

UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

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KANPUR

KAILASH NARAIN PANDE

State Editor

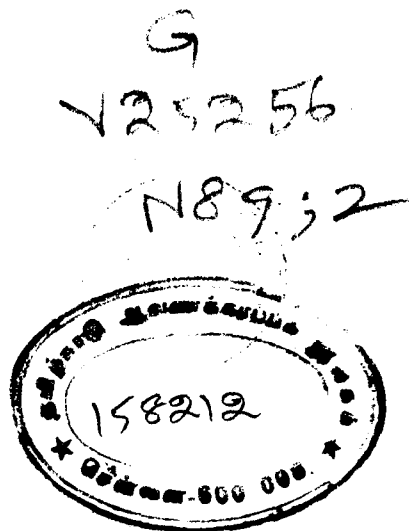
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PREFACE

As the late Humayun Kabir rightly stated, the Gazetteer "serves as a guide to the administrator, a reference book for the general public, and a source of information for the specialist." The sweeping effects of fast growing democratic trends in social and political life and administration of the country streamlined with developing economy, have changed the inward and outward shape of the districts of this State in fundamental ways not envisaged in the old gazetteers, notwithstanding their contemporary value and utility at the time of publication. As such it was imperative that the changing pattern of life in its manifold manifestations be recorded and incorporated in the new District Gazetteers so as to cater to the requirements-pragmatic as well as academic, to the public in general and to the specialist in particular. Uttar Pradesh has been one of the first States to bring out volumes of "Revised District Gazetteers."

This is the fifty-second in the series of the revised District Gazetteers which are being published under the scheme sponsored by the Government of India. The first official document of this type relating to the area covered by the district of Kanpur was published in 1881 and was known as the *Statistical and Descriptive Account of the North-Western Provinces, Cawnpore*, a work prepared by E.T. Atkinson. In 1909 was published H.R. Nevill's *Cawnpore: A Gazetteer, being Volume XIX of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, which was supplemented by Volumes B, C and D in 1916, 1925 and 1934 respectively. The different sources utilised in the preparation of the present Gazetteer have been indicated in the bibliography which appears at the end of the book. The statistics used in the gazetteer are based on the census data of 1961 and 1971 in general.

The work on preparing Kanpur District Gazetteer commenced in 1977 under the supervision of Sri D. P. Varun, the then State Editor and continued under

the able guidance of my predecessors. However, the final shape could be given to this Gazetteer only recently.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the officers and staff of this department including Editors and Compilation Officers, without whose teamwork the completion and publication of Kanpur District Gazetteer would not have been possible. Besides, I cannot but express my gratitude to all the concerned officials and non-officials who have rendered valuable assistance in shaping this volume.

I shall also like to place on record my most respectful thanks to Chairman and members of the State Advisory Board for their valued advice and patronage in this stupendous task.

LUCKNOW:
March 29, 1984

K. N. PANDE

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of Name of District

Kanpur is said to be the corruption of Kanhaiyapur or Kanhpur which was an unimportant village till its first contact with the British. According to a local tradition, the name of Kanhpur Kohua owes its origin to Hindu Singh, raja of Saahendi, who came here about 1750, to bathe in the holy river, the Ganga and established village, which he (possibly) named Kanhpur, the name becoming changed Kanpur in the course of time.

Location, Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district of Kanpur occupies the north-western part of the Allahabad division and belongs to the tract known as the lower doab (which comprises the eastern extremity of the strip of country lying between the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers). In shape it is an irregular quadrilateral and lies between the parallels of 25° 26' and 26° 58' north latitude and 79° 31' and 80° 34' east longitude. To the north-east, beyond the Ganga, the deep stream of which forms the boundary of the district, lie the districts of Hardoi and Unnao, while to the south, across the Yamuna, are the districts of Hamirpur and Jalaun. On the south-east the boundary marches with that of Bindki (a tahsil of Fatehpur) and to the west and north-west are the Auriya and Bidhuna tahsils (of district Etawah) and that of Kannauj of district Farrukhabad.

Area—According to the Central Statistical Organisation, the district had an area of 6,121 sq. km. on July 1, 1971, and occupied the 16th position in respect of area in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Population—According to the census of 1971, the district had a population of 29,96,232 (including 13,42,738 females) and occupied the 3rd position in the State in respect of population. The rural areas were inhabited by 17,13,901 persons, 7,87,980 being females and the urban areas by 12,82,331 persons 5,54,758 being females.

HISTORY OF DISTRICT AS ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

In 1801 the district of Kanpur comprised the parganas of Jajmau, Bithur, Sheorajpur, Bilhaur, Rasulabad Derapur, Sikandra, Bhognipur, Akbarpur, Ghatampur, Sarh and Salempur as well as Auriya and Kannauj which, in 1836, were transferred to districts Etawah and Farrukhabad respectively and Kora Amauli which, in 1826, was made part of the new district of Fatehpur. In 1805 the taluqa of Bhadek from Hamirpur was added but was given to Kalpi in 1826, while in 1817

Tirwa and Thathia, then belonging to district Etawah, were united with Kanpur, though they were assigned, in 1836, to the district of Farrukhabad. The changes were made for purposes of administrative convenience. The pargana of Bithur was abolished in 1860, being divided between Sheorajpur and Jajmau. Sikandra was amalgamated with Derapur in 1861, the latter having received in 1808, Mangalpur, which was a *taluka* rather than a pargana, the same being the case with Sachendi, Naswanpur and Majhawan which were absorbed in Jajmau in 1807. Other minor subdivisions of similar character were Deoha, a part of Bilhaur; Malgasa, included in Rasulabad; Sheoli and Sakhrrej, forming portions of Sheorajpur; Bilaspur, which was merged in Sikandra; Mausanagar, in pargana Bhognipur and Akbarpur Birbal in Ghatampur. About the same time Sarh was united with Salempur making a total of 11 parganas, each constituting tahsil in itself. The number of tahsils was reduced to nine by the abolition of Bithur and Sikandra. No further change was made till April 1894, when Rasulabad tahsil was abolished, the area being divided between Bilhaur and Derapur, some villages of the latter, including most of the old Sikandra pargana, being assigned to Bhognipur.

In November, 1911, a redistribution of territory took place when the tahsils of Sheorajpur and Narwal were abolished. The district then being reduced to six tahsils.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The district has six subdivisions—Bilhaur, Derapur, Bhognipur, Akbarpur, Kanpur and Ghatampur, each having a tahsil of the same name.

Tahsil Bilhaur is the northernmost tahsil of the district and comprises a large tract of a somewhat irregular shape. On the east and north-east the Ganga forms the boundary which separates the tahsil from the Hardoi and Unnao districts. To the north and north-west lies the district of Farrukhabad. Bilhaur is bounded by tahsil Derapur on the west and the Akbarpur and Kanpur tahsils on the south. According to the census of 1971, it had 469 villages and covered an area of 1,049 sq. km. with a population of 3,04,084 (females 1,38,819).

The Derapur tahsil lies in the west of the district and adjoins the Etawah district. It is bounded on the north by the Farrukhabad district, on the north-east and east by the Bilhaur and Akbarpur tahsils respectively, on the south by the Bhognipur tahsil and on the west and north-west by the Etawah district. According to the census of 1971, it had 347 villages covering an area of 1,072.5 sq. km with a population of 3,05,428 (females 1,39,352).

The Bhognipur tahsil occupies the south-western portion of the district. It is bounded throughout on the west and south by the Yamuna, which separates it from the district of Jalaun. On the north-west it marches for a few kilometres with the Etawah district. On its north lie the Derapur and Akbarpur tahsils and on the east the Ghatampur tahsil. According to the census of 1971, it had 341 villages and a town and covered an area of 981.4 sq. km. with a population of 2,71,162 (females 1,25,110).

The Akbarpur tahsil occupies a central place in the district. It is bounded on the west by the Derapur tahsil, on the north by the Bilhaur tahsil, on the east by the Kanpur tahsil and on the south by the Bhognipur and Ghatampur tahsils. According to the census of 1971, it had 298 villages and covered an area of 955.7 sq. km. with a population of 2,78,161 (females 1,28,818).

The Kanpur tahsil lies in the east of the district. It is bounded on the east and north-east by district Unnao, the Ganga demarcating the boundary between the two districts. On its north-west is tahsil Bilhaur, on the west tahsil Akbarpur and on the south tahsil Ghatampur and district Fatehpur. According to the census of 1971, it had 286 villages and 6 towns covering an area of 1,048.7 sq. km. with a population of 15,25,835 (females 6,66,492).

Tahsil Ghatampur is the southern-most subdivision of the district. On the south-east it is bounded by district Fatehpur and on the south and west by the Yamuna, which separates it from the Hamirpur district. To the north-west lies the Bhognipur tahsil and to the north the Akbarpur and Kanpur tahsils. According to the census of 1971, it had 322 villages and covered an area of 1,103.9 sq. km. comprising a population of 3,11,562 (females 1,44,652).

Thanas—For the purpose of police administration there are 38 *thanas* (police-stations) in the district, the names of which are as follows:

Kotwali	Nazirabad	Bidhnoo
Colonelganj	Fazalganj	Maharajpur
Cantonment	Govindnagar	Gajner
Collectorganj	Swarupnagar	Mangalpur
Anwarganj	Rasulabad	Derapur
Babupurwa	Bilhaur	Akbarpur
Sisamau	Kakwan	Bhognipur
Nawabganj	Sheorajpur	Sikandra
Juhi	Bithur	Moosanagar
Gwaltoli	Sheoli	Kalyanpur
Harbansh Mohal	Ghatampur	Narwal
Raipurwa	Sachendi	Phukhana
Bejaria	Sajeti	

TOPOGRAPHY

Like the rest of the doab, the district generally constitutes an alluvial plain which slopes gradually from north-west to south-east, the slope following the line of the main rivers. This plain is somewhat undulating because of the many subsidiary watersheds that intersperse the minor drainage lines. The sectional contour is almost the same, the level rising sharply from the bed of the Ganga to the crest of the high cliff and then sloping gently towards the centre, beyond which it once again ascends to the ridge which overlooks the valley of the Yamuna. The same phenomenon occurs on a smaller scale in the case of the minor rivers in the district but where the watercourse has a small volume and little velocity, the change in the level is hardly perceptible.

The centre of the doab is lower than the Ganga bank and the same gradations of level obtain throughout. The high bank of the Yamuna is not as high as that of the Ganga, there being another slope from north to south, which is the case in most parts of the Ganga plain, this river flowing at a much higher level than the Yamuna, the bed of which is 24m. below the edge of the central tableland as compared with 15 m. in the case of the Ganga.

The rivers of the district divide it into a series of more or less parallel doabs each with its own particular characteristics. Starting from the north, the first is the narrow strip starting between the Ganga and the Isan, a fairly level tract consisting of light and fertile loam. Then comes the long and narrow strip between the Isan and the Ganga on the east and the Pandu on the west which extends over the whole length of the district and is broken only by the small valley of the Non and a few minor watercourses. The loam, sandy towards the Isan but stiffens into clay, is interspersed with many patches of *usar* in the swampy depression that forms the source of the Non. To the south of this depression lies an expanse of loam which in the Kanpur tahsil becomes soft and sandier while in Narwal it again reverts to the upland loam of the north. On either side of this doab the transition from the hard and gritty soil of the Ganga cliff, on the one hand, to the undulating banks of the Pandu on the other, is very gradual.

The next tract, between the Pandu and the Rind stretches throughout the district. In the north there is very little difference in the soil on either side of the Pandu, which has a shallow channel and produces little effect on the land in its neighbourhood; but the fertile loam of the east bank soon gives place to a broad expanse of level country in which the dominant feature is the large amount of *usar*, punctuated with tracts of cultivation and dotted with shallow *jhils*. This tract, of great width in Bilhaur but narrowing southwards till it disappears in Sheorajpur, is succeeded by the red sandy loam of the Rind valley which comprises almost all the remainder of the doab.

To the south of the Rind lies a broader strip of country, extending as far as the Sengar in the west and further east reaching as far as the Yamuna. The western portion, comprising the bulk of the Derapur

tahsil and about half of Akbarpur, is a level tract of loam, which is less marred by *usar*, which is fairly common and is usually of a malign character and in places it is covered with dhak jungles.

The remaining portion of the district, which comprises the country between the Sengar and the Yamuna, is for the most part a level upland with a loamy soil that merges gradually into the riverain belts on either side.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

Rivers :—

The two chief rivers of the district are the Ganga and the Yamuna. The Isan and the Non are the tributaries of the Ganga and the Rind and Sengar are the chief tributaries of the Yamuna. The river next in importance is the Pandu.

Ganga—The Ganga enters the village of Chita-Mau and flows along the north-eastern and eastern boundaries of the district for its entire length and also skirts the Bilhaur and Kanpur tahsils. It has a wide and sandy bed, changing its channel almost every year as its sand-banks are formed and washed away. In the rains the Ganga is of immense breadth but during the cold weather it shrinks to much small dimensions. Along its banks there is generally a narrow strip of recent alluvium but in most cases the soil is almost pure sand. Above the sandy foreshore rises the Ganga cliff, which consists of a high ridge running in an almost continuous line throughout the district. The river leaves the district at village Purwa Mir in the Kanpur tahsil.

Isan—The Isan, a tributary of the Ganga has its origin in the south-east of Aligarh and enters the district in the extreme north, a short distance from Makanpur. Here its course lies wholly in the Bilhaur tahsil and it maintains a south-easterly direction and cuts through the high bank to join the Ganga at Mahgawan, after a winding course of 20 km.

Non (Northern)—The other tributary of the Ganga is the Non (not to be confounded with the river of the same name in the south of district). The name obviously refers to the brackish nature of its water, a phenomenon which probably arises from the prevalence of the saline efflorescence known as *reh*, which abounds in the low, swampy tract on the northern borders of the Bilhaur tahsil, where the river takes its rise. This area is full of large, shallow swamps, from which the overflow makes its way southwards to form the Non, though the river does not assume a definite channel till it enters Sheorajpur. At first it is an insignificant stream but after crossing the Grand Trunk Road it has a deep valley. It joins the Ganga in the south of Bithur.

Pandu—This is the third tributary of the Ganga but does not join that river till its exit from the district, the junction taking place in Fatehpur, some 5 km. beyond the Kanpur border. The Pandu rises in Farrukhabad and enters this district near the village of Naila (in tahsil Bilhaur) and then flows in a tortuous course but in a direction parallel to that of the Ganga. It traverses the tahsils of Bilhaur and Kanpur and after passing into Fatehpur, turns back sharply to the north-east forming

the boundary of the district for several kilometres before bending eastwards again towards the Ganga. During its course the river receives a considerable amount of drainage being fed by small tributaries such as the Nai, Laukha, Bhoni and Paghaiya.

Rind—The two tributaries of the Yamuna, the Rind and the Sengar particularly form the central water parting which lies between the Pandu and the next river to the west. The first one is the Rind (or Arind, as it is sometimes called) a stream which, judging from the series of Hindu temples which exist in the lower part of its course, probably possessed a reputation for sanctity in bygone days.

The Rind, like the Isan, has its source in the Aligarh district and first touches Kanpur near the village of Nar. Passing through the tahsils of Derapur, Akbarpur and Kanpur it enters the Fatehpur district where it falls into the Yamuna. The course of the river is tortuous, its length in the district being 168 km. It has a deep bed, its banks on either side being scored by ravines beyond which lies a belt of red soil, the peculiar characteristic of this river. It has few tributaries and all of them join it on the left bank, indicating the southern slope of the country from the central water parting. The chief are the Siyari, Chhoha and Supa.

Sengar—This tributary of the Yamuna has its origin near Aligarh and enters the Derapur tahsil on its western border. After traversing that subdivision and flowing close to the town of Derapur, it turns south-east. For some kilometres it forms the boundary between Akbarpur and Bhognipur and then, bending southwards through the latter tahsil near Muhammadpur, joins the Yamuna at Keotra, a short distance north of Musanagar. The banks of the river are steep and rugged throughout its course in this district, and the extent of broken and unculturable land is much greater than is the case along the Rind. The Sengar receives several unimportant tributaries on its left bank, the largest being the Baria, Ratwaha and the Liljhi, which drain the central part of Derapur tahsil.

Non (Southern)—The Non takes its rise in several large depressions in the low central and southern tracts of the Akbarpur tahsil and the surplus drainage finds its way southwards by several channels which unite on the Ghatampur border to form this river. The western drainage is known as the Neor and originates in a swamp at Tilaunchi, while the Non proper is formed by the junction of two water-courses, one of which has its source at Rasulpur Gogamau and the other near Nariha, to the north of Akbarpur. Another confluence rises at Nanethu and flows south-westwards to join the Non near Nandana in the north of tahsil Ghatampur. The combined stream takes a southerly course through this tahsil till, five kilometres from the Yamuna, it bends south-eastwards, in a direction almost parallel to that river and eventually passes into the Fatehpur district near Baripal, about 16 km. above its confluence with the Yamuna.

Sonao—Another tributary of the Yamuna is the Sonao, often described as a jhil rather than a river. It flows in a broad depression that traverses the extreme west of the Bhognipur tahsil and maintains a course parallel to the Yamuna at a distance of three to five kilometres from that river, of which it probably is an abandoned channel.

Yamuna—The Yamuna first touches this district in the extreme west of Bhognipur and maintains a south-easterly course. It makes many loops and bends and leaves the district in the extreme south-west of the Ghatampur tahsil. It separates this district from the Jalaun and Hamirpur districts in the south. The bed of the river is at a considerable depth below the level of the land to the north and in places there are many fertile stretches between the river and its high bank.

Lakes:—

The district has a large number of small depressions in which surface water collects to form shallow jhils. The important ones being found in the south of Bilhaur, in Akbarpur, in northern Ghatampur and in parts of the Kanpur tahsils.

GEOLOGY

The district lies in the Ganga basin which is formed of alluvium of the early Quaternary to Sub-recent ages. No hard or consolidated rock exposures are encountered in the district. Along the Yamuna, in the southern parts of the district, the soil is similar to that characteristic of the Bundelkhand terrain, whereas in the rest of the district the soil and unconsolidated sediments are typical of the Gangetic alluvium. The main constituents of alluvium (sand, silt and clay) occur in variable proportions in different sections. Taking into consideration the subsurface data regarding strata, logs such as obtained in the vicinity of Kanpur, the lateral variation in the lithological constituents of the alluvium appears to be great. The mineral products of the district consist of saline earth from which saltpetre and salt are derived and the limestone conglomerate known as *kankar*.

Seismology—The district is located in the region which is susceptible to slight to moderate earthquakes. Amongst the earthquakes which have affected the area during the last hundred years are the Bihar-Nepal earthquake of January 15, 1934, and the Dharchula earthquake of 1916. The maximum intensity of the former was reported as VI on the MM scale, when some damage to buildings was reported.

The occurrence of earthquakes in this region is attributed to various geological and tectonic features such as the great Himalayan boundary fault, the Lucknow fault and the Moradabad fault. Even though the actually felt maximum intensity at Kanpur was only VI, considering the proximity of the Lucknow fault (which give rise to a damaging earthquake) the expected intensity at Kanpur could have been slightly higher, i.e., VII MM. In the seismic zoning map of India, Kanpur has been placed in Zone III which corresponds to the seismic intensity of VII in the MM Scale.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is characterised by a hot summer and general dryness except in the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The period from March to about the middle of June is the summer season which is followed by the south-west monsoon season which lasts till about the end of September, Octo-

ber and the first half of November from the post-monsoon or transition period. The cold season spreads from about the middle of November to February.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for 8 stations for periods ranging from 51 to 97 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Statement I at the end of the chapter. The average annual rainfall in the district is 778.9 mm (30.67"). The rainfall in the district varies from 642.3 mm (25.29") at Narwal to 884.8 mm (34.83") at Kanpur. About 89 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months (June to September) August being the rainiest month. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is appreciable. In the fifty-year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall, which was 155 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1904. The lowest annual rainfall, 43 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1918. In this fifty-year period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 12 years, none of which were consecutive. Considering the rainfall at individual stations, two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred three times at Bilhaur, Akbarpur and Ghatampur and twice at Kanpur and Bhognipur and 3 consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once at Bilhaur.

A statement regarding the frequency of the annual rainfall in the district is given below for the period 1901—50.

Range in mm.	No. of years
301—400	2
401—500	3
501—600	5
601—700	6
701—800	9
801—900	6
901—1000	10
1001—1100	4
1101—1200	4
1201—1300	1

On an average there are 40 rainy days i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 35 at Narwal to 45 at Kanpur.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 508.0 mm at Derapur on June 18, 1882.

Temperature

There is a meteorological observatory at Kanpur and the records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the climatic conditions prevailing in the district in general. About the beginning of March there is a rapid rise in temperature. May and the early part of June constitute the hottest part of the year. The mean daily maximum temperature in May is 41.3°C. (106.3°F.) or above. Hot, dry and dust-laden westerly winds are common in the hot season. Afternoon thunderstorms which occur a few times during the summer, bring temporary relief. With the onset of the monsoon after the middle of June, the day temperature drops appreciably. Nights continue to be as warm as those during the latter part of the summer. Towards the end of the monsoon (in September and in October) there is a slight increase in the day temperature but the nights become progressively cooler. After October, both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 22.3°C. (72.1°F.) and the mean daily minimum at 7.8°C. (46.0°F.). During the cold season, in association with passing western disturbances, cold waves affect the district and the minimum temperature drops down to about the freezing point of water and frosts occur.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Kanpur was 47.2°C. (117.0°F.) on June 11, 1931, and May 30, 1941. The lowest minimum was 0.9°C. (30.4°F.) on December 27, 1961.

Humidity

During the monsoon season, the humidity generally exceeds 70 per cent but after that it decrease. The driest part of the year is the summer season when in the afternoons the humidity is less than 30 per cent. Some details of temperature and humidity are given in Statement II at the end of the chapter.

Cloudiness

During the monsoon season and for brief spells of a day or two during the cold season when the district is affected by passing western disturbances, heavily clouded or overcast skies prevail. In the rest of the year skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds

Winds are generally light with some strengthening in force during the summer and early monsoon seasons. In the non-monsoon months, winds blow mostly from direction between south-west and north-west with northerlies and north-westerlies predominating in the afternoon. From May, winds from directions between north-east and south-east begin to blow and in the south-west monsoon season they are either from directions between south-east and north-east or between south-west and north-west.

SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA

In association with depressions from the Bay of Bengal in the monsoon season which move across the country, the district gets widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. During the cold season, western disturbances affect the weather over the entire district and thunderstorms often occur, sometimes associated with hail and squalls. During the hot season, dust-storms and thunderstorms occur on a few days. Rain during the monsoon season is often associated with thunder. Fog occurs occasionally during the cold season.

FLORA

Patches of dhak jungle are found all over the district although they are now reduced in size. In 1977 the total area of forest in the district was 13,593 ha. of which 7,106 ha. was under the forest department. The trees usually found in the forests here are the ordinary varieties common to the doab, such as the mango (*Mangifera indica*), amaltas (*Cassia fistula*), bargad (*Ficus bengalensis*), mahua (*Madhuca indica*), neem (*Azadirachta indica*), pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), bahera (*Terminalia bellirica*), barhal (*Artocarpus lakoocha*), bel (*Aegle marmelos*), gular (*Ficus glomerata*), jamun (*Syzigium cumini*), siris (*Albizia lebbek*) and shisham (*Dalbergia sisso*). Different varieties of shrubs and grasses are also found in the district.

FAUNA

Animals

The wild animals of the district belong to the same species as are found in the adjoining districts. The wolf (*Canis lupus*) is common in the strips of forests and in beds of nalas and rivers where there are shrubs. Wild pig (*Sus porcinus*) is plentiful in the ravines of the Yamuna and the khadir of the Ganga. Nilgai or blue-bull (*Boselaphus tragacamelus*), black buck (*Antelope cervicapra*), Indian gazella or cinkara (*Gazella bennetti*), spotted deer (*Cervus avis*), sambhar (*Cervus unicolor*), hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*), jackal (*Canis aureus*), fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*), hare (*Lepus nigricollis ruficandatus*) and porcupine (*Hystrix indica*).

Birds

The common birds of the district are tilar or grey partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), kala titar or black partridge (*Francolinus vulgaris*), bator (*Coturnix coturnix*), larva (*perdicula asitico*) peacock (*Pavo cristatus*), common quail (*Coturnix coromandelicus*), sinpe (*Cappella gallinago*), kabutar or pigeon, fakhta or dove (*Streptopelia decaete*), parkia or turtle dove (*Streptopelia chinesis*), lalsir (*Netta rufina*), khanjan (*Aythya rufa*), nil sir (*Anas platy rhynchos*), seikhpur (*Anas acuta*) and jal murgi (*Amanrornis phoeniceus*).

Reptiles—Snakes are common in the district, specially in the rural area. They are also found in rice-growing area and in ravines. The cobra (*Naja naja*), karait (*Bungarus caeruleus*), rat snakes (*stygus mucosus*)

and varieties of non-poisonous snakes as well as other reptiles found such as the gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*), girgit (*Chameleon*), goh and Chipkali (lizard) are found in many parts of the district.

Fish

The species which are commonly found in the district are rohu (*Labeo rohita*), karaunch (*Labeo calbasu*), nani (*Cirrhina mirgala*), parhan (*Wallangonia attu*), singhi (*Heteropneustes fossilis*), tengra (*Mystus ser*), bata (*Labeo bata*), raiya (*Cirrhina reba*) and bhakur (*Catla catla*).

Game Laws—Formerly the game laws applicable to the district were governed by the Wild Birds, and Animals Protection (U.P. Amendment) Act, 1934. Replaced in 1973 by the Wild Life (Protection) Act, the game laws became more stringent in order to conserve wild life and prevent the extinction of certain species. The wolf, gharial and pea fowl have been declared protected species. The punishment for infringement of these laws has been made more deterrent.

STATEMENT I
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Reference Page No. 8

Normal Rainfall in (mm)																			Extreme rainfall (in mm)				
Station	No. of Years of data	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as fall as per-centage of normal and year** & year.*	Lowest annual rainfall as fall as per-centage of tage of normal	Amount (mm)	Date					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Kanpur	50 a	13.7	18.3	8.4	6.1	8.4	70.1	262.4	274.1	179.1	30.2	6.6	7.4	884.8	175	48	235.2	August 31,					
	b	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.1	3.9	12.6	13.1	7.6	1.5	0.3	0.7	45.3	(1915)	(1918)		1915					
Bilhour	50 a	16.3	14.7	6.3	5.3	10.2	69.1	256.3	242.1	163.6	32.5	3.8	5.8	826.0	200	30	346.7	August 28,					
	b	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	3.5	11.5	11.0	6.9	1.4	0.3	0.6	40.4	(1904)	(1918)		1891					
Derapur	50 a	13.2	13.7	8.9	7.9	7.4	64.5	212.1	250.4	149.6	24.1	4.3	5.1	761.2	164	33	508.0	June 18,					
	b	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.4	11.3	11.5	6.6	1.2	0.3	0.6	39.5	(1944)	(1937)		1882					
Akbarpur	50 a	12.7	14.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	58.4	216.1	245.6	136.9	22.6	4.6	5.1	735.1	162	38	190.5	July 14,					
	b	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.5	11.4	12.1	6.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	39.9	(1904)	(1905)		1885					
Bhognipur	50 a	12.9	17.3	7.6	5.8	5.8	71.1	237.7	272.3	150.1	23.4	5.6	6.1	815.7	163	32	456.9	August 31,					
	b	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.7	11.5	12.0	6.7	1.2	0.4	0.5	49.4	(1944)	(1905)		1944					
Ghatampur	50 a	14.7	15.5	9.4	4.6	5.3	57.9	225.3	250.2	161.5	27.4	4.6	6.3	782.7	173	39	274.3	August 24,					
	b	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	3.5	11.3	12.4	7.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	41.5	(1917)	(1918)		1870					

KANPUR DISTRICT

CH. I—GENERAL

Shivrajpur	23 a	11.4	15.0	7.6	7.9	9.4	65.6	250.4	236.7	141.5	30.0	4.6	2.8	785.9	180	25	231.9	August 25		
	b	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	3.3	10.9	10.6	6.6	1.7	0.4	0.2	38.6	(1916)	(1918)		1900		
Narwal	14 a	10.9	15.0	9.9	8.4	4.6	35.1	176.0	209.5	131.6	30.2	5.3	5.8	642.3	142	52	241.3	June 15,		
	b	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	2.2	8.9	10.3	6.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	34.8	(1904)	(1913)		1867		
Kanpur (District)	a	13.2	15.4	8.1	6.5	7.1	61.9	229.5	247.6	151.7	27.3	4.9	5.5	778.9	155	43				
	b	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	3.4	11.2	11.6	6.8	1.3	0.4	0.5	40.2	(1904)	(1918)				

(a) Normal rainfall in mm

(b) Average number rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more)

*Based on all available data up to 1960.

**Years given in brackets.

STATEMENT II
Temporary and Relative Humidity

Reference Page No. 9

Month	Mean daily temperature		Highest maximum ever recorded		Lowest minimum ever recorded		Relative humidity percentage	
	°C	°C	°C	Date	°C	Date	0830* %	17 30* %
January	22.3	7.8	31.1	January 21, 1935	1.7	January 6, 1950	79	48
February	25.2	10.6	35.6	February 28, 1930	0.6	February 2, 1905	78	38
March	32.0	15.7	42.8	March 27, 1941	7.2	March 7, 1945	46	26
April	37.6	21.7	45.6	April 30, 1938	11.1	April 3, 1905	34	22
May	41.3	26.9	47.2	May 30, 1941	17.8	May 3, 1909	37	22
June	39.4	28.6	47.2	June 11, 1937	20.6	June 3, 1922	57	41
July	33.6	26.6	45.0	July 10, 1903	21.7	July 28, 1948	83	71
August	32.1	25.9	40.6	August 7, 1905	21.7	August 25, 1948	87	77
September	32.7	24.6	40.0	September 2, 1932	16.1	September 27, 1896	82	68
October	32.8	19.0	40.6	October 3, 1936	11.1	October 30, 1895	68	48
November	28.3	12.2	36.1	November 4, 1940	5.0	November 19, 1948	67	42
December	23.5	8.1	31.3	December 15, 1959	0.9	December 27, 1961	77	45
Annual	31.7	19.0					65	46

*Hours 1. S.T.

KANPUR DISTRICT

CHAPTER II HISTORY

ANCIENT PERIOD

The region covered by the present district of Kanpur was once included in the ancient kingdom of Panchala which extended from the Himalayan mountains in the north to the Chambal river in the south.¹ Panchala comprised the present areas of Bareilly, Budaut, Farrukhabad, the adjoining districts of Rohilkhand and the central doab. It is certain that from the age of *Jatakas* and the *Mahabharata*, Panchala became permanently divided into two well defined kingdoms, North Panchala and South Panchala. The area comprising the present district of Kanpur was included in the latter, the capital of which was Kampilaya (now Kampila in the present district of Farrukhabad).

The earliest trace of prehistoric culture, a neolithic celt hand axe of the stone age, was discovered at Munanagar on the left bank of the Yamuna in tahsil Bhognipur. The traces of a further stage of cultural development bronze arrows and spear heads of enormous size of the copper and bronze ages, which have been found in the village of Ramel near Bithur and on the opposite bank of the Ganga near Bangaimau (in district Unnao) also testify to the fact that this region was inhabited in very ancient times.

In spite of the existence of so many sites of undoubted antiquity, archaeologically speaking, little is known about the district. Forts, temples, fragments of stone images, terracotta objects, bricks, jars, pottery, and pieces of Northern Black Polished Ware, which are found in the different parts of the district also show that the tract was inhabited at a very early date and that a fair degree of civilization had been attained, as was the case throughout the tract that lies immediately below the outer Himalayas.

From the archaeological point of view Jajmau, with its antiquities, occupies an important place among the ancient sites of the region. The department of archaeology, Government of Uttar Pradesh, conducted excavations at Jajmau during 1957-58. The antiquities exhumed included a few sherds of the Grey Ware, a large quantity of the Northern Black Polished Ware, iron implements, ivory bangles, dice, terracotta figurines, weights, etc. Of the terracotta figurines, particular interest lies to one with the applied head-dress and ears, pinched nose and slit eyes usually associated with the Grey Ware².

More systematic work was undertaken from 1972-73 to 1977-78 by the same department which carried out a small-scale excavation at

1. Cunningham, A : *The Ancient Geography of India*, (Varanasi, 1963), p. 303
2. Ghosh, A. : *Indian Archaeology 1957-58—A Review*, (New Delhi, 1958), p. 49

Jajmau during 1977-78, the objective being the obtaining of the cultural sequence made available from the site. The excavation was made to the depth of natural soil, which ended with deposits of Northern Black Polished Ware culture, no painted Grey Ware culture being found though a number of its sherds were collected from the surface of the mound near by. The excavation revealed occupational deposits belonging to three cultural periods ranging from 600 B. C. to 1600 A.D.¹

The archaeological explorations and excavations at Jajmau throw light on the culture and civilization of the prehistoric age, the times of Buddha, the Mauryas, Sungas, Kushanas and Guptas as artefacts of Painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware, copper tools, Mauryan bricks, Sunga terracotta figurines, copper coins a stone seal bearing the word 'Samgha' in Brahmic characters (an indication of the Buddhist Bhikku Samgha), coins of Kansihka and Hauvishka, Gupta coins and terracottas have been found² in this area.

The ancient sites, Musanagar on the Yamuna and Harpura near Makanpur in tahsil Bilhaur as well as innumerable mounds are ascribed to the Meos³ who appear to have been the most ancient inhabitants of the district and the traditions of the Rajputs and Muslims who settled down in this region almost invariably mention something about the subjugation of these, the original inhabitants, especially in the central and western sections. The Meos appear to have remained for centuries almost independent along the ravines of the Sengar and the Yamuna, one of their principal forts being at Kumbhi on the former river in Akbarpur and the others at Kukchi and Rahaniapur and at Mawar, Shahpur, Teonga Umargarh and Musanagar in tahsil Bhognipur⁴.

The early history of the district is unusually meagre as there were hardly any towns of importance in this area and so can be traced only from vague legends and traditions. The town of Bithur is however a place of great antiquity. According to tradition, Brahma is said to have celebrated the completion of his creation by a horse sacrifice at the Brahmeshwar ghat of Bithur in the forest of Utpalaranya, which was supposed to be the most sacred place on the earth⁵. A nail (Brahmajiki-khunti) of the shoe of the sacrificial horse is said to be still embedded in one of the steps of the ghat and is still an object of devout homage. On the completion of the yajna (sacrifice), the forest of Utpalaranya became known as Brahmavarta, from which the popular name, Bithur, has been derived⁶.

