. These gangs were
were settled in the territory of Nawab Vazir in District Aligarh. Apart from the above criminal tribe, there resided 'KANJARS', 'BAHURIYAS', 'GIDHIYAS' and 'HABURAS'. People of all these tribes were committing robbery and led the vagrant life, eating the flesh of jackals, lizards etc. The 'BADHIKS' of Aligarh and 'SHUGUKHORS' outcasted both from Hindu and Muslim communities.

After the fall of Hatharas into the hands of Britishers, 'BADHIKS' were driven out from the District Aligarh. District hand book of Aligarh 1855 lays down that, at that time, they were residing in north-west of the District, as well as in the estate of chieftains of 'Mursan' and 'Hatharas'. These tribesmen used to visit Saharanpur, Harduwarr, Lucknow, Allahabad, Banaras and Jaipur in connection with their dacoities. The highway robbers gang used to operate on Etawa, Aligarh and Farukhabad roads. On the same highway, 'Thugs' were more active, who used to rob and murder the travellers. The police traced out during 1808-1809 not less than 67 bodies from wells in only one District Eta. The gang was settled in the estate of Hira Singh of 'Awa Misa'. Bhagat Singh of 'Mursan', Daya Ram of Hatharas and Himmat Singh of Eta, who supported them against police actions. There were recorded 68 criminals out of the above tribes. The Muslim who were convicted, delivered themselves in the hands of Colonel Gardener, they were mostly Jamadars.
The tribe of 'Haburas' in this District, at that time and, still commit burglaries, theft, and cattle stealing. The worst possible burglaries and highway robbery in those days were committed by 'Haburas'. They resemble to a gypsy tribe, notorious as vagrants ruffians. They were generally found on the border of Mathura and Bulandshahar. on the occasion of police raids they conceal themselves in the dense forest of Aligarh.

In the police circle at present in south and east of Aligarh, there is another criminal tribe known as 'AHIRIYAS', they are also known as BAHELYAS'. Their's is a well known caste of thieves but, most of them now are engaged in agriculture. Among them suicide is common, generally their females commit suicide due to sudden impulse of passion or jealousy or in revenge of fear of shameful acts. On the railway junction of Oudh and Rohilkhand or at Aligarh, the passengers remain pray of the bands of 'Haburas'. Due to the activities of the above criminal tribes first class police stations were established in 'Khair', 'Iglas', 'Hatharas', 'Sasni' Sikandra Rao', 'Akrabad', 'Atrauli', 'Dadon', 'Jawan', 'Aligarh' and 'Harduaganj'.


During the reign of Mughal Emperors, especially Akbar and Shahjahan, the custom of infanticide was common in this District. Under British regime, when police stations were established in the villages, vigilance were kept properly upon this crime. A special census was taken in 1871-72 regarding infanticide. Since then all the clans of Rajputs, 'Pundris', 'Jadons', and 'Chauhans' were brought under an infanticide preventive Act of 1872. Since then in their 85 villages the population of female child increased about 40%. Again under a special census the total population of the above clans were recorded 9657, out of the same there were 2253 male children and 1146 females. After 1872 enquiries were made on the 'Rajputs', 'Jats', 'Ahirs', 'Banjaras', villages for maintaining the balances of female children. The strict orders of British Officers after the Mutiny brought total end of the same practice among them. An special statute was prescribed for the registration of girl's birth and periodical check of the infants population, registration of the movements of the pregnant women and control upon village midwives.

(c) Establishment of Judiciaries.

The British regime when came into power the civil and criminal cases were decided according to Islamic laws. Under Act No. 7 of 1803 all conquered districts by Britishers were given equal status. Under Act No. 9 courts were open
for by the road sides. According to Act No.16 of 1810 the Governor General was given power to appoint Magistrates to deal the criminal cases, side by side the judges of revenue courts. He also appointed joint Magistrates in big districts. In 1821 A.D. an Act No.4 was passed, this authorised Governor General to delegate magisterial powers to cities collectors. Thereafter under Act No.1 of 1824 Circuit Commissioners were appointed to deal with the land revenue cases. Under 1835 Act Session Judges were appointed and were given power to sentence imprisonment and fines. The period of imprisonment and the amount of fine in due course of time was changing on. The old Muslim judges 'Sadurus-Sudur' and 'Sadar Amins' were also treated at par to Magistrates, under Act No.3 of 1821, Act No.5 of 1831, and Act No.2 of 1832. Some respectable people of District Aligarh were also selected for the post of Magistrates, namely, Rao Umrao Singh, Syed Baqar Ali, Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan, Kunwar Abdul Lateef Khan, Chaudhri Lachhman Singh, Molvi Mohammad Bakhsh and Ghazi-ud-Din etc.

