

History Of Etah

It is the midpoint on the Kanpur-Delhi Highway. Historically, it is also known for being a centre of the [Revolt of 1857](#). In ancient times, Etah was called "[Aintha](#)" which means 'to respond aggressively' because of the people of the [Yadav](#) community, who are very aggressive. It was when the king of [Awagarh](#) went hunting in the forest along with his 2 dogs. The dogs saw a fox and started barking and chasing it. The fox kept on running away trying to protect itself from the king's dogs but when it reached Etah, the fox responded very aggressively to the king's dogs. The King was surprised by the behavioral change in the fox. So, he thought that this place must have something which made the fleeing fox change attitude. Therefore, the place was called Aintha, which later was mispronounced as Etah. Another story found in [Vidya Bharti](#)'s book states the old name of Etah as 'Einta' due to a person lost here. In search of water, he dig into the land and his shoe struck a brick (*eint*) which leads to the name Einta and later this word changed to Etah. Etah also is very famous for its [Yagyashala](#) which is located in the [Gurukul Vidyalaya](#). The Yagyashala is considered to be world's second largest Yagyashala. There is a historical fort which was built by the king of Awagarh. Awagarh is a place which is 24 km from Etah. Etah also has a historical [mandir](#) named as [Kailash Mandir](#) dedicated to Lord Shiva. [Amir Khusro](#) was born in [Patiyali, Etah](#) and is considered as one of the best poets of [Urdu](#). Also, it is said that the famous Hindi poet [Tulsidas](#), who also wrote [Ram Charit Manas](#), was born in [Soron](#) which is also said to have a connection with [Hindu Mythology](#) as the [Varah Avtar](#) (third avtar of Lord Vishnu) is said to be incarnated here.

It is of Uttar Pradesh, one of the 34 economically distressed districts and is receiving funds from the [Backward Regions Grant Fund Program](#). Etah District is part of the Aligarh Division. The majority population are [Yadavs](#) and [Lodhi Rajputs](#). Origin of most of the Kulshreshtha Families(Kayastha community) is in district Etah. Like Lala Shanti Swroop (Patwari at Sirsa Tippu Village), Advocate Ratendra Pal Kulshreshtha (In the naming committee of Shringar Nagar), Dr. Rajeev Kulshreshtha(have many awards at national level) are the big names. NH 91 passes through this district. Etah's nearest district and surrounded by [Budaun](#), [Aligarh](#), [Khair](#), [Farrukhabad](#), [Mainpuri](#), [Firozabad](#), [Mahamaya Nagar](#), [Kasganj](#). Previously [Kasganj](#) was a part of the Etah District. [Kasganj](#) was established on 15 April 2008 by partitioning Kasganj, Patiali and Sahawar Tehsils from the Etah District. There are 8 blocks Jaithara, Marehara, Nidhauri Kalan, Sakit, SheetalPur, Awagarh, Aliganj, Jalesar. Raja Ka Rampur is also a major town.



[Grand Trunk Road](#), at Etah, during British Raj

Agriculture

The primary occupation of the people of the district is agriculture. The area is situated between [Ganga](#) and [Yamuna](#) (Doaab) which is highly fertile ([Alluvial soil](#)). The farmers are harvesting three crops in a year. The water for irrigation is available the year round. Major agricultural products are rice, wheat, barley, [jowar](#), [bajra](#), maize; the soil is suitable for the cultivation of tobacco.



Dress

The people of Etah dress in a variety of traditional and Western styles.[212] Traditional styles of dress include colourful draped garments – such as sari for women and dhoti or lungi for men – and tailored clothes such as salwar kameez for women and kurta-pyjama for men.[212] Men often sport head-gear like topi or pagri.[212] Sherwani is a more formal male dress and is frequently worn along with chooridar on festive occasions. European-style trousers and shirts are also common among the men.

Population density

The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Etah district for 2011 is 717 people per km². In 2001, Etah district density was at 636 people per km². Etah district administers 2,456 square kilometers of areas.

Cultural



[Ravana](#) awaits his destruction in Ramlila Ground Etah.

Etah is a developing city. It is the district headquarters since the British times.

[National Highway 91 \(India\)\(NH 91\)](#) GT Road passes through city Etah. The Padav maidan (open field) is the field used for the army during army movements. Every year this field is use for Ram-Lila at Dussehra in month September and October and for exhibitions in month from December to February. Only these are the two events in a year when public of district Etah can enjoy the events like Kavisammelan, Dance competition and Fair.