Musanagar is also a place of undoubted antiquity. The oldest building is the temple of Muktadevi, said to have been built in *treta-yug*

1. *Report on the Excavations at Jajmau*, by Director of State, Department of Archaeology, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow
2. *Aaj*, dated 18.8.77 (a Hindi daily published from Kanpur) p. 4
3. W. Crooke, B.A. : *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, in 4 Vols. (Calcutta, 1896), Vol. III, pp. 491-492
4. Nevill, H.R. : *Cawnpore : A Gazetteer*, Vol. XIX, (Allahabad, 1929), pp. 187-188
5. Misra, A.S. : *Nana Saheb Peshwa and the Fight for Freedom*, (Lucknow, 1961), p. 116
6. *Ibid.*

(one of the four Hindu mythological periods). According to a legend, during this cycle of aeons Satiji, the daughter of Raja Vachha, quarrelled with her father at a sacrifice he was performing. The parents were unreasonable and the daughter, assuming the power of a deity flew towards the skies. As she did so, the pearl from her forehead fell on this spot (in Musanagar) which was occupied by the castle of Raja Bali. That pious king built a temple there in honour of the pearl goddess¹. From this legend it appears that Bali ruled over this region in *treta-yug* and that his fort and capital were at Musanagar.

The early traditional history of the district is traced only from the *Puranas* and the *Mahabharata*, according to which Pururavas Aila was the first monarch and progenitor of the Aila (Lunar) dynasty which ruled this region. From Pururavas Aila sprang various dynasties including that of the Panchalas. His great-grandson, the emperor Yayati, extended his kingdom far and wide, reducing all Madhyadesa, which included this district.

Jajmau, a village in tahsil Kanpur (6.4 km. east of the headquarters) anciently styled Siddhapuri, is supposed to have been the capital of Yayati². The high mound overhanging the Ganga is known as the site of his fort. The extent of his stronghold is said to have been such that its eastern gate was at Biposi, the western at the site of old Kanpur, the northern opened into the Pali village of Unnao district and the southern into Burhpur Macheria (of pargana Jajmau). Disgusted by the failure of the sacrifice on which he had built his hopes, Yayati gave the fort and its appendage of seventeen villages to a sweeper but a memorial of his name is supposed to remain in the word Yavatimau, the corrupt form of which is Jajmau. The Deojani tank of Musanagar, which is of some antiquarian and architectural interest, is ascribed to Devayani, Yayati's wife.

Yayati divided his kingdom among his five sons, ordaining that the youngest, Puru, was to continue the main line and rule over Madhyadesa, (the southern half of the Ganga-Yamuna doab with its capital at Prastishthana). The main lunar line after this came to be known as Puru Vamsa or the Paurava after Puru. The Paurava realm appears to have been prostrated at the time of Mandhatri, the king of the Solar dynasty, for he is said to have offered sacrifice on the banks of the Yamuna and, crossing the Paurava kingdom conquered the Dhruhyu king.

After a few generations, the Paurava king, Bharat, ruled over the whole of northern India. King Hastin of Hastinapur was his fifth descendant, whose second son, Dvimidha, founded the Dvimidha dynasty in the area covering the present district of Bareilly. Ajamidha, Dvimidha's elder brother continued the main line of Hastinapur. After his death, the main Paurava realm was divided among his three sons, Riksha, Nila and Brihadvasu. Riksha succeeded his father at

1. Atkinson, E.T. (Ed.) : *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. VI, (Allahabad, 1831), Cawnpore by F.N. Wright, p. 252
2. Fuhrer, A. : *Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, (Varansi, 1969), pp. 168-169

Hastinapur in the main line, which remained the Paurava line and Nila and Brihadvasu founded what later came to be known as the North Panchala and South Panchala dynasties¹. South Panchala was approximately the portion of Panchala south of the Ganga as far as the river Carmanvati (Chambal) including the district and its capitals were Kampilya and Makandi.

The South Panchala dynasty, which reigned south of the Ganga, was descended from Ajamidha. According to the *Puranas*, Panchala derived its name from the 'five sons' of Bhrimayasva (the sixth successor from Ajamidha) who were nicknamed 'five capable ones' and were deemed to have protected five provinces (*panchalam*)².

Chyavana and his descendant, Sudas, who were the kings of North Panchala, seem to have conquered both the Dvimidha realm and South Panchala. The fortunes of the Panchalas waned after the time of Sudas who was succeeded by his son, Sahadeva, and grandson, Somaka. After Somaka came Jantu, one of whose descendants (probably the grandson of Prishata) was killed in the battle against Ugrayudha (the Dvimidha king) and his son was driven out of the kingdom. Prishata, the exiled North Panchala claimant, sought refuge in Kampilya, the capital of South Panchala and revived the dynasty.

Brahmadatta, son of Anuha of the Nipa family, seems to have been an important king among the South Panchalas. His great-grandson, Janamejaya Durbudhi, the last Nipa king of South Panchala, was a tyrant and was killed by Ugrayudh, and the dynasty came to an end. Ugrayudha attacked the Pauravas after Santanu's death but was defeated and killed by Bhishma, who restored Prishata to his ancestral kingdom of Ahichchhatra. His son Drupada succeeded him in North Panchala. South Panchala, with its dynasty destroyed, would seem to have come under the sway of the Kauravas. Drona whom Drupada treated with disdain, conquered him with the aid of the young Pandavas and Kauravas and Drona acquired both North Panchala and South Panchala, but out of kindness made peace with Drupad and keeping North Panchala for himself, gave Drupada South Panchala, the river Bhagirathi (popularly known as the Ganga) forming the dividing line³. The Panchalas played a very important part in the age of the Mahabharata war. The five Pandavas married the Panchalas princess, Draupadi (the daughter of Drupada) and the Panchalas figured among the staunch supporters of the Pandavas. Drona fought on the side of the Kauravas and was killed by Draupada's son, Dhrishtadyumana, who was killed by Drona's son, Ashvatthama.

1. Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I. *Vedic Age*, (Bombay, 1965), pp. 296-297; Pargiter, F.E. : *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, (Delhi, 1962), pp. 111-113, 274
2. Law, B.C. : *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India Panchalas and their capital Ahichchhatra*, (Delhi, 1942), p. 6
3. *Mahabharata*, in 5 Vols., Geeta Press Gorakhpur, with Hindi Commentary by Pandit, Ramnarayan Sastry Pandey Ram Adi Parva Ch. 187, vv. 78-74; Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, *Vedic Age* p. 304

Ten ruling dynasties, including that of Panchalas, and their kingdoms flourished in the post-Mahabharata period. Twenty-seven kings ruled over this region till the time of the Nandas but nothing is known about them. The name 'Panchala' was given to this region in this period.

The history of the district emerges in the sixth century B.C. from legends and dubious traditions. Panchala attained the position of a self-governing oligarchical republic by the rise of Buddhism and its name was allowed to figure prominently in the list of the sixteen great states (*Solasa mahajanapadas*)¹. King Chulani Brahmadata of Panchala finds mention in *Maha-Ummagga Jataka* (No. 546). Panchala remained an independent state at least for a century after the demise of Buddha until it was conquered by Mahapadmanand of the Nanda dynasty and brought under the sway of the monarchs of Magadha in the fourth century B.C.

Arol, about 4.8 km. from Makanpur in tahsil Bilhaur of this district, was the ancient city of Alambikapuri where the Buddha lived for four months². Kakupur, in tahsil Bilhaur, Shahpur near Amraudha and Jajmau (in tahsil Kanpur) were important places during the Buddha's time. The ancient remains of this period which consist of numerous foundations formed of large bricks and more particularly of a connected set of walls of some large building, which the people call 'the palace'³ and the remains of temples and fragments of stone images, attest to the fact that there was a monastery near Kakupur⁴. It seems that the people of this district had been influenced by the teachings of the Buddha and that Buddhism flourished in this region during his time.

Mahapadmanand established the great empire of Magadha with its capital of Patliputra, which gradually embraced nearly the whole of northern India excluding Kashmir, Punjab and Sindh. The district remained under his rule till 322 B.C., when Chandragupta Maurya ascended the throne of Magadha by uprooting the Nanda dynasty. He established, by a series of military conquests, a vast empire stretching from the bank of the Sindhu to the mouth of the Ganga and this district came under his rule. Chandragupta Maurya and Bindusara ruled for nearly half a century and in 273 B.C. the throne of Magadha passed on to Asoka, who was one of the most zealous propagators of the gospel of the Buddha.

Brihadrath, the last ruler of the Maurya dynasty, was killed by Pushyamitra Sunga, the commander-in-chief of the Mauryan army, and thus ended the Mauryan dynasty after 187 years. According to the *Puranas*, the ten kings of the Sunga dynasty ruled for 112 years (185 B.C. to 73 B.C.). The archaeological remains of the Sunga period, which have been found at Musanagar and Chandanpur, throw some light on the culture of this period. The art of the time of the Sungas and Kanvas

1. Bhikku, J. Kasyap : *Anguttara Nikaya (Catukkanipata and Pancakanipata)*, Nalanda Devanagari Pali Series, in 4 Vols., (Nalanda, 1960), Vol. III, pp. 349-353, 357
2. Tripathi, L. and Arora, N.P. : *Kanpur ka Itihas* (Kanpur, 1950), p. 58
3. Fuhrer, A., *op. cit.*, p. 169
4. Tripathi, L. and Arora, N.P., *op. cit.*, p. 58

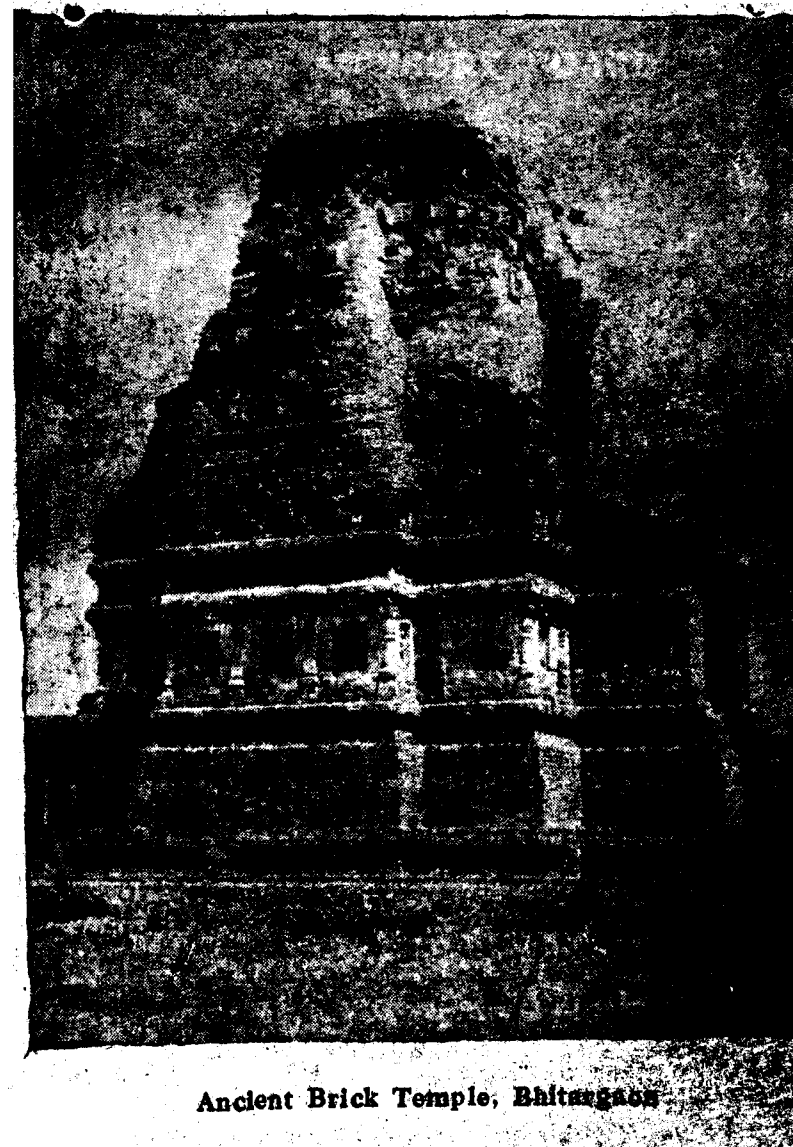
is a negation of the Mauryan style. From the point of view of the subject matter, the Yaksha figures carved on a railing pillar, are predominantly Buddhist and reflect more of the mind, tradition and ideology of a large section of the people.

The excavation at Jajmau during 1977-78 have thrown some light on the culture of the period from 600 B.C. to 100 B.C. which was represented by the use of the Northern Black Polished Ware and structures of baked and sun-dried bricks. There were four structural phases in which the bricks measuring $18 \times 28 \times 7$ cm. were commonly used. Among the finds were terracotta sealings, most of them bearing legends in the Brahmi script and one had in addition to other symbols like the swastika and the *yasti*. Other finds include human and animal figurines of terracott, sling balls, discs and some other articles, vase-shaped terracotta beads, iron hooks, fragmentary rings, nails, arrows and spearheads, bone styluses and awls, carnelian glass, crystal and agate beads and pendants, bangles of ivory, bone and terracotta and copper coins. A number of terracotta gamesmen of various shapes were also obtained from the strata of this period, a terracotta mother goddess and a terracotta votive tank also being noteworthy finds.

The history of the district can not be traced for the period from the downfall of the Kanvas to the rise of the Kushanas. At the end of the first century A.D., the district came under the rule of the Kushanas. Kanishka's power extended to the whole of northern India, including Kashmir and Magadha, north-west and as far as the borders of the Gobi desert in central Asia. A large number of fragment of red sandstone images and terracottas of this period have been discovered at Musanagar. In spite of successive foreign invasions and the establishment of the Kushana empire, a large number of indigenous states flourished in northern India for more than four centuries and Panchala, which included this district, was one of them.

The period from c. 100 A.D. to 300 A.D. was distinguished by the remains of structures of baked bricks measuring $38 \times 24 \times 4.5$ cm. found from Jajmau during the excavation. Three structural phases were noticed. The finds of the period included human and animal figurines of terracotta casket lids of stone, iron arrow-heads, antimony, copper rods, terracotta sealings, an ivory, bracelet and copper coins. Ink-pot type lids, sprinklers, *makarmukh* (crocodile's mouth) spouts and sherds of stamped pottery of the red ware type were also unearthed.

King Achyuta of the Naga dynasty, who has been identified with the Aryavarta ruler, was the last independent king of Panchala and according to the Allahabad pillar inscription, he was ousted by Samudragupta about the middle of the fourth century A.D. A Naga chief named Sarvanaga was appointed *vishaya-pati* (provincial governor) and was ruling the Antarvedi district (between the Ganga and the Yamuna and between Prayaga and Hardwar) including the district of Kanpur under Skandagupta in the year 466 A.D.¹. The district remained in the Gupta empire till about 550 A.D.



Ancient Brick Temple, Bhitaragaon

1. Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D., *op. cit.* Vol. II, *The Age of Imperial Unity* (Bombay, 1960), p. 170

The Gupta age heralded a new epoch in the history of Indian architecture and the influence of the Gupta kings is to be seen in the architecture of some of the ancient temples in the south of the district. The temple of Bhitargaon, 32 km. south of Kanpur city (in tahsil Ghatampur) is a magnificent example of a temple of brick architecture, which goes back to about 500 A.D.¹. Certain constructional expedients and a technically advanced style show that brick building had a long tradition behind it, of which the Bhitargaon temple is a remarkable relic.

Bhitargaon, Bhitari ('inner town') the present village, is said to have been in the heart of an ancient city named Phulpur (flower-town)². The village of Baharigaon ('outer town') more than a kilometre to the east, was also one of the ancient suburbs. The land of these two villages is known by the name Bahari-Bhitari. They stand in the middle of a group of villages, which in the rains are surrounded by the water of the river Rind.

The most interesting feature of the temple is its *sikhara*. It has been decorated with Buddhist *chaitya* motifs which were made to form niches for the reception of terracotta figurines. The *sikhara* and the body of the temple are separated by a parallel frieze between the double cornice of curved brickwork. The interior is plain but the exterior is beautifully embellished with various ornamentations. The figures of Brahmanical gods in the niches, many of which have now disappeared, speak highly of the terracotta art of the Gupta age. They are very near to lithic sculptures, both in theme and style.

After the break up of the Gupta empire, the district came under Harshavardhan (606—647) under whom the political unity and solidarity, which north India enjoyed under the imperial Guptas, continued. During his reign Hiuen Tsang, the famous Chinese Buddhist scholar, visited this district during his travels in the country between A.D. 630 and 644. 'Ayuto', visited by him, has been identified as the village of Kakupur of this district and has also been connected with 'Bagud' or 'Vagud' of the Tibetan books³.

After Harshavardhan the district came under Yashovarman (725-752) of Kannauj after whom it remained under the Ayudh kings of Kannauj for several decades.

Nagabhatta II, the king of the Gurjara-Pratiharas, captured Kannauj about 815 A.D. In 836 Bhoj, the grandson of Nagabhatta II, obtained mastery over the region around Kannauj which included the area of the district of Kanpur. The disintegration of the Pratihara empire began about 925 A.D. and the eastern portion of the Pra-

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1. Prakash V. and Roy, T.N. : *Bulletin of the U.P. Historical Society*, No. 4, *Sites and Monuments of U.P.*, (Lucknow, 1965)
 2. Cunningham, A : *Archaeological Survey of India, Report of Tours in the Gangetic Provinces from Badaon to Bihar in 1875-76 and 1877-78*, Vol. XI, (Calcutta, 1880), p. 40; Fuhrer, A., *op. cit.*, p. 165
 3. Cunningham, A., *op. cit.*, *Four Reports* (1862-63-64-65), Vol. I, (Simla, 1871), pp. 295-296

tihara kingdom to the north of the Yamuna, including the district of Kanpur, passed into the hands of the Chandellas. The early rulers of the Chandella dynasty were feudatories of the Pratiharas. The decline of the imperial Pratihara power gave the opportunity to the Chandellas to assert their virtual independence. Dhanga (954—1002) was the first independent king of the Chandella dynasty who ruled over this region till the end of the tenth century. According to a tradition, Jajmau was the capital of a mythical king, Chandravarma or Chandratreya¹, said to be the first of the Chandellas².

Chandradeva, the founder of the Gahadavala dynasty, established his supremacy over Kannauj during the period of disorder that followed the departure of Mahmud of Ghazni from northern India. His grandson, Govindechandra (1114—1154), was the most illustrious king of that line. About forty-two inscriptions of his reign, bearing dates extending from A.D. 1114 to 1154, prove that his kingdom extended at least as far as the Kanpur, Varanasi, Fatehpur districts to the south, as well as to other regions to the west, north and the east³.

The Chhattarpur grant of Govindechandra (dated Kartika Sudi 15 Vikram Samvat (A.D. 1117—1120) was found at the village of Chhattarpur near Sheorajpur (in tahsil Bilhau) nearly 34 km. north-west of Kanpur. Govindechandra bathed in the Ganga at Varanasi and granted the village of Sasaimana (modern Sisamau, which is a part of Kanpur city) to one Sahulsarman⁴. Chhattarpur was annexed by Govindechandra from the Chandella about A.D. 1120. But the discovery of an inscription of Madanvarman (1120—1165 A.D.) in Chhattarpur, dated A.D. 1147, shows that he had recaptured his lost territories from the Gahadavalas by the date⁵. According to one opinion, the idea that there was a war between Govindechandra and Madanvarman, is based on an erroneous identification of the Chhattarpur in district Kanpur with the Chhattarpur in Bundelkhand⁶.

Parmardideva (1165—1203 A.D.) was the most widely known of all the Chandella kings. The Gahadavalas and the Chandellas were on friendly terms and the Gahadavala king, Jayachandra (1170—1194 A.D.), helped Parmardideva in his war against the Chahamanas⁷. With the defeat of Jayachandra and the annexation of Varanasi and Ashi in 1193-94 A.D. by Muhammad Ghuri, the frontiers of the Delhi Sultanate touched those of the Chandellas. As the Muslims could not tolerate so close to their borders the existence of a hostile and powerful Hindu state, which had defied even Mahmud of Ghazni, the Chandellas could not long escape their aggressive designs.

1. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 187
2. Dikshit, R.K. : *Chandellas of Jejakbhukti*, (Delhi, 1977) p. 5; Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D., *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, *The Age of Imperial Kannauj*, (Bombay, 1955) p. 82
3. Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D., *op. cit.*, Vol. V, *The struggle for Empire*, (Bombay, 1957), p. 52
4. Niyogi, R. : *The History of the Gahadavala Dynasty* (Calcutta, 1959), p. 249
5. Bose, N.S. : *History of the Chandellas*, (Calcutta, 1956), p. 88
6. Dikshit, R.K., *op. cit.*, p. 133
7. *Ibid.*, p. 147

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD

On the eve of Shihab-ud-din Ghuri's invasion of northern India, towards the close of the twelfth century, the Gahadavala king, Jayachandra, was the most powerful monarch of this region with his capital at Kannauj¹, which is situated in close proximity to the northern border of the Kanpur district. The district, therefore, must have been under the direct rule of Jayachandra, the king of Kannauj and formed an integral part of his kingdom. The rule of the Gahadavalas over this region, however, ended with Jayachandra's defeat and death at the battle of Chandwar, in 1193 A.D., at the hands of Shihab-ud-din Ghuri² as already mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

• Soon after, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Ghuri's general, marched into and occupied Kannauj and this region, at least nominally, passed under the sway of the Muslims³. Tradition has it that Makhdum Shah Ala-ul-Haq, a famous saint, who had accompanied Qutb-ud-din Aibak during this expedition, died at Jajmau (in tahsil Kanpur) and was buried there⁴. His *dargah* is still an object of veneration.

Despite the close proximity of the two important military stations of Kannauj and Kalpi, the reference to this district in the annals of the early sultans of Delhi are meagre and all that is known is derived from the histories of these two places and that of Etawah. The area covered by the present Kanpur district was generally divided among these three commands, but there was no strict delimitation of boundaries and the extent of a province depended mainly on the personality of its governor. In any case in these days, the division of territory was vague and the rule of a Muslim governor merely extended as far as his effective influence from his headquarters.

As Mahoba (in district Hamirpur, which lies to the south of Kanpur) was in the hands of the Muslims, it may be assumed that the area covered by the present Kanpur district was at least nominally under their sway.

In December, 1247, Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud (1246-1266) proceeded to Kannauj and in that neighbourhood stormed the fort of Talsanda, a village identified to be near Kanpur⁵. From Kannauj he marched to Kara through this (Kanpur) district, sending in advance a strong force under the command of Ulugh Khan, against the refractory Hindu chiefs of the region, particularly Dalaki Malik⁶ who was

1. Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People—The Struggle for the Empire*, Vol. V, (Bombay, 1957), pp. 51—55, 119
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 54, 119
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 54—65, 122; Haig, W. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, pp. 42-43
4. Nevill, H.R., : *Cawnpore, A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1909), p. 300
5. Hodivala, S.H. : *Studies in Indo-Muslim History* (Bombay, 1939), p. 222; Rizvi, S.A.A. : *Adi Turk Kalin Bharat-History of Early Turkish Rule in India*, (Aligarh, 1956), p. 47
6. Rizvi, S.A.A., *op. cit.*, p. 47

reported to have established himself in Kanpur, Etah, Fatehpur, etc., and was described as an independent chief¹. But Ulugh Khan succeeded only in plundering a portion of Dalaki Malik's territory and capturing his stronghold. After a severe resistance Dalaki Malik was able to withdraw with all his forces².

When Ulugh Khan became sultan of Delhi under the title of Balban (1266 to 1287), he did much in the way of subduing the turbulent inhabitants and apparently was the first to chastise the Meos (a Rajput clan) of this district, who nevertheless continued to play the part of highway robbers³. Balban, therefore, repeated the process but evidently the Hindu chieftains remained practically independent except in the immediate presence of the imperial armies and tribute could only be collected by force⁴.

Sultan Ala-ud-din Khalji (1296-1316) administered this region firmly. Tradition has it that he deputed Malik Ladhan to subdue the Meos and that the conquered territory was placed under the charge of Tanak Singh, a Kayasth of village Teonga (in pargana Bhognipur)⁵. Amrodha is also known as Malikpur Ain, a name possibly derived from Malik Ladhan⁶.

With the death of Ala-ud-din Khalji, confusion ensued everywhere till the accession of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq in 1320. The decline in the central power had given the Hindus an opportunity of strengthening their position, with the result that about 1325 Muhammad Tughluq (son and successor of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq) visited and laid waste the whole neighbourhood of Kannauj⁷, including the Kanpur region. The famine of 1345 converted the fertile plain of the entire doab, in which the present district lies, into a wilderness.

In 1340-41, Ain-ul-mulk, the governor of Avadh, raised the standard of revolt. When Muhammad Tughluq heard of this, he came to Kannauj⁸. The insurgents were pursued through the district, being routed in the Unnao district⁹. The successor of Muhammad Tughluq, Firuz Shah (1351-1388) on his second expedition into Bengal in 1359, marched through the district and returned by the same route to Delhi after his campaign in Cuttack¹⁰. Firuz Shah visited Jajmau and reconstructed the tomb of saint Makhdum Shah Ala-ul-Haq. The sultan made a gift of some land to the saint's descendant, named Sadr-ush-shahid Ghiyas-ul-Haq Muhammad bin Yusuf.

1. Habibullah, A.B.M. : *The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India* (Allahabad, 1961), pp. 150, 158 Fu. 27
2. *Ibid.*, p. 150
3. Elliot, H.M. and Dowson, J. : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. II (Reprint edition), p. 362
4. Nevill, H.R. : *Cawnpore, A Gazetteer*, (Allahabad, 1909), p. 192
5. *Ibid.*, p. 116
6. *Ibid.*, p. 237
7. Elliot H.M and Dowson, J. : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. III, p. 243
8. Prasad, I. : *History of Mediaeval India* (Allahabad, 1928), pp. 246-247
9. Elliot, H.M. and Dowson, J. : *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. IV, p. 13
10. Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D. (Ed.) : *The History and culture of the Indian People-The Delhi Sultanate* Vol. VI (Bombay, 1960) pp. 91-93; Nevill H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 193

Owing to the uncertainty of affairs at Delhi, the Rajputs of this region rose in revolt in 1392, in consequence of which Nasir-ud-din Muhammad Shah (the sultan) marched to Etawah and then to Kannauj, punishing the Hindus severely¹. But the revolt was not crushed and in 1394, Malik Sarvar Khvaja Jahan, the vizir, was entrusted by the sultan, Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah, under the title of Malik-us-Sharq (king of the east), with the charge of the government of all the territories lying between Kannauj and Bihar².

Shortly after, taking advantage of the weakness of his master at Delhi, Malik Sarvar Khvaja Jahan declared himself independent and founded the dynasty of the Sharqi kings of Jaunpur³, district Kanpur becoming part of this new kingdom⁴. Malik Sarvar Khvaja Jahan died in 1399 and was succeeded by his adopted son, Mubarak Shah⁵. The next year Iqbal Khan, the general of Sultan Mahmud Tughluq, marched against this Sharqi king and encamped on the banks of the Ganga, opposite Kannauj. Mubarak Shah came to encounter him, but the river proved to be a great obstacle for both parties and they retired to their respective capitals⁶. In 1402, Mubarak Shah was succeeded by his brother, Ibrahim Shah, who occupied the throne of Jaunpur⁷, district Kanpur remaining in his dominions. It is said that in his reign, a famous Muslim saint, Badi-ud-din, better known as Shah Madar, came and settled down at Makanpur (in tahsil Bilhaur) either in 1413 or in 1429. The latter year is the date given for the revenue free grant of land made in favour of the saint's two disciples, Makan Khan and Pahar Khan by Ibrahim Shah and it seems that the saint died there in 1433. His tomb was built by Ibrahim Shah⁸.

In 1440 Ibrahim Shah died and was succeeded by his eldest son, Mahmud Shah. In 1451 he waged war against Bahlul Lodi (the sultan of Delhi) but was defeated. In the next year, Mahmud Shah fought with the Lodis again in the Etawah district⁹ (which lies to the north-west of Kanpur) and during this period the peace of the Kanpur region was disturbed¹⁰. The engagement remained inconclusive as Mahmud Shah died in 1457¹¹. His successor, Muhammad Shah, offered to make peace, but Bahlul Lodi was not satisfied until his brother-in-

1. *Ibid.*, p. 193.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*, p. 187
4. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 193
5. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 187
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Ibid.*
8. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 309
9. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, pp. 140-189
10. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 195
11. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI., pp. 140-190

law, Qutb Khan Lodi, who had been captured during an action against Mahmud Shah, had been released. Fighting was, therefore, renewed. In the meantime a fratricidal conflict at home compelled Muhammad Shah to withdraw. He was defeated and killed by the forces of his brother Husain Shah Sharqi, who was destined to be the last Sharqi king¹.

In him Bahlul Lodi found his most formidable rival, the two kings engaging themselves in a life-long struggle for supremacy over northern India². At last, in 1479, Husain Shah Sharqi marched to Delhi, but suffered a total defeat and Bahlul Lodi annexed his territories to his own dominions³, the Kanpur region once again passing under the sway of the Delhi sultans⁴. Bahlul Lodi entrusted Kalpi (in district Jalaun) and Lucknow which obviously included the charge of the bulk of the present Kanpur district, to his grandson, Azam Humayun⁵, who remained in charge till Bahlul Lodi's death in July, 1489⁶. He was then ejected by Sikandar Lodi, the new sultan, who gave the command to Mahmud Khan Lodi⁷.

In 1493 occurred the great Hindu rebellion, which apparently spread across the Ganga in this district and was crushed by Sikandar Lodi⁸. Mahmud Khan Lodi held the charge of this region till his death, when he was succeeded by his son, Jalal Khan, but he quarrelled with his brothers and Sikandar Lodi had to interfere on his behalf⁹. Jalal Khan soon lost favour with Sikandar Lodi who arrested and imprisoned him. Sikandar Lodi now appointed his second son, also named Jalal Khan, governor of this region¹⁰. On Sikandar Lodi's death in 1517¹¹, this prince ascended the throne of Jaunpur with the title of Jalal-ud-din but his brother Ibrahim Lodi (who became sultan of Delhi on Sikandar Lodi's death), marched to Kannauj and from there despatched an army under Azam Humayun against Kalpi, which surrendered with all Jalal-ud-din's family and treasure. Jalal-ud-din himself being captured subsequently and put to death¹². The Lodi dynasty came to an end with the defeat and death of Ibrahim Lodi at the battle of Panipat in 1526, and Babur, the first of the Mughal emperors, became the master of the Delhi kingdom¹³.

1. *Ibid.*

2. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, pp. 189—192; Haig, W. (Ed.): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, pp. 228—234

3. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 192

4. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 196; Pandey, A.B.: *The First Afghan Empire in India*, (Calcutta, 1956), pp. 94-95

5. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 196; Pandey, A.B., *op. cit.*, p. 103

6. Majumdar and Pusalker, *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, p. 141

7. Pandey, A.B., *op. cit.*, p. 118

8. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 196

9. Pandey, A.B., *op. cit.*, p. 141, Fn. 2

10. *Ibid.*; Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 196

11. Pandey, A.B., *op. cit.*, p. 152

12. *Ibid.*, pp. 162—178

13. Haig, W. (Ed.): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 250

At that time the Lohani faction held Kannauj and its vicinity, and with the aid of the Sarwanis and others they set up Bahadur Khan (the son of Darya Khan Lohani, who had been the governor of Bihar) as ruler in Jaunpur and Bihar under the title of Muhammad Shah. The Sarwanis were in possession of Kanpur itself, the district being expressly mentioned as the jagir of Azam Humayun Sarwani who, for a long time, was the governor of Kara¹. In 1527, however, Babur sent Kamian and Amir Quli Beg east and they took possession of Jaunpur. But the diversion occasioned by the Rajput confederacy in the west enabled Muhammad Shah to drive out the garrison and to regain his capital. The same rebellion, actively aided by the Afghans, caused Muhammad Dildai, Babur's governor, to quit Kannauj, though soon after that city was recovered by Sultan Mirza. In 1528 the prince was defeated in an attempt to conquer Avadh and was compelled to fall back on Kannauj which for a while was completely isolated till Babur himself restored order in the Doab. On his death in 1530, Babur was succeeded by his eldest son, Humayun. When Sher Shah Sur defeated Humayun at the battle of Kannauj in 1540 and conquered the kingdom of Delhi, the district passed into his hands. He constructed the Mughal road or Badshah Sarak, leading from Agra and Etawah through Sikandra, Zainpur, Bhognipur, Chaparghata and Ghatampur (in this district) to Kora, Kara and Allahabad². Sher Shah Sur constructed Kos Minars at regular intervals on the road to serve the double purpose of milestones and lighthouses and also built serais for the comfort of travellers³.

Sher Shah Sur was succeeded by his son, Islam Shah Sur (1545—1554). On his death confusion once again ensued. His brother, Muhammad Adil Shah Sur, seems to have held this region, as it is narrated that he took Kannauj from the Farmulis (a group of Muslim nobles) and gave it to one Sarmast Khan; but his authority was of little account, as while he was engaged in fighting Ibrahim Khan Sur (the governor of Agra), a third claimant, in the person of Muhammad Shah of Bengal, entered the lower Doab and proceeded against Kalpi⁴. Muhammad Adil Shah Sur returned hastily and a battle ensued at Chaparghata (in tahsil Bhognipur) in which the sultan of Bengal was defeated and killed⁵. The disturbed state of affairs gave the long sought for opportunity to Humayun, who in 1555, staged a comeback and succeeded in reoccupying Delhi. But he died shortly after⁶, and it was not before his son and successor Akbar had won a decisive victory in 1556 at the second battle of Panipat over Himu, the general of Muhammad Adil Shah Sur that the Mughals once again became masters of northern India⁷.

1. Elliot, H.M. and Dowson J.: *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. IV p. 321; Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 197

2. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, pp. 86, 198

3. *Ibid.*

4. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 198; Majumdar, R.C., Chaudhuri, J.N. and Chaudhuri, S. (Ed.): *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VII, *The Mughal Empire* (Bombay, 1974), pp. 94-95

5. Majumdar, R.C., Chaudhuri, J.N. and Chaudhuri, S., *op. cit.*, p. 95; Elliot, H.M. and Dowson, J.: *The History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. IV, p. 507

6. Burn, R. (Ed.): *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, pp. 66-69

7. *Ibid.*, pp. 70—73

In 1561 Akbar proceeded to Jaunpur, marching through the Kanpur district along the Mughal road and paying a visit to Abdallah Khan Uzbek, who then held Kalpi. He returned by the same route towards the end of the year¹.

In 1567, Khan Zaman (Ali Quli Khan) the rebellious governor of Jaunpur, besieged the force sent by Akbar under Mirza Yusuf Khan, but on Akbar's approach the rebels retired through the district towards Kara².