The Commissioners at that time were known as 'Munsifs'. The Commissioners having First Class Magistrates' power were called as "Sadur-us-Sudur". Under old traditions in several parganas at that time there were appointed

Crooks, W. : North West Provinces of India, their history, ethnology and Administration. London, 1897. P-137

'Sadru B. 'Siddur' and 'Sadar Amins' apart from 'Shahar Muftis' or 'Pandits'. Their salaries were not fixed, they were given by clients 'Muftiyana' (Amount of consideration of cases). Thereafter amount realised against court fee stamps were paid to them. It is still well known, the 'Muftis' and 'Pandits' in those days, after courts' hour used to visit well-to-do people of the town and motivated them to institute cases against their opponents. Behind this, their motives was to raise their monthly income.

Under Act 23 of 1814 the status of civil courts were raised, even then, the salaries of the Judges were not settled. Prior to the above Act in District Bulandshahar there was appointed a 'Kazi' and a 'Mufti'. In 1815 and 1816 the 'Sadar Amin' of District Aligarh was paid Rs.27/- per month, After many years Rs.25/- were increased as additional charges.

In 1820 there was a central jail in Aligarh, Prisoners of all the adjoining districts were kept here. Under imprisonment in jail the prisoners had to earn their livelihood.

British laws forced people to be remain industrious and fairly well controlled. Religious riots though had started but the Queen's peace in India prevailed for nearly a century. The British Administrators gave much stress towards the administration of justice. Before them there were many hindrances. The efficiency of native executive officers was below normal to the English Officers.
The public opinion for new set-up of administration was not good. The common people had no respect for the law and orders of the Government. The courage for independence particularly among the upper classes had created much problems for district authorities. Among the native officers false accusation, caste-partnership was common. When the kinsmen fell into any trouble, the tie of blood prevailed above the claims of justice, and to him it was no sin to sear for the defence of his relative. India would had achieved its high level among all the modern developed countries provided the high castes communities would have exhibited large measure of public spirit, and would have shown greater readiness to cooperate with the District Authorities.

(d) Means of public income and utilities.

**Tenancy Regulation.** The revenue Act No.45 of 1803 and Act No.8 of 1805 was enforced upon the District Aligarh. On the promulgation of Act in the District, there was started conflict between Mr. Russell, the Collector of Aligarh and Dundey Khan, the landlord of 'Bhikampur'. At that time Mr. Russel ordered to realise the revenue according to the standing crops in the fields. The District Handbook of Aligarh refers that on 11th October 1804, the Commander-in-Chief ordered to collectors of all the Districts that they submit revenue returns, in view of the previous years realised amounts,
together with the 'Pattas' of all the cultivators. Besides this, Collectors should arrange the agreement deeds with the old Zamindars under Act No. 8 of 1793. The Zamindars who had already submitted their agreements of lands, they deposited one fourth cost of the land in security. The old Zamindars were debared to realise revenue from their tenants. The realisation of revenues shall be made by the concerned officers. Tehsildars were ordered to deposit securities in cash by realising from the landlords of their areas. The landlords were ordered to maintain law and order in their areas. Tehsildars were permitted to appoint 'Kanoongs' under them. At that time Zamindars of District Aligarh were allowed rebate as the crops were destroyed by the troops during the trouble.

No doubt, the British land administrative authorities brought great improvements towards this end. They increased the income of the District as well as established systematic system of land management.

Octroi Cess. Prior to British Administration in District Aligarh, the Landlords and Zamindars used to realise taxes on all import and exports of the area. The area of 'Duab' as came under their occupation, the East India Company through an Act No. 6 of 1804 gave power to Collectors

for the realisation of local taxes. Through Act No. 6 of 1805 the income of the towns was raised by imposing octroi duties on all incoming and outgoing articles from each and every town. Thereafter according to Act No. 9 of 1810 a list of all taxable articles were prepared. In 1843 under Act No. 1 previous list came to an end, a fresh order was issued to realise taxes upon Cotton, Salt, Sugar. Since then octroi duties are realised by the local self governments of the towns. By this income the Municipality or town area committee manages other affairs of their areas.

Medical Facilities: The medical aid to the inhabitants all over District Aligarh was not provided during the Muslim rule. There were private practitioners like Hakeems and Vaids. During the British rule in the area, the Government established hospitals in all the towns on public contributions. The contributory hospitals could not run longer. Their management afterwards was given in the hands of Municipal board and town area committees. These committees out of their permanent incomes began to run hospitals in each towns. Besides this, Government provided a separate department which looked after the health and sanitation of the towns. Since independence the Government of India has provided other several medical facilities in the remote villages of this area, like maternity centres, family planning centres, child welfare centres etc.
The greatest contribution of British Government was the construction of canals. During the Emperor Shahjahan, Ali Mardan Khan constructed different canals but, they were of small sizes. During British regime in the first series there were constructed Upper Ganges Canal, Lower Ganges Canal, the Eastern Jamuna Canal and the Agra Canal. These canals in length and breadth were more greater than the canals of Ali Mardan Khan. These canals proved great asset to the cultivators in raising their product of fields.

The lower Ganges canal was taken out from the Ganges in District Aligarh at 'Nadrai', 140 miles below Hardwar. The canal thereafter connected to Upper Ganges Canal. This canal irrigates more than 1,10,000 acres of land. The Lower Ganges Canal enters the District at the village 'Danpur' in Pargana 'Barauli', passing through the boarder of village 'Khaera Khas' of pargana 'Pahasu' of Bulandshahar District. The crops of 'Rabi' and 'Kharif' since then has much increased. Due to the inferior land at the head of Sengar river, the yield of land is still poor.

In District Aligarh there takes place several religious fairs. To take bath annually in the holy water of river Ganges, there gathers a large number of Hindus, in the month of 'Kartic' (according to Hindu calander) at 'Ramghat' and 'Anoopshahar'. On the riverside the gathering takes place for more than three or four days. There
comes shops like cloth, foodgrains, copper and brass utensils pedlers etc. For taking bath in river visitors stay there. The shop-keepers shops at the Ghat. The British Administrators in view of public facilities, there raised 'Pacca' Ghat, shed platform and shops. The management of the Ghat is supervised by Local Municipal Board. The Municipal authorities levy taxes on the import of articles on that occasion and realise huge amount from the traffics. Besides this, there takes place another fair on these river banks in the month of 'Jaith' to celebrate 'Jeth Dashehra' according to Hindu Calendar year. On both the Ghats there takes place huge gathering of Hindu worshipers about four days. At 'Anoopshahar' on that occasion there takes place great business transactions in comparison to 'Ramghat'. The fair of annual 'Ganges Ashnan' has raised considerable income of the towns.

The British Administrators gave special attention towards the construction of bridges. On several important routes there were constructed several bridges viz. on Nim Nadi at the crossing of 'Malsai', and 'Bhikampur', on Kali Nadi at a distance of 11 miles from Aligarh on the highway of Muradabad. The same river is bridged at the distance of 22 miles on the highway in between Aligarh and 'Kasganj'. The Grand Trunk Road from Kanpur to Aligarh is bridged at several places viz 'Akrabad', 'Sikandra Rao', 'Bhadwas'. The Grand Trunk Road from Aligarh to Agra is bridged at 'Sasni', 'Hatharas', 'Sadabad'. The Mathura Aligarh road via 'Iglas' is bridged on several places. These bridges have raised the commercial transactions in between nearest districts. The taxes raised
by the local governments of the different areas are utilised for other public utilities.

The contribution of Muslim Rulers towards the construction of highways and other several important roads in the country can be identified still today. Their aim behind the constructions of these roads was more administrative instead of commercial. British administrators derived both the commercial as well as administrative benefits out of the same routes. They converted all 'Kachha' roads into metalled ones. The metalled roads which connect Aligarh to other parts of the country are as :-

1) The Grand Trunk Road enters into Aligarh from Allahabad at the south-east corner, proceeds by 'Sikandra Rao', 'Kol', 'Somna' goes straight towards Bulandshahar, where one branch of it leads towards Delhi and the other via Bulandshahar to Meerut. The total length of the road in District Aligarh is about 49 miles. It is bridged on various places as well as metalled.

ii) A road connects Aligarh to Muradabad via Atrauli and Ramgarh covering about 25 miles distance.

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iii) Aligarh to Anoopshahar Road via 'Jawan'.
iv) Aligarh to 'Tappal' road covering the distance of 31 miles.
v) Aligarh to 'Kasganj' Road via 'Sikandra Rao' covering 30 miles.
vi) Agra to Aligarh Road via 'Sasni' and 'Hatharas' covering 29 miles distances.
vii) Aligarh to Mathura Road via 'Iglas', covering 24.68 miles distance.
viii) Aligarh to Kasganj Road via 'Panethi' covering 20.08 miles.
ix) Aligarh to Mathura Road via 'Mursan', covering 15.4 miles. Along with the improvements of these roads, there came tremendous changes in the towns situated besides them. The village trade and industry much developed. There started flow of raw materials from one village to another and there came into existence new business 'Mandis' (Centres). With this fruitful experiments the British Administrators extended road facilities into the interior parts of the towns. They spread a net of roads between (a) 'Khair' to 'Iglas' 16 miles, (b) 'Iglas' to 'sadabad' 16 miles, (c) 'Namu' to 'Dadun' 17 miles, (d) 'Kol' to 'Barauli' 13 miles, (e) 'Sasni' to 'Namu' 12 miles, (f) 'Harduaganj' to Railway Station 3 miles, (g) 'Dadun' to 'Sikandrabad' 7 miles, (h) 'Khair' to 'Bindraban' 6 miles,
Apart from the above roads, there were constructed other many 'Kachha' roads which joins one village to another.

V. MODERNITY AND CHANGE.

In each societies there are inherent tendencies towards progress and change. This tendency develops out of the certain continuous problems. These problems culminate out of the uncertainties of socialisation perpetuated by scarcity of resources relative to individual aspirations. The British Administrators were first who sensed about all the shortcomings of this area. To raise the standard of living of the masses they opened the routes of Railways, established Post and Telegraph Department, to educate masses opened English Schools, converted productive areas into modern trade and business centres, to which the inhabitants of this area were not acquainted.