It is difficult to determine the exact limits of the district of Akbar's time, owing to the fact that the area was then divided among three sarkars belonging to the subahs of Agra and Allahabad and also to the many alterations of boundaries and nomenclature that took place. Today in some cases the old names remain, but it is doubtful whether the areas correspond even approximately to those of the old subdivisions. Roughly speaking, the north and west of the district formed part of sarkar Kannauj, the south of Kalpi and the east of Kora, the last being included in the provincial government of Allahabad. Of the eight *mahals* (parganas) that comprised the Kora sarkar (in district Fatehpur) four lay wholly in the present Kanpur district and the rest in the Fatehpur district, with the probable exception of a part of Kora itself, which appears to have extended into the erstwhile Narwal³ tahsil of the district. The largest of the four *mahals* was Ghatampur, which was held by Dikhit Rajputs where the military contingent comprised 100 cavalry and 2,000 infantry and ten elephants⁴. It was formed into a separate pargana under the name of Akbarpur Birbar, after Akbar's famous minister⁵, Birbal.

The *mahal* of Jajmau represents a portion of the present Kanpur tahsil and a considerable part of the erstwhile Narwal tahsil. Its zamindars were Lodi Afghans and Bais Rajputs. There was a brick fort at the headquarters. The local levies comprised 200 cavalry, 4,000 infantry and seven elephants⁶. The *mahal* of Majhawan has disappeared, having been absorbed into Sarh Salempur and Jajmau in 1807 but the name is preserved in a village in south-east corner of the Kanpur tahsil⁷. The military force at Majhawan was 20 horsemen and 1,000 foot soldiers, supplied by the Brahmana landholders⁸. The fourth *mahal* was Mohsinpur (Muhasanpur) the identification of which is a matter of some dispute. There is a hamlet of that name on the river

1. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 198

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 198-199

3. *Ibid.*, p. 199

4. *Ibid.*; Abul Fazl : *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, (translated by H.S. Jarrett and annotated by Jadunath Sarkar; (Calcutta, 1940), p. 178

5. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, pp. 199-200

6. *Ibid.*, p. 200; Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 178

7. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 200

Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 178

Rina in the extreme south of Narwal (in tahsil Kanpur) but it is more probable that the place indicated in the village of Rawatpur Mohsinpur, locally called Rawatpur Maswanpur¹. It was then held by the Chandel Rajputs, who furnished 50 horses and 2,000 foot². The *mahal* of Kora was owned by the Brahmanas but it is not possible to determine what proportion of its area lay within the boundaries of the Kanpur district³.

The sarkar of Kalpi (in the subah of Agra) contained 15 parganas, most of which were situated on the south of the Yamuna. Of those belonging to Kanpur only Derapur retains its former name. It was held by the Sheikhzadas, who contributed a force of 50 cavalry and 2,000 infantry⁴. Bilaspur was afterwards known as Sikandra and is now a part of Derapur, having been amalgamated with the latter in 1861: it was owned by the Rajputs of the Kachhwaha clan, who supplied 100 cavalry and 5,000 infantry⁵. The third was Shahpur (in tahsil Bhognipur), named after a town on the banks of the Yamuna, which was once a place of considerable importance. The encroachments of the river led to its abandonment for Hasanpur, a village on the Rind of which the remains are to be seen in modern Bhojpura and subsequently for Akbarpur, the name being frequently given as Akbarpur-Shahpur⁶. In the seventeenth century, Shahpur gave its name to a separate sarkar containing 25 *mahals* in the old divisions of Kalpi and Kannauj and on several occasions it was held in jagir by a prince of the blood⁷. In Akbar's time Shahpur was held by the Chauhan and Malikzadas who contributed 800 horsemen, 3,000 foot soldiers and 6 elephants⁸. The rest of the district was included in the sarkar of Kannauj (in the subah of Agra), which comprised 30 *mahals* in the middle doab. In this district the *mahal* of Bilhaur was held by the Rajputs, who furnished 20 cavalry and 1,000 infantry⁹. Included in the present Bilhaur tahsil were the *mahals* of Nanamau and Deoha, called after existing villages¹⁰. The former was owned by Brahmanas and Rajputs, who contributed 200 cavalry and 200 infantry¹¹. Deoha was divided between the Rajputs of the Chauhan, Bais and Dhakra clans, who furnished 20 horsemen and 300 foot soldiers¹². Malkusah or Malkonsa, also locally known as Malgosa, appears to be

1. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 200

2. Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 178

3. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 200

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

5. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 200

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 200-201

7. *Ibid.*, p. 201

8. *Ibid.*

9. Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 196

10. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 201

11. Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 196

12. *Ibid.*

identical with Rasulabad¹. It was under the possession of the Gahlots, who supplied a large force of 300 horses and 15,000 foot². Barah (Bara) was held by the Chauhans who supplied ten horsemen and 300 infantry³. It was afterwards amalgamated with Akbarpur⁴. The Sheoli mahal, now a part of Sheorajpur, was held by the Rajputs who supplied a contingent of 10 horsemen and 300 foot soldiers⁵. The old mahal of Bithur, which has completely disappeared, was merged in Sheorajpur and Jajmau, the last step being taken in 1860⁶. It was held by the Chandels, who furnished 300 horsemen and 5,000 foot soldiers⁷.

Excepting Kora, and leaving out of account minor alterations and exchanges of territory in the other mahals, the aggregate revenue of the district in the reign of Akbar was 3,19,09,955 dams, exclusive of 7,72,007 dams under the head of *suryurghal* (revenue assigned for some specific purpose) making a total of Rs 8,17,049 at the rate of forty dams to the rupee⁸.

In 1610, Emperor Jahangir bestowed Kalpi and Kannauj on Abdur Rahim (son of Bairam Khan), but he was shortly afterwards transferred to the Deccan and Kannauj was given to Sadr-i-Jahan of Pihani, who held peaceful charge till his death in 1620⁹.

In the reign of Shah Jahan (1627-1649), Kirat Singh, a Kayasth of Akorbi (in the district), was appointed *Qanungo* of village Teonga (in pargana Bhognipur) once the residence of a powerful Kayasth family¹⁰.

In 1658 Aurangzeb marched through the district against Shuja, whom he defeated and overthrew at Khajua¹¹.

MODERN PERIOD

In the Kanpur district the administrative divisions of Akbar's days, remained practically unchanged till the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. After his death, civil war raged in the empire and Kanpur shared in the general confusion. In 1711, Jahandar Shah (Aurangzeb's grandson) found himself threatened by his nephew, Farrukh Siyar (son of Azim-ush-Shan), who, supported by Abdullah Khan, the governor of Allahabad¹² and other Barha Saiyids was marching from Bengal. Kora and Kara were then held by Sarbuland Khan, who set off to join Jahandar Shah's son, Azz-ud-din, marching eastwards from Agra. The latter took the Mughal road, but on meeting the army of Farrukh Siyar at Khajua, his

1. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 201
2. Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 196
3. *Ibid.*
4. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 201
5. Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 196
6. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, pp. 201-202
7. Abul Fazl, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 196
8. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 202
9. Nevill H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 202
10. *Ibid.*, pp. 248, 287
11. *Ibid.*, p. 202
12. Majumdar, R.C. and Dighe, V.G. : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VIII—*The Maratha Supremacy* (Bombay, 1977), p. 17

(Azz-ud-din's) troops fled and he made his way back to Agra¹. Farrukh Siyar then marched onwards, but his route was apparently not of the Mughal road, as he appears to have proceeded by way of Sapai (in tahsil Kanpur) and Sheoli (in tahsil Akbarpur) to Nadiha and then to Makanpur (in tahsil Bilhaur) where he paid a visit to the tomb of Badi-ud-din (or Shah Madar) on December 12, 1712². About this time the province of Allahabad, which included the bulk of the area covered by the present district of Kanpur, was retained by Abdullah Khan, who was succeeded by Chhabela Ram Nagar. After the latter's death in 1749 came his nephew, Girdhar Bahadur³. The following year the subah of Allahabad was entrusted to Muhammad Khan Bangash⁴, who was transferred as governor of Malwa⁵ in 1729. In 1735 the Marathas raided Kalpi and then ever ran Derapur, Sikandra and the southern portion of the district⁶. To repel the invaders, Muhammad Khan Bangash was reappointed governor of Allahabad in 1735, but he held charge only for a few months, being replaced by Sarbuland Khan in 1736⁷. In 1739 the subah of Allahabad was given to Amir Khan, Umdat-ul-mulk, who remained in charge for some years after which the subah came into the hands of Safdar Jang, the nawab vizir of Avadh. But in the western half portion of the district there was no one to contest the power of Muhammad Khan Bangash⁸, who placed his supporters in charge of the various parganas. The chief of these was Shamsheer Khan, who for a long time held Musanagar, Shahpur, Akbarpur and Bilhaur⁹. On one occasion, when Safdar Jang was on his way to Delhi, Shamsheer Khan forbade the advanced guard of the nawab vizir to halt within his jurisdiction, with the result that Safdar Jang was kept waiting at Nanamau ferry, till he could obtain permission to cross from Farrukhabad. Shamsheer Khan plundered his rearguard, an act which cost him his life when he fell into the hands of the nawab vizir. The local Hindu chieftains were more allies than subjects of Muhammad Khan Bangash, especially the Chandel rajas of Sheorajpur and Sachendi, who were practically independent¹⁰.

Muhammad Khan Bangash died in 1743 and his possessions passed into the hands of his eldest son, Qaim Khan¹¹, who, in 1749, fell a victim to the machination of Safdar Jang by being persuaded to wage war on the Rohillas¹². Accordingly, Qaim Khan, joined by a force of 50,000 soldiers, mainly supplied by the local rajas of Sachendi, Rura and Sheorajpur, crossed the Ganga and fought a battle with the Rohillas in

1. *Ibid.* ; Chandra, Satish : *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court 1707-1740*, (Delhi, 1972) pp. 76-77. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, pp. 202-203
2. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 203
3. Chandra, Satish : *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court*, (Delhi, 1972), p. 147, Haig, W. and Burn, R. (Ed.) : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV (Delhi, 1957), p. 341
4. Majumdar, R.C. and Dighe, V.G. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VIII—*The Maratha Supremacy*, (Bombay, 1977), pp. 82-83
5. *Ibid.*, p. 268
6. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 204
7. Srivastava, A.L. : *Avadh ke Pratham Do Nawab*, (Hindi translation of the *First Two Nawabs of Avadh*) (Agra, 1957), p. 149
8. *Ibid.*
9. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 204
10. *Ibid.*
11. Srivastava, A.L., *op. cit.*, p. 149
12. *Ibid.*, p. 150

Budaun on November 22, 1749. After some successes at the beginning, his army met with disaster, he himself being shot dead¹. Imam Khan (the brother and successor of Qaim Khan) was unable to resist the forces of Safdar Jang, who carried him off as a prisoner from Farrukhabad with four of his brothers and then annexed all the Bangash territories, driving out Jafar Khan from Akbarpur and dismissing the officers of the other parganas². The conquered territory was entrusted by Safdar Jang to his minister, Nawal Rai, who established his headquarters at Kannauj but in 1750, Ahmad Khan (another son of Muhammad Khan Bangash), fell upon Nawal Rai (at Khudaganj in district Farrukhabad) and defeated and killed him, the remnants of whose army making their escape to Bithur and then by way of Mobsinpur and Jajmau (in this district) to Kora³. His son, Mahmud Khan, now crossed the Ganga (in this district) and went on to capture Lucknow. But Safdar Jang's troops succeeded in driving the Afghans out of Avadh⁴. Ahmad Khan Bangash, who had been engaged in besieging Allahabad now withdrew from there and hurried to the defence of his capital, Farrukhabad, which had been besieged by Safdar Jang and his allies, the Marathas and Jats. After his defeat, Ahmad Khan Bangash fled to the foot-hills of Kumaon⁵ where he remained till the approach of Ahmad Shah Abdali (the Afghan invader) which caused a truce to be patched up in 1752, by which Ahmad Khan Bangash agreed to cede half his territories to the Marathas but retained the management handing over the surplus revenues to the Maratha agents, the ceded territory included practically all his possessions in this district⁶.

In 1760, when the Marathas were making preparations for Panipat and Sadashiv Rao Bhau (the Maratha commander-in-chief in north India) was still south of the Chambal, Najib-ud-daula, the Rohilla ally of Ahmad Shah Abdali, swept away almost all the Maratha possessions in the Doab as far as Bithur (in this district) thus bringing the territory under Abdali's sphere of influence⁷. After the Maratha defeat at Panipat, Ahmad Khan Bangash captured all the territory from Sikandra to Akbarpur (both in the present Kanpur district)⁸. On July 23, 1761, Shuja-ud-daulah (the successor of Safdar Jang), accompanied by Shah Alam (the emperor), made a tour of the territory of Allahabad, passing through Jajmau⁹ (in this district). The Marathas now proceeded to regain their lost possessions in these parts. Raja Ganga Singh (a descendant of Hindu Singh Chandel of the time of Saadat Khan Burhanm-ul-mulk), the ruler of the Sachendi estate, surrendered the fort of Sachendi only and refused to deliver other fortresses in his pargana¹⁰. The rani of Sheorajpur bravely resisted the Maratha attempt to capture her principal fort and the Maratha agents felt that there was little prospect of success in the realisation of tribute from the talukdars of these parts¹¹.

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 1501-51
2. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 205
3. *Ibid.*
4. Burn, R. (Ed.), *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 430
5. *Ibid.*, p. 431
6. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, pp. 205-206
7. Srivastava, A.L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. I, (Agra, 1961), pp. 78-79
8. *Ibid.*, p. 117
9. *Ibid.*
10. *Ibid.*, p. 121
11. *Ibid.*

In 1762 Shuja-ud-daulah proceeded to attack Ahmad Khan Bangash on the pretext that the Bangash nawab had assumed royal privileges; but he (Shuja-ud-daulah) was deterred by the vigorous preparations for defence on the part of the Pathans, who had been warned of the impending danger by the raja of Sachendi, while Shuja-ud-daulah and Shah Alam were halting in Makanpur and also by the news of the movements of a portion of the Avadh army which had come up along the bank of the Yamuna and plundered Musafirpur and which was encamped at Khwaja Phul¹ (in this district). Peace was made through the mediation of the Rohillas, Najib Khan and Hafiz Rahmat Khan, who then escorted the invaders back to Kora². In 1764, after his defeat at the battle of Buxar, Shuja-ud-daulah came to Farrukhabad for assistance; but Ahmad Khan Bangash dissuaded him, though unsuccessfully, from resisting the English, with the aid of Imad-ud-mulk and the Marathas, Shuja-ud-daulah set out eastwards along the old Mughal road by way of Bithur and Jajmau to Kora (in Fatehpur district) in April, 1765³.

By this time Robert Fletcher, the English commander, had captured the fort of Allahabad and advancing through the doab, he was joined by Carnac (Brigadier-general). On May 3, 1765, an action was fought at Kora, in which Shuja-ud-daulah, his allies, Imad-ul-mulk and the Marathas, were defeated. A British force under Fletcher arrived at Jajmau in pursuit and remained encamped there for a few days. Meanwhile, the Marathas reappeared in the doab and proceeded towards Jajmau. Hearing this Fletcher proceeded against them on May 15 and on the 22nd further action took place near Kalpi in which the Marathas suffered defeat, as a result of which they retreated beyond that region⁴. Shuja-ud-daulah now sought to make peace with the English. With three to four hundred men, he marched towards Jajmau where Carnac had arrived on May 25, for according him an honourable reception. Leaving his troops on the other side of the Ganga he advanced towards the English camp with his brother-in-law, Salar Jang, and a few other attendants⁵. He was received by Swinton and then by Carnac himself, who with his chief officers had proceeded towards the Ganga for this purpose⁶. On approaching the river bank, they all got down from their horses and seeing this, Shuja-ud-daula dismounted from his palanquin and embraced the English commander, in Indian style. Carnac and all his officers, presented Shuja-ud-daula with *nazar* (offering), each according to his rank and followed his palanquin on foot to the tent which had been set up for his reception near Jajmau. All possible arrangements were made for his comfort and entertainment and no pains were spared to make him forget that he was a suppliant before the East India Company⁷. Shuja-ud-daulah's meeting with the British was followed by

1. Nevill, H. R., *op. cit.*, p. 206
2. *Ibid.*
3. Srivastava, A.L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. I, pp. 254-255; Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 206
4. Srivastava, A.L., *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 258-259
5. Srivastava, A.L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. II, (Lahore, 1945), p. 5
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Ibid.*

a treaty, concluded between them, whereby he recovered his dominions with the exception of the sirkars of Kora and Allahabad, which were assigned to Shah Alam¹.

The distribution of territory made under this treaty was maintained till 1771, when Shah Alam left Allahabad for Delhi. There he made over Kora and Allahabad to the Marathas, a step which was considered by the English and Shuja-ud-daulah to be a violation of the agreement, with the result that in 1773 Kora and Allahabad were handed over to Shuja-ud-daulah by the British for fifty lakhs of rupees. The administration was then entrusted to Mian Almas Ali Khan, a minister noted for his great ability².

Meanwhile Ahmad Khan Bangash retained the sirkar of Kannauj and followed the plan adopted by his father of giving various parganas to his deputies, as a result of which Nur Ali Khan was given Derapur and Daim Khan was appointed to Akbarpur. In 1771, Ahmad Khan Bangash was forced, by the defection of the Rohillas, to attack the Marathas alone, with the result that he had to yield to them once again the parganas formerly allotted to them. In the same year, Muzaffar Jang (the successor of Ahmad Khan Bangash) found himself almost helpless in the face of many enemies. The fact was that by this time the Pathans had really lost their old supremacy in the middle Doab and were no longer a match for the Marathas, who entered into actual possession of the tract assigned to them. Moreover, they now admitted the suzerainty of Shuja-ud-daulah and from 1772 tribute was regularly sent from Farrukhabad to Lucknow. In the following year Muzaffar Jang, accompanied Shuja-ud-daulah in his campaign against the Marathas in Etawah. Soon afterwards Shuja-ud-daulah took possession of all the Kannauj parganas in Kanpur, ejecting the Maratha *amils* and adding the territory to that already administered by Almas Ali Khan. Thus the connection of the Kanpur district with the principality of Farrukhabad came to an end and from that time till 1801, Kanpur formed an integral part of the Avadh dominions³.

Under the Avadh rule the district fared better than at other times. Almas Ali Khan was a far more talented administrator than most of his compeers, but his object was to secure the maximum revenue by whatever means possible and for which purpose he had recourse to the usual system of farming, while the great lessees, on whose rapacity there was no possible check, in turn farmed their own parganas to underlings⁴.

The local rajas maintained their position by outbidding others, aided by the influence they possessed over their tenantry. In a few cases the old jagirdars were allowed to remain; for example Daim Khan, who was a personal friend of Almas Ali Khan, was given the Pukhrayan estate, which continued in the hands of his descendants till its sale in 1845. The consequence of this system, combined with the effects of a hitherto unknown precariousness of tenure, was inevitable and the misery of the lower classes continued to be excessive⁵.

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 6-8, 12
2. Nevill, H.R. *op. cit.*, p. 207
3. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, pp. 207-208
4. *Ibid.*, p. 208
5. *Ibid.*

By the treaty concluded on November 10, 1801, between Saadat Ali Khan (the nawab of Avadh) and the East India Company, the area covered by the present district (together with some other tracts) was ceded to the English in return for a guarantee of protection and for the extinction of the debt incurred on account of the Avadh local forces, some of which had been quartered in cantonments at Kanpur since 1778¹.

Kanpur was made the headquarters of a district for administrative purposes. The political history of this period is meagre but two points might be referred to. The pargana of Sikandra was given in jagir to Raja Himmat Bahadur in 1804, the famous Goshain chieftain of Bundelkhand, who had been an ally of the British in the Maratha wars. The grant, made in 1804, was free of revenue, with the object of keeping that turbulent chief quiet and inducing him to withdraw from Bundelkhand.

Himmat Bahadur, died before the sanad was drawn up, and his jagir was given to his illegitimate son, Narendragir in 1806, who held the estate till his death in 1840². The grant was made on grounds of political expediency and the question of his legitimacy was not raised. Nor, on his demise, did any such consideration exist, the jagir having been converted into a pecuniary stipend, as the mismanagement and extortion practised by him had compelled the government to make a regular Settlement with the village proprietors. It was then decided that the jagir had lapsed as Narendragir had no legitimate issue, but that (in the spirit of the grant) the proceeds of the estate would remain appropriated to the family of the late raja. These proceeds, after the deduction of 20 per cent for the cost and risk of collection, were to be divided into three shares, one for the widow for life and two to the illegitimate sons, Jai Indargir and Padam Indargir, to whom the widow's share was ultimately to revert and whose right was declared to be hereditary. In order to pay off the debts, which amounted to more than nine lakhs of rupees deductions were made from the pensions so as to clear off the amount in the course of 18 years. The full pension of one-third was paid to the rani from 1857 to the time of her death, but the two sons never obtained the benefit of the measures taken to extinguish the debt, as their participation in the revolt of 1857 led to the confiscation of their stipends, although they were permitted a subsistence allowance of Rs 100 per annum for life³.

The other and in the event far more important measure was the grant of land in Bithur, with the pension of eight lakhs of rupees per annum, to Baji Rao II, the Peshwa, (who challenged the British power in India) on his surrender to the British in 1818⁴. The deposed ruler built a large palace in the town, where he resided in almost regal state, surrounded by a large number of dependants who accorded to him royal honours. What hurt him most was the official refusal to recognise his old title, Panta Pradhan, and the decision to style him maharaja in formal correspondence. His savings permitted him to subscribe

1. *Ibid.*, p. 209
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 209-210
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 209-210
4. Sen, S.N. : *Eighteen Fifty-seven*. (Delhi, 1957) p. 122

liberally to government loans, but he resented the imposition of a ferry tax on his grass-cutters as it was considered derogatory for a prince of his status to take such payment. The British officers failed to appreciate such an objection to minor imposts on the part of a deposed ruler, but the Indian mind was more agitated by such sentiments than by material hardships¹.

Baji Rao II died in 1851, leaving no male issue, but he had adopted three sons, Dhondu Pant alias Nana Saheb; Sadashiv Pant alias Dada; and Gangadhar Rao alias Bala. By a written testament (of 1839) Baji Rao had left his title and estate to the eldest, Nana Saheb². Nana Saheb was surrounded by a host of Maratha courtiers and agents, the chief among the latter being Azim Ullah Khan, who had begun his career as a table servant, had acquired knowledge of French and English, had then been appointed a school master in Kanpur and had finally joined Nana's service³. On Baji Rao's death, the British permitted Nana Saheb to inherit the savings of Baji Rao and his property at Bithur, but not his pension or even a portion of it. Nana Saheb appealed to the Court of Directors and sent Azim Ullah Khan to London to prosecute his claims. But before he reached London, Nana's appeal had been rejected by the Court of Directors. On his way back Azim Ullah Khan visited Crimea, where a war was going on between Russia and England, and is said to have gathered the impression that the British military strength was not really so great as was generally believed in India⁴. He might have communicated this feeling to Nana but what effect it produced on the latter is not definitely known. Nana accepted the decision of the Court of Directors with outward composure and continued his cordial relations with the British officials⁵.

Kanpur was an important British military station. In consideration of its strategical importance, it was strongly garrisoned. In May, 1857, there were 61 European artillerymen with six guns at Kanpur and three Indian infantry regiments, the 1st, 58rd and 56th, the 2nd Cavalry and a few Indian artillerymen. The officer commanding was Hugh Wheeler⁶. The collector and magistrate of the district was Hillersdon and there was a large number of European residents in the cantonments, including those connected with the civil, railway, canal and other department, as well as almost all the women and children of the men of the 82nd Foot, then stationed at Lucknow⁷.

A party of the disbanded 19th Native Infantry, from Behrampur (in Bengal) had passed through Kanpur in April, 1857, filling the Indian

1. *Ibid.*

2. *Ibid.*, p. 123

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 126-127; Nevill, H.R. : *op. cit.*, pp. 210-211

4. Majumdar, R.C. : *The Sepoy Mutiny and Revolt of 1857* (Calcutta, 1957), p. 129

5. *Ibid.*

6. Sen, S.N., *op. cit.*, p. 129

7. *Ibid.*, p. 180

troops with tales about the impending use of cartridges greased with the fat of pigs and cows. The excitement thus aroused was increased by the arrival of the news of the outbreak of struggle in Meerut on May 14. Two days later a fire occurred in the lines of the 1st Native Infantry. The British authorities then considered it advisable to move the European women and merchants to the military barracks, where the artillery had been transferred. These measures further agitated the sepoys, who were now considered by the British to be quite untrustworthy. On the 20th, Wheeler telegraphed to Lucknow for reinforcements which arrived in the shape of 50 men of the 82nd Foot. The district was still undisturbed, for the police were active and on May 17, the thanadar of Sheorajpur had apprehended some persons found with plundered property.

Wheeler now decided to provide a place of safety for the European residents in case of need and selected for the purpose the depot of the 82nd Foot—two long single-storeyed barracks which he surrounded by a trench with a parapet about two metres high. This was an entrenchment, an enclosure about 200 feet square on an open plain at the end of the station and within range of the Indian infantry lines on two sides¹.

On May 21, a sepoy went about warning his comrades "to keep a look out as mischief was intended by the 'saheb logue' (the British) and the 1st Company 6th Battalion Artillery guns were made ready, the gunners being on the point of firing upon the Cavalry Lines²". On the same day, a rumour gained currency that the horses, arms, military dress and equipments of the Indian cavalry were to be taken away to be made over to the Europeans. The rumour was baseless but the cavalrymen enquired of their counterparts of the infantry whether they could count on their support if an attempt was made to disarm them³. Yet another cause of anger had been the rumour that the flour supplied to the sepoys contained an admixture of the bones of cows and pigs⁴. Strength to these rumours was added by the fact that about this time a consignment of rotten flour was being offered for sale in the city market at cheap rates. It smelt offensive on baking and people suspected that ground bones had been mixed in it. On investigation, the suspicion was found to be untrue⁵.

On May 28, Wheeler telegraphed to Lucknow that it was almost certain that the sepoys would rise against the British that very night. Consequently many English women of the town took refuge in St. John's Church, which was situated near the entrenchment (the place selected as a retreat in case of alarm)⁶.

1. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 212

2. *Ibid.*

3. Misra, A.S. : *Nana Sahib Peshwa and The Fight for Freedom* (Lucknow, 1961), p. 221

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Ibid.*

6. *Ibid.*

7. *Ibid.*

Another incident which added to the anger of the sepoys was the action of a European officer who in a state of drunkenness, fired on a party of the 2nd Cavalry doing patrol duty on the night of June 2. He was court-martialled, but was excused on the ground that he was intoxicated. The sepoys knew that drunkenness was no excuse in law unless drink had been administered to an offender against his will, which was not so in this case¹. They were confirmed in their suspicion that the authorities meant mischief and they made no secret of their feelings, some even declaring that their own firearms might also be discharged by accident some day². The Europeans were nervous about their position at Kanpur so much so that the birthday of Queen Victoria, which was previously celebrated with great pomp and show, was not celebrated at all this time³.

On May 26, Nana Saheb (who had been asked by Hillersdon to come to his aid) came with his armed retainers and two guns under the charge of Tantia Tope⁴ (the well-known freedom fighter). Nana Saheb was then given the charge of guarding the treasury at Nawabganj⁵.

By June 4, considerable provisions, some treasure and a few guns had been stored in the entrenchment. The next morning the Indian Cavalry rose against the British, followed by the 1st Native Infantry and both marched to Nawabganj, without injuring their officers. On June 5, the two regiments followed suit, anxious not to be left behind in plundering the treasury. In the meantime the treasure had been looted, the jail opened and the collectorate plundered⁶. The sepoys then marched to Delhi but Nana Saheb induced them to return and to destroy the authority of the English. All the Europeans were quietly summoned to the entrenchment but it was too late, as the first gun was fired at the besieged European garrison at 10 a. m. From then till the 26th the defence was subjected to an incessant bombardment from heavy guns brought out of the magazine by Nana Saheb. Tika Singh, a subedar of the 2nd Cavalry, was who had been the most active promoter of the struggle and who now received the rank of general from Nana Saheb, was in command of these operations. The green flag of the Emperor of Delhi was hoisted in Kanpur (town). On June 7, a proclamation was issued in Hindi and Urdu from Nana Saheb and distributed in the town and among the sepoys, asking Hindus and Muslims to save their religion by their united efforts. On June 9, a squadron of the 7th cavalry and two companies of the 48th Native Infantry, then encamped at Chaubepur, murdered the British officers with the exception of Boulton (a lieutenant), who found his way into the entrenchment the next day, his horse jumping the parapet that bordered it. Then about 60 or 70 English fugitives from Fatehgarh, who had come into Kanpur, were massacred at Nawabganj by the sepoys. A general assault was made on the entrenchment on June 11 but was

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 221-222

2. *Ibid.*, p. 222

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Ibid.*

6. Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, pp. 225-226; Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 213



Memorial of Tantia Tope, Kanpur



Sati Chaura Ghat, Kanpur

repulsed¹. On June 18, the thatched roof of one of the barracks was set on fire and this caused the loss of all the hospital stores. Three days later, the besieging force was encouraged by the arrival of the 4th and 5th Oudh Local Infantry which erected a new battery thus obtaining command of the single well from which the garrison obtained its water².

On June 25, Nana Saheb proposed terms to the besieged which were accepted. As a result, on the morning of the 27th the people in the entrenchment marched out under arms to the boats at the Sati Chaura ghat. In the meantime, Tantia Tope's troops attacked the boats in which the fugitives were crossing over, only a single boat escaping with four survivors or so, who were rescued by the raja of Murarmanu. About 125 women and children were taken prisoner and carried off to the Savada Kothi, a building used by Nana Saheb as his residence during the siege. On the 30th their number was increased by the arrival of those who had been captured from the boats that had escaped down stream, the men being shot on the river bank. Another massacre took place on July 9, when the remnant of the Fatehgarh fugitives were captured at Bithur. The men were killed on the spot, while the women and children were taken to join the rest at the Bibighar in the old Cantonment, where they had been moved from the Savada Kothi. They were kept there till July 15, when Havelock marched against Nana Saheb³.

Meanwhile, Nana Saheb had been enthroned at Bithur as Peshwa, on June 30 or July 1. The installation ceremony was celebrated by illuminations and fireworks at Bithur as well as at Kanpur. Hundreds of citizens from Kanpur had sent presents to Nana Saheb. A grand procession was also taken out at Bithur and the temples on the ghats of the Ganga were decorated and illuminated. While Nana Saheb was at Bithur, the administration of Kanpur was being managed by Baba Bhatt (Nana Saheb's elder brother) who had been appointed collector and by other functionaries appointed, under the new regime, prominent among whom were Azim Ullah Khan, Bala Saheb, Jwala Prasad and Tika Singh. But Nana Saheb's absence from Kanpur led to certain intrigues. Suggestions were made in some quarters that Nanhe Nawab, also known as Muhammad Ali Khan, should be the ruler of Kanpur and not Nana Saheb. Nanhe Nawab had taken a prominent part in bombarding the entrenchment. He was one of the sons of Motumaddaula, also known as Agha Mir, a minister of King Nasir-ud-din Haider of Avadh⁴.

Nanhe Nawab was held in high esteem by the Muslims among whom he had a large following. While he was at Bithur, Baba Bhatt had the hands of a Muslim butcher chopped off. This incident occurred at Kanpur which greatly agitated the Muslims who began to think of making Nanhe Nawab the ruler of Kanpur. The distribution of the promised rewards of pay also caused wrangling and bitter feelings against Nana Saheb. It was in this context that Nana Saheb's rule was threatened

1. Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, pp. 229-230; Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 218

2. Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, p. 230

3. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 214

4. Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, pp. 250-251

and that Nanhe Nawab was to take his place. Nana then returned to Kanpur and succeeded in pacifying the Muslims and others, several Muslims being also appointed to the administration among whom was Shah Ali, the city kotwal. Taus Nanhe Nawab, who himself had no grievance against Nana Saheb and was never desirous of assuming power, was left unrewarded. After the restoration of British authority, Nanhe Nawab's case was investigated by a court of enquiry which cleared him of the murder of the Europeans at Kanpur. But he did not choose to stay on at Kanpur and went Mecca in 1861, where he died¹.

The majority of the landlords of the district had suffered from the revenue administration of the past fifty years and were consequently disaffected. The Chaudhris of Bithur joined Nana Saheb from the first and they were followed by the raja of Thatha (in district Farrukhabad), Moti Singh of Nanamau, the Rajputs of Kakadeo and certain villages in the suburbs and those of Panki Gangaganj. More prominent were the rajas of Sheorajpur and Sachendi, who brought with them most of the Chandels and the raja of Nar, all of whom took an active part in the attack on the entrenchment; practically the whole of Bithur, Jaimau, Sheorajpur, Narwal and Rasulabad were in open revolt; the tahsildars of Narwal and Akbarpur threw in their lot with Nana Saheb. Afzal Ali, the tahsildar of Ghatampur, remained loyal to the government and kept the treasure and records from being seized. Waris Ali of Derapur held out against the sepoys but eventually absconded; Tribeni Sahai of Bhognipur also maintained his position till plundered by the sepoys; Farid-uz-zaman of Rasulabad also remained in his pargana till the end and then disappeared²; Ashraf Ali of Sheorajpur was imprisoned by the raja of Sheorajpur but escaped to join the British; and Aziz-ud-din, the tahsildar of Sikandra, was taken prisoner by the sepoys and compelled to remain with Nana Saheb. When the success of the sepoys became known and the revolt spread into the farthest parts of the district, the zamindars of Sheoli, Sakhrej, Khanpur, Gajner, Rasdhan and many other places, headed by the Goshains of Sikandra, came to Kanpur to Nana Saheb's help, and further aid was supplied by the nationalist troops from beyond the Ganga. In this way practically the whole of the Rajput community, and particularly the Chauhans, Gaurs, Chandels, Panwars and Gautams, joined in the rising³.

The British captives in the Bibighar were murdered on July 15. The government considered the rising of such a serious nature that only an officer of the rank of general, Havelock was placed in command against Nana Saheb. He had defeated the nationalist troops in district Fatehpur. The defeated sepoys retired to a position near the bridge on the Pandu river. In the fierce action which took place there between the sepoys and the British, Renaud (the major in command) was mortally wounded and died later at Kanpur. Pandu is a small rivulet, but it had become swollen by the rains and was impassable. The only way to Kanpur lay over the bridge, the strategic position of which was great.