The British Administrators spread railway lines all over the District. At that time railways were a quite new type of means of communication. District Aligarh came

under East India Railways Zone. There were established within the District the station of 'Somna' 14 miles north-west of Aligarh. The proper Aligarh Station was given the status of Junction within the Rohilkhand and Oudh. From here branch lines were opened for Muradabad, Pali, and Hatharases 19 miles south-east. Since travelling facilities were provided to common men, there started great rush upon it. The maximum rush was recorded during October to April each year.

The name of the railway zone since then changing on, at present it is called Northern and North Eastern railways. On north side, the Aligarh is connected to the capital Delhi, on the north eastern side it is connected to Bareilly, on north side, the railway connects Aligarh to Hatharas Junction. The North-Eastern line connects Aligarh to Atrauli, Mathura and Sikandra Rao. The line passing on through Hatharas Junction, connects Aligarh to Mendu, Hatharas city and Mursan.

The extension of railways in this area is a remarkable contribution of British Regime in India. The concept pollution among high castes of natives due to travelling with meaner fellow passengers were doubted by the Railway authorities in the beginning. But the travelling conveniences provided by railways brought a great change in their social
and traditional outlook. Even today no high caste Hindu raises any objection on the use of city water works in the city. The railway authorities on their personal observation remarked that the natives are admirable passengers. They do not care about their valuable time, they do not care for the high speed of train, they wait for half a day with sublime and patience till his train reaches at the platform. The native passenger do not mind about the high rush in the train, he packs up his carriages and bundle of luggage in the compartment. He will gladly accept a seat in a cattle truck, if no better conveyance he gets to travel. In view of the same Britishers increased more trains to provide travelling facilities to the local natives.

At present about 15.3% villages of District Aligarh are connected to railway routes, out of total number of 1761. The village raw materials like crushed oil, Ghee, Milk, Eggs, Animals, Fish, Country fruits are found on railway platforms for import and export to big cities. From Aligarh to Delhi, early in the morning there starts a special train for milk services. The 'Ghosis' and 'Ahirs' in big cans bring milk at the nearest railway station from their villages to supply Delhi. Mangoes, Fish and Vegetables from the stations of near by villages are transferred to big towns.

of the areas. The old business centres have come to an end. The owners of raw materials now directly deal with trading centres of big cities of India. The economic conditions of vllagers have considerably increased.

During Muslim administration for the delivery of Dak there were appointed camelmen. Toward this end credit goes to British Rulers that they spread a grid of Post Offices all over the District Aligarh. In 1874 they open more than 35 Post Offices. To regularise the services of the same, they appointed Post and Telegraph Inspector at the headquarter Aligarh. At the outset in June 1870 village Postmaster's charge was in the hands of Head Village Teachers. On the part of Postal Department they were paid extra remunerations. Under them there were appointed village postmen, whose job was sorting and distributing the letters in the village. The distribution of dak was an important job therefore the head teachers of the schools used to attend schools regularly.

The establishment of Post and Telegraph Department in Aligarh District as well as in villages revolutionised the local trade and industry. The Telegraph services began to keep inform hourly the village businessmen regarding the


fluctuating rates of the different markets from Calcutta to Bombay. The ancient trading houses with wide stores began to decline. The caravans of merchandise from one place to another weathered away. The real cultivators and owners began to deal directly with the trading agencies. The petty village cloth merchant or corn dealer came into direct contact with the mill owners in Bombay and Calcutta. The prices of essential commodities gone down and their rates all through the District became same. There emerged new trading centres like Kanpur, Agra, Hatharas, Mathura etc. The economy of the individual towns as well as Districts began to develop. The common cultivator during the off-seasons began to join cottage industries like rope-making, weaving, fiber-making etc. The tobacco plantation and, manufactured tobacco industries of the District began to earn fame. Its cultivators in this District are still more prosperous. The tobacco cultivators do not now dispose of their materials with the local dealers. They supply the bundles of tobacco to those trading centres where they find handsome profit. Similar is the case with the lock manufacturers and other metal articles. The manufacturers of locks, the hinges, handles of doors, electrical goods have their markets at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. It has raised the standard of common artisans as well as skilled and unskilled labourers of Aligarh District.
The British Government in 1845 A.D. gave attention towards educating the masses of District Aligarh. In this connection a circular containing detailed information regarding Government's programmes was forwarded to all District Officers. Stress was given upon officers that they cultivate the taste of education among the inhabitants and try their best to attract them towards this end. Mr. James Thomas, Lieutenant Governor, devoted himself toward propagating education among the villagers. At that time the standard of education in the District was very low. In indigenous 'Patshalah' and 'Madarsah' the percentage of students was less than 5%. There was no systematic educational method. There were appointed no regular teachers among those schools. The Lieutenant Governor devised a scheme for the village teachers. The villages of normal population must have a teacher. The salary of the teacher instead of cash payment, was paid in kind of land for their livelihood. The Government on such lands was not charging revenue from the owners. The scheme submitted before the Court of Directors was rejected. The court of Directors suggested, instead of land assistance, monthly salary in cash may be arranged for the village teachers. Mr. James Thomas

Lachhman Singh: History of Bulandshahar (Urdu) 1875. P-180
accepted the suggestion, accordingly he opened a Government Model School in almost all the Tehsils of Aligarh. The system of education in all such schools were quite different to the 'Madarsas' and 'Patshalas'. For the guidance of village teachers there were appointed trained Sub-Inspector of Schools, whose duty was to inspect the schools in their circles and to acquaint teachers with modern techniques of teaching.

There were hardly 615 persons educated in an area of 10,000 miles at that time. Among females there were hardly 21 educated out of 10,000 women. This means among males out of 1000 there were 937 illiterate similarly among females 997 were illiterate out of 1000 women. In this area the population of educated Muslim was slightly higher than other educated castes. Its basic cause was, during Muslim rule the area was under direct access of Muslim educated Officers as well as it remained the seat of Courts. Besides this, the area of land held by Muslims in proprietary right was higher than other parts of the country. Even then, in comparison to economic progress they made no considerable progress towards education.

There were no standard books in the markets for the students, cheap books were available for sale, without evaluating their influences upon the students. Most of the

current publications were extracts from the commentaries of religious books. There was no concept of teaching modern sciences. So called science, as a school subject, was oriental type of treatise on magic, astrology and the like. The same was crammed to the native students. English knowing natives were very limited. There were no trained teachers to propagate English Literature among the natives. The most baffling problem was to translate foreign books to suit the minds natives. The students trained in English Schools showed little aptitude towards the English Literature. The students who acquired higher education were interested in achieving official employment or for entering into the profession of Bar. The students had no ambition to continue research for knowledge. After leaving schools they used to relapse into ignorance as there was no libraries where they continue their reading habits. India, being an agricultural country, no proper education of agriculture was imparted to the students. The same was the case of with Sociology, and anthropology nothing was done in the field of classical languages, local histories, folk lore. Although in all these disciplines, rich reading material were available in the country.

The greater number of inhabitants in this area are illiterate. More than 75% people depend upon agriculture and engaged in occupations other than learning and scholarship.
In comparison to other European countries, Indian farmers are regarded less informed and ignorant, it is because, the whole day they toil in the land, in the evening, before the bed time they find sufficient time, up to late hours in the night to gossip over village politics, sitting beside fire under the 'Pipal tree'. On the pressure of local officers, if sons joined the school their attendance were noted irregular because their services were required with their fathers or they were deputed to pasture the animals, or cut forage for the cows or to collect fuel.

The female education at that time had no importance. Even today villagers held no good opinion about the female education. For them females are meant to look after the domestic affairs. The duties of housewife from their earliest days are prescribed. A housewife is supposed to bear a son, cook the food, clean the dishes, distribute charity among the village 'Sadhus' and to attend local temples. Women are still not allowed to join the company of intellectuals. The Indian women as a wife remained under titulage, married when she was child, a mother when European girls are at school, engaged in monotonous household works, look after the cattle, weeding of the field, securing of the birds. All these works are in her portion from the maidenhood to the oldage.

Among north west Districts of Oudh, Mr. Thomson selected Aligarh for opening Experimental English Schools. Under Mr. H.S. Reid during 1850-51 in all Tehsils of Aligarh there were started English Schools. In 1845 the number of Persian and Arabic Schools were 159 all over the District. The strength of pupils in all schools was 2905. Out of the same 682 were Muslims and 2223 Hindus. In 1851 the number of schools were raised from 159 to 548. Accordingly the strength of the pupils also reached upto 4948. Out of the same there were 3882 Hindu and 1066 Muslim students. Side by side with the Arabic and Persian schools, English schools were also running. The total strength of pupils in these schools was 366. Apart from this there were opened Anglo-Varnacular schools in which the total strength of students was 21. To give boost to education among the natives in 1853 there were opened village schools known as 'Halkaband Schools'. In 1858 there were opened 'Zila Schools'. The buildings of the Schools in 1870 were constructed by public subscription. The building of these schools were of new types. It contained a residence of Head Master as well as boarding house for students. These schools were financed through Grant-in-Aid by Kol and Hatharas Municipalities. The Anglo Varnacular Schools were opened at 'Hatharas', Sikandra Rao and 'Atrauli'. These schools were financed by local well to do persons as well as Municipal Boards. To propagate education among females, a.
Normal School was opened in 1867.

**THE RATE OF EDUCATION AMONG MUSLIMS AS PER 1872 CENSUS REPORT.**

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<th>Female (No.)</th>
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<td>19301</td>
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<td>414</td>
<td>9643</td>
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<td>27311</td>
<td>.01</td>
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<td><strong>2114</strong></td>
<td><strong>56255</strong></td>
<td>.01</td>
<td><strong>3.4%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE ALIGARH INSTITUTE:** In 1864 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the founder of present Muslim University, Aligarh founded 'Aligarh Institute' and 'Scientific Society'. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan C.S.I. at that time were judge of small court at Benaras. The aim behind 'Aligarh Institute' and 'Scientific Society' was explained by Mr. Smith that these institutions were established to bring into the knowledge of natives the more important result of modern scientific and historical investigations by means of translation into the vernacular from the works in English or other European languages. During the last 9 years various translations were issued from the press of the society. Some histories, treatise on farming, on electricity and on political economy, and of 'Tod Hunters' elementary as well as advanced mathematical works opened a new course of possible
studies for the natives, who knew their own languages. The Scientific Society used to publish a newspaper called 'The Aligarh Institute Gazette'. First half of it was printed in Urdu and the second half published in English and some portion published in both the languages. The social and political problems related day to day were discussed in a separate column. The Journal 'Tahzibul Ikhtlaq' or Mohammadan social reformer was printed by the Institute press but was published from Benares. The Aligarh Institute as well as Scientific Society was an enlighten step towards the educational developmental programme of native Muslims. Sir Syed's aim behind these educational innovations was to invoke among Muslims a sense of scientific learning. He wanted to set the whole community towards the enlighten path of progress and modernity.