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 251-252

2. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 215

3. *Ibid.*, p. 216

Tantia Tope made plans to defend this bridge as long as possible. A strong force under the command of Bala Rao had also arrived. Havelock determined to secure it before Tantia Tope's troops could blow it up. When the British force approached it, there was a sudden fire from the defenders but Havelock was able to secure the bridge. Having crossed the bridge, the British force occupied the opposite bank of the Pandu¹. The battle of Kanpur was now fought (July 16). On the previous day, Bala Rao with a wound in his right shoulder caused by a musket-ball, carried information to Nana Saheb of Havelock's movements. Nana Saheb called a conference of his advisers at Nur Muhammad's hotel which was Nana Saheb's headquarters, at which it was decided that the enemy he met on the road to Kanpur. On the morning of July 16, preparations were made for the defence of Kanpur and the defence of the Peshwaship of Nana Saheb. Nana Saheb himself set out at the head of 5,000 men to meet Havelock's advance. The position selected for this decisive battle was at Ahirwan, a village at a short distance to the south of Kanpur near the junction of the Grand Trunk Road and the road to Kanpur².

The formidable disposition of the nationalist troops has been admired by an English historian as being the work of a brain possessing high military skill. Who carried that brain has been left unsaid, but the remark that he troops of Nana Saheb were deployed in a manner which taxed all the British commanders who had been studying the art of war all their lives, it is clear that the brain was Nana Saheb's. To Havelock's column advancing along the great high road from Allahabad, the sepoy forces presented a formidable front³. In the fierce encounter between the two armies, both sides suffered considerable losses and Nana Saheb's troops retreated to a wooded village where some of the sepoys had already taken up their position⁴. There was again a stiff duel of artillery between the two sides at this village, where the sepoys showed great vigour and poured heavy fire on the enemy lines. The British troops were exhausted but encouraged by Havelock. They successfully charged the sepoys who retreated to Kanpur⁵.

Nana Saheb made one more resolute stand. He took up a position on the road to the Kanpur cantonment where he received reinforcements. Being aware that the battle he was going to be crucial, Nana Saheb "threw all his individual energies into the work before him and tried what personal encouragement could do to stimulate his troops"⁶. He flashed about on horseback encouraging his soldiers in the last effort of supreme resistance. The result was favourable. The onward march of the British was halted and the "great tidal wave of the British conquest seemed for a moment to be receding"⁷. The gun-bullocks of the English

1. Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, p. 258

2. Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, pp. 258-259

3. Kaye, John William : *A History of the Sepoy War in India*, Vol. II (London, 1878), p. 375; Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, p. 259

4. Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, pp. 259-260

5. *Ibid.*, p. 260

6. Kaye, John William, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 379-380

7. *Ibid.*, p. 380

were so completely exhausted that the artillery could not be brought in front, the soldiers also being physically exhausted. They lay down on the ground, partly to rest and partly to escape the tearing fire of the Indian guns. Nana Saheb's force was in great exultation. His infantry was moving forward and the cavalry spreading out to encompass the enemy in swift destruction, while the guns continued to pour forth their round shot in an uninterrupted stream¹. Realising that the battle would be lost, Havelock sent his son to the spot where the British soldiers were lying down, with an order to rise and charge. The soldiers rushed forward, with young Havelock at their head, to capture the heavy 24-pounder which had been doing so much havoc. He steered his horse straight for the muzzle of the gun. Its round shot was now substituted by grape by the sepoys' advancing column. The English column did not stop and eventually succeeded in getting hold of the gun after a spirited charge. The field was then lost to the nationalist force which now retired in confused flight. Maud's battery soon came up to the front, and a heavy cannonade on the retreating sepoys by night completed the victory of the British². Havelock's troops were now completely exhausted and could not move to the town of Kanpur which was only about three kilometres away. They bivouacked as the sun went down, "every man too weary to need a pillow and too thirsty not to relish even a draught of dirty water"³. Some of the nationalist troops now crossed into Avadh territory to aid the Indian army besieging the British in the Residency at Lucknow. The next morning (July 17) Havelock (general) occupied the town of Kanpur, which had been in the hands of nationalists since early June. The sepoys evacuated the town completely and Nana Saheb retreated to Bithur but which he also evacuated, going in turn to various places where, in conjunction with the other leaders of the revolt, he fought many engagements with the British⁴. On July 18, Havelock posted his troops at Nawabganj and the same day Sherer proclaimed the restoration of British rule in the town. But this rule was little acknowledged, as those who had attempted to re-establish the police posts at Sachendi and Sheorajpur were killed by the sepoys of the 42nd Native Infantry, who had marched from Sagar to Kalpi and from there entered the district⁵.

On July 20, Neill (a brigadier) arrived at Kanpur with a force of 200 and on July 25, when Havelock left for Lucknow, Neill was left in supreme command in Kanpur to enforce British authority. He unleashed a reign of terror. His object was to inflict a fearful punishment for raising the banner of revolt. Whenever a nationalist was caught, he was immediately tried and unless he could prove a defence, was sentenced to be hanged at once. Such persons before execution, were on Neill's orders taken to the house of slaughter (where the murder of European ladies and children had taken place) and forced to lick the

blood in the shedding of which they probably had no hand¹. The position of Neill was still not strong. The nationalist forces and the sepoys of the 42nd Native Infantry having gathered at Bithur, marched on Akbarpur. It is recorded that "no corps showed more courage or greater ferocity" than this regiment². From Akbarpur it marched again to Bithur. Advancing, some sepoys attacked the *thana* at Sachendi, captured the thanadar and put him to death. The main force marched on Sheorajpur and here also the thanadar was shot and his body was hung from a tree as a lesson to those siding with the British. Then they collected at Bithur and were soon joined by the sepoys and sowars. With only two guns at their disposal, the handicapped forces were commanded by Tantia Tope who sent out sowars to the suburbs of Kanpur to cause uneasiness to the British troops. Neill felt considerable anxiety by their presence but marched out into the environs of the town (Kanpur), keeping the steamer (which had come to Neill's assistance from Allahabad) moving up and down the Ganga. It went up twice to Bithur but without effect³ and it was not till Havelock returned from Unnao on August 16 that he made an expedition to Bithur. After an hour's gallant engagement, the Indian troops, under Tantia Tope, were defeated. Havelock paid a compliment to them in a despatch in these words: "I must do the mutineers the justice to pronounce that they fought obstinately; otherwise they could not for a whole hour have held their own, even with much advantage of ground, against my powerful artillery-fire"⁴. Sherer has also recorded that the Indian sepoys "really fought with great resolution"⁵. On August 17, after razing most of the buildings to the ground at Bithur, the British returned to Kanpur. Police posts were now re-established at Bithur, Sheorajpur and Sachendi. When Outram (the British general) arrived on September 18, additional police posts had already been established at Ghatampur and Bhognipur. But the Yamuna tracts, were still under the influence of the Bundelkhandi freedom fighters, while the raja of Nar, the Goshains and other leaders kept the struggle up at Akbarpur, Sikandra, Derapur and Rasulabad. The rajas of Sheorajpur and Sachendi continued to fly the banner of revolt against the British. On September 19, Outram and Havelock marched to Lucknow. By then the doab was filled with fighting sepoys and a large force under Bakht Singh advanced into the district as far as Sheorajpur, where on October 19, it retreated on the arrival of 600 enemy soldiers under Wilson⁶.

On November 9, Campbell, (later lord Clyde), the commander-in-chief, reached Kanpur and hastened to the relief of Lucknow. On November 14, the Madras Brigade under Carthew also came to Kanpur.

1. Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, p. 200

2. *Ibid.*

3. Kaye, John William, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 381

4. Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, pp. 262—265

5. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 217

1. Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, p. 296; Sen, S.N. : *Eighteen Fifty-Seven*, p. 161

2. Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, p. 300

3. *Ibid.*

4. * Forrest, G.W. : *History of the Indian Mutiny*, Vol. I (Edinburgh, 1904) p. 505

5. Sherer, J.W. : *Havelock's March on Cawnpore* (1857), p. 189 footnote

6. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 218

Campbell had left about 500 Europeans at Kanpur as well as a few Sikhs under Windham. Nevertheless the British position was far from secure as their authority in the district was now challenged by the Gwalior contingent with its heavy train of artillery and the Sikandra Goshains. Windham took the defensive and improved the defences of the entrenchment. Meanwhile, Tantia Tope with his followers crossed the Yamuna on November 10 and moved to Bhognipur where he left 1,200 sepoy and four guns. He then advanced by way of Akbarpur to Sheoli and Sheorajpur. Windham had by now been reinforced and on the 17th he took up a position at the junction of the Kalpi and the Grand Trunk roads. On the 23rd, when he sent a force to reopen communications with Lucknow, news came of the approach of a large number of sepoys from Avadh. On the 24th he marched along the Kalpi road, but simultaneously the sepoys from Akbarpur advanced towards Sachendi, proceeding from there to Bhaunti on the 25th. The next day in their attack on the British, the sepoys lost three guns, but on retiring they drew fresh courage and fought an action up to the very suburbs of Kanpur town. Though they suffered a heavy loss, Windham's own loss was also severe and the weakness of his position became known to Tantia Tope who, bringing in his detachments from Sheoli and Sheorajpur, delivered a strong attack on him the next day. As Windham found the sepoys' artillery too heavy for him, he decided to retire, his action resulting in considerable confusion. Pressed back by a force estimated at about 14,000, he was forced to seek shelter in the entrenchment¹. This left the sepoys in possession of the town and when they resumed the march next day the entire British force was driven into the entrenchment².

By this time Campbell had succeeded in relieving the Lucknow Residency. His first task was to evacuate the women, the children and the sick from Lucknow and simultaneously to proceed to Kanpur for Windham's help. He, therefore, left for Kanpur on November 27 with a large convey. On his way to Kanpur he heard the roar of cannon from Kanpur, which convinced him that the Gwalior contingent was in action. Leaving his troops and convey behind, he galloped on with a few members of his staff³. As the bridge of boats at the Ganga was still intact, they crossed to Kanpur but found that the British army was at its last gasp. On November 29, the troops and the convey of women and the sick came into Kanpur and encamped in the cantonment. The Indian sepoys were still in possession of the town. He decided not to engage in battle, until he had got rid of the non-combatants whom he despatched to Allahabad on December 3. In the meantime Tantia Tope directed a heavy fire against the British camp and on December 4 attempted to destroy the bridge of boats by burning it by fire rafts. He was too late in this operation, as by now the bridge was well guarded and his attempt failed. The English commander-in-chief was now free for action and launched an attack on December 6.

1. Nevill, H.R., *op. cit.*, p. 219

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 219-220

3. Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, p. 308

The British troops were commanded by Campbell in person aided by Hope Grant and the nationalist troops were led by Nana Sahab, Tantia Tope, Bala Sahab and Kunwar Singh (the noted freedom fighter of Bihar), who were the divisional commanders. As the British advanced, the Indian forces opened a tremendous cannonade on them. After a vigorous artillery duel for two hours, a British column advanced and opened fire on the Indian forces and overpowered them¹.

The attack on Tantia Tope's right wing was also successful because by their tactical moves the British prevented assistance from reaching that wing. The Indian sepoys fled along the Kalpi road. The British pursued them for about 22 km. The sepoys were cut down by hundreds wherever they attempted to rally for a stand. In order to facilitate their flight, they threw away their arms and accoutrements, but not one was spared, 'neither the sick man in his weakness nor the strong man in his strength'².

Tantia Tope's centre and his left, however, still held the town but they were practically isolated, their sole line of retreat being the Bithur road. Having lost his camp, and his strong troops on the right routed, Tantia Tope managed to escape with the guns that were still left to him. Nana Sahab, with a large party of followers, was also with the retiring men, all of whom reached Bithur safely³.

On December 8, Campbell sent 2,700 soldiers under Grant in pursuit. Next day, on reaching Sheorajpur, this force learnt that the sepoys were preparing to cross the Ganga on the right bank so as to pass into Avadh. Grant caught them up and delivered a crushing attack on their rearguard, scattering them in every direction, the bulk of them flying to Bithur. On December 11, he marched to Bithur, where he blew up the temple and burnt the palace, recovering a large amount of treasure which belonged to Nana Sahab⁴.

On the restoration of British authority in the district, Sherer again took charge as magistrate and collector of Kanpur. The tahsils and the *thanas* were soon reestablished with the exception of those at Bhognipur and Sikandra, which remained under the influence of the sepoys at Kalpi. Much later, towards the end of May, 1858, when Kalpi fell, order was restored completely in the southern parganas of the district. There were, however, occasional attacks of a sporadic nature until the end of 1858. Thus in January, 1958, expeditions were led to Fatehpur, Jahanabad, Bhognipur and Sikandra to meet several parties of sepoys, who were ultimately driven across the Yamuna. Then there was a raid by sepoys from Hamirpur who burned Gnatampur at the end of March, 1858, but were subsequently expelled. The last of the flying attacks was made by prince Firuz Shah (of Delhi) at the end of 1858⁵.

1. Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, p. 309

2. *Ibid.*, p. 310

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid.*

5. *Ibid.*, p. 311

The British found it easy to deal with the zamindars who had arisen against their authority, especially those who had taken a prominent part. Thus, the entire estates of the rajas of Sheorajpur, Sachendi, Binaur and Nar were forfeited. Also forfeited were the lands of the owners of 61 entire villages and portions of 79 others. The British thus acquired a large property which was distributed to those who had supported them¹.

During the latter half of the nineteenth century, Kanpur was associated with Motilal Nehru who received his early education here and started his legal practice in the district courts².

In 1888, a branch of the Indian National Congress was established in Kanpur³.

The partition of Bengal in 1905 agitated the public feeling in Kanpur (as elsewhere) and evoked a protest against this action of government. This gave a filip to the Swadeshi movement which had been thought of earlier by the political leaders of the country. Many people of the district supported the movement.

On November 9, 1913, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi (the great nationalist) started the publication of his Hindi daily, *Pratap*, at Kanpur. Through its publication, the newspaper brought the evils of being a subject country and the misdeeds of the British government into the public eye.

After the First World War (1914-18), there was a universal protest on behalf of the Muslims in India, as indeed in other Islamic countries, against the British, who were mainly instrumental in the breaking up of Turkey, which had hitherto been a symbol of Islamic power. In Kanpur, as elsewhere, Khilafat meetings were held in sympathy with this outlook.

In August, 1920, Mahatma Gandhi launched his famous Non-cooperation movement and it received enthusiastic response from all sections of the people in the country including the people of the district. A special force of volunteers was raised in the district for implementing this programme. British goods were boycotted and bonfires were made of foreign cloth and khadi came into vogue. Liquor shops were picketed. Processions and meetings became a daily feature and government offices were picketed. In Kanpur, the movement attracted scores of men and women, including students. Alarmed at the mass enthusiasm for the movement, the government resorted to repressive measures to curb it. Meetings and processions were broken up by force and defenceless and unarmed demonstrators were subjected to brutal lathi charges and arrests not only of Congress workers but of even those remotely suspected of nationalistic sympathies were made.

1. *Ibid.*

2. Nehru, Jawaharlal : *An Autobiography* (London, 1955), pp. 3-4.

3. Bhattacharya, S.P. (Ed.) : *Swatantrata Sangram ke Sainik*, Part III, *Allahabad Division* (Kanpur district) (published by Information Deptt., U.P. 1968) p. 339

In 1921, the police firing on the Kisāns at Munshigarh (in the Rae Bareilly district) was condemned by Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi in *Pratap*, for which he was prosecuted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500.

About this time, the Kankubjya Rashtriya Vidyalaya was established at Kanpur, which served as a centre of revolutionary activities.

Suresh Chandra Bhattacharya, the noted revolutionary, with his headquarters at Kanpur, brought Batukeshwar Dutt, Raj Kumar Sinha and Vijai Kumar Sinha to the revolutionary party. Ram Dulare Trivedi and Balkrishen Sharma 'Naveen' were other well-known revolutionary workers in Kanpur. Ram Dulare Trivedi was arrested and sentenced during the Non-cooperation movement and was flogged in jail for his outspokenness before an English official¹. Bhagat Singh (the famous martyr of the Punjab) visited Kanpur and joined the *Pratap*. He had acquired good mastery over Hindi and had been writing in Hindi under a pen name. He probably taught in a school at Kanpur². In October, 1924, a conference of the revolutionaries was held at Kanpur which was attended by M.N. Roy and other revolutionary leaders from different parts of India, and a central All-India organization was set up under the name of the Hindustan Republican Association. In accordance with the decision arrived at this conference, the revolutionary movement in United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) was organised by Ram Prasad Bismil. In order to secure money for their revolutionary activities, the revolutionaries looted a train near the railway station of Kakori (in district Lucknow) on August 9, 1925, which became known as the Kakori conspiracy case³. Among those arrested and convicted were two persons belonging to this district—Suresh Chandra Bhattacharji was awarded seven years' imprisonment and Raj Kumar Sinha ten years' imprisonment⁴.

On December 25, 1925, the annual session of the Indian National Congress, presided over by Sarojini Naidu (later to become governor of U.P.) was held at Kanpur. Among those who attended it were Motilal Nehru, Madan Mohan Malaviya and M.R. Jayakar⁵. The session was also attended by Abdulla Abdur Rahman, the leader of the South African Indian delegation which visited India that year to plead the cause of Indians in South Africa⁶.

In 1928, when the Simon Commission visited India, it was subjected to a boycott all over the country, and black flag demonstrations and protest meetings against the commission were organised all over the

1. Gupta, Manmathnath: *History of the Indian Revolutionary Movement* (Bombay, 1972), p. 104
2. *Ibid.*, p. 114
3. Majumdar, R.C., *History of the Freedom Movement in India*, Vol. III, (Calcutta, 1968), pp. 492-494
4. Gopal, S. (Ed.) : *Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru*, Vol. IV, (New Delhi, 1973), p. 209
5. Majumdar, R.C., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 255-256
6. Gopal, S. (Ed.) : *Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru*, Vol. II (New Delhi, 1972), p. 234

district. Placards and banners with the words, "Simon, go back" were displayed. Eight persons were arrested and sentenced to jail in this connection.

In 1929, Ajai Kumar Ghosh and Vijai Kumar Sinha of this district were arrested and prosecuted in connection with the Lahore Conspiracy Case, the latter being awarded life imprisonment. The police combed the district to hunt out revolutionaries. On December 1, 1930, hearing that Shaligram Shukla, a noted revolutionary of the district, was in the hostel of the D.A.V. College, Kanpur, the police surrounded it. On his refusing to surrender, the police opened fire on him who replied with his revolver. After a desperate gun duel the police killed him but only after he had killed some policemen¹.

Kanpur played an important part during the Civil Disobedience movement and the Salt Satyagraha movement of 1930. As a protest against Gandhiji's arrest in that year for defying the Salt Act, agitation broke loose and protest meetings, processions and hartals were organised. Shops selling liquor were picketed and British goods, government schools and colleges and offices were boycotted.

On March 24, 1931, 166 persons were killed and 460 persons were wounded at Kanpur in a communal riot caused by differences over a hartal to mourn the execution of Bhagat Singh and other political martyrs². The most tragic incident was the cold blooded murder of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi (president of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee). He had saved many Muslim families that very day, and in course of doing his duty he was decoyed and cut down by a furious mob. Jawaharlal Nehru wrote of the dead leader "the dearest of comrades and friends, brave and intrepid, far-sighted and full of wise counsel, never downhearted quietly working away and scorning publicity and office and the limelight. In the pride of youth he willingly offered his life for the cause he loved and served. Foolish hands struck him down and deprived Cawnpore and the province of the brightest of their jewels"³.

On October 4, 1931, Jawaharlal Nehru visited Kanpur and addressed a large public meeting. The activities of certain revolutionary elements continued side by side with the Civil Disobedience movement. In 1931, Kashi Ram and Rajendra Dutt Nigam (two revolutionaries) were arrested in Kanpur in connection with a shooting incident. The former was sentenced to seven and the latter to nine years' imprisonment⁴.

On July 16, 1932, two bombs were thrown on the Bristol Hotel, Kanpur, where a number of Europeans were enjoying themselves, but there was no explosion⁵.

The Civil Disobedience movement continued till 1934, and 1,149 persons were arrested in Kanpur and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

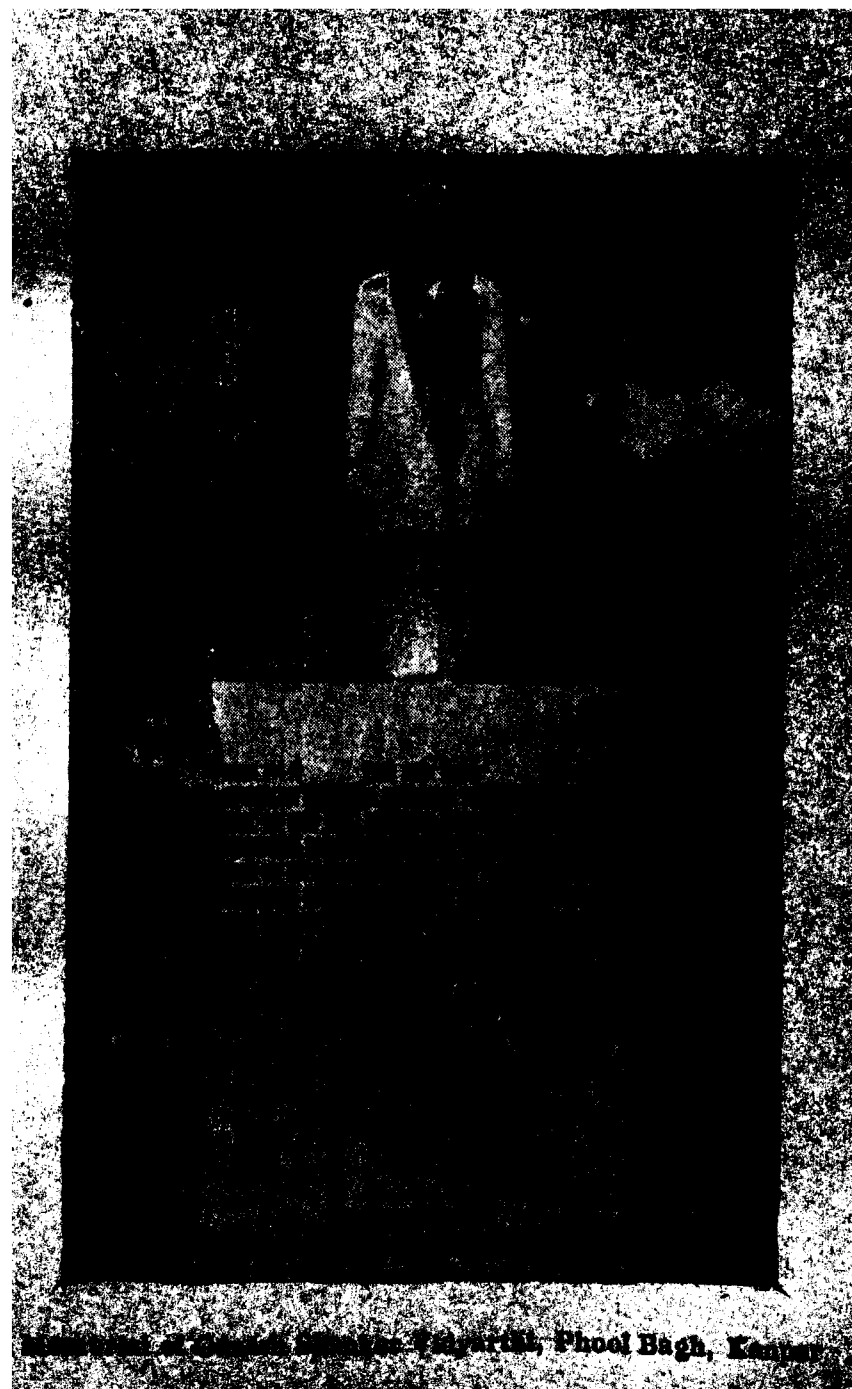
1. Bhattacharya, S.P., *op. cit.*, p. 492

2. Gopal, S. (Ed.) : *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 503

3. Nehru Jawaharlal : *An Autobiography*, pp. 269-270

4. Gupta, Manmathmath, *op. cit.*, p. 142

5. Majumdar, R.C., *op. cit.*, Vol. III, p. 521



The persons of the district who emerged prominently on the political scene were Gopi Nath Singh (member of the all-India Congress Committee from 1931 and thereafter a member of Parliament from 1952-1960) Narain Prasad Arora and Murari Lal Rohatgi (the chairman of the reception committee at the Kanpur session of the Congress in 1925).

In 1940-41, the individual satyagraha was launched. The response of the people was once again enthusiastic and 1,799 persons in the district courted arrest and were sent to jail.

The Quit India movement of August 9, 1942, received wide support from people in the district. On that day the public had attempted to take possession of the Tilak Hall (in the city of Kanpur) where the Indian National Congress had its headquarters. A few Englishmen were assaulted and their cars were damaged. On August 10, some police-stations were attacked. The government started repressive measures in Kanpur from the very beginning. In spite of this, there were stray attacks on post-offices and other government buildings. Many students continued to remain on strike for a month and a half. The Kanpur central railway station was attacked¹. The police arrested 526 persons and sent them to jail.

On August 15, 1947, on the occasion of the silver jubilee celebration of the Independence of the country, 1,898 persons of the district were awarded *tamra-patra* (copper plates) eulogising the services rendered by them or their forbears in the fight for India's freedom.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

According to the census of 1971, the number of persons enumerated in the district was 29,96,232, of which the males numbered 16,53,494 and the females 13,42,738, giving a sex ratio of 812 females to 1,000 males. The density of population in the district, which covered an area of 6,121 sq. km., was 490 (urban 4,261 and rural 294) per sq. km. as against the State average of 300 persons per sq. km.

The tahsilwise density of population in the district was 1,455 in Kanpur 291 in Akbarpur, 290 in Bilhaur, 282 in Ghatampur, 276 in Derapur and 276 in Bhognipur.

The following statement gives an account of the area and population in 1971, according to the tahsils which are conterminous with the subdivisions :

District/Tahsil	Area in sq. km.	No. of males	No. of females	Total
Kanpur total	6,211.2	16,53,494	13,42,738	29,96,232
Bilhaur tahsil	1,049	1,65,265	1,38,819	3,04,084
Derapur tahsil	1,072.5	1,66,076	1,39,852	3,05,928
Bhognipur tahsil	981.4	1,46,052	1,25,110	2,71,162
Akbarpur tahsil	955.7	1,49,848	1,28,318	2,78,166
Kanpur tahsil	1,048.7	8,59,348	6,66,492	15,25,840
Ghatampur tahsil	1,103.9	1,66,910	1,44,652	3,11,562

NOTE—However according to the Surveyor General of India the area of the district was 6,121 sq.km. in 1971. Some more details of area and population in 1961 and 1971 are given in Statement I at the end of this chapter.

GROWTH OF POPULATION

The external boundaries of the district have remained intact since the separation of Fatehpur in 1825. The extensive external changes that took place in the matter of tahsil arrangement, especially in 1860 and 1894, rendered it impossible to establish a satisfactory comparison of the results obtained at successive enumeration in the various tracts. In the census report of 1853, figures are given for 12 parganas and the total, which in 1860 became nine by amalgamation or distribution, was subsequently reduced to eight by a similar process in 1894. Consequently

the existing sub divisions of Bilhaur, Bhognipur and Derapur no longer represent the same areas as at the time of the 1891 census and previous enumerations as the former statistics of these parganas refer to them as they were prior to the reconstitution of their areas. For the purpose of convenience, the figures of 1891 have been adjusted to the present areas but it is not possible to do the same for earlier years, as the statistics of individual villages have not been preserved.

The first authoritative census was taken in 1847, and this gave, after revision, a total population of 9,98,031 persons in the whole district the density averaging nearly 417 per square mile. The figure was highest in the Jajmau pargana, next in order came Sheorajpur, Bilhaur, and Narwal, then Sikandra (later included in Derapur) with 280 persons to the square mile. This census was held to be fairly accurate, although little was attempted beyond a mere enumeration. The people were classified or "Hindus and others", the former aggregating 9,17,287 and as agriculturists or otherwise employed, the number of persons directly dependent on cultivation being 5,83,460. Besides Kanpur itself, the towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants were Bithur, Akbarpur, Sachendi, Biposi, Bilhaur, Rasdhan and Jeora Nawabganj.

The census had taken place at a time when the district had not recovered from effects of the great famine of 1837. A rapid increase in population ensued within a short period and the census of 1853, showed a total of 11,74,556 inhabitants, giving a rise of 18.26 per cent, the increase being common to all parganas. The average density was 493 per sq. miles the figure exceeding 500 in all the parganas bordering the Ganga and in those along the Yamuna it was not less than 350. The results of later enumerations and the slow rate of increase that occurred in the subsequent period disprove the accuracy of the earlier census. In 1847, of the total number, 10,85,132, was Hindus and 89,424 Muslims and others, the agricultural community aggregating 6,93,000 persons. The number of towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants remained the same.

At the third census, that of 1865, the population had again increased, in spite of the effects of the freedom struggle and the famine of 1860-61. The enumeration, which was more comprehensive in its scope, as it took in to consideration caste and occupation, showed a total of 11,92,846 inhabitants, giving an average density of 500 per sq. mile. The rate was 1,006 in the Kanpur tahsil, 560 in Sheorajpur, 530 in Bilhaur and 489 in Narwal, being well below the average as elsewhere. Akbarpur and Rasulabad had 428 and 429 to the square mile respectively, Derapur 380, Ghatampur 368 and Bhognipur 365. The only pargana showing a decrease was Narwal and the greatest increase was recorded in Rasulabad, the towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants in the district were five in number. The district had 2,017 villages, apart from the places just mentioned, and of these 1,750 had a population of less than 1,000 inhabitants, 208 less than 2,000 and 59 between 2,000 and 5,000.

The census of 1872 showed a marked decline in the total although the preceding seven-years had been one of fair prosperity, the district having escaped the famine of 1869. The population on this occasion numbered 11,56,055 persons, giving an average density of 495 to the

square mile. The number was 944 in the Kanpur tahsil, 520 in Bilhaur, 514 in Sheorajpur 412 in Akbarpur and 362 in Ghatampur. In Rasulabad, it had risen to 484 and to 384 in Derapur and to 370 in Bhognipur. Whereas the northern parganas showed a general decline, the population had advanced at a normal rate in the 30 populated tracts along the Yamuna. Thus the loss was confined to those parts in which the density was sufficiently great to induce migration. At this census the district contained 1,985 towns and villages, of which 1,736 possessed under 1,000 inhabitants, 191 between 1,000 and 2,000 only Kanpur and Bilhaur having over 5,000 residents.

Several poor seasons and a very severe famine, occurred in the following period the effects of the latter being most strongly felt in the south-eastern parganas. In the remainder of the district the recovery was complete and the growth of the population in the tract of the Ganga was rapid. A more accurate enumeration was obtained in 1881 when the district contained a larger number of inhabitants, the aggregate on this occasion being 1,181,896 and the resultant density 496 to the square mile. The Kanpur tahsil showed an average of 1,022, Sheorajpur of 546, Bilhaur of 543, Narwal of 467, Rasulabad of 450, Akbarpur of 488, Derapur of 387, Ghatampur of 334 and Bhognipur of 313. The number of towns and villages was now 1,970 and of these 1,709 had less than 1,000 inhabitants, 200 between 1,000 and 2,000 and of the remaining, five had populations exceeding 5,000.

The following decade was one of fair prosperity and the census of 1891 showed an increase in population. The total rose to 12,09,695, the average density being 507 to the square mile. The headquarters tahsil (Kanpur) showed an average of 1,147 and Ghatampur and Bhognipur, 846 and 844 respectively. The rural parganas showed decline, ranging from three to five per cent, except Bilhaur, where the loss was insignificant. The rate of density was 541 in Bilhaur, 535 in Sheorajpur, 458 Narwal, 488 in Rasulabad, 418 in Akbarpur and 380 in Derapur. The decrease was caused by a series of years of too much rainfall, the spread of *kans* grass, the loss caused by the destruction of the Nadai aqueduct, which cut off the canal supply from a large area and recurring epidemics of fever. The number of towns and village was 1,976 in 1891, and of these three had over 5,000 inhabitants 1,730 contained less than 1,000 persons 193 from 1,000 to 2,000 and 50 from 2,000 to 5,000.

The decade preceding 1901 began with a number of excessively wet seasons which had a deleterious effect on the agriculture and the general health of the district. The famine of 1896-97 also caused great distress for a few months. But the rise in prices gave a much-needed stimulus to agriculture and so little harm was done. The population at the census numbered 12,58,868 persons, the density rising to 528 to the square mile. It is in large measure influenced by the presence of the city, but if the population of the city of Kanpur be excluded, the density would be lower than 459. Taking the entire number of inhabitants, the Kanpur tahsil showed a density of 1,196, Sheorajpur alone exceeding the general average with a rate of 536 per sq. mile. As at the previous census, the increase was not common to the whole area. It was most noticeable in the parganas along the Yamuna where the density was higher from 328 to 384 in Bhognipur and from 455 to 486 in Derapur, the former

figure in either case being for the tahsil as reconstituted in 1894, while in Ghatampur it was 366 and in Akbarpur 440. Bilhaur showed a decline, the rate being 458. In Narwal the population decreased, the average being 426 to the sq. mile.

The decennial growth with variations in population during the period 1901-1971 was as follows :

Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1901	12,58,917	6,73,957	5,84,960	—	—
1911	11,42,382	6,23,461	5,18,871	— 1,16,585	— 9.26
1921	11,48,705	6,37,841	5,11,364	+ 6,373	+ 0.56
1931	12,12,296	6,69,840	5,42,456	+ 63,591	+ 5.54
1941	15,56,296	8,75,693	6,80,603	+ 3,44,000	+ 23.28
1951	19,89,921	10,80,227	8,59,694	+ 3,83,625	+ 24.05
1961	23,81,497	11,14,772	10,66,725	+ 4,41,576	+ 22.76
1971	29,96,282	16,53,494	13,42,788	+ 6,14,785	+ 25.81

Immigration and Emigration

In 1961, of the people enumerated in the district, 18 per cent were from other districts of the State, 2.4 per cent from other parts of the country and 1.8 per cent from other countries. Among those from other countries, 27,644 were from Pakistan, 21,829 from Nepal, 345 from Burma, 74 from the United Kingdom (including North Ireland), 86 from South Africa, 18 from the United States of America and 11 from other countries. Most of the immigrants from Pakistan are displaced persons. The duration of residence of 46.2 per cent of the total immigrants was over 10 years, 45.2 per cent were returned from the rural areas and 54.8 per cent from the urban, among whom 41.4 per cent were males and 58.6 per cent females, the large percentage of the latter being explained by migration due to marriage. In the rural population, 91.4 per cent were born in the district, 8.0 per cent in other districts of the State, 0.2 per cent in other parts of the country and a negligible percentage in other countries. The corresponding figures for the urban area are 58.7 per cent born within the district (including 50.5 per cent in the place of enumeration), 32.5 per cent in other districts of the State, 5.6 per cent in other parts of the country and 3.1 per cent in other countries.

Of the immigrants from adjacent States, 19,072 persons (males 9,507, females 9,565) were from Punjab, 8,213 (males 4,104, females 4,109) from Madhya Pradesh 8,110 (males 5,523, females 2,587) from

Bihar, 4,289 (males 2,455, females 1,834) from Rajasthan 3,171 (males 1,804, females 1,367) from Delhi 55 persons (males 39, females 16) from Himachal Pradesh. The number of immigrants from other districts of the State was 4,30,339 (males 2,20,889, females 2,09,950).

Distribution between Urban and Rural Areas

In 1971, the district comprised 2,063 villages, of which 1,898 were inhabited and 165 an inhabited. The extent of population in the inhabited villages in 1971 was as follows :

Range of population	No. of inhabited	No. of persons	No. of males	No. of females
Less than 200	154	17,644	9,695	7,949
200-499	616	1,90,865	1,03,141	87,724
500-999	626	4,44,052	2,39,548	2,04,504
1,000-1,999	418	5,78,818	3,12,462	2,66,356
2,000-4,999	143	3,93,321	2,12,797	1,80,524
5,000-9,999	14	89,201	48,278	40,923
10,000—and above	—	—	—	—
Total	1,898	1,71,73,901	9,25,921	7,87,980

In 1971, there were 17,18,901 persons living in the rural areas. Of 1,898 inhabited villages, 697 were of small size, each having less than 500 inhabitants the medium-size villages, with a population varying between 500—2,000 numbering 1,044. The remaining 157 villages were large ones each with a population of above 2,000 persons.

Displaced Persons

After 1947, about 50,000 displaced persons, particularly Hindus, Sikhs and Jains, mostly from Pakistan, came into the district. In 1961, there were 27,644 immigrants from Pakistan, who were displaced persons.

In 1976, there were 185 displaced persons from Bangla Desh. A scheme to rehabilitate those persons was started in the villages of Bhoti and Deshamau, 105 persons having been rehabilitated in an area of 59.8 ha. and a sum of Rs 7,30,250 having been spent on this account.

LANGUAGE

The common dialect of the people of the district is the Kannaujia dialect of western Hindi, but as the Avadhi form of eastern Hindi is generally spoken to the south of the Yamuna, no hard and fast line of demarcation can be drawn between the language form used in these two regions, as it is not possible to say where the Kannaujia of Farrukhabad

ends and the Avadhi of Fatehpur begins. The differences in linguistic usage observed by the people are vague. For example, the tongue of the people living on the river bank, called *tirhari* or *kinar-ki-beli* is eastern Hindi in Fatehpur and western Hindi in Hamirpur, the differences being quite marked although the name is identical. There is in the district a considerable admixture of both Avadhi and Bundeli with Kannaujia. A further confusion is introduced by the adoption of Urdu by many of the educated people (mostly Muslims) though the contrast between this and Kannaujia is not so great as in Urdu which is found in conjunction with some dialect of eastern Hindi.

According to the census of 1971, the number of persons speaking different languages is given in Statement II at the end of the chapter.

Script

The Devnagari script is used for Hindi and its applied branches such as Garhwali, Kumauni, etc., and that for Urdu is the Persian. The other languages are written in their own scripts.

RELIGION AND CASTE

The number of adherents of different religions in the district, as in 1971, was as follows :

Religion	No. of persons	No. of males	No. of females
Hinduism	25,86,854	14,20,918	11,56,936
Islam	3,66,673	2,00,698	1,65,975
Christianity	10,737	5,986	4,801
Sikhism	26,986	14,348	12,638
Buddhism	1,078	591	487
Jainism	8,637	1,868	1,769
Other religions and persuasions	118	60	58
Religion not stated	149	75	74
Total	29,96,232	16,53,494	13,42,738

Principal Communities

In 1971, there were 86.34 per cent Hindus in the district as against the State average of 83.76 per cent, the Muslims being 12.24 per cent and the remaining 1.42 per cent comprising Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians, Jains and others.

Hindus—This, the major community in the district, was originally divided into four branches viz Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. The ancient division was originally mainly occupational but

gradually developed into a hereditary order. Now, due to the impact of economic and other forces, the old caste structure is crumbling and is gradually losing its rigidity.

Of the Brahmanas in the district, the more numerous belonging to the Kannaujia subdivision. There are a number of Gaurs and a few Sanadhyaas, Saraswatas and Sarwaras. The title, Chaudhari, of the Dube Chaudharis of Bithur, the Tewari Chaudharis of Tirna and the Chaube Chaudharis of Majhawan, in each case dates from Mughal times. Other Brahmanas are the Tewaris of Khamaila, and of Kulgaon in Narwal, where there is a group known as Jagarbansi, which formerly held all the land along the Rind and also extended into Ghatampur, occupying Akbarpur-Birbal and other villages.

The Thakur (or Kshatriyas) caste (here as elsewhere) is made up of a number of sects or clans, the annals of which have had an important place in the past, though only a small number is of importance.

The strongest clan is that of the Gaurs, who trace their origin either to Gark Gajni or Garhaganjana (near Indore) or to Narkanjari (in central India) or to Narwal. The Gaur comprise the clans of Chauhans, Chandels, Kachhwahas, Sengars, Gautams Bhadauris, Panwars, Parihars, Rathors Gahlots, Gaharwars, Dikshits, Sombansis, Jadons, Komars, Raikwars, Jaiswars and Raghubansis.

The Vaishs are generally traders and businessmen, but with the spread of education many of its members have entered other professions (law, medicine, teaching, etc.) and into various type of services. This caste also has many subdivisions, the more important being the Dhusar. Other subcastes are the Umar, Agarwal, Ajodhyabasi, Parwar, Gahoi, Jamania, Mahesri, Agrahari, Kandu and Usmal.

The Kayasth caste has many subdivisions, but most of its members describe themselves as Srivastavas.

The Kurmi caste is said to be the backbone of the agricultural community and its members are skilled in husbandry.

The Koeris or weavers generally carry on their ancestral trade and produce cloth for local use. This caste has many subdivisions, the more important being the Kamariha (which is seldom found elsewhere). The Kachhis, who belong to the Kachhi subdivision, are market gardeners by occupation, two of the chief subdivision of this group being the Kachhwaha and then the Bahenias.

The Lodhs are husbandmen and, like the people of other castes, have numerous subdivisions but are very few in this district as Jariyas.

The Gadariya caste, the members of which are generally shepherds and goatherds by profession, mostly belongs to the greater Nikhar and Dhangar subdivisions.

The numerous members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in the district are, comparatively speaking,

backward. They receive special concessions from the government for their uplift.

The main occupational castes of the district are the Dhanuk Dhobi, Lohar, Kumhar, Bari, Mallah, Borhai, Bharbhujia (or Bhurii), Khatik, Kalwar, Sonar, Bhat, Mali, Faqir, Kewat, Bhangi, Lunia, Darzi, Tamboli, Bahelia, Kori, Lodh, Gadariya, Teli, Nai and Kahars. In 1971, the member of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes was 5,91,882.

The tahsilwise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as in 1971, was as follows :

District/Tahsil	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
District						
Rural	5,91,882	3,25,419	2,66,413	627	344	283
Urban	4,10,018	2,21,667	1,88,351	96	59	37
Total	1,81,814	1,03,752	78,062	531	285	246
Bilhaur						
Total	75,756	41,590	34,166	—	—	—
Derapur						
Total	71,866	39,229	32,637	31	20	11
Bhogaipur						
Total	57,766	31,036	26,730	2	—	2
Rural	56,482	30,316	26,166	2	—	2
Urban	1,284	720	564	—	—	—
Akbarpur						
Total	67,087	36,397	30,690	—	—	—
Kanpur						
Total	2,42,600	1,36,425	10,675	585	318	267
Rural	62,070	33,393	28,677	54	33	21
Urban	1,80,530	1,03,032	77,498	531	285	246
Ghatampur						
Total	76,757	40,742	36,015	9	6	3

Muslims—The Muslims of the district, the Shias and Sunnis, are the descendants of the early Muslim immigrants—the Shaikhs, Saiyids, Pathans or Mughals, who are often called 'Ashraf'—and those Indians, who were converted to Islam.

The Saiyids mostly belong to the Kanpur tahsil and the bulk of the remainder to Bhognipur and Bilhaur. In most cases they claim descent from the Qazis, Muftis and other officials who flourished under the Mughal government. Saiyids belong to subdivisions, the Husaini and Rizvi subdivisions, found mainly in Kanpur, Bhognipur and Bilhaur; and the Jafri in the two last-named tahsils. The oldest family of Saiyids found in Bhognipur, in the Akbarpur tahsil, founded by one Ahsan at the time of the Muslim conquest.

The Pathans are evenly distributed throughout the district, some of them being the descendants of old settlers, while others came here during the period of the Bangash rule, to which may be traced the various Bangash colonies of Bhognipur, Ghatampur etc. Of the various clans, Yusufzai mainly belong to tahsil Kanpur and the majority of the remaining clans to Akbarpur and Bhognipur. The Ghoris, Bangash and Lodi classes belong mainly to Kanpur, Derapur and Bilhaur. The Pathans come under no special denomination or belong to clans not generally recognized. The descendants of converted Rajputs are often styled 'Khan' and claim to be of Pathan extraction.

The Behnas or Dhunias, cotton carders by occupation, are distributed throughout the district.

Other Muslim groups are occupational, such as the Faqir, Bhangi, Manihar (glass-makers) etc., and reside mainly in the tahsils of Kanpur and Akbarpur. Qassabs, Darzis and Kunjras are found in large numbers in the district and Rajput converts in Akbarpur and Kanpur.

Those in the former are either Chauhans or Chandels who were converted at the bidding of Muhammad Khan of Farrukhabad. In Ghatampur there are some Muslim Dikhits, who embraced Islam in consequence of a vow on the part of Ghatam Deo, who prayed for a son at the shrine of Shah Madar.

Christians—There were 10,737 Christians in 1971, males and females being evenly distributed. Generally they belong to the Roman Catholic and Protestant sects.

The Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains numbered 26,986 and 1,078 and 8,677 respectively.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

Hinduism—Hinduism, as obtaining in the district (as elsewhere) is a collection of diverse beliefs, doctrines and practices ranging from polytheism to absolute monism and the identification of the *atman* (individual soul) with the *paramatman* (divine essence). One of the important features of the religion is the belief in the transmigration of souls and rebirth after death according to one's action in this life. It includes the worship of a pantheon of gods and goddesses in their various aspects, the chief being Vishnu, Rama, Krishna, Siva, Surya, Hanuman, Ganesh and some others and nine forms of Devi. The practice of taking a holy bath in a river, particularly the Ganga, is also common in the district. Temples dedicated to various deities are normal centres of

religious congregation and worship. Some people have a separate place for puja in their homes. Fasts are also observed on various week days or according to certain dates of the lunar months and on important festivals like Nav Durga, Ram Navami, Janmastami, Sivaratri, etc. Discourses and recitations from religious books like the *Gita*, *Ramayana*, *Bhagwata*, etc. and collective singing of devotional hymns (*kirtan*) are also sometimes arranged privately or publicly. Many people, particularly those who are illiterate and belong to the more backward sections of the community, indulge in various superstitious practices, such as the propitiation of ghosts and spirits, etc.

The followers of the Arya Samaj, who are monotheistic and repudiate idol worship and ritual, are found in a sizeable number. The members of this religious institution do not worship in temples and generally perform *sandhya* themselves. Some of the staunch followers of this sect also perform *havan* daily.

Islam—The followers of this religion believe (as elsewhere) that there is one God and follow the principles laid down by their prophet, Muhammad, in the *Koran*. Islam enjoins five duties upon its followers the recitation of the *kalma* (an expression of faith in God and the prophet Muhammad), the offering of *namaz* (prayer) five times a day; the keeping or *roza* (fast) during the month of Ramzan; *hajj* to Mecca; and giving *zakat* (charity). Their holy book is the *Koran*.

Muslims offer *namaz* regularly but are more particular about that on Friday. On important festivals like Id-ul-Fitr and Id-ul-Zuha, they offer *namaz* collectively in *idgahs*. The sacrifice of animals is also a common feature on the occasion of Id-ul-Zuha.

The majority of the Muslims of the district belong to the Sunni sect and a small percentage to the Shia sect. Many Muslims profess faith in *pirs* (saints) and hold *urs*. The Milad festival, to commemorate the birth of Muhammad, in the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal, is celebrated with rejoicing, when houses are illuminated and religious discourses highlighting the teachings of Islam are arranged.

Sikhism—Sikhism is a monotheistic religion, disavowing idolatry and eschewing all caste distinctions. It enjoins on its followers the wearing of a *kangi* (comb), a *kara* (iron bangle), a *kirpan* (dagger), a *kachha* (drawers) and prohibits the cutting of the *kesh* (hair) of the body. The *Granth*s, their holy book, is taken out in procession on special occasions, particularly when the birth anniversaries of their gurus are celebrated. They also perform collective marriages in *gurdwaras*. In summer they offer water and sweet drinks to Passers by on certain occasions.

Christianity—The Christians of the district (as elsewhere) believe in one God and that Jesus Christ is his son and is the saviour of mankind. The *Bible* is their holy book and congregational prayers are performed in churches or chapels, particularly on Sundays.

Buddhism—As elsewhere, Buddhists here believe in the eightfold path of righteousness right view, right aspiration, right speech, right conduct, right living, right effort, right mindedness and right medita-

tion. Adherence to this path leads to the end of sorrow and to the attainment of peace, enlightenment and nirvana. The middle path, which alone is worthy of attainment, necessitate the avoidance of the two extremes, one, the life of pleasure, and the other, the denial of worldly enjoyments.

Jainism—The Jains have (as elsewhere) believe in the *triratna* (three gems) right faith, right knowledge, and right conduct, which leads to the path of *moksha* (liberation). The world has had no beginning and will have no end and no creator is necessary to explain the nature of the cosmos. After completing the *karmic* round and destroying all the shackles of worldly involvement, the soul exists in its supreme purity, endowed with the qualities of infinite perfection, infinite knowledge, infinite bliss and infinite power. The pure soul is called the *Jina* and serves as the ideal to be aimed at by those desiring to escape from the cycle of birth and death. The keynote of the ethical code of Jainism is *ahimsa* (noninjury) to all living beings. They worship the images of their *tirthankaras* in their temples.

Festivals and Fairs

Hindu—As elsewhere in the State, fasting and feasting are the special features of the festivals which the Hindus of the district observe. A short account of the principal ones is given below.

The period of the first nine days of the Hindu calendar of the *Vikram Samvat*, beginning with the first day of the bright half of Chaitra (March-April) is called Navratri. On the eighth day falls Sheeta Asthmi when Devi, particularly in the form of Sheeta, is worshipped. The next day, Ram Navami, marks the birthday of Lord Rama, when the Hindus generally observe fast and the temples of Rama, wherever they may be in the district, are specially decorated and illuminated and the *Ramayana* is recited in temples and homes.

The 10th day of the latter half of Jyaishta (May-June) is called the Ganga or Jeth Dasahra, when devout Hindus bathe in the Ganga.

Nag Panchmi is celebrated in the district, as elsewhere, on the fifth day of the bright half of Sravana (July-August) appease the *nagas* or serpent gods. As looking at a snake on this particular day is considered to be auspicious, replicas of snakes are made of flour on wooden boards or with cowdung on the walls and are worshipped by some families. Live snakes are also brought to the homes by snake charmers for this purpose who are given alms and milk for feeding the snakes.

Rakshabandhan falls on the 15th day of bright half of the same month (July-August) celebrated with happiness all over the district. Rakhis (threads symbolising protection) are tied by sisters around the right wrist of brothers. Brahmana priests do the same to their patrons to invoke protection for the then against evil during the coming year.

Janamastami, the festival celebrating the birth of Lord Krishna falls every year on the eighth day of the dark half of Bhadra (August-September). In the district, as in other parts of the country devotees fast whole day, breaking their fast only with the eating of *prasad* (food

offered to a deity) at midnight when the worshippers throng temples, homes and other places to have *jhanki* (glimpse) of the small shrines and cradles specially installed, decorated and illuminated, to commemorate the deity's birth. A special feature of the festival is the singing of devotional songs in praise of Krishna in Shrines and homes. The *chheri* (sixth day ceremony after birth) of the deity is also celebrated by some persons.

Kajri Teej is primarily a festival of women. Women wear colourful clothes, sing Kajris (folk songs) and pray. Worship of Mahadeva on this occasion, by married women, is considered to be specially rewarding.

The 30th day of Asvina (September-October) is the Pitra Visarjan Amavasya, when the mares of dead ancestors are propitiated. During this period festivities of any sort are avoided by many Hindu homes in the district.

The period of the first nine days of the bright half of Asvina (September-October) is also known as Navratri and is devoted to the worship of Durga. In the district, the temples of this deity are decorated on this occasion and are visited by crowds of people who perform rituals in the temples, visiting one on each day as they do during the Navratri of Chaitra. The 10th day is Dasahra or Vijaya Dasami, which is celebrated also to commemorate the victory of Rama over Ravana. Ram Lila celebrations are held in various parts of the city and all over the district.

Karva Chauth falls on the fourth day of the bright half of Kartika (October-November). This fast is observed by women as it is believed to assure longevity and the welfare of their husbands. A total fast is maintained on this day when even water is not drunk. After viewing the moon and worshipping it, the vigil is ended.

Dipavali or Diwali, the festival of lights, is celebrated in the district (as elsewhere) on the last day of the dark half of Kartika (October-November) when the houses are illuminated and Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, is worshipped. Festivities start two days earlier with Dhanteras (when metal utensils are purchased as a token of prosperity), followed by Narak Chaturdasi when a few earthen lamps (*diyas*) are lit as a preliminary to the celebrations of the main festival. For traders and businessmen, Dipavali marks the end of the fiscal year. Dipavali is regarded as a festival of feasting. Annakut (or Govardhan Puja) is celebrated the next day in memory of Krishna's protection of the cows and cow herds of Gokul from the wrath of Indra. The following day is known as Yama Dvitiya or Bhaiya Duj, when sisters put a mark (*tiks*) on the foreheads of their brothers.

Kartiki Purnima, a bathing festival, falls on the full-moon day of Kartika (November) and attracts huge crowds on the banks of rivers particularly the Ganga.

Sakat Chauth falls on the 4th day of the dark half of Magha (January-February) when, in certain Hindu families, the boys cut out the figure of a goat made of *til* and their mothers fast.

Makar Sankranti coincides with the transit of the sun from Dhanu to Makra and is celebrated as a bathing festival usually on January 14th when large crowds from all parts of the district bathe in the Ganga and other rivers as a religious duty.

Basant Panchmi, which falls on the 5th day of the latter fortnight of Magha (January-February), is devoted to the worship of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning and music.

Sivaratri falls on the 13th day of the dark half of Phalgun (February-March) is celebrated in honour of the wedding of Lord Shiva. Hindus in the district fast throughout the day and vigil is kept at night when the Siva linga (coin) is worshipped. The temples of the district are specially decorated and illuminated and large numbers of devotees offer water, flowers and *belpatra* (leaves of Aegle marmelos, the *bel* tree) to icons and images of Siva and sing devotional songs in his praise.

Holi, the festival of spring is the last major festival of the Hindu calendar and falls on the full moon day of Phalgun (February-March). People in the rural areas start singing *phaags* (special songs of Phalgun) at night, long before the actual day of the festival. Bonfire are lighted on crossroads at a fixed time to symbolise the destruction of the forces of evil. Cow-dung cakes are burnt in the Holi fire and ears of wheat and barley are roasted as offered to the gods. Wide-spread rejoicing till about noon marks the following day of the festival. People squirt coloured water and coloured powder on each other and visit friends and relatives in the evening.

Muslim—A brief account of important festivals observed by the Muslims in the district (the occurrence of which corresponds with particular dates in the Islamic lunar calendar) is given below :

Barawafat, the birthday of the prophet Muhammad, is celebrated on the twentieth day of Rabi-ul-awwal, when alms are distributed and discourses (Milad Sharif) are held on the prophet's life.

Sab-e-Barat is celebrated on the night of the fourteenth day of Shaban when prayers (*fatehas*) are offered by people for the peace of the souls of their departed kin and readings from the *Koran* are usually recited or read over offerings of sweets and bread, which are then distributed.

Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated on the first day of the month of Shawal, when thanks giving prayers are offered for successful completion of the fasts of the previous month of Ramadan. On this day Muslim men and boys repair either to the *idgah* or to a mosque for attending congregational prayers.

Id-uz-Zuha (or Bakra Id) falls on the tenth day of Zilhija to celebrate the occasion when the prophet Ibrahim submitted himself to the will of God. Men attend morning prayers in mosques.

Gharhween Sharif is a festival of special significance for the Sunnis (of the district) and is observed on the eleventh day of the month of

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Rabi-us-sani in honour of Abdul Qadir Jilani, an early Muslim divine of Baghdad and acclaimed as a descendant of the prophet Muhammad. Prayers, sweets and flowers are offered in his memory on this occasion.

Muharram is an occasion of mourning rather than a festival which continues for the first ten days of the month of the same name to commemorate the tragedy of Karbala which witnessed the martyrdom of Husain and Hasan (the grandson of the prophet Muhammad) and his companions. Though this occasion has special significance for the Shias, the Sunnis of the district also observe it as well. The *imambaras* (buildings for the performance of religious ceremonies, etc., in memory of Imam Husain and Hasan and their followers) are illuminated on the eighth and ninth day and *tazias* (replicas of the tombs of Imam Husain and Hasan, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo) are taken out in procession separately by Shias and Sunnis on *ashra* (the tenth day).

At the tombs of prominent Muslim saints, *urs* are celebrated to commemorate their death anniversaries, when recitations, (*qarwalis*) (devotional songs) and *fateha* are offered.

Sikh—The important festivals of the Sikhs are the birthdays of Guru Nanak and Guru Govind Singh, when processions are taken out, congregational prayers are held in *gurudwaras* (place of worships) and extracts from the holy *Granth* are recited. Their other festivals are Vaisakha and Lohri. Local fairs are held at gurudwaras on each occasion.

Buddhist—The principal festival of the Buddhists is Buddha Purnima, the day when Buddha was born, got enlightenment and attained nirvana. The anniversary is celebrated on the last day of Vaisakha (April-May). On this occasion they worship in their temples and recite verses from the *tripitaka*.

Jain—The Jains of the district celebrate the birth and nirvana anniversaries of Parshvanath and Mahavira their twenty-third and twenty-fourth *tirthankaras* respectively. The other important festivals of the Jains are Paryushan, the last ten days of the Bhadra (August-September) and Asthanika which fall during the last eight days of Kartika.

Christian—The Christian festivals are Christmas, the birthday of Jesus Christ, which is celebrated on December 25, Good Friday, the day of Jesus Christ's crucifixion and Easter (which falls in March or April) the day of his resurrection. A list of fairs and festivals is given in Statement III at the end of the chapter,

Manners and Customs

Each caste and community in the district has its own peculiar manners and customs, though the external pattern of life of all communities is becoming almost uniform with the spread of education and a certain standardisation due the import of modern idea and more liberal outlook. Some of the ceremonies which are observed by the Hindus are *namkaran*, *vyarambha*, *upnayana*, *shradha*, *namkaran* (name giving ceremony) is celebrated generally within a month of the child's birth, followed by *annaprasan* first feeding of the child with *khir* (a preparation of rice, milk and sugar) which

takes place nearly four months afterwards, *vidhyarambha* (initiation in to the letters of the alphabet) is gone through in the third or fifth year of the child, *upnayana* (initiation ceremony) is common among the Brahmanas and is the investiture of the boy with the sacred thread; *shradha* (annual ceremony of making offering to the departed souls of the forefathers) is carried out in memory of the ancestors.

Some of the important ceremonies of Muslims are *akika*, a sacrifice which is divided into two parts, the shaving of the child's head and the killing of one or two goats, *bismillah*, which consists of taking the name of God *khatna* (circumcision), *nikah* (marriage) and the death ceremony.

Funeral Ceremonies

The funeral ceremonies among all castes and communities are more or less uniform throughout the State, except that the Hindus, Jains and Sikhs, cremate their dead, while others bury them with some local variations.

Intercaste Relations.—As in other parts of the country, intercaste relations were very rigid nearly a generation ago. The members of different castes and subcastes lived in watertight compartments and intercaste dining and marriages were not very common.

The restrictions on free relation between castes and subcastes are gradually breaking down in the district due to certain factors such as the work of social bodies like the Ram Krishna Mission and the Arya Samaj, the influence of western education, the increasing pace of urbanisation, the advancement of service and technology, the rapid development of means of communication, and the declaration of untouchability as illegal have made an impact on the district as well, leading to an improvement in caste relations in recent times. The welfare concept of administration with its slant on the up lift of the disadvantaged, has also helped in removing some barriers standing in the way of national integration.

NEW RELIGIOUS TRENDS

The Arya Samaj, a protestant and reformist movement founded within the Hindu religion by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1875, has made considerable progress in the district where there are many who subscribe to its tenets. Its philosophy is monotheistic. It professes to revert to the original tenets of Hinduism, seeks to remove distortions existing in it and in Hindu society, and to establish a national religion free from obsolete and rigid rituals and customs. It also incorporates certain forms and practices to which the better-educated Hindus are able to subscribe without misgivings. It condemns idolatry, *shradd* and early marriage, is opposed to the rigid caste system and advocates a respectable status for women in life.

Radhasoami.—There are in the district some followers of the Radhasoami sect which is an offshoot of the *bhakti* cult of Hinduism but is appreciably different from that religion. It is open to people belonging to any caste, religion or walk of life. The *satsangis* (followers of the order) believe that the true name of the supreme being is Radhasoam,

that the universe has three divisions—the spritual, the spiritual-material and the material-spiritual and that the four essentials of religion are *satguru* (the true leader), *sat shabad* (the true word), *sat sang* (the true order or association) and *sat anurag* (true love).

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

Among the Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists of the district the succession to and inheritance of property other than agricultural holding is governed by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, which confers equal rights in paternal property on sons and daughters. But such property can also be distributed through wills or gifts, which are often made in favour of sons who generally live with their parents and look after the property. The transfer through gifts is not common, as it involves much expenditure (court fees, etc.) and legal complications. Devolution of agricultural property is governed by the provisions of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950. In respect of other civil property, the Muslims are governed by their personal law of succession and inheritance and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

Joint Family

The institution of the joint family and the coparcenary system of inheritance are still in existence in the district but they are disintegrating under the impact of economic pressures, social changes, modern ideas, the exigencies of employment and public service. The family structure, both in the towns and villages, is now losing its solidarity and a common purse, common kitchen and common property in land are gradually ceasing to be characteristic features of joint-family life. The younger generation is becoming individualistic in outlook and sons and even daughters tend to seek a division of the family inheritance. The lure of employment in the industrial city of Kanpur has encouraged the flow of the rural population which has tended to break up the village home. Nevertheless, the prevailing family pattern in the district is still patriarchal and women are mostly dependent on their menfolk for maintenance and protection, with only a few earning their own living and being economically independent.

Marriage and Morals

Of Hindus.—Among the Hindus, marriage is considered to be a sacrament and is governed by the *Dharmshastras* and to some extent by customs and traditions, though variations from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste may occur in the performance of various ceremonies though certain marriage ceremonies, like *bhanwar* or *saptapadi* (literally seven steps) and *kanyadan* (giving away of the bride) are essential and common. Intercaste marriages are rare but now a few intersubcaste marriages are taking place within the bigger towns. After the enforcement of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, certain restrictions, like the prohibition of marriage between persons of the

same *gotra*, have been removed. This Act makes polygamy illegal and invalidates marriages between *sapindas* (agnates or cognates within seven generations on the paternal and five generations on maternal side) and fixes the minimum marital age at 21 years for males and 18 years for females.

There are many ceremonies which precede the actual marriage and which differ from caste to caste. Marriages are generally arranged by the parents, but even when the couple takes the initiative, the approval of the elders is considered desirable. First the bride's family approaches the bride groom's party either direct or through an intermediary. Once the required particulars are found to be satisfactory by both parties, negotiations start. The couples' horoscopes are compared by the family priests and if these tally, the marriage is settled. After this, the first ceremony is that of *barricha* (literally choosing the bridegroom or the engagement, which is performed by the bride's people; the next is the *tilak* or *phaldan* (betrothal) which takes place at the bridegroom's house but without the presence of the bride, when the *lagan* (date of marriage) which has to be approved by the family priest, is communicated by the bride's people to the bridegroom's. On the appointed day, the *barat* (bridegroom's party) reaches the bride's house and the ceremony of *dvarpuja* (reception of the bridegroom and puja at the door of the bride's house) is performed. Then follows the *kanyadan* (giving away of the bride) and *bhanvar* (going round the sacred fire seven times) which completes the marriage ceremony. Some further ceremonies such as the *bhaat*, *kalawa*, or *barhar* take place the next day. Finally the ceremony of *vida* (departure) takes place, when the *barat* returns with the bride to the bridegroom's house.

Among Hindus, divorce or separation, though permitted by law, is not considered desirable or good. So married couples generally continue to live together. The custom of the taking and giving of a dowry has been declared to be illegal under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Among the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes also, marriage is considered a religious rite. In addition to the recognized form of marriage usually, observed by the other Hindu castes, the system of *dola* is also in vogue among these groups. Under which the bride is taken to the bridegroom's house where the marriage rites are gone through. Certain castes of these groups permit the marriage in widows, such types of marriage, performed with marriage rites, being known as *dharwa*, *karo* and *sagai*.

Of Muslims - Among the Muslims marriage is a civil contract and is undertaken to procreate and legalise children. Any person who has a sound mind and has attained the age of puberty may enter into such a contract. The marriage is usually negotiated and settled by the parents of the man and the woman. The *magni* (asking for the bride) and the settlement of the marriage takes place first. An important ingredient in a marital contract is the *mehr* (dower) which the bridegroom stipulates to pay to the bride at the time of the marriage or later if he divorces his wife. The *nikah* or *aqad* (marriage proper) which is the actual marriage ceremony, is performed at the bride's house by the *qazi*, after obtaining the consent of both the contracting parties through two agents, after which he reads the *khutba* and the marriage ceremony

is considered to have been completed. The bridegroom is introduced to the relations of the bride and the *rukhsat* (leaving taking) takes place. There are certain restrictions on marriage alliance taking place between certain persons such as brother and sister, half-brother and half-sister, uncle and niece, etc. However to the extent of four wives at a time.

Of Christians—In the district as elsewhere the marriage customs of the adherents of different denomination of Christianity usually follow the same general pattern. The marriage may be arranged by the contracting parties or by their relatives or friends. After the engagement, the banns are published three times (once every week) by the priest of the church where the marriage is to be solemnised, to give an opportunity for raising objections, if any. The marriage is performed in church by the priest. The essential items of the ceremony are the exchange of vows between the bride and bridegroom, the placing of a ring by the groom on the ring finger of the brides, left hand, the couple sometimes exchanging rings, the pronouncement by the priest that the couple has been joined in holy matrimony and the signing of the marriage register by the couple and their witnesses.

Of Sikhs—The important ceremonies in a Sikh marriage are the recitation of extracts from the *Granth*, round which the couple goes several times. The *barat* goes to the bride's house as in a Hindu marriage. Offerings are made at the *gurudwara* by both parties when a marriage takes place.

Dowry—The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, which has been enacted for the eradication of the evil of the dowry system prohibits the giving and taking of dowry. Social consciousness is however, necessary to give shattering blow to this persistent evil.

Civil Marriage—The Special Marriage Act, 1954, provides for the performance and registration of marriages by a marriage officer appointed for the district by government. Religion or caste does not constitute any restrictions on civil marriages and no formal rites or ceremonies are required to be undertaken. The number of such marriages performed from 1975 to 1977 is given in the following statement :

Year	No. of marriages
1975	11
1976	38
1977	42

Marital Status

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

Age group	Total Population	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Unspecified	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-9	8,76,725	4,57,335	4,19,390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14	3,68,218	1,99,988	1,56,683	2,590	8,499	45	—	27	30	300	60
15-19	2,61,680	1,22,790	45,569	24,982	60,259	290	225	100	45	380	40
20-24	2,47,965	56,783	8,637	75,901	1,04,093	1,456	625	185	140	100	40
25-29	2,32,781	20,360	1,234	1,03,120	1,03,828	2,413	1,345	310	55	90	20
30-34	2,01,894	9,344	415	98,915	85,452	3,700	8,768	75	85	40	—
35-39	1,83,777	6,154	260	89,819	77,247	4,310	5,622	170	75	50	70
40-44	1,03,107	5,312	175	83,572	60,563	6,248	7,002	65	80	70	20
45-49	1,25,510	3,716	110	65,338	43,066	5,833	7,307	35	20	45	—
50-54	1,16,069	3,498	60	58,046	29,803	10,029	14,498	65	35	35	—
55-59	62,926	1,747	135	29,762	14,233	6,495	10,464	35	25	30	—
60-64	69,420	2,413	45	28,442	11,879	9,079	17,397	45	70	20	30
65-69	55,969	11,653	20	17,589	4,202	12,715	19,640	5	60	25	60
70+ Age not stated	698	279	194	65	51	—	11	—	23	33	42
Total	2,99,632	8,93,492	6,32,935	6,89,792	6,13,488	67,747	95,165	1,235	768	1,228	338

Widow Marriage—Despite the enabling provisions of the Hindu Widows Remarriage Act, 1956, the marriage of Hindu widows, is still not very common. In the Muslim and Christian communities, there is no social or religious restriction on widow remarriage.

Divorce—The dissolution of marriage by law or by custom was not permissible among the Hindus. Among the Scheduled Castes and some of the Other Backward Classes, divorce was permissible after obtaining the sanction of the panchayat. But after the enactment of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1965, divorce or dissolution of marriage has become legal under certain special circumstances for all sections of Hindu society. The personal law of Muslims allows a husband to divorce his wife on making payment of the *mehr* (dower) but the Dissolution of Marriage Act 1939, also empowers the wife to sue for divorce. Divorce among Christians is governed by the Indian Divorce Act, 1869.

The following statement gives the returns of the number of divorce cases in the district from 1972 to 1976 :

Year	Number of cases instituted	Number of cases in which divorce was granted	Number of applications filed by men	Number of application filed by women
1972	21	8	9	12
1973	27	11	18	14
1974	38	9	20	13
1975	37	13	15	22
1976	44	15	19	25

Prostitution and Traffic in Women—Organized prostitution centres or brothels no longer exist in the district, which is perhaps the result of the enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Girls Act, 1956. Nevertheless much has yet to be done to completely wipe out this social evil. The number of prosecutions and convictions made in the district under this Act between 1975 and 1977 is given below :

Year	No. of prosecutions	No. of convictions
1975	80	80
1976	74	74
1977	16	16

Gambling—The public gambling Act, 1867, as amended from time to time, makes gambling in public an offence punishable under the law.