During the first half of the 19th century there were no schools in the District for higher education. The students of this area used to proceed Government Schools at Agra, Meerut, Delhi and Bareilly. The Schools which were established, during mutiny were broken. Up to April 1858 there were no schools. The British educationists made again an effort towards this end. Up to 1868 there considerable progress was made. An Anglo Vernacular School was started at

Aligarh in 1858. In 1878 a Mohammadan Anglo Oriental School was opened at Aligarh by the efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. At that time the total number of pupils was 7968. The Mohammadan Anglo Oriental School at the outset was located in the old mess house of Aligarh Cantonment. The school latter became a college. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan received encouragement from his community members who wanted to raise the status of college into a University. The foundation of the college in June 1877 was laid down by 3rd Lytton. Since then the college achieved great progress. The number of students increased from 66 in 1875 to 186 in 1878 to 1888. In 1908 there were no less than 770 students in the college.

The college helped Mohammadans to learn English and brushed off all their pride and prejudice against Britishers. As Muslim were against Britishers, in early stages they hated to adopt English dresses and their way of life. Sir Syed sensed that hatred of Muslims to English people shall ruin the whole community. He tried his best to eradicate the shortcomings but could not succeed in earlier stages. Muslims are backward still in comparison to other communities. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Oriental College to inculcate the sense of discipline and to foster cooperative feeling among

all the members of the Institute. The college received the support of all leading Muslims of the country. The college at that time was affiliated with the Allahabad University.

At present the old Mohammadan Anglo Oriental school is known as Muslim University having faculties of arts, Science, Commerce, Law, Engineering and Medicine etc. It has brought all over the District tremendous changes in the pattern of life of the natives. The natives looks like the descendant of a cultured nation. Apart from proper District Aligarh there are polytechnic schools in 'Hatharas' and other non-technical colleges having faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce. Primary and Secondary schools facilities are available all over the District. According to Census Report 1971 the position of Higher Secondary, Middle and Primary Schools all over the District was as given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>High School</th>
<th>Middle School</th>
<th>Primary Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aligarh</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrauli</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatharas</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mursan</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasni</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikandra Rao</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to Census Report 1971 the largest number of institutions 77.44% existed in villages between 26 to 50 km.
from the nearest towns. The village which lies in the radius of 5 km had 45.07% number of schools. Among 1761 villages all over the District there were total number of 927 Primary Schools, 182 Middle Schools and 59 Higher Secondary Schools.

Among the males at present 29.8% are literate and among females 8.2% are literate. There is gradual improvement both among males and females education during the last few decades. In rural areas the percentage of literates is 16.7 and in the urban areas 37.7%. In rural areas 26.4% males and 4.7% females in comparison to urban areas 47.7% males and 26.2% females are literate.

**NUMBER OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES DURING 1961.**

1. Number of literates = 178514 Males - 81868 females.
2. " " illiterates = 65137 " - 40765 "
3. Primary or Junior Basic Passed = 19832 Males and 13981 Females
4. High School or Higher Secondary passed = 17149 males and 13931 Females.
5. Diploma Holders = 46 Males and 44 Females.
7. University Degree Holders other than Technical Degrees = 5413 Males and 4530 Females.
8. Technical Degree Holders = 592 Males and 564 Females.
9. Engineers = 87 Males and 87 Females.

Navil, H.R. : District Gazetteer of Aligarh Vol.VI.
10. Medical Degree Holders = 148 Males and 141 Females.
11. Agriculture Passed = 6 Males and 6 Females.
12. Veterinary Degree Holders = 1 Male and 1 Female
14. Qualified Teachers = 331 Males and 310 Females.
15. Other qualified persons = 8 Males and 8 Females.

Hindi and Urdu are the two mother tongues of the District. Hindi is spoken by 93.2% of the population while Urdu 6.5%. The rural population about 96.9% speak Hindi and 3.1% Urdu. In urban population Hindi speaking people were recorded 74.1% and Urdu speaking 24.2%.

Public Libraries are available in Aligarh, 'Attauli', Hatharas' and 'Sikandra Rao'. They were set up that the youth coming out from schools and colleges may not relapse in ignorance. These libraries are maintained by the local self governments of the areas. These libraries contain out of date reading materials on various aspects like religion, sociology, culture, economics. Current journals related to health and other social aspects, though subscribed, are not found easily for readers consultations. Due to the lack of propaganda and lack of reading habits among the inhabitants the library services remissible. Apart from this the managing committees do not select reading materials
in view of the common interest of the inhabitants. In comparison to the growing trend of education in the District, the number of libraries are very short.