The following statement gives the number of tahsilwise cases for for the year 1978 to 1977 :

Tahsil	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977
Akbarpur	18	8	11	16	21
Bilhaur	18	20	15	28	20
Bhognipur	15	29	16	16	29
Derapur	16	25	18	12	13
Ghatampur	9	10	10	10	11
Kanpur	289	283	216	289	278

Home Life

In 1971, there were 8,801 houseless persons, of whom 2,408 were males and 1,898 females, and of the total 1,804 were living in the rural and 1,997 in the urban areas. The institutional population then numbered 16,888 persons (18,018 males and 3,315 females) the number of household being 2,801 in which the number of people residing in the rural areas was 1,958 and those in the urban 14,380. Their tahsilwise distribution was 251 in Bilhaur, 480 in Derapur, 309 in Bhognipur, 15,244 in Kanpur and 99 in Ghatampur. There were 4,98,895 occupied houses in the district, of which 2,54,194 were in the rural and 2,44,701 in the urban areas.

The district then had, 5,68,061 householders (groups of persons ordinarily living together and having a common kitchen) of whom 2,98,157 were in the rural and 2,69,804 in the urban areas. The average size of a household in the district was about 7 persons, being 7 and 6 in the rural and urban areas respectively. Families living in one-room tenements predominated and were 41.0 per cent, 26.8 per cent lived in two-room, 18.3 per cent in three-rooms, 8.6 per cent in four rooms and 10.8 per cent in five-room tenements. The majority of persons (8,81,820) lived in their own and 2,21,065 in rented houses. In the rural areas, 2,87,910 persons resided in their own homes and 7,065 in rented houses. In the urban areas, 4,810 persons lived in their own and 2,14,000 persons in rented houses.

The following table gives the number and classification of households by their size and tenure status:

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Tenure status	No. of census house holds	Number of persons in house holds						Unsp- eined
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	5,52,383	47,880	55,615	61,095	72,750	78,865	2,85,565	615
Owned	3,81,820	19,405	26,485	31,450	41,980	49,235	1,62,800	465
Rented	2,21,065	28,475	29,130	29,645	30,770	29,630	73,265	150
Rural								
Total	2,94,975	18,665	24,235	28,900	38,250	44,445	1,88,980	440
Owned	2,87,910	16,750	23,235	27,910	37,270	43,705	1,88,600	440
Rented	7,065	1,915	1,050	990	980	740	1,380	—
Urban								
Total	2,57,410	29,215	31,380	32,195	34,500	34,420	95,575	175
Owned	43,410	2,655	3,250	3,540	4,710	5,530	26,700	25
Rented	2,14,000	26,560	28,080	28,655	29,790	28,890	71,875	150

Houses in City—The buildings in the crowded parts of the city do not follow any set architectural pattern and are in most cases single-storied. There are a number of double-storied buildings as well. Kutchra house are usually occupied by the poorer sections of the population. On the whole, houses do not have any architectural features worth the name and the old localities present a view of houses huddled together and opening on to lanes and by-lanes. There are a number of congested areas which are called slums where people of the weaker sections and industrial workers reside. *Jali* projecting windows and overhanging eaves in the front sections are seen sometimes. Big houses, generally occupied by rich persons, have a drawing-room, dining-room, bed-rooms kitchen, storeroom, bathroom and lavatories, etc. The open space (*angan*) in the middle of most houses and a lavatory are common features of nearly every house. Public latrines have been constructed in some towns for those who do not have such a convenience in their houses.

Houses in Rural Areas—The dwellings in the rural areas are generally built of mud or unbaked brick. They are usually of one storey, although many double-storeyed brick houses also exist. Kutchra houses are about three or four metres in height, and are roofed by wooden beams and covered with planks, thatching grass or tiles. Usually there is an open courtyard in the middle of the house and *dalans* (verandahs) are the characteristic features of houses in the rural areas but a separate kitchen is rare. Lavatories do not exist in such houses and the fields and outdoors are used for the purpose. Some improvements have been effected in many villages, such as the construction of ventilators, better drainage, improved cattle sheds, etc. especially where people have taken interest in community development schemes. In *Khadir* areas, where floods are common, the houses are mainly made of thatching grass shaped into a hut.

Furniture and Decoration—In the rural areas of the district and where people who are not well off, furniture, decoration, architectural ornamentation, etc., hardly exist. A few string cots, *morhas* (reed chairs), wooden chairs, etc., suffice. Those who are better off, have a few more articles of furniture, such as a *takhat* (wooden divan), a few chairs and stools, a table or two, etc.

In the urban areas the items and quality of the furniture vary with the householders' monetary resources. In some cases each room has its own furniture, such as a drawing-room suite, a dining table, other tables, beds, etc. People who eat in the kitchen use either an *asana* or *patti* to sit on and place the vessels on the floor or on small, low *pattis*. Those who can afford it have fixtures and furnishings (curtains, carpets, etc.) according to their purse and taste.

The influence of western ways of living is noticeable among the educated people of the urban areas particularly in the city of Kanpur who make use of crockery, cutlery, etc. also.

On festive occasions like Dipavali, Dasahra, Id and Christmas houses are decorated and illuminated by the inmates. Those who cannot afford to buy paintings etc., have pictorial claudans and printed pictures on the walls.

Dress—Urban influence is or evidence in the changed life-style of the rural masses, particularly in the matter of dress. Traditional costumes are fast yielding place to clothes of a modern type and sometimes even of synthetic fabrics. A standardisation has taken place in matters of dress particularly among city dwellers where men usually wear trousers, shirts and coats. Many Muslims wear a *sherwani* and *pajama* on formal occasions.

The sari-blouse (or choli)-petticoat ensemble is the most popular with women though young students also wear slacks, shirts and tunics. The use of the turban or other formal head-dress has considerably declined. Shoes or *chappals* form an essential item of dress and very few people go barefoot.

Jewellery—Men generally do not wear jewellery except at times for a gold or silver finger ring and a gold chain for the neck. Women adorn their wrists with *churis* (bangles) made of glass, silver or gold and wear a ring or more of silver or gold, a necklace, a chain, nose-stud (or nose-ring), ear-rings, *payal* (anklets), toe-rings, (*bichua*) but only for married women, a chain or band for the waist and the like. The poorer people wear silver jewellery the jewellery of the rich is made of gold and is often studded with precious stones, etc. The use of old-fashioned, heavy jewellery is on the decline, due to the high price of gold and silver, changing fashions and the fear of theft.

Food—The Hindus are generally vegetarian by habit and preference. The diet of the people consists of *chapatis* (prepared from kneaded *atta* wheat flour) eaten with *dal* and cooked vegetables.

Most people eat two meals a day. Tea has become a favourite beverage even with the village people. Rice is eaten as a rule, the poorer people usually eating *sattua* (made of either barley, gram or peas) instead of having a full meal at midday. Parched gram, pea or wheat are other standbys of the poorer people which are usually eaten with *rab* (molasses) or jaggery. Among edible fats, ghee, vanaspati, and mustard oil are commonly used. The consumption of fresh vegetables and fruits is increasing. Food to which condiments and spices are added particularly chillies is flavoured and relishes like *chutney baris*, *manguris* (dried preparations made of dal) etc., which are often also used as substitutes for vegetables.

Dances Festivities, etc.—The district possesses a rich variety of folk literature and stories. "Grannies" tales and sacred stories abound as do local proverbs, sayings and idioms. Interesting old stories and tales are related by the elder of village folk during winter, when people warm themselves sitting around the bonfire. Other recreational activities include performances like the *natak* or *nautanki*, *bhajan mandalis* (indigenous means of entertainment in village) recitations from the *Ramayana* and the *Bhagvata*, taking out of Ramlila processions *Krishnalila*, gatherings where poetry is recited, exhibitions and cultural programmes organized by various developmental departments and the showing of documentaries and pictures under governmental and other auspices. The village folk have their own village and folk dances, of which the more common are the *kaharva*, the dances of the Kahars and *phaags*, *kajri*, *barmase* (or *barahmasa*), *sorthi* and *jhoola*, which are typical songs sung

in different seasons by the rural people. *Jogis* (itinerant minstrels) sing hymns and songs about incidents from the lives or heroes. *Bhands* usually sing songs when there is a family gathering to celebrate a birth or marriage.

The indigenous games in the rural areas are *kabaddi*, *kho kho*, *gulli danda* and kite flying. Modern team-games, like volley-ball and foot-ball, have also found their way to the villages of the district. The common rural entertainments in fairs and festivals are *dangals*, *kushties* (wrestling), the *bandarwala* (monkey man) who brings his two monkeys with him who dance and do other little tricks, bear dances and the singing of folk songs in groups, etc.

The games commonly played in the city of Kanpur hockey, cricket, basket-ball, foot-ball, volley-ball, badminton, table-tennis, tennis, etc. Annual sports and games meets are usually organized in schools, colleges and by various sports associations.

The district has 30 cinema halls and the affluent have television sets installed in their houses. There are few clubs in the city, the better known being the Kanpur Club, Gauges Club, Rotary Club, Lions Club, Officers' Club and Police Club.

IMPACT OF ZAMINDARI ABOLITION ON SOCIAL LIFE

The U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951) which came into operation in the district in 1952, brought about many significant changes in the social and economic life of the farmers. The estates of the Zamindars, who had exploited the actual tillers of the land for centuries, were abolished and the tenure system was replaced by three types of classes the *bhumidar*, *sirdar* and *asami*. Many zamindars maintained residences in Kanpur city in addition to their village seats. Their land was managed by their *karindas* (agents) whose treatment of the cultivators was often harsh. The big zamindars set the pace in social life and spent lavishly on entertainment social and religious functions and on their personal comforts and whims. To meet their demands trades like jewellery, perfumery, etc., came into existence. With the abolition of zamindari and the emergence of new economic forces the luxurious way of life of the landed aristocracy came to an end and those dependent on them for their livelihood had to seek new avenues of trade and employment. Those entirely dependent on their rent-rolls found the process of adaptation in the changed circumstances difficult. Some started their own agricultural farms. Village life no longer revolves round the personality of the landed proprietor of the place, but reflects the activities of the community development programmes. With the advent of the development schemes starting with the First Five-year Plan in 1951, the government have brought within the reach of the cultivators of the district the use of fertilisers and manures, irrigation facilities, improved varieties of seeds and improved agricultural implements which the government make available on easy terms, leading to an all-round economic improvement.

STATEMENT I

Area and Population

Reference Page No. 50

District and Tahsil	Area in square kilometre			Population							
	1961		1971	1961		1971					
	1	2	3	4	No. of persons	Males	Females	No. of persons	Males	Females	
						5	6	7	8	9	
District											
Total		6,210.0	6,211.2	23,81,353	13,14,673	10,66,680	29,96,232	16,53,494	13,42,738		
Rural		5,913.0	5,910.3	14,05,062	753,233	6,51,829	17,13,901	9,25,921	7,87,980		
Urban		297.3	300.9	9,76,291	5,61,440	4,14,851	12,82,331	7,27,573	5,54,758		
Bilhaur Tahsil		1,064.7	1,049.0	2,54,082	1,36,688	1,17,394	3,04,084	1,65,265	1,38,819		
Derapur Tahsil		1,060.7	1,072.5	2,49,529	1,34,316	1,15,213	3,05,428	1,66,076	1,39,352		
Bhognipur Tahsil											
Total		984.8	981.4	2,22,098	1,18,299	1,03,799	2,71,162	1,46,052	1,25,110		
Rural		984.8	979.5	2,16,896	1,15,349	1,01,520	2,64,073	1,42,120	1,21,953		
Urban		0.7	1.9	5,229	2,950	2,279	7,089	8,932	3,157		
Akbarpur Tahsil		955.7	955.7	2,26,740	1,21,446	1,05,294	2,78,161	1,49,848	1,28,313		
Kanpur Tahsil											
Total		1,040.3	1,048.7	1,74,273	6,67,277	5,07,001	15,25,834	8,59,343	6,66,492		
Rural		743.7	749.7	2,03,216	1,08,787	94,429	2,50,593	1,35,702	1,14,891		
Urban		296.6	299.0	9,71,062	5,58,490	4,21,572	12,75,242	7,23,641	5,51,601		
Gahatampur Tahsil		1,104.1	1,103.9	2,54,626	1,36,647	1,17,979	8,11,563	1,66,910	1,44,652		

No 12—According to the Surveyor General of India the area of the district was 6,121 sq. km. in 1971.

STATEMENT II

Language and Dialects

Reference Page No. 55

Language spoken	No. of persons
Hindi	26,43,910
Urdu	2,75,760
Punjabi	49,117
Sindhi	15,160
Bengali	6,762
Gujrati	1,413
Malayalam	1,177
Tamil	1,053
Marathi	909
Telugu	557
Kannada	194
Kashmiri	81
Oriya	71
Assamese	68

STATEMENT III

Fairs

Reference Page No. 68

Village Town	Name	Date	Approximate attendance
1	2	3	4
BILHAUK TAHSIL			
Dadikha	Phoolmati Devi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9	500
Bilhaur	Singh Bhawani	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	1,000
Pihani Majbutnagar	Deviji	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 3	1,000
Radhan	"	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 7	500
Bachhana	"	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	2,000
Bispan	Barahin Devi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8-10	1,000
Madrepur	"	"	10,000
Jagdishpur	Jagdishpur Mela	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 15 Vaisakha, <i>krishna</i> 10	200
Chhattarpur	Jeth Dasahra	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	500
Chattarpur	Mela Khareshpur	Every monday of Sravana Bhadra	300
Aurojahar Pur	Deviji		700
Dudhwa Jamauli	Ram Lila	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	500
Chattarpur	"	"	400
Kakupur	"	"	7,000
Bilhaur	"	"	3,000
Chaubepur	Krishna Lila	Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 10 Kartika, <i>krishna</i> 7	1,000
Akin	Kartiki Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	2,000
Chattarpur	"	"	600
Kisunpur Saipsu Sai	Mela Mahabirji	Agrahayana	450
Chattarpur	Magi Mela	Pausa	2,000
Khera Kursi	Shakarji-ka-mela	Magha, <i>sukla</i> 15	1,000
Chhattarpur	Sivaratri	Magha	5,000
Makanpur	Madar Saheb-ka-Mela	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	50,000

[Contd.]

1	2	3	4
DERAPUR TAHSIL			
Lala Bhagat	Deviji	Chaitra, <i>krishna</i> 8	5,000
Jhijnhak	Cattle Fair	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 2	3,000
Munari Buzurg	"	Asadha, <i>krishna</i> 8	1,600
Siltmara	"	Asadha, <i>krishna</i> 2	3,500
Derapur	Dasahra	Asvina	110,000
Jhijnhak	Kartiki Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	5,000
Kanchawasi	Cattle Fair	Last Friday of Agrahayana	10,000
Sandalpur	"	—	2,500
Ban	"	Agrahayana, <i>sukla</i> 2	2,500
Nunari Buzurg	"	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 2	20,000
Banipara Maharaj	Sivatri	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	4,000
BHOGNIPUR TAHSIL			
Khosa Rampur	Kartik Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	500
Pichaura	"	"	1,000
Annderi	Basant Panchmi	Magha, <i>sukla</i> 5	300
Nigohi	Durvasa Rishi	"	72,000
Jagdishpur	Purchada Dev	"	10,000
AKBARPUR TAHSIL			
Akbarpur	Rathyatra Mela	Asadha, <i>sukla</i> 2	200
Akbarpur	Dasahra	Asvina, <i>krishna</i> 12 Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 13	25,000
Ranian	"	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 10	800
Baghpur	"	"	1,000
Parsuli	Kartik Purnima	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	400
Gajner	Cattle fair	Jyaistha and Magha	25,000
KANPUR TAHSIL			
Span	Kalyan Devi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 14	1,000
Kanpur	Hardeo	"	2,000
Kanpur Corporation Parmatghat	Ram Naumi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 9	2,000
Kanpur Corporation (Gwaltoli)	Phoolmati Devi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	200

Contd.]

1	2	3	4
Kanpur Corporation (Juhi Kalan)	Bara Devi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 7-9	50,000
Kanpur Corporation (Nawabganj)	Chanpasi	April	600
Sarsaul	Kans Lila	Vaisaka, <i>sukla</i> 10	600
Pali Bhogipur	Cattle fair	Agrahayana, <i>krishna</i> 10	8,000
Kanpur Corporation (Sarsaiyaghat)	Jeth Dasahra	Jyaistha, <i>sukla</i> 10	8,000
Kanpur Corporation (Guptarghat)	"	" "	8,000
Kanpur Corporation (Barhiyaghat)	Jeth Dasahra	" "	8,000
Bithur	"	" "	8,000
Pali Kalan	Phoolmati Devi	Jyaistha, <i>krishna</i> 15	10,000
Shambhua	Kans Lila	Asadha, <i>krishna</i> 6	10,000
Kanpur Corporation (Nawabganj)	Sheavan Fair	Every monday of Sravana	2,000
Kanpur Corporation (Kanch-ka-mandir)	Jaini Fair	Sravana, <i>sukla</i> 15	6,000
Kanpur Corporation (Chunniganj)	Nag Panchmi	Sravana, <i>sukla</i> 5	1,000
Kanpur Corporation	Raksha Bandhan	Sravana, <i>sukla</i> 15	2,000
Kanpur Corporation (Chunniganj)	"	" "	2,000
(Sarsaiyaghat)	"	" "	5,000
Kanpur Corporation (Parmatghat)	Anandeshwar	Sravana, <i>krishna</i> 12	10,000
Kanpur Corporation (Gangaghat)	Guria fair	Sravana, <i>sukla</i> 5	10,000
Kanpur Corporation (Jajmau)	Sidh Nath	Last Tuesday of Sravana	10,000
Kanpur Corporation (Sikathia)	Kans Lila	Bhadra	1,000
Kanpur Corporation (Sarsaiyaghat)	Amavasya Fair	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 30	15,000
Kanpur Corporation (Parade Ground)	"	Asvina, <i>sukla</i> 1-10	20,000
(Kailash Temple)	"	" "	20,000
Mandhua	"	" "	8,000

[Contd.]

1	2	3	4
Nagapur	Ganga Snan	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	1,000
Bithur	"	" "	70,000
(Kanpur Corporation)	"	" "	10,000
(Sarsaiyaghat)	"	" "	10,000
(Jajmau)	"	" "	8,000
Pali Kalan	"	" "	10,000
Pali Khurd	Naga Baba	" "	5,000
Katra Mazar Binaur	Bharapur-ka-mela	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 11	500
Kanpur Corporation (Meston road)	Dhan Teras	Kartika, <i>krishna</i> 13	20,000
Hatia (Chauk Sarafa)	"	" "	20,000
Kanpur Corporation (Sarsaiyaghat)	Sankranti mela	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 14	5,000
Parmatghat	"	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 3	4,000
Shauti	Gopashtami	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 8	10,000
Katra Bhainsar	Mela Bhainsasur Baba	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 11	2,000
Madhad Bagh Majra Rampur	Cattle fair	Agrahayana, <i>krishna</i> 8	500
Kanpur Corporation (Sarsaiyaghat)	Basant Panchmi	Magha, <i>sukla</i> 5	5,000
Jajmau	Basant Panchmi	Magha, <i>sukla</i> 5	4,000
Kanpur Corporation (Sarsaiyaghat)	Maghi fair	" "	15,000
(Parmatghat)	"	Magha, <i>sukla</i> 15	8,000
Bithur	Makar Sankranti	January 14	2,000
Kanpur Corporation (Sarsaiyaghat)	"	"	5,000
Kanpur Corporation (Parmatghat)	Sivaratri	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 15	4,000
Kapa Dev	Sivaratri	Phalguna, <i>krishna</i> 13	5,000
Bithur	Parikrama fair	Phalguna, <i>sukla</i> 11	1,000
Kanpur Corporation (Sarsaiyaghat)	Holi	Phalguna, <i>sukla</i> 15	10,000
Katra Mazar	Hanumanji-ka-mela	Every Tuesday	1,500
GHATAMPUR TAHSIL			
Gusi	Durga Devi	Chaitra, <i>sukla</i> 8	600
Ghatampur	Cattle fair	June 16—24	20,000

[Contd.]

1	2	3	4
Bheta Buzurg	Janamastami	Bhadra, <i>krishna</i> 8	5,000
Ghatampur	Kans Lila	Asvina	1,000
"	Baba fair	"	10,000
Girsi	Cattle fair	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	400
Naghin Purwa	Nagehi Devi	Kartika, <i>sukla</i> 15	15,000
Ghatampur	Mela Khurha Devi	" "	15,000
Bhitargaon	Durga Devi	Agrahayana, <i>krishna</i> 7—13	1,000
"	Kans Lila	" "	10,000
Pasi Khera	Ashtami fair	Phalgun, <i>krishna</i> 8	11,000
Ghatampur	Urs	Id-ul-Fiter	1,000

CHAPTER IV AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

LAND RECLAMATION AND UTILISATION

The district had a geographical area of 6,20,293 ha. in 1971, of which 4,32,193 ha. was utilised for agricultural purposes. The statement below shows the extent of the land utilisation in the district during the last three decades :

Utilisation purpose	1951		1961		1971	
	Area (in thousands)		Area (in thousands)		Area (in thousands)	
	Acres	Hectares	Acres	Hectares	Acres	Hectares
Total geographical area	1,518	614	1,544	625	1,532	620
Area under forests	0.4	0.2	40	16	30	12
Uncultivated area	341	138	271	110	321	130
Other uncultivated area	180	73	134	54	77	31
Current fallows	36	15	51	21	37	15
Total cultivated area	1,078	436	1,276	516	1,302	527
Net cultivated area	960	388	1,048	424	1,067	432
Area cropped more than once	118	48	228	92	235	95

Cultivated Area

In 1838, the total area of cultivation was 2,96,741 ha. which rose to 3,16,424 ha. in 1845. In the year 1853 the area under cultivation increased to 3,23,926 ha. During the next twenty years, the expansion continued steadily and according to the returns of the survey made between 1870 and 1973, it was 3,47,462 ha. or 56.9 per cent of the entire district. Annual returns are extant for thirty years from 1876-77 onwards and from these it appears that for the first decade (1876-77 to 1886-87) the area remained about the same, the average for the decade being 3,40,510 ha. In 1879-80, the total area of cultivation was 3,55,606 ha. but it decreased to 2,98,341 ha. in 1896-97. From that time there was a steady improvement, the progress becoming rapid with the commencement of the 20th century.

The following statement gives the extent of the decennial cultivated area from 1901 to 1971 and in 1977 :

Year	Cultivated area (in thousands)	
	Acres	Hectares
1901	956	387
1911	989	399
1921	905	366
1931	953	386
1941	1,014	410
1951	1,078	436
1961	1,275	516
1971	1,302	527
1977	1,062	430

Double-cropped Area

At the Settlement of 1840, no mention was made of double-cropping but thirty years later the area bearing two crops in the year was 17,988 ha. The subsequent increase has been striking. For the ten years ending with 1885-86, the total double-cropped area from 1896-97 to 1900-01 averaged 70,124 ha.

The data given in the following statement show the extent of the double-cropped area in the district in different decades from 1901 to 1971 and 1977 :

Year	Double cropped area (in thousands)	
	Acres	Hectares
1901	116	47
1911	119	48
1921	119	48
1931	134	54
1941	142	57
1951	118	48
1961	228	92
1971	232	94
1977	269	109

Culturable Area

In 1901, the culturable area, excluding the current fallows, amounted to 2,43,445 acres (98,519 ha.). In 1911, it decreased to 2,35,041 acres (95,117 ha.) and in 1921 it became 2,30,491 acres (93,276 ha.). The following statement gives the extent of the culturable area of the district in different decades from 1931 to 1971 and in 1977 :

Year	Culturable area excluding current fallows (in thousands)	
	Acres	Hectares
1931	240	97
1941	216	87
1951	180	73
1961	134	54
1971	77	31
1977	99	40

Current Fallow -In 1901 the total current fallow land in the district was 28,274 acres (9,409 ha.) which increased to 53,801 acres (21,772 ha.) in 1921. The following statement gives the total extent of the area of current fallow land in the district in the decades from 1931 to 1971 :

Year	Current fallow land (in thousands)	
	Acres	Hectares
1931	56	23
1941	33	13
1951	36	15
1961	51	21
1971	37	15
1977	51	21

Land not Available for Cultivation

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

The extent of areas not available for cultivation, according to the census years since 1931, is given in the statement that follows :

Classification of cultivated land	Year (Area in thousand acres hectares)					
	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1977
Under water	—	46/19	45/18	45/17	—	45/18
Under buildings and roads	—	58/23	58/31	37/15	—	72/29
Under non-agricultural uses	—	289/117	239/97	170/69	—	146/59
Total	...	392/159	342/13	250/101	321/180	268/106

LAND RECLAMATION

The problem of soil conservation exists mainly in the catchment area of the various rivers. The soil conservation works are done only on agricultural lands. Roughly an area of 30,000 ha. was under soil erosion in the district in 1964. There are two soil conservation units one in Kanpur and the other in tahsil Bilhaur.

The soil conservation works include the construction of contour bunds, earthen check dams, grassed water cutlets, levelling of sloping lands, construction of outlets for the safe disposal of excess run off, construction of kutchra and pakka channels, etc. The area surveyed by the soil conservation units was 6,113 ha. in 1976-77. About 5 km. of pakka and 8 km. of kutchra channels were also constructed in 1976-77. The total area treated under the soil conservation scheme was 100 ha. in 1975-76.

IRRIGATION

Considering existing conditions, on the whole the district is fairly well provided with different means of irrigation; No figures are available prior to 1884-85. For that year and the following year, the average area watered was 2,30,422 acres (93,248 ha.). During the ten years ending with 1895-96, the average was 2,22,080 acres (89,852 ha.). From 1896-97 inclusive (one year being omitted on account of Settlement operations which withdrew the land records staff from their ordinary work) the average was no less than 3,00,062 acres (1,21,431 ha.) or 86.9 per cent of the area cultivated.

The following statement shows the extent of the decennial total irrigated area of the district from 1901 to 1971 and in 1977 :

Year	Irrigated area (in thousands)	
	Acres	Hectares
1901	327	132
1911	285	115
1921	326	132
1931	301	122
1941	303	125
1951	328	133
1961	367	149
1971	425	172
1977	447	262

Means of Irrigation

Canals—The canals are the important source of irrigation in the district. The area irrigated by canals was 1,03,502 ha. in 1970-71 which increased to 1,16,418 ha. in 1975-76 and to 1,25,962 ha. in 1976-77.

Tube-wells—Irrigation is also done by the tube-wells. The number of tube-wells constructed and the extent of the area irrigated by them during the Fourth and Fifth Five-year Plan periods, are given in the following statement :

Plans	Total area irrigated by tube-wells (in ha.) at the beginning of the Plan	Number of tube-wells constructed and area irrigated by them during the Plan period	
		No. of tube-wells constructed	Area irrigated (in ha.)
Fourth Five-year Plan Period (1969-70)	2,797	123	19,680
Fifth Five-year Plan Period, (1974-75 up to 31-3-77)	21,353	159	25,440

Under a scheme, 50 tube-wells were constructed in 1977-78 and 1978-79 in order to irrigate an area of 6,070 ha.

Wells—Wells in the district are an important source of minor irrigation. The water level is highest in the tract along the Ganga where it ranges from 6 m. to 7.6 m. below the surface, although on the high cliff itself the depth is considerably greater. In the central plain the depth ranges from 6 m. to 12 m. and along the Yamuna it is even greater. The wells in the parts are generally strengthened with coils of tamarisk twigs or *arhar* stalks. Wells of all kinds are worked in the ordinary manner by means of bullocks drawing up the water in a *pur* or leather bucket, the number of *purs* and bullock-runs depending on the size of the well. The only exception is in the low *kachhar* tracts, where the water is very near the surface and is raised by means of the *dhenkli* or lever. The total area irrigated by wells was 8,032 ha. in 1977-78.

Tanks and Lakes—These sources are also utilized for irrigation purpose in the district. Natural reservoirs, such as jhils, swamps and lakes, are almost always used for irrigation and sometimes the storage capacity is increased by carefully banking them to prevent the water, collected during the rains, from escaping. In all cases, whether derived from a tank or from a swamp or a stream, the water is brought to the fields by narrow channels and raised by means of swing baskets, known as *daurie* or *beris*, the number of lifts varying with the height of the fields above the water level. The total area irrigated by tanks and lakes was 2,313 ha. in 1977-78.

Minor-Irrigation Works—For small farmers, minor irrigation works have been introduced in the district. A brief description of the minor irrigation works (completed during the different Plan periods) and the area irrigated by them follows :

Plans	No. of wells constructed	No. of rahats installed	No. of pumping sets installed	No. of private tube-wells built	Irrigated area in ha.
I (1951—1956)	316	8	18	2	336
II (1956—1961)	604	217	37	1	378
III (1961—1966)	4,285	6,673	530	190	14,330
IV (1969—1974)	4,181	5,066	3,967	11,305	79,432
V (1974—1978) Up to 1977	123	91	1,230	5,472	47,763

AGRICULTURE INCLUDING HORTICULTURE

Soils

The soils found in the district exhibit a great variety of composition and appearance. The diversity is due mainly to the influence of the various rivers and partly to the presence along the course of the Yamuna

of the peculiar soils of Bundelkhand. On the edges of the ravines is found a gravelly soil called *rakar*, interspersed with sandy patches of *bhurs* or level stretches of the sticky black clay, known as *kabar*, which dries very rapidly into an extremely hard surface, deeply fissured in all directions and wholly intractable unless well moistened. Above the ravines is round *parwa*, a reddish and somewhat brittle soil with a considerable admixture of sand and often resembling a light loam. The well-known *mar*, or black cotton soil, seldom occurs above the ravines in Ghatampur. The bulk of the district consists of the ordinary doab soils known by their usual names of *bhur* or sand on the ridges, *matiar* or clay in the depressions and *dumat* or loam on the level. The *dumat* or loam varies according to the proportion of sand in its composition. The lands near the villages which receive the closest attention and the largest supply of manure and matter, are styled *gauhan*, a term corresponding to the *goind* or *bara* of other parts. The middle zone in called *manjha* and the outlying fields, more or less casually cultivated, are termed *barha* or *barhet*.

Harvests

The three harvests of the district are known by their usual names—Rabi, Kharif and Zaid. The Kharif or rain-fed crops are sown in June and July and harvested in September-October and the Rabi or irrigated crops are sown in October-November and harvested in February-March. Of the two main harvests the principal Kharif crops of the district are rice, maize, bajra and sugar-cane and those of Rabi are wheat, barley, gram, *arhar*, pea and *masoor*.

Principal Kharif Crops

Paddy—The largest area covered in the Kharif harvest is occupied by paddy. That grown in the district is of different variety. The main distinction between several varieties is the division into *ghan* or early paddy sown broadcast and *jarhan* or that which is raised in nurseries and then transplanted in the fields. The early paddy is sown after the rains commence and is reaped in September or October. *Jarhan* is sown during the hot weather and is ready for transplantation in 15 or 20 days, though it cannot be moved till the fields are well soaked by rain. The late paddy includes the finer and more valuable varieties. *Dhan* is generally a coarse and cheap variety. The total area under paddy was 88,626 ha. in 1951, which rose to 69,307 ha. in 1961, increasing to 79,841 ha. in 1971. The area decreased to 67,855 ha. in the year 1976-77.

Maize—Maize is a very important staple in some parts of the district. It flourishes on the higher lands. The crop is generally sown on good soil, in which there is a plentiful supply of manure. It has the great advantage of reaching maturity at an early date, so is less affected than other staples by an early cessation of the rains. It is affected only in the event of heavy rain between the middle of August and middle of September, as then the grain does not attain its full size and weight. In 1951 it was sown on an area of 14,272 ha. which increased to 28,982 ha. in 1961. Its area was 25,847 ha. in 1971-72 and 31,283 ha. in 1976-77.

Jowar and Bajra—Next in importance among the Kharif staples are jowar and *bajra*, both of which rank high among the principal food-grains and also afford excellent fodder for cattle. They are always grown in combination with *arhar*. This crop flourishes in all parts of the district. In the table below is given the extent of the area of cultivation of both these cereals as in 1951, 1961, 1971-72 and 1976-77 :

Year	Area of cultivation in ha	
	Jowar	Bajra
1951	65,523	26,273
1961	65,091	29,593
1971-72	42,285	27,208
1976-77	42,468	26,983

Other Crops—The other main cereals are *sawan*, *mandua*, and pulses like *urd* and *moong*. The areas covered by the first two in 1976-77 were 114 ha. and 16 ha. respectively, and that of the last two 4,363 ha. and 572 ha. respectively.

Principal Rabi Crops

Barley—Of the Rabi crops, barley is the most important. It is grown in all parts of the district in light as well as ordinary soil. It frequently flourishes without irrigation and is commonly sown after early paddy. It is grown separately as well as with other crops. It was sown in an area of 42,512 ha. in 1976-77 which decreased to 30,545 ha. in the subsequent year.

Wheat—Wheat is a more valuable but at the same time a more expensive crop. It requires a rich and well-manured soil and is mainly confined to the *goind* land (land near the village) where it can obtain the abundant irrigation that is necessary. It is sown usually in Kartika (October-November) on land that has been thoroughly tilled, often even 20 times. It is watered in December, January and February (unless this is rendered unnecessary by sufficient winter rains), and is harvested at the end of March and the beginning of April.

In parts where the soil is very rich, wheat is grown as a second crop after early paddy or after jowar and *bajra* when they are grown alone. In 1971-72, it was sown in an area of 1,20,087 ha., which increased to 1,35,263 ha. in 1976-77.

Gram—This is equally an important Rabi staple. The area of its cultivation has increased due to the practice of double cropping, as now it is generally sown with pea. It is generally sown on the fields from which the paddy crop has been harvested. It is also sown in low-lying land flooded in the rainy season where it is sown after the flood recedes. In 1971-72 the area under gram (alone as well as mixed) was 75,716 ha. which was reduced to 67,497 ha. in 1976-77.

Pea—Pea is a favourite food crop and is the earliest to be reaped of all the Rabi staples, as the harvest is over by the end of February. It is usually watered once and does not require much manure. It is grown both in the best land, the fields having been prepared to receive it by lying fallow during the rains as well as the inferior land after paddy, maize and jowar have been reaped. In 1971-72 it covered an area of 14,673 ha., which decreased to 9,509 ha. in 1976-77.

Other Crops—Of the other Rabi crops, *arhar* is the most important which covered an area of 13,620 ha. in 1971-72 which increased to 21,678 ha. in 1976-77. It is sown with the main Kharif crops but is harvested after most of the Rabi crops are reaped. This is why it is hardly ever sown singly. It is usually combined with jowar or *bajra* which are harvested by November-December, leaving it standing alone in the fields.

Non-Food Crops

The main non-food crops of the district are sugar-cane, sunn-hemp (fibre) and oil-seeds of different types.

Sugar Cane is an important crop. In 1976-77 it was grown in 5,765 ha. both in loamy and clayey soils. Sunn-hemp is grown both for its fibre and as green manure in the fields. It was sown in an area of 1,154 ha. in 1976-77, when oil-seeds covered an area of 37,549 ha. which included 977 ha. of til, 33,230 ha. of mustard and *lahi* 3,251 ha. of groundnut and 38 ha. of linseed.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE

When it was realised after Independence that the rapidly increasing demand for food-grains could not be successfully met by the employment of the traditional methods of cultivation, improved method and changes in the pattern and technique of cultivation were adopted. The development of agriculture occupied an important place in all the Five-year Plans. Improved methods of growing wheat and barley and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation were popularized among the cultivators of the district. These methods include proper tillage, sufficient and timely manuring, sowing seeds of improved varieties and high-yielding crops, sufficient and timely irrigation and protection of crops against pests and diseases. The sixties saw the ushering in of the green revolution in the country, which also found its way to the district. Programmes of intensive cultivation and sowing of high-yielding varieties of crops have been implemented through agricultural campaigns-Kharif, Rabi and Zaid-which are put into operation every year in the district. During the campaign period, training in different agricultural methods is imparted to the workers and progressive cultivators. Stress is laid on taking recourse to the various methods such as plant protection measures, use of improved agricultural implements and storage of grains, etc. The agriculture department gives *lagav* and other loans to the cultivators for the purchase of (chemical) manure, agricultural implements, improved variety of seeds, pesticides and bullocks; etc.

Seed Distribution—There are 38 agriculture seed stores in the district which supply improved seeds to cultivators. These stores supplied 553 q. seed in Kharif and 556 q. in Rabi in the year 1977-78 when the department of agriculture distributed 14,158 of chemical manure.

Horticulture

The total area covered by fruit trees and vegetables in the district is 15,715 ha. There are 11 private nurseries in the district which supply seeds. The departments supplied 12,283 seedlings of ornamental trees and 60,008 seedlings of fruit trees and 1,927 kg. of vegetable seeds in the year 1976-77.

ROTATION OF CROPS AND MIXED CULTIVATION

In the district farmers have been using for centuries the method of growing different crops by rotation in the same field, but in the past this knowledge about the advantages of such a practice was empirical rather than scientific. The department of agriculture now makes the results of the latest research regarding the rotation of crops available to the cultivators who, as a result have become more enlightened and many try to adopt newer rotations of crops. In the district different rotations of crops depend upon soil types and the availability of irrigation. Generally two crops are grown in the district which are mostly wheat and paddy. The common rotation of crops in the district is as stated below:

Paddy	Wheat	
Cotton	Wheat	
Maize	Potato	Wheat
Maize	Potato	Vegetable
Maize	Potato	Moong
Maize	Rai	Moong or Vegetable
Maize	Lahi	Wheat
Paddy	Wheat	Moong
Paddy	Gram	

Mixed Cultivation—The practice of growing more than one crop in a field simultaneously gives an additional harvest in addition to increasing the fertility of the soil. Usually pests, diseases and diverse weather conditions do not affect all the crops equally, thus, *arhar* is sown mixed with *bajra* or together with jowar and *urd*, maize with *arhar* and *urd*, barley with gram or pea and potato with wheat.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

The main enemies of the crops in the district are animals, birds, insects and diseases. Monkeys, rats, squirrels, wild animals, bats, parrots and some other pests damage the crops badly, as do a number of plant diseases, which differ from crop to crop. The usual methods of protection normally provided by the cultivators are fencing, keeping watch and destruction of animals and birds, whereas pests are killed by insecticides. The following statement mentions the common diseases and insects with which the main crops are generally affected :

Crop	Common insects	Common disease
Paddy	Gundhy bug, paddy stem borer, rice hispa, army worm, root weevil	Khaira, bacterial blight, bacterial streak, blast, tungrovirosis
Jowar and bajra	Red hairy caterpillar, Leaf roller, Stem borer	Green ear disease
Wheat	Gujia and termite	Rust, smut, Blight of wheat
Pea and arhar	Pod borer	Powdery mildew, Downey mildew
Potato	—	Blight of potato
Sugar-cane	Pyrrilla, stem borer, Gujia and termite, Sugar-cane white fly	Red rat of sugar-cane
Mango	Mango hopper, Mango mealy bug	Powdery mildew of mango, neerosis, black tip of mango

There are various insecticides and pesticides like Aldrin, B.H.C. and DDT which are sprayed and dusted on the crops to control pests and diseases. To save the crops from seed-borne diseases, the seeds are dried in the sun and also treated with certain chemicals before sowing. There are various leafy growths and weeds which are harmful to the crops and are usually overcome by systematic and timely weeding, interculturing and deep ploughing of fields. The plant protection staff posted in the district gives free advice to the cultivators for raising healthy crops, including those of fruits and vegetables. They also provide insecticides spraying and dusting machines and services of a trained staff, at moderate charges.

Agricultural Farm

There is a government agriculture seed multiplication farm in the district which was established in 1957-58. It is located in the Bidhnoo development block on the Hamirpur road. Not all the plots of the farm are alike, because about 40 per cent of the cultivated area

is low lying and some tracts have *usar* (barren) patches. These conditions adversely affect the average production. The following statement mentions the average production of some of the crops as in 1977-78 :

Name of crop	Average production per acre or 0.4 ha. (in quintals)
Urd	1.00
Paddy	9.40
Wheat	8.08
Barley	0.86
Gram	1.82

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Animal Husbandry

Agriculture and animal husbandry being two inseparable units of agricultural development, the development of animal husbandry has been given due place in the various Five-year Plans. The animal husbandry department looks after the veterinary and animal husbandry work in the district and is concerned with development of cattle, poultry breeding, sheep breeding and allied schemes and the prevention and treatment of various animal diseases.

Development of Live-stock—In the district (as elsewhere), cattle provide the required motive power for various agricultural operations, including ploughing, harrowing, sowing, irrigation, etc., as well as farm yard manure and milk. Bullocks play an important role as draught power for pulling carts which are still the chief means of rural transport in the district. Due to the need for the extension of land for cultivation, waste land and pastures are gradually decreasing. Grazing facilities are provided by the government and *gaon* panchayats. Grazing is also allowed in private groves and harvested or fallow fields and also near the railway lines. The fodder crops sown in the district are M.P. chari, lobia, oats and barseem, and the total area under them was about 718 ha. in the year 1976-77.

The following statement gives the number of animals treated and vaccinated against various diseases, castrated and artificially inseminated during the Third and Fourth Five-year Plan period and in 1976-77 :

Period	No. of animals treated	No. of animals castrated	No. of animals inseminated	No. of animals vaccinated
IIIrd Five-year Plan	46,880	8,177	—	58,876
IVth Five-year Plan	29,010	8,276	4,829	56,829
1976-77	32,584	16,947	59,674	4,65,989

The cattle of the district are small and inferior in strength to those of the western districts. Animals of better quality are few and far between. The statement given below indicates the population of live-stock in the district in 1973-74 :

Live-stock	Number
Bulls and bullocks	1,94,076
Cows	1,64,775
He-buffaloes	94,194
She-buffaloes	1,64,865
Sheep	28,536
Goats	2,16,408
Horses and ponies	4,255
Mules	348
Donkeys	2,076
Camels	401
Pigs	83,156

Sheep and goats are generally reared for their hide and flesh. Occasionally they are folded in the fields for manure. Goats are of small and inferior type, yielding little milk but requiring scant attention. Sheep provide coarse wool which is utilised by the villagers.

Development of Cattle—Cattle development has received greater attention since the start of the Five-year Plan periods and the animal husbandry department has been implementing schemes to improve the breed of stock in the district. For the improvement of the breed of milch cattle, there are five centres where artificial insemination is done by frozen semen. For the improvement of sheep, goats and pigs, improved breeds are being distributed by government, which also distributes *tagavi* for the purchase of milch cattle. The number of stockman centres in the district is 28 and that of veterinary hospitals seven.

Poultry—The main breed generally found in the district is *desi* (indigenous) but improved birds are being preferred. There is a government poultry extension centre at Kalyanpur, with about 500 birds. There are also eight private poultry farms where improved breeds of birds are available.

Fisheries

Different kinds of fish (as specified in Chapter I) are found in the district. Catches are usually made by net, rod and a kind of bottomless basket and small dams in the rivers, rivulets, lakes, ponds and canals

are often formed out by the owners and fishermen. Piscicultural activities have been undertaken by the fisheries department and under the small water scheme, fingerlings are supplied to the Gaon Samajs and private pisciculturists at the rate of Rs 40 per thousand. In 1976-77, the number of fingerlings distributed was 2,94,500. Under the nutritive diet scheme, fingerlings are distributed at the concessional rate of Rs 10 per thousand. In 1976-77, under this scheme 73,000 fingerlings were distributed. Apart from a departmental fish farm at Chaubepur, there is a nursery each in the Kalyanpur and Bidhnoo development blocks and two in the Ghatampur development block where fingerlings are produced.

FORESTRY

Forests play an important role in the economy of the district and are integrally connected with the agricultural prosperity of the people as they help in soil and water conservation (essential for agriculture) protection of the land by retention of moisture of the soil. The forests reduce the force with which the rain strikes the earth, reduce the run off and act as a reservoir of moisture which can be utilized at will later on. The area of forests in the district in 1977-78 was 13,598 ha. of which 7,106 ha. was under the forest department and 6,487 ha. was managed by the Gaon Samajs. The trees usually found in these forests are mango, *mahua*, *shisham*, *neem*, *jamun*, *siras*, *pipal*, *bargad* and tamarind. Under the afforestation scheme the forest department has put down plantations on roadside avenues to the length of 210 km. in 1977-78. The trees planted are generally *shisham*, mango, *jamun*, *arjun*, *neem*, *siras*, *pipal*, *imli* and *babul*.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

Not much is known regarding the onslaught of famine which the district experienced prior to the advent of British rule. The first famine of which there is any definite notice, which affected the present district of Kanpur, was that of 1783-84, known as the *chailisa*, from its occurrence in the year 1840 *Sambat*. There was a marked absence of rain in the preceding year, followed by a complete failure of the monsoon in the next. The distress became general and was aggravated by the extensive influx of starving people from Bundelkhand. The famine abated in the spring of 1784, but prices remained high for a long time, and the ill affects of the calamity were felt for many years.

Famine struck the district again in 1803 due to the failure of the autumn and spring harvests. The effect was disastrous and the zamindars and cultivators were further reduced to the greatest straits because of the excessive revenue demand. The revenue remission was Rs 2,33,197, the suspension of a similar sum being also allowed by government. Further remissions followed and the total sum surrendered by government was Rs 5,13,719. A large sum was distributed in advances for the construction of wells and other agricultural purposes, relieving the pressure to a considerable extent, but prosperity was not restored for a long time and the district remained distressed in the first half of the nineteenth century. The rains failed again in 1812, causing much distress in that and the following year, the condition being considered by the district officer to be even more severe than that of 1803. Prices were

higher than ever before and the revenue was remitted to the amount of Rs 27,000. Again in 1819, prices were scored on account of drought. Only part of the revenue for 1818-19 could be collected and that too with great difficulty, and a large amount remained uncollected. In the following year, remissions were made to the extent of Rs 20,905. The drought of 1825-26 affected the parganas adjoining Etawah and Farrukhabad also. Prices were high throughout the district though no remissions of revenue were granted this time.

In 1833-34 Bundelkhand was visited by a severe drought and famine, the effects of which were felt partially all over the district but more acutely in the southern parganas. The remissions amounted to Rs 33,245. The district had not recovered from this calamity when it was visited by the terrible famine of 1837-38. Even the trees were stripped of their leaves and cattle lay dying in thousands. Relief works were started by government (for the first time). The amount expended being Rs 180 daily and though this was increased to Rs 210 in February, the sum proved insufficient. From November, 1837 to July, 1838, the amount spent in relief was Rs 68,908, the number of persons benefited being 12,28,604. The revenue balances of 1837-38 and the following year amounted to nearly Rs 20,00,000 and it was found necessary to remit the sum of Rs 1,72,544. The results of this calamity lasted for several years. The next great failure of the rains occurred in 1860 but with the exception of the distress caused by high prices, the district escaped comparatively lightly. The prolonged drought in August, 1868 destroyed the greater part of Kharif crop but the district speedily resumed its normal state. Much the same happened in 1877-78, the wide extent of the famine causing an abnormal rise in prices. Relief works were opened and the realisation of revenue was suspended.

Again in 1897, there was famine on account of the failure of the rains. Relief was afforded by the distribution of advances of money. Relief works, mainly confined to the Mughal road were opened, the daily attendance being 51,87,710 persons, and the cost Rs 3,25,367, including the gratuitous relief given which amounted to Rs 53,581. Small works, under civil officers, afforded relief but to a comparatively insignificant number. Poor houses were established at all tahsil headquarters and distribution of gratuitous relief made to necessitous persons at their homes. The total number of persons thus benefited was very large, the expenditure under the various heads being Rs 1,80,194. A further sum of Rs 83,674 was expended by the committee of the charitable relief fund and was made available mainly for the purchase of cattle for cultivators or for the distribution of money doles to the respectable poor. The expenditure by government amounted to Rs 6,20,442, exclusive of the money spent by charitable organisations. Remissions of land revenue were made to the extent of Rs 2,12,063, suspensions of Rs 6,33,152 also being made for two years.

In 1905 the district was hit by a drought and the total area affected was about 1,878 sq. km. The distress was felt generally at the beginning of 1906, and towards the end of January, relief works were started on the Mughal road and on that from Srinagar to Baripal, covering a total length of about 19 km. These works remained open till the middle of June and afforded employment to 4,96,438 persons. During this period,

eleven village works were established in Bhognipur and nine in Ghatampur for the purpose of giving relief. In this way 56,801 persons were usually employed at a total cost of Rs 3,963, that of the public relief works being Rs 31,054. In addition, gratuitous relief was distributed in cash to 2,43,113 persons at their homes. The land revenue of the affected area was Rs 5,43,809 of which Rs 1,64,852 was remitted.

The next major flood occurred in 1978 and the area affected was 16,450 ha., Rs 94,800 being spent on the various relief measures undertaken by the government.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Old-time Industries and Industrial Development

In olden times the district produced only articles of daily use, there being no well established industry in those times. For lack of chronicles, etc., it is not possible to trace the development of industries, avocations and other allied information. But as was usual in the country, each village or town was self-sufficient and remained as regards the manufacture of things of daily use, the keynote of the economy of the district till early medieval time, of which some cottage industries formed a part.

The old-time manufactures of the district had no features of special interest but ordinary cloth, vessels of brass and other metals, cheap cutlery and bangles were manufactured in some parts of the district.

The growth of industrial development in this area was mostly due to European enterprise and initiative. The first important industry was related to the tanning, and currying of leather and to the articles made from it. The government arsenal and ordinance depot in the city created a big demand for leather goods, which were required by the army. Thus a large indigenous industry in boots, harnesses and accoutrements sprang up, the saddlery needed for the armed forces also being manufactured here. An attempt was made in 1860 to induce the tanners to make leather on the Madras system and a harness depot, on an experimental basis, was started, the attempt proving successful. Consequently, it was decided in 1863 that a government factory be built in which the leather was tanned by Indians, but it was curried and worked under the supervision of skilled Europeans. In 1867, a big factory, known as the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, was established which made all the harnesses, saddlery and accoutrements for the entire army in India excepting the Silladar cavalry. The factory also had a section for a brass and iron foundry and a smithy for the production of all-metal work. This government enterprise was in some measure the parent of the Government Book and Army Equipment Factory, founded by the Cooper-Allon and Company. The factory supplied boots to the entire British army in India and also did a very large trade with other government departments. From 1904, it became the managing agent for the North West Tannery Company, Ltd., and it did a large retail business in leather goods, particularly in saddlery, harnesses, bags, trunks, etc. There was a tannery at Juhri, known as the Wessose tannery, but it functioned only for a short time. Some small concerns also started this type of work and undertook contracts from big firms.

The first mill started for cloth production in the district in 1862 was the Elgin Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., but the firm was liquidated in 1866 and was bought by Hugh Maxwell. Generally the

yarn produced by it was coarse but some times finer qualities were also produced. Many kinds of cotton cloth were woven (particularly twill lining) and this concern developed a reputation for the production of tents, cotton durries and ropes. It was popularly known as the Purana Putligher. The Muir Mills Company, Ltd., was founded in 1874 by Gavin Jones, a former manager of the Elgin Mills. This concern had about 55,000 spindles and 1,250 looms. The Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Ltd., was founded by J. Hirwood, an employee of the Elgin Mills, in 1882. In the beginning it had 73,000 spindles and 775 looms. In 1885, Atherton West a weaving master of the Elgin Mills, started, the Victoria Mills Company, Ltd., with 95,000 spindles and 900 looms. The trade of this concern was wholesale and it dealt mainly with yarn and cloth for the local market.

In 1876, the Cawnpore Woollen Mills and Army Cloth Manufacturing Company, Ltd., was started by J. Condon and others (in private partnership), but in 1882 it was sold to a limited liability company. It produced all sorts of woollen fabrics. The wool was imported mainly from Punjab and Tibet but a limited amount came from Australia as well.

Cotton pressing and ginning were also significant industries of the district. The main firms engaged in this industry were the West Patent Press Company, Ltd., (a London firm, which started its work in 1874), the Hydraulic Pressing Association (a syndicate formed in 1880), the Beer and Sital ginning factory, the Baldeo Das Kedarnath ginning factory and Sri Ram Mahadeo Prasad's. All these firms were located near the cotton centre of Cooperganj. Small factories, of Nihalchand Baldeo Sahai, Volkart Bros (known as the Jumma Company, Ltd.), Narain Das Lachman Das, Har Datt Bilas Das and Amarcharan Badri Das, were also set up.

A firm connected with many industrial enterprises of the district was Begg Sutherland and Company, which was started in 1856 as the Begg Christie and Company, and becoming the Begg Maxwell and Company in 1875. This firm was the managing agent for the Cawnpore Sugar Works, Ltd. The refinery in Kanpur was opened in 1894 for the manufacture of fine sugar from jaggery purchased from the eastern districts of the State and Bihar. The sugar produced here was pure cane sugar, made entirely by machinery and was free from bone, charcoal and other decolouring agents of a nature objectionable to the people. A distillery was also established which was attached to the Cawnpore Sugar Works, Ltd., where plain spirit was made from *shira* (molasses) and *mahua* (*madhuca indica*). Another managing agency was the Cawnpore Brush Company, Ltd., which was established in 1896 under the name of the Pioneer Brush Company. Expert brush makers were brought from England to work here and all kinds of brushes were made in large quantities, which were supplied to the army. The Begg Sutherland and Company was the managing agent for the Indian Electric Supply and Traction Company, Ltd., a London concern, and it was the first public supply company established in India, outside the presidency towns. This company was also the owner of the tramway, of which the preliminary length was of 5 km. from the railway station to Sirsaya ghat. Other important industrial enterprises, which helped in the industrial growth of the district in the initial stages, were the Empire Engineering Com-

pany, Ltd., the Union Indian Sugar Works Ltd., Rawatpur, the Ganges Flour Mills Company Ltd., the Cawnpore Flour Mills Company, Ltd., Sri Dwarka Das Jute Mills and the North West Provinces Jute Mills Company Limited.

By the end of the last century, the export trade of the country as a whole declined, as the markets, even in the district, were flooded with the cheap products of the European markets. The beginning of the present century witnessed the use of modern industrial products particularly cotton textiles.

In 1911, the district of Kanpur had 35 factories, in which 17,256 persons were engaged. The total number of factories in Uttar Pradesh was 215. The number of factories in the district in 1920 rose to 46, in which 26,919 persons were employed, the number in the State rising to 218. In 1930 the number rose to 73, the mills giving employment to 33,727 persons. In 1940 the number was 96 and the persons engaged being 65,837. There was a spate of new factories in the district and by the end of 1948, as many as 160 factories came into existence which were engaging 89,513 persons.

The industrywise growth of some factories from 1911 to 1948 was as follows :

Year	Factories								
	Cotton ginning and pressing	Persons employed	Cotton spinning and weaving	Persons employed	Wool len	Persons employed	Jute	Persons employed	Sugar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1911	9	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
1920	9	925	6	11,420	1	3,181	1	337	2
1930	8	945	10	20,199	3	1,504	—	1,200	3
1940	4	520	16	35,219	2	3,489	2	6,026	8
1948	1	30	15	47,920	2	3,473	2	6,054	1

Year	Factories								
	Persons employed	Leather and tanning	Persons employed	Oil	Persons employed	Chemicals	Persons employed	General engineering	Persons employed
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1911	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
1920	596	9	7,243	6	721	—	—	—	—
1930	947	8	8,088	10	1,442	4	225	2	1,181
1940	710	9	7,154	7	1,880	2	383	9	579
1948	180	19	6,575	11	2,145	5	850	10	726
								22	1,501

In 1961, the total number of factories and workshops of various sizes in the district registered and unregistered was 6,560 against the average of 4,400 per district of the State. Of them, 1965 were in the rural and 4,595 in the urban areas. In the rural areas, the Largest number (438) was engaged in the production of rice, flour etc., followed by miscellaneous manufactures and repair work (279) and making of textile garments (257). In the urban areas factories making textile garments (564) and producing rice, flour, etc., (455) were the most important.

Out of 354 registered factories in the district, 75 were engaged in the manufacture of non-electrical equipments, 52 in basic metals, 46 in food stuffs other than sugar, 42 in textiles, 33 in leather and leather products, 26 each in transport equipment and chemicals and chemical products including rubber goods, 20 in printing and publication work, 12 in miscellaneous industries, 9 in wood and wooden products, pulp-paper and paper products, 8 each in ice and electrical equipments and one each in beverages, sugar and tobacco and tobacco products. Of the above-mentioned industries, 67 registered factories employed more than 100 workers, 29 employed between 100 and 200 and 11 employed between 200 and 300 workers. The 3 cotton mills, namely the Swadeshi Mills Company, Ltd., the Muir Mills Company, Ltd., and the Elgin Mills Company, Ltd., employed 19,642 workers. Other large concerns, both in the private and public sectors which employed more than 1,000 workers, were the New Victoria Mills, the Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills, the J.K. Jute Mills, the J.K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, the British India Corporation, Ltd., the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, the Atherton West and Company, the Cawnpore Textile Ltd., the British India Corporation, Ltd., (Cooper Allen Branch). The J.K. Cotton Manufacturers Ltd., the Cawnpore Cotton Mills Branch, the U.P. Government Roadways Central Workshop and the Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills Company. The remaining large-scale concerns which employed more than 300 and less than 1,000 employees, were the J.K. Iron and Steel Company, the J.K. Rayon, the River Power House, the Cawnpore Chemical Works, the Kanpur Rolling Mills, the Prime Products, Ltd., the Singh Engineering Works, the U.P. Tannery Company, the Ganesh Flour Mills, the Indian Material Tannery and the Government Central Textile Institute.

The number of registered factories of various sizes increased to 499 in 1969. Of these 38 were large scale with a capital investment of Rs 4,043.47 lakhs, which provided employment to 47,447 workers and had an annual return of Rs 6,338.07 lakhs.

The industrywise break up of these industrial units is given in the following statement :

Industrial Classification	Number of units	Capital investment (in lakhs of rupees)	Annual value of production (in lakhs of rupees)	Persons employed
Agro-based Industries	7	361.65	1,075.35	803
Textile-based industries	12	2,902.47	4,774.80	41,816
Mineral-based (concrete spum pipe works) industries	1	30	0.99	17
Chemical-based industries	3	108.70	160.16	738
Engineering-based industries	12	589.92	809.53	3,861
Miscellaneous industries	3	50.73	17.24	222

The foregoing statement shows that 12 textile-based industries are the most important group among the large scale industries. Their share in the total capital investment is 71.78 per cent at the production 75.33 per cent of the large scale industrial units. These figures indicate that this group occupies pivotal position in the industrial economy of the district in terms of the share in capital investment, annual value of production and employment.

In 1969, the 461 registered small-scale industries of the district had a capital investment of Rs 3,246.29 lakhs and their annual value of production was Rs 3,248.29 lakhs. They provided employment to 15,301 persons.

The industrywise break up of these small-scale industrial units, their capital investment, value of production and the number of persons they employed, are given in the following statement:

Industrial classification	Number of units	Capital investment (in lakh of rupees)	Value of production (in lakhs of rupees)	Persons employed
Agro-based industries	70	242.37	1,016.77	1,795
Textile-based industries	43	147.45	261.75	1,603
Forest-based industries	5	10.06	3.57	100
Live-stock based industries	43	277.52	552.48	2,466
Mineral-based industries	4	7.31	6.08	83
Chemical-based industries	32	158.69	255.71	1,318
Engineering-based industries	210	574.65	876.76	6,428
Miscellaneous industries	54	176.09	275.17	7,506

These statistics show that the small-scale industries make a vital contribution to the industrial economy of the district.

In 1971, the proportion of workers employed in industries (excluding household) was 14.1 per cent, which was higher than the State percentage of 8.6.

Power

As the district is industrially well developed, power is a prime necessity in this area.

The main sources of the supply of energy in the district is the grid. There has been a growing demand for electricity by industrial units. The total consumption of electricity by the manufacturing and repair industries was 11,378 kwh. in 1967-68, of which the share of cottage industries was about one-fifth.

The per capita electrical consumption of the district during 1971-72 was 225.5 kwh. compared with the State average of 48.6 kwh. In 1976-77 the number of industrial consumers of bulk supply in the district was 109, the load was 1,05,578 kw., the number of industrial consumers in the small-scale sector was 5,703 and the load 55,224 kw.

The break-up of the bulk supply to the industries, the number of consumers and the units consumed was as follows;

Nature of industry	Number of bulk-supply consumers	Units consumed (in kwh)
Textile	11	13,23,80,272
Steel rolling	22	5,46,40,622
Vegetable oil and flour	8	1,16,91,398
Ice factory and cold storage	11	50,01,163
Leather and rubber works	10	53,76,916
Chemicals	5	55,66,572
Fertilizers	1	31,80,866
Miscellaneous	41	80,12,980

Rural Electrification

The electrification of 154 villages has taken place by 1971 and 369 villages had been electrified by the end of 1973-74. In 1976-77 the number rose to 477.

Large-scale Industries

Kanpur is known for its large-scale industrial units. The history of such industrial units dates back to 1864 when the first cotton textile mills, The Elgin Mill Company was established at Kanpur. As cotton was then an important agricultural produce of the district, more mills were set up for manufacturing cotton textiles. This district has acquired the third place (in the Country) in this particular line, the first going to Bombay and the second to Ahmedabad. The predominance of large-scale industries has given an industrial texture to the district. In the large-scale sector, cotton textiles, jute goods, woollen textiles, flour mills, oil and Vanaspathi manufacturing units, leather tanneries, units manufacturing engineering goods, etc., are important. There are 80 large-scale industrial units in the district with an investment of about Rs 100 crores, which give employment to about 50,000 persons.

The following statement gives some information about the large-scale industrial units of the district :

Category of industry	Number of units	Capital (in thousand of Rs)		Persons employed
		Fixed	Working	
Cotton textile/yarn	11	2,44,212	1,61,176	30,681
Wollen textile	1	6,360	74,654	3,202
Jute goods	2	14,523	10,493	4,170
Oil, vegetable oil and ghee	3	7,106	7,822	187
Engineering	5	17,502	20,921	778
Electronics	2	7,600	10,050	332
Printing, flour, fertilizers, footwear, explosives etc.	6	5,66,984	34,170	1,792

NOTE :- The data of investment and employment relate to only 25 units, the data regarding 6 units not been available.

The largest number of units is engaged in producing cotton textiles in which a fixed capital of over Rs 24 crores is invested and 30,681 persons are employed. The cotton textile mills now face a stiff competition with the man-made in fibre industry and many are on the brink of closure owing to their low productivity and high-running costs. The National Textile Corporation, U. P., has taken over four mills of the district.

The following statement gives the name and location, investments, value of raw material consumed, types and value of goods produced and the number of persons employed in 1976, in each of the large-scale industrial unit in the district :

Name and location of unit	Total investment (in lakhs of rupees)	Type of raw material consumed		Goods produced		Number of workers employed
		Name	Value (in lakhs of rupees)	Types	Value (in lakhs of rupees)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Elgin Mills No. 1 and 2 Civil Lines and Cooperganj, Kanpur	241.15	Raw cotton	1,745.65	Cotton textiles	3,182.04	9,339
Moti Lal Padam Pat Udyog (Vanasati branch) Gutaiya	23.88	Groundnut seeds	229.18	Vegetable ghee	286.18	128
Motilal Padam Pat Udyog (Steel foundry branch) Gutaiya.	115.62	Raw pig iron	4.37	Ingets etc	5.46	239

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Swadeshi Cotton mills, Juhi	1,140.75	Raw cotton	838.00	Cotton textiles	1,832.0	6,309
Industrial Gases Ltd., Factory Area	24.00	Gases	44.22	Industrial gases	45.12	120
Indain Oxygen Ltd., Factory Area	55.56	Gases	86.23	Oxygen gases	98.45	11
Atherton West Cotton Mills, G.T. Road	175.00	Raw cotton	312.00	Cotton cloth	388.00	2,618
J. K. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kalpi Road	206.00	Raw cotton	302.00	Cotton cloth	352.00	3,513
J. K. Electronics, G. T. Road	176.00	T. V. components	180.00	T. V. sets	200.00	284
J. K. Iron and Steel Company, Fazalganj.	30.00	Pig iron	72.00	Rolling mills	78.00	120
J. K. Jute Mills, Kalpi Road.	268.82	Jute	305.00	Jute bags	721.00	3,176
J. K. Mrs. Kalpi Road	55.00	Raw cotton	226.00	Cotton textiles	278.00	2000
J. K. Rayon, Ja mau	776.24	Raw rayon	53.50	Cotton goods	606.58	1,700
Kanpur Jute Udyog, Harrisgarh	66.16	Raw Jute	52.00	Jute bags	64.88	974 (1974 year's information)
Kanpur Woollen Mills (L.I. Imli)	725.00	Raw wool	975.00	Woollen cloth	905.48	3,202
Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Kalpi Road	231.00	Raw cotton.	35.00	Cotton cloth	88.00	2,851 (1974 years information)
Plastic Products, Ltd., Kalpi Road	33.00	Plastic granuals	30.00	Plastic products	31.00	289
Synatx Tubes Works, 84/55 G. T. Road	140.95	Plastic granuals	135.00	Precision bobbing	155.00	180
Kanpur Textiles, Cooperganj	474.60	Raw cotton	304.21	Textiles	481.10	2,334
Singh Engineering Works, G.T. Road	248.50	Raw pig iron	4,591.00	Rolling mills	5,212.00	500

Contd.

KANPUR DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Singh Engineering Works (Plastic mills), Factory Area	—	Raw pig iron	—	Plate manufacture	—	—
Singh Engineering Wagon Factory, Panki.		Raw pig. iron		Wagon manufacture.	—	—
Omrao Industry Corporation Factory Area.	12.00	Mustard seed	20.00	Edible oil	24.00	60 (in 1974)
Indian Explosive, Ltd., Panki	7,686.00	Chemicals and petroleum	6,816.00	Fertilizers	8,520.00	1,093
Sri Ram Mahadev Rice Mills, Harrisganj	47.20	Wheat	122.12	Flour	128.33	152
Security Printers, The Mall	54.00	Papers	37.00	Cheques and drafts	48.00	150
Muir Mills, Civil Lines	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New Victoria Mills, Civil Lines	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tannery and Footwear Corporation, Civil Line	96	—	332.13	Leather goods	464.70	3,225
Modern Bakeries, Ltd., Kalpi Road	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (A Government of India Undertaking)

This corporation was incorporated in 1972 and started a trial production in April, 1976, the commercial production starting from October 1, 1976. The factory is situated at G. T. Road, Kanpur.

The main aim of the company is to promote, encourage and develop the availability, use, supply and distribution of artificial limbs and accessories at reasonable cost to needy persons (particularly disabled defence personnel), hospitals and other welfare institutions.

Some details regarding the investment, raw material used and the number of persons employed in the company are given below:

Year	Investment (in lakhs of rupees)	Raw material consumed (in lakhs of Rs)	Number of persons employed
1976-77	394.81	10.45	177
1977-78	520.64	18.45	122
1978-79	625.00 (estimated)	25.00 (estimated)	43

The company started its commercial sale from October 1, 1976 and the goods produced till March 31, 1979, were of the value of Rs 9,887 lakhs.

Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India, Ltd.

The corporation was incorporated on February 22, 1969. It took over the two sick units of Cooper Allen and the North West Tannery branches of the British India Corporation, Ltd. on May 23, 1969. These units were facing closure after continuous losses from 1954 and had remained inoperative for about 18 months before the Central Government decided to take them over and to run them as a public sector enterprise.

The corporation is a leather and leather goods producing unit.

The following statement gives an idea of the investment. Raw material consumed, value of goods produced and the number of persons employed from 1974-75 to 1978-79 :

Year	Total investment in rupees (equity)	Raw material consumed (rupees in lakhs)	Value of goods produced (rupees in lakhs)	Number of persons employed
1974-75	95,92,000	246.83	332.28	3,317
1975-76	95,92,000	288.36	514.62	3,523
1976-77	95,92,000	322.13	464.70	3,225
1977-78	95,92,000	222.08	303.02	3,021
1978-79	4,36,92,000	258.67	424.17	2,791

Small-scale Industries

The district is fairly well advanced in possessing small-scale industries, important industries in this sector are the mechanical engineering, agricultural implements, chemical and allied products, textile articles, industries based on live-stock, plastic products, food processing, food and allied products electrical goods, manufacture of automobile parts, glass and ceramics, agro-based industries, Iron foundry and foundry casting, metal fabrication, forest based industries, brick kiln, etc.

Mechanical Engineering—Spare parts of machinery, rolling shutters, threshers, steel boxes, nails and parts of tube-wells are produced in 940 units, which are located mainly at Kanpur, Akbarpur, Bilhaur, Ghatampur, Rura, Jhinhak and Pukhrayan. General repair work is also done by some of these units.

Agricultural Implements—Agricultural implements, such as ploughs, crushers, buckets and pans (for making jaggery) are produced in 240 units, located at Kanpur, Pukhrayan, Kakwan, Rura, Araul, Rasulabad, Ghatampur and Bilhaur. Generally these units are power operated and use iron and other metals as raw materials.

Chemical and allied products—Candles, washing soap, sulphur sulphide, tarpaulines, Ayurvedic medicines, paints, perfumed oil, glue and other chemical products are manufactured in 379 units, located mainly at Kanpur, Jhijnhak, Mandhana, Rana Pukhrayan, Rura and Akbarpur. These units use wax, colour, caustic soda, castor oil, herbs and sand as raw materials.

Textile Articles—Textile articles of different varieties are produced in 152 industrial units, located mainly in Kanpur city. Raw cotton is used as raw material.

Industries based on Live-stock—Shoes, chappals, suitcases and allied articles are produced in 139 units, located at Kanpur city and some rural areas. Leather, leather nails, wax and other materials are used as raw materials in this industry.

Plastic Products—Plastic toys and other articles of daily use are manufactured in 174 units, all located in Kanpur city. Plastic granules are used as raw material in this industry.

Food Processing, Food and Allied Products—The 129 registered industrial units in the district which are engaged in *dal* and rice hulling, flour making and oil extraction are located in Kanpur city, Jhijnhak, Rura, Rana, Utripura, Pukhrayan, Chaubepur, Bilhaur and Araul. Some of them produce different products from fruits as well. There is a good market and various items are exported to other districts.

Electrical Goods—In the field of manufacture of electrical goods like bulbs, switches, plugs, scientific and laboratory equipment, valves, etc., 114 registered industrial units operated in the district. Among them a few are engaged in the assembling of radios and transistors, etc. These units are located mainly in Kanpur city, one unit being at Bilhaur.

Manufacture of Automobile parts—Various parts of automobiles are manufactured in 68 registered industrial units located in Kanpur city. With the increase in the use of automobiles, this industry has been making good progress. The manufactured items are exported to different places.

Glass and Ceramics—Different types of glass wares tiles and articles of pottery are manufactured in 48 registered industrial units which are located in Kanpur city. The raw material being locally available. The manufactured articles are sent to different districts.

Agro Industries—There are 18 registered industrial units engaged in the manufacture of *khandsari* and other agricultural products. All these units are located in Kanpur city.

Iron Foundry and Foundry Casting—Cane crushers, chaffcutters, pulleys, metal valves, aluminium utensils, ferrous and non-ferrous casting work is done in 19 registered industrial units, which are located in Kanpur city, Rana Pukhrayan and Musanagar. Pig iron, metal scrap, aluminium scrap, ingots and steel are used as raw materials.

Metal Fabrication—There are four registered industrial units engaged in manufacturing steel almirahs, rolling shutters and other types of steel furniture. This industry is mainly concentrated in Musanagar, Bilhaur, Pukhrayan and Rura. Iron and steel, aluminium ingots and scrap are used as raw material.

Forest-based Industries—The manufacture of wooden furniture, frames for doors, windows photo-frames, beds and wheels for carts is done in six registered industrial units, located at Rura, Bilhaur, Ghatampur, Pukhrayan and Raul. Sal, shisham and other types of woods are found locally which are used as raw material.

Brick kiln—Bricks are manufactured in seven registered industrial units, which are located at Ghatampur and Jhijnhak. The entire production is consumed locally.

Other Industries—Cement *jalli*, pottery, ice candy, textile printing, optical lenses, ink, centrifugal pumps and their repairing, rubber goods, medicines, radio assembling, tooth powder and ready-made garments are manufactured in 211 registered industrial units which are distributed throughout the district.

The following statement gives an account of the total investment, total cost of raw material consumed, value of goods produced and the number of persons employed in the above-mentioned small-scale industries of the district :

Type of industry	Total investment (in lakhs of rupees)	Total cost of raw material consumed (in lakhs of rupees)	Value of total production (in lakhs of rupees)	Number of persons employed
1	2	3	4	5
Mechanical engineering	1,875.37	1,330.85	1,768.98	10,578
Agricultural implements	57.35	1,181.75	142.88	1,463
Chemical and allied products	7,03.25	718.49	8,95.71	8,776
Textile articles	720.80	1,696	2,120.50	2,120
Industries based on live-stock	252.08	820.29	950.45	1,522
Plastic products	336.90	159	198.70	1,296
Food processing, food and allied products	228.59	340.95	430.52	1,627
Electrical goods	973.03	556.09	695.12	2,087
Manufacture of automobile parts	158.30	104	120	774

1	2	3	4	5
Glass and ceramics	84.20	31.00	30.20	480
Agro-industries	84.50	101.00	126.50	161
Iron foundry and foundry casting	182.81	297.58	361.92	833
Metal fabrication	83.00	187	265	14
Forest based industries	47	45	72	19
Brick kilns	59	69	355	562
Other industries	779.32	1,697.30	2,019.17	2,212

In addition to the above-mentioned registered units under the Indian Factories Act, 1891, the district had 3,471 units in the small-scale sector in 1974, which were concentrated in Kanpur city, 255 being scattered in the rural areas.

The following statement shows the industrywise distribution of such units in 1974, the capital investment, the value of production in money value and the number of persons employed :

Type of industry	Number of units	Total capital (in lakhs of rupees)	Value of production (in lakhs of rupees)	Number of persons employed
Mechanical engineering	1,771	18.73	1,772.5	10,539
Electrical industries	139	978	695	2,085
Automobile parts	84	154.8	129	774
Foundry	18	180	356.4	792
Agricultural implements	279	56	139.5	1,395
Glass and ceramics	60	34.2	39.2	480
Plastic products	213	336.9	198.7	1,293
Chemicals	468	702	892	3,744
Food and allied products	151	211.4	392.6	1,510
Industries based on live-stock	168	252	950	1,512
Agro-industries	23	34.5	126.5	161
Textiles	212	720.8	2,120.5	2,120
Miscellaneous	311	777	2016	2,177

The foregoing statement shows that these units had an investment of Rs 68.06 crores and 28,585 persons were employed in them, the valuation of the products manufactured being Rs 98.18 crores.

The district also has a large number of non-registered small-scale units, many of which operate at Kanpur, their estimated number being over a thousand. Some data available in respect of 476 units are mentioned in the following statement, which gives the number of units, investment, value of products manufactured and the number of persons employed in 1974 :

Industry	Number of units	Total capital in lakhs of Rs)	Value of products in lakhs of Rs)	Number of persons employed
Mechanical Engineering	234	374	352.5	2,108
Electrical industries	7	48.5	34.7	104
Automobile parts	10	15.5	11.0	70
Foundry	7	72.1	142.4	316
Agricultural implements	56	11	27.8	279
Glass and Ceramics	8	1.7	1.9	240
Plastic products	22	34	19.9	180
Chemicals products	45	70.8	890	370
Food and allied products	22	316.5	38.9	226
Live-stock based industries	17	26.1	96	150
Agro-industries	3	3.5	13.2	15
Textiles	18	74.7	23.5	211
Miscellaneous	32	78.6	202.6	214

The above-mentioned statement shows that these units involved a sum Rs 1,127 lakhs in investment, gave employment to 4,443 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,854 lakhs.

VILLAGE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there is considerable industrial activity in the district, village or cottage industries are an indispensable part of village economy which has its basis in those handicrafts that have been handed down from generation to generation. With growing industrialization and increasing utilisation of machinery, the growing need for finding avenues of employment for those who became displaced by the machinery, could be met by the setting up of cottage industries which could perform the additional function of supplying a supplementary source of livelihood to the rural population of the district. Some old cottage industries

have survived from old times and still employ unsophisticated methods and implements. Some have switched over to modern techniques of production. Many, besides being worked by members of an individual family, are also being organized on a co-operative basis. The main items of production are village oil, leather goods, *gur*, *khandsari*, *dal*, palm *gur*, pottery, washing soap, *resha* (fibre), match-boxes, handloom, and khadi cloth, handmade paper and blacksmith's products.

Village oil Industry—The oil is extracted from oil seeds by *kolhus* (indigenous expeller). This industry is scattered throughout the district and individual families are engaged in this work. There were 27 registered co-operative societies engaged in this industry in 1977 their production being worth Rs 25 thousands and the persons engaged 10 in number.

Leather Works—Persons engaged in this industry undertake the work of currying, tanning and finishing hides and skins, preparation of finished leather, manufacture of leather products, such as shoes, chappals and allied articles and to repairs of footwear. The process of manufacture is age old and hereditary training still prevails. Generally the artisans make use of family labour and the tools commonly used for working of the leather are sewing machines, leather cutters, hammers, wooden blocks, etc. The raw material for this industry includes dyed leather, rubber soles and shoe polish. In 1977 there were 65 co-operative industrial units engaged in this industry. Their output was Rs 18.77 lakhs and they employed 540 persons.

Gur and Khandsari—There were 11 registered industrial co-operative units engaged in the production of *gur* and *khandsari* in the rural areas of the district in 1977 which produced *gur* and *khandsari* worth Rs 2 lakhs and gave employment to 68 persons. This industry is a seasonal one and the workers are generally employed on daily wages.

Dal splitting Industry—Before the use of machinery, dal splitting was done by hand. It is a household industry which gives employment to a large number of men and women. It depends on the availability of pulses which are easily procured as the district is a dal-growing area. The number of registered co-operative industrial units was 11 in 1977 when the output was worth Rs 14 thousands and employment was provided to 19 persons.

Palm-gur Industry—This is an old-time village industry. The *gur* is prepared from the fruit of the palm, a tree which is extensively in the district. There are two registered co-operative industrial units engaged in the manufacture of palm-*gur* which in 1977 produced *gur* worth Rs 4 thousand and engaged 8 persons.

Pottery—The potters engaged in this industry are an integral part of the village economy and many of them still work in the traditional way. Besides making earthenwares and tiles, the potters concentrate on the making of idols of different gods and goddesses, the products which are easily sold on the occasions of fairs and festivals. The main raw material, smooth black clay, is available locally. Though the traditional potters are scattered in the district, four registered co-operative industrial

units are also engaged in this trade. In 1977 these units produced articles worth Rs 1.10 lakhs and engaged 130 persons. This industry has local market.

Washing Soap Manufacturing Industry—The manufacture of cheap washing soap is carried on in all parts of the district. The main raw materials are *mahua* oil, tallow, *sajji* lime and *reh*, which are easily available in the local markets. There were 15 registered co-operative industrial units engaged in this work in 1977, which produced washing soap worth Rs 29 thousand and employed 19 persons. This industry has local market.

Resha Industry—*Ban* (twine made of moonj, strings are produced by six registered co-operative industrial units but this is also an industry which is carried on by individual families, and comes down from olden times. The basic raw material is available in appreciable quantities in the district. In 1977 these units produced *ban* worth Rs 7 thousand and engaged 7 persons.

Match-box Industry—Usually all members of a family are engaged in this work, the earning of an individual member ranging between Rs 5 and Rs 8 per day. The U.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board has established a raw material depot at Kanpur for the supply of raw material to the artisans. There were three co-operative industrial units engaged in the manufacture of match-boxes in 1977 which produced goods worth Rs 40 thousand, the number of persons employed being 22.

Khadi Weaving—This is an important cottage industry of the district and is pursued as a domestic occupation. The State government gives training to spinners in weaving, etc. There were 5 registered co-operative industrial units engaged in this industry in the district in 1977.

Handmade Paper—This industry serves to supplement the paper produced by mills. There were eight registered co-operative industrial units engaged in the work in the district in 1977 which produced paper worth Rs 1.10 lakhs and employed 40 persons.

Smithy and Carpentry—These are traditional village industries which are scattered throughout the district. There are carpenters and ironsmiths in every village. Minor agricultural tools and implements, wheels for carts, ploughs and its parts and doors etc., are manufactured in every village most for local consumption. There were 34 registered co-operative industrial units engaged in these two kinds of work in 1977 which gave employment to 52 persons. These units produced goods valued at Rs 1.10 lakhs.

The lime gobar gar and fruit preservation industries are also to be found in the district.

Industrial Estates

There are four industrial estates—the Industrial Estate, Kalpi Road; the Co-operative Industrial Estate, Udyognagar; the Electronic

Industrial Estate and the Panki Industrial Estate, which are all located within the limits of Kanpur Municipal Corporation.

The industrial estate at Kalpi Road is the oldest, and it has 92 sheds of which 82 are occupied. It has 15 plots. Electroplating and facilities for testing the quality of certain types of articles is also available here. The small-scale units in this estate have an average annual output worth Rs 20 lakhs or more and give employment to about 1,500 persons. They manufacture goods classified as chemical, mechanical, electrical, cotton textiles, engineering, ancillaries, electronics and forging. The area covered by this estate is 15 ha.

The Co-operative Industrial Estate, covers an area of 95 ha. It has 311 plots, including, 11 for non-industrial purposes, all of which are occupied. The industrial units engaged here manufacture goods classified as chemical, mechanical, electrical, ancillaries, cotton, textiles, engineering, electronics and forging. Some units are also engaged in re-rolling, metallizing, wood processing, making tents, tarpaulines, footwear, cardboard and sandalwood oil.

The Electric Industrial Estate at Kalyanpur has 73 plots, of which 36 are occupied.

The Panki Industrial Estate, Panki, is at a distance of about 12 km. from the district headquarters. It has 30 plots and all are allotted. This estate has been developed primarily to ease the growing industrial pressure in Kanpur city.

Aid to Industries

Industrially Kanpur is a developed district and occupies an important place among other industrial centres of the country. A few corporations for furthering and aiding industrial growth have been set up. The State government under the Industries Act, 1956, and the State Bank of India under the credit Guarantee Act, 1956, also provide aid to industrialists.

Financial Institutions

Important among the apex institutions located at Kanpur, is the U.P. small Industries Corporation, whose main functions are to help small scale units to procure governmental orders, provide machinery to small-scale units on a hire-purchase basis, give technical training to people working in small units and provide guarantees to the State Bank of India on behalf of the small-scale units executing government orders. The U.P. Small Industries Corporation, established in 1958 at Kanpur, also extends financial assistance to licence holders for the import of material etc. places orders at competitive rates and helps the actual users in respect of insurance and other arrangements. It also helps the small-scale units in purchasing machines on a hire-purchase basis. This corporation has its own depot at Kanpur, where raw materials are kept in store and distributed in convenient lots to the small-scale industrial units.

The corporation also started units independently in order to provide facilities to small-scale units. In 1969, it started an electro-plating plant at Kanpur, which meets the needs of the small-scale units in the sphere of electro-plating. It has undertaken various schemes, such as the purchase and marketing, commercial assistance under import schemes and the provision of raw materials.

The State government has opened an emporium in the district for exhibiting the products of its small, medium and large-scale industries. Literature about industries, samples, specifications and other facilities for small-scale industries are available in this emporium.

The State Financial Corporation, Uttar Pradesh, is another institution which extends financial assistance to industrial concerns from its own side and on behalf of the State government. It advances loans at a lower rate of interest (between 7 and 7.5 per cent) for prompt repayments. It gives a longer grace period up to four years and a longer repayment period up to 15 years than other lending agencies. Its plan of disbursement is known as the corporation loan scheme, loans being advanced on behalf of the State Government under the liberalized loan scheme and the ordinary loan scheme. Under the former, loans are advanced at reduced rates of interest and are recoverable in longer periods, extending up to 15 years. The corporation has been authorised to carry on and transact various types of business, but for the time being it has confined its activities to the granting of loans to industrial concerns and the issuing of deferred payment guarantees to industrial units for the purchase of indigenous machinery from manufacturers and suppliers and to acting as agent of the State government for various scheme. It can grant loans under the corporation loans scheme to the extent of Rs 30 lakhs in the case of private and public limited companies or registered co-operative societies and Rs 15 lakhs in the case of proprietorship concerns.

The rate of interest is 11.5 per annum with a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt payment. The loans under the ordinary loan scheme are considered for amounts ranging from Rs 5,000 to Rs 50,000. The applications of loans under the scheme are channelised through the district industries officer. The rate of interest charged is 8 per cent per annum with a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt payment. The loans are recoverable in 8 equal instalments. The number of instalments is increased in the case of the liberalized loan scheme.

The other institutions which have been rendering assistance to the industries in the district are the National Small Industries Corporation, U.P.; the State Agro-Industrial Corporation, Kanpur, U.P.; the Export Corporation Kanpur, U.P.; the State Industrial Development Corporation, Kanpur, U.P.; the State Textile Corporation, Kanpur, U.P.; the State Spinning Mills Corporation Kanpur and the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India, Ltd., Kanpur.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL AND PLANS FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

In Kanpur the industries of the district have flourished on account of some of its own resources and those of other districts, also of natural resources, industrial raw materials; availability of power, and facilities

for transport and communications, etc. Textile industries were first set up in the district when it started producing appreciable quantities of cotton. Leather based and oil-based units were established mostly on the basis of raw hides and oil-seeds brought from distant places. Other industrial units in the large and small-scale sectors were introduced when the industrial atmosphere became congenial and many entrepreneurs from other places became interested in the possibilities offered.

The industrial growth of the district has been confined to the city of Kanpur, other parts of the district remaining industrially underdeveloped as the infra structure and other facilities available in other towns of the district are limited. In spite of the cost of land and buildings etc., being lower as compared with the city, the entrepreneurs are reluctant to set up industrial units in the other places. The same is true of labour the skilled workers have a preference for the city. In spite of its congestion, unhygienic conditions and higher cost of living. In view of these factors, there is a cluster of industries in the city, while the rural areas are not so served. It would improve the district industrial image if industries were established in other places in the district. This would not only divert the mounting pressure of population from the city to other places but also give employment to people in outlying areas and villages.

The 30 large-scale industrial units, all located in the city, leave no scope there for further expansion of such units. Some large-scale industrial units might well be set at Pukhrayan and Rura, both of which have industrial potentialities. If adequate incentives are provided for setting up such units in the rural areas of the district, it is possible that managements of large-scale units may set up ancillaries in these places.

The scope for the development of industries in the small sector depends on the district's own resources for raw material and for marketing of finished products.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research conducted a survey in 1975 and suggested more suitable growth centres, such as Pukhrayan and Rura, for the successful promotion of new industrial activities in the district.

Certain industrial units can be established under resource-based industries to utilize the locally available resources of the district. A sugar sulphitation plant may be set up near Ghatampur or Sarsaul where good-quantity of sugar-cane is produced. Pulses, mainly gram and arhar, are grown in large quantities in the district. The existing dal mills fail to cater to the present need, so there is scope for setting up at least two modern dal mills in rural areas. Considering the wheat production and its large demand, there is a scope for another flour mill, which can be set up at Rura. The Akbarpur and Ghatampur tahsil are the important oil-seed growing areas. Rapeseed is grown in ample quantity throughout the district and an oil mill can be set up at Rura. A potatochip plant can be established in the district as potatoes are grown in considerable quantity and cold storage plants can be run in potato-growing areas, especially at Rura, Pukhrayan and Derapur.

The number of cattle being large in the district, bones are collected locally in large quantities and are also brought to Kanpur from nearby districts. There is therefore scope for the establishment of at least two more bone mills, of which one may be located at Rura. Some more hand-pounding rice mills can also be set up in the district. The district produces peas in considerable quantity. If some factories for dehydrating peas are set up, there would be a good local market for this product which would also be exported to other places. There is good scope for the manufacture of modern agricultural implements, although there are several units already engaged in this industry. As they produce only traditional types of implements, each tahsil headquarters can have one such unit. With the increase in road transport and the use of different kinds of machines in the district, the scope for setting up general engineering workshops may also be explored, as each tahsil headquarters could have at least one such unit. There is growing demand for ready-made garments in the rural areas, where some units for making such items can be set up. Pukhrayan and Rura are places where such units would be established. The use of chemical fertilizers has become popular in the rural areas, small industrial units can be set up at all the tahsil headquarters for mixing of fertilizers in accordance with local needs. Pesticides have a good market in the district, so a pesticide manufacturing unit may also be set up. There is also demand for packing material. For the oil, ghee and other types of foods, Kanpur needs adequate containers and a unit manufacturing containers may be set up to meet the demand. A unit for the manufacture of cardboard boxes can also be set up at Rura. A few units for the manufacture of rare and collapsible tubes can be set up. The district has a vast rural population and the use of washing soap has become popular hence some units for its manufacture can be set up at Rura and Pukhrayan. Some industrial units can be set up for the manufacture of aluminium utensils steel furniture parts, iron nails, confectionery wax paper and rope. The district has a number of tanneries and their wastes can be utilized for the manufacture of glue which a unit or more can be opened in the rural areas. With gobar gas plants being used in the villages, there is a need for the establishment of some units manufacturing gobar-gas equipment. Rura might be most suitable place for this unit. The old cottage industries need serious attention and efforts deserve to be made to revive them.

Labour Organization

Trade unions have grown along-with the industrial establishments of the district. Practically every industry in the district has its own workers union, and in some there is more than one trade union which is registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. The unions generally work for the protection of wages and better working conditions of the workers. These unions also help in creating a cordial relationship between the employers and employees.

The old trade unions in the district are the Kanpur Kapra Karamchhari Mandal (established on December 7, 1934), the Kanpur Sarafa Karamchhari Mandal (established on February 2, 1934) and the Kanpur Electric Supply Workers Union (established on February 27, 1939). By 1975 the number of trade unions had risen to 353.

The names of the trade unions having more than 1,000 members as in 1975, the number of their members and the year of registration are given below :

Name of the trade union	Year of registration	Number of members
1	2	3
Suti Mill Mazdoor Union	3.2.1947	10,212
Uttar Pradesh Vidyut Karamchhari Sangh	4.8.1967	8,398
Kanpur Mazdoor Sabha	4.5.1964	6,542
Suti Mill Mazdoor Panchayat	20.8.1961	5,640
Rashtriya Textile Mazdoor Union	6.1.1954	5,500
Textile Mills Mazdoor Sangh	25.2.1959	4,533
Kanpur Chamra Mill Karamchhari Union	15.9.1955	4,535
Textile Labour Association	3.7.1957	4,021
Kanpur Bijli Mazdoor Sabha	9.12.1950	4,016
Kapra Mill Karamchhari Sangh	5.12.1962	3,925
Mazdoor Union Ordinance Factory	15.5.1962	3,701
Hindustan Aeronautics, Ltd. Mazdoor Union	20.5.1968	3,335
Textile Mazdoor Congress	18.6.1969	3,318
Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika Karamchhari Sanyukt Sangh	14.4.1972	3,304
U.P. Vidyalaya Karamchhari Sangh	5.11.1963	3,300
Karamchhari Sangh Hindustan Aeronautics, Kanpur Division	21.6.1965	3,026
Kanpur Electric Supply Workers Union	27.2.1939	3,020
The Harness and Caddlery Factory Employees Union	30.7.1946	3,015
Chamra Mazdoor Panchayat	28.10.1952	3,010
Central Regional Workshop Karamchhari Sangh, U.P.	15.12.1959	2,080
Harness Factory Mazdoor Sangh	21.4.1966	2,000
State Bank of India Supervisory Staff Association	29.11.1965	1,890
U.P. Rashtriya Engineering Evam General Workers Union	28.8.1974	1,820
U.P. Textile Mazdoor Union	10.4.1969	1,737
C.O.D. Mazdoor Panchayat	15.11.1949	1,705
J.K. Rayon Workers Union	14.3.1961	1,644
Woollen Mills Karamchhari Union	11.2.1965	1,553
Suraksha Karamchhari Kalyan Sangh	6.7.1966	1,536

[contd.]

	1	2	3
Ordinance Factory Karamchhari Union	20.4.1954	1,433	
Elgin Mills No. 2 Rashtriya Shramik Sangh	30.1.1968	1,410	
Kila Mazdoor Union	28.4.1952	1,359	
G.O.D. Karamchhari Union	20.4.1954	1,300	
Suraksha Shramik Sangh	21.8.1961	1,250	
Labour Union Technical Development Establishment	9.6.1955	1,203	
Engineering and Metal Mazdoor Union	30.5.1953	1,200	
Lal Imli Mazdoor Committee	18.12.1959	1,178	
Small Arms Factory Karamchhari Sangh	18.3.1952	1,147	
U.P. Bank Workers Organization	11.3.1965	1,100	
Small Arms Factory Employees Union	29.10.1949	1,038	
Textile Shramik Union	20.5.1965	1,074	
Swadeshi Mill Mazdoor Union	8.8.1959	1,029	

LABOUR WELFARE

Different labour laws are in operation in the district for the promotion of labour welfare schemes. They are the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926, the Employment of Children Act, 1936, the U.P. Maternity Benefit Act, 1938, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948, the U.P. Industrial Establishment (National Holidays) Act, 1961 and the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

The labour department was running 21 labour welfare centres in the district in 1975. These centres arrange for in-door and out-door games, programmes for entertainment and recreation, adult education, library facilities, music programmes, staging of plays and cinema shows, talks on subjects of interest for labourers, competitions in sports, anti-liquor drinking propaganda, cleanliness drives, etc. In some centres programme for female education and childrens' education are also arranged. Sometimes free milk is also distributed to the workers' children. The expenditure on all these activities is borne by the labour department of the State government.

The statutory labour welfare provisions under the Factories Act, 1948, broadly relate to the maintaining of cleanliness, providing of drinking water facilities, latrines and urinals, washing facilities, first aid and medical aid centres, etc. All the large-scale industrial units of the district have made provision for such items. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, guarantees a minimum wage to the workers in the scheduled industries and all such industrial units of the district have been covered under the provisions of this Act.

The Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948, is applicable to the district. The Employee's State Insurance dispensaries provide medical facilities to the workers and their families. Advice and guidance on family planning is also given. All the large-scale industrial units of the district are covered under this scheme. In 1978, there were one additional labour commissioner, 12 factory inspectors and 34 labour inspectors in the district, to ensure the enforcement of labour laws, for the advancement of labour welfare schemes and to maintain liaison between employers and the employee.

Employers' Organizations

These associations look after the interest of the employers. There were many employers' organisations in the district, of which the following are important ones Organizations :

- Upper India Chamber of Commerce
- U.P. Chamber of Commerce
- Merchants Chamber of U.P.
- Avadh Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Eastern U.P. Chamber of Commerce
- National Chamber of Industries and Commerce
- Employers' Association of Northern India
- Engineering Chamber of U.P.
- U.P. Truck Operators Federation
- U.P. Oil Millers Association
- Kanpur Kapra Committee
- Kanpur Soot Committee
- Kanpur Sugar Merchants Association
- Engineering Association of Northern India
- Kanpur Kirana Merchants Association
- Galla Arhitya Sangh, Kanpur
- U.P. Udyog Vyapar Mandal
- Small Chemical and Rubber Manufacturers Association
- Shri Loha Committee
- U.P. Manufacturers and Merchant's Association
- U.P. Cotton Textile Millowners' Association
- U.P. Oil Millers Association, Birhana Road
- Sarafa Association
- Cycle Merchants Association
- Hosiery Merchants Association
- Kanpur Tea Traders Association
- Bhartiya Kattha Vyawsai Sewa Sangh
- Kanpur Productivity Council

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

History of Indigenous Banking—As elsewhere in the country, the system of indigenous banking in this region covered by the present district of Kanpur, is of ancient origin. People were accustomed to the use of the credit instrument called *hundi*, indigenous bankers being identified by the acceptance of deposits or dealings in *hundis* or both and being associated with money lending. Here, as elsewhere, the landlords, the substantial cultivators, the *mahajans* or *sahukars* (money lenders) were the main financiers. During Muslim rule, people known as Multanis financed internal trade and commerce and also worked as bankers for the rulers. These bankers had a prosperous business and this institution could perhaps be compared with contemporary private banking houses of other countries. Such bankers gave credit to traders, agriculturists and artisans. As treasuries were established by the rulers of the day for collection and disbursement of money, such an area (as that of this district) quite likely to have had at least one treasury.

The British rulers established their treasury at the district headquarters after taking over the administration of the district in 1801 and subsequently subtreasuries were set up at the tahsil headquarters. The indigenous banking system continued to dominate the economic life of the people because the new bankers mostly financed foreign trade and were not concerned with the common people economic requirements. At the beginning of the present century, the money-lenders of the district charged high rate of interest. In the rural areas loans usually took the form of advances in cash or grain made to cultivators by the village *mahajans*, who usually charged interest at 25 per cent per annum, the system known as *siwai*. The cultivator borrowed at seed time and repaid the principal and one fourth more as interest after the harvest. The rate was enhanced by conversion of cash into grain on repayment, when the price of grain was less than its money value at the time of borrowing. Small cash loans, both in the rural and urban areas, carried interest, known as *ugahi* or *kistbandi*, where an interest of two rupees was paid on ten rupees borrowed and the repayment was made either in six or twelve monthly instalments. In the case of loans ranging from Rs 50 to Rs 1,000, the general rate was two per cent per mensem. When jewels or ornaments were pledged as security, the average rate was one pice per rupee per mensem, while mortgages of house property or land ordinarily carried 12 per cent per annum. For the larger loans the rate of interest in Kanpur was lower in comparison with the usual rates of other districts. This was due to the presence of several European banking establishments in the district and had a marked effect on the money market.

The Bank of Bengal opened a branch in Kanpur in 1863 and served the district treasury. In money transaction the rates of this bank played

an important part in determining the rates of the whole city, although when money was tight, rates were higher than in the market and when it was easy, they were lower than those offered by European firms. In 1887, a branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla was opened and in the following year the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., established a branch as well. In 1898, the National Bank of India started a branch and so did the People's Bank of India in 1908.

A large number of Marwari bankers and traders also did their business in the district. Baijnath Ramnath, Phul Chand and Jai Narain, Bihari Lal Kunji Lal, Tejpal Jamna Das, Srinath Shankernath, Sheoratan Das Moti Lal, Hulasi Ram Ram Dayal, Tulsi Ram Jia Lal, Nihal Chand Baldeo Sahai, Janki Das Jagannath, Ram Chandra, Janki Das, Radha Kishan Mangat Rai, Mathura Das Sat Narain, Sheomukh Rai Ram Kumar, Moti Lal Fateh Lal, Gauri Datt Tulsi Ram, Gangadhar Baij Nath, Ram Karen Das Ram Bilas and Rai Bahadur Kanhaiya Lal did a very flourishing banking business here in the nineteenth century.

The history of regular modern banking starts with the opening of a branch of the Chartered Bank, followed by one of the Central Bank of India in 1938. The U.P. State Co-operative Bank, Ltd. was started in 1944. There has been a continued spurt in this direction since then particularly after Independence. In 1978 there were more than 120 branches of different banks in the district.

General Credit Facilities

In the seventies a new policy was adopted by the commercial banks in the matter of advancing loans. Before the nationalization of banks in 1967, credit was made available only to big industrialists and traders but since then the range has been extended greatly to include agriculturists, small traders, artisans, workers engaged in transport, students and self-employed persons, etc.

Rural Indebtedness

The main occupation of the people of this area is agriculture as it was before the establishment of large-scale industries and land tenure system had a direct bearing on its economic condition. The position of the agriculturists was far from satisfactory. Holdings were very small, unequal weather conditions and scanty rainfall at times affected them adversely and they were poverty stricken. Constant multiplication of owners and the subdivision of the land led to fragmentation of holdings and the burden of heavy debts, etc., all contributed to their wretched condition. During the First and Second World Wars, most cultivators were benefited from the rise in prices of agricultural produce and their purchasing capacity increased although this could not change their financial liabilities to any appreciable extent as the receipts were substantially offset by the high prices of other essential items, such as clothes, livestock, implements, agricultural equipments, etc.

The situation has remained much the same and the traditional financial difficulties of the cultivators remains more or less the same due to the rapid increase in population and the non existence of industries in the rural areas.

Indebtedness is almost a general feature in the economy of an average family. People take loans at the time of sowing and for social and religious functions such as marriage, *mundan*, *upnayana* (sacred thread ceremony) and birth and death ceremonies. The Reserve Bank of India held a survey in the region in 1977 which revealed that the family of an average cultivator was in debt to the extent of Rs 308.51 and his assets amounted to Rs 11,111.57 whereas an agricultural labourer was in debt to the extent of Rs 121.94, his assets being Rs 1,218.06.

Urban Indebtedness

The urban areas of the district have a considerable number of industrial workers, and such persons, employed in different establishments are generally indebted. Poor salaried persons often buy their requirements of food stuffs and other necessities of daily consumption on credit and pay their bills on pay day. The balance left with them is usually very meagre and with the rise in prices, even the small margin left disappears, leading to the accumulation of debts. Low-paid employees suffer acutely, their loans never being fully redeemed, as their marginal savings are practically nil. The result is that on the occasion of festivals and social functions they, are forced to take advances from their employers, provident funds, from friends and relatives. Some have also to mortgage their ancestral property to get loans to meet the cost of social functions. People sometimes make purchases on credit and pay their dues when they receive their salary or have the money in hand. The Reserve Bank of India's survey of 1971 of this region, shows that an average artisan was indebted to the extent of Rs 188.22, the family assets being to Rs 1,949.18.

Debt relief Legislation - Certain legislative measures have been adopted since the first quarter of this century to regulate the terms and conditions of money lending.

Under the usurious Loans Act, 1918, the law courts could examine transactions in which they had reason to believe that the interest charged was excessive and the transaction between the parties unfair. It was a measure which aimed at relieving the debtor of all liability in such circumstances. Though an amendment was made in 1926, when the Act was made applicable to all the parties seeking relief from foreclosures of mortgages, it did not provide for the exact definitions of the terms 'excessive' and 'unfair' which impeded the course of justice. An amendment was again made in 1934, by which the Act was made applicable to all debtors and debts and it specified the definite limits of 12 per cent and four per cent interest to be charged on secured and unsecured loans beyond which the rate of interest was to be deemed to be excessive.

Several legislative measures were enacted from time to time for the scaling down and adjusting debts. The United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1934, provided for the payment of debts in instalments and at a low rate of interest. The U.P. Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1937, provided unconditional stay of proceedings for the execution decrees against tenants and those proprietors whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 1,000 a year. The United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940, provided for charging of interest at low rates and

protected the person and property of the debtor from being proceeded against. But as the majority of the farmers in the district were illiterate, they could not derive any substantial advantage from these provisions. Money-lenders manipulated the transactions in various ways and generally succeeded in the proceedings of litigation. The U.P. Regulation of Money Lending Act, 1976, provided relief to small farmers, agricultural labourers, village artisans and other weaker sections. The Act forbids the money-lender from molesting a debtor near the place of work on pay day. Money-lenders are also required to furnish amount slips to their debtors periodically which are open to inspection by the registrar of money-lending, Uttar Pradesh, who controls all money-lending operations in the district. Each money-lender has to obtain a licence for the transaction of business. Another important feature of the Act is that the money-lender has to make payment through cheques for loans of Rs 1,000 and above. The government has the powers to fix the rates of interest on loans, and money-lenders must issue a receipt for every payment made to them.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

Both in the urban and the rural areas of the district, local money-lenders and other agencies provide credit to the needy. Some of these money-lenders are traders, commission agents and old landlords