In proper Aligarh there are more than a dozen of cinemas, apart from this in each of the towns except 'At-rauli', 'Mursan' and 'Sasni', there exist cinema halls. The cinemas are the most delightful means of recreation for the natives as well as source of informations. It has increased the income of local government to a very considerable extent. The cinema apparently has raised the standard of living of the youths but day by day bringing adverse effect upon the mental capacities.

The Britishers during their regime established huge electric power house in the District. During their time though there were proper facilities not available to the common people but now apart from urban people, the citizens of rural areas are deriving benefits from it. Among 1761 total villages in the District 744 are electrified. This means 42.25% total villages of the District are electrified. In Tehsil 'Sikandra Rao' about 25 villages are electrified. Most of the villagers have now their own electric set of water pump. Those who so far could not have their own pumps to irrigate their land, the neighbouring pumping-sets assist them. Flour mills, Saw mills are now found in most of the villages. The villagers now do go to towns for grinding and thrashing their crops. Tractors, radio-sets, transisters are now common among the villagers. Television sets are being setup to provide audio-visual aids to the
villagers towards agriculture. Fast urbanisation and westernisation is taking place in the remote villages of the District. The developing economy has brought great change upon the dress and food of the villagers. The use of bushirt, pants, wrist watch, cosmetics, furnished houses day by day becoming common among the villagers. Most of the educated villagers are trying to join Government services in proper District Aligarh. All the towns in the District have their own water supply system and road lighting. The fire fighting services are available in Hatharas and Aligarh. Mechanical transport are available in Hatharas for removing the night soil.

The Railways, the metalled roads, the Post and Telegraphs offices as well as Electricity have changed the basic characteristic of the District Aligarh together with its towns. The Aligarh proper is now an industrial cum service area. Its feature is bifunctional containing 35.24% industrial workers and 27.80% service holders. District Aligarh's main town, 'Atrauli', 'Hatharas', 'Mursan', 'Sasni', 'Sikandra Rao' have become the area of industry cum commercial services.

According to census report 1961 the position of classes are as :-
1. 30.6% cultivators and agricultural labourers.
2. 25.7% engaged in other services.
3. 22.1% engaged in household industries and other manufacturing works.
4. 8.7% engaged in trade and commerce.
5. 7.5% engaged in transport and communication.
6. 5.4% engaged in other categories.

The population of District Aligarh as per census report 1961 was recorded 1765275 persons, higher than the census reports of the back years. This shows the rate of workers and non-workers have been increasing on. The details of workers and non-workers are noted below as :-

Total population = 948568 Males and 816707 Females.

1. Total number of workers = 526234 Males and 28903 Females.
2. " " Cultivators = 266534 Males and 8058 Females
5. " " At Household Industries = 46927 Males and 6848 Females.
6. " " In manufacturing other than Household Industries = 27872 Males and 588 Females.
7. Total number of In Construction = 5969 Males and 26 Females.
8. " " In Trade and Commerce = 33903 Males and 1092 Females.
10. " " In other services = 853230 Males and 11421 Females.
11. " " Non-Workers = 422334 Males and 787304 Females.

The details of Household industries in Aligarh, Atrauli, Sikandra Rao and Hatharas together with the male and female workers engaged in them were recorded in 1961 census report as :-
1. Workers engaged in Field produce and plantation crops = 159 males and 18 Females.
2. Workers engaged in plantation of crops = 168 Males.
3. Workers engaged in Forestory and Logging = 143 males.
4. Workers engaged in Fishing = 685 Males and 30 Females.
5. Workers engaged in Live Stock and Hunting = 2815 Males and 702 Females.
6. Workers engaged in the preparation of food stuff = 2681 Males and 268 Females.
7. Workers engaged in preparation of Beverages = 47 Males.
8. Workers engaged in Tobacco Products = 1 Male.

10. Workers engaged in Textile Jute = 205 Males and 199 Females

11. Workers engaged in Textile Miscellaneous = 1898 Males and 93 Females.


13. Workers engaged in Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products = 2296 Males, and 140 Females.


15. Workers engaged in Printing and Publishing = 4 males and 144 Females.

16. Workers engaged in Leather and Leather Products = 1349 Males and 66 Females.

17. Workers engaged in Rubber Petroleum Products = 3 Females.

18. Workers engaged in Chemical and Chemical Products = 69 Males and 32 Females.

19. Workers engaged in Non-Metallic mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal = 2514 Males and 284 Females.

20. Workers engaged in Basic Metals and their Products except machinery and transport equipment = 2252 Male and 55 Females.

21. Workers engaged in Machinery (all kinds other than transport) and electrical equipment = 40 Males

22. Workers engaged in Transport equipments = 95 Males.
23. Workers engaged in miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries = 594 Male and 16 Females.

The population of District Aligarh which was engaged in Agriculture and other Household industries, getting the facilities of communication as well as electric power, developed their productions. There is found new large scale industries instead of small scale. There opened several new mechanical workshops and factories. The strength of various kinds of small and large scale industries together with the strength workers absorbed among them were recorded in the census report of 1961 as :-

1. The biggest concern of the District Aligarh in Public Sector is Government of India Forms Press, Civil Lines, Aligarh. There are engaged 1,814 workers.

2. The other biggest Sector is Agarwal Glass Works, Sasni. There are engaged 623 workers.

3. The other large concerns both in Public and Private Section are as :-
   a) Industrial Training Institute having engaged 492 workers.
   b) Khandelwala Glass Works, employs 492 workers.
   c) Paryag Ice Mill & Oil, Ramghat Road, Aligarh employs 391 workers.
   d) Indian Implement Manufacturing Co., Morris Road, Aligarh, employs 291 workers.
e) Government Steam and Power Station, Kasimpur, employs 225 workers.

f) Indian Trading Corporation, Gambheerpura, Aligarh, employs 223 workers.

g) Matru Mal, Damma Mal Oil & Dal Mills, Hatharas, employs 160 workers.

h) U.P. Central Dairy Farm, employs 147 workers.

i) Indian Implement Manufacturing Co.,

Grand Trunk Road, Aligarh employs 102 workers.

All over the District there are 135 Factories out of the same 48 are Metal Factories, producing all types of implements, except transport equipments and heavy machines, 46 are of food staff factories other than sugar, 9 are Glass industries including bangles and beads production, 7 are Printing and Publication Presses, 6 are the Textile Mills, 6 are the factories of Machineries of all types, 6 are factories of Electrical Equipments, 5 are non-Electrical Factories, 1 is Electrical product Factory, 5 are the indigenous sugar and Gur industries, 3 are miscellaneous industries, 2 are Transport Equipment Factories, 2 are Chemical Factories, 1 is Ice Factory.

Apart from the above there are 380 workshops and factories, some of them are registered and some unregistered. Out of the same 1429 are functioning in rural areas and 1651 are running in urban areas.

Aligarh is one of the 19 Industrial District in Uttar Pradesh having workshops and factories between 2 to 4 thousands. In rural areas the largest number of workers is engaged in cotton, weaving handloom factories.
The other largest number of workers is engaged in rice. Atta, flour mills. The 220 workers are engaged in milling, husking and processing of crops and foodgrains. About 155 workers are engaged in making textile garments. In other urban areas there are engaged 644 workers in manufacturing of sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipes, wire, net bolts, screw, bucket, cutlery. There were 175 persons engaged in the production of different types of foods as sweetmeats etc. About 155 workers were engaged in most important industries like dying and bleaching.

Apart from the above large industries, there are small groups of industries. Among them 53.4% prominent workers of the urban areas are engaged. There are also single man industries in which 29.2% urban workers are engaged. In rural areas single workers have establishment 54.6% and 42.2% group industries. In villages and towns about 72.8% of the industries run without electric power while in urban areas 41.0%. At that time electric power in rural areas were used by 7.2% industries while in urban areas 13.6%. The Government of India now devoting itself more towards expansion of power lines in rural areas.

District Census Handbook - Aligarh District, 1961,
MIGRATION: People residing in District Aligarh are mostly migrated from the adjoining areas. In District Aligarh 87.7% persons are born resident of the proper Aligarh District. 11.2% born in other districts of Uttar Pradesh, 0.6% born in other parts of the country. Among total number of migrated persons there are 2827 Pakistanis, 81 Afghanis, 22 Britishers, 8 Burmese, 138 Nepalese, Pakistanese are generally displaced persons during 1947 general migration.

According to the statistics of 1961 census 62.4% immegrants are residing in the proper district more than 10 years. About 86.2% immegrants returned from rural areas, 13.8% returned from neighbouring urban areas. The females are mostly migrated through marriage bindings. Among migrated workers the 30.6% are agricultural labourers, 25.7% migrated workers are engaged in different services, 22.1% are engaged in household and other manufacturing industries, 8.7% are engaged in trade and commerce, 7.5% are engaged in transport and commercial services, 5.4% are engaged in other industries.

Foreign immegrants generally reside in proper Aligarh. The immegrants in rural areas mostly belong to the neighbouring states.

The District Aligarh occupies 27th position in area and 12th position in population in Uttar Pradesh.
The population of Muslims all over the District was recorded low in 1971 Census. There statistics was as -
Aligarh 46609, Atrauli 4836, Hatharas 4870, Mursan 400, Sasni 564, Sikandra Rao 3763.

The density of the population in the district is 349 persons per Sq. Km, which is considerably higher than the state average of 250 persons per Sq. Km. The mostly dense population is of Aligarh proper containing 488 persons per Sq. Km. Next to Aligarh comes Hatharas counting 295 persons per Sq.Km. One can easily observe the explosion of population in the District, partly due to the increasing number of commercial enterprises. In comparison to city dwellers more outsiders are found engaged in different walk of district lives.

District Census Handbook- Aligarh District, 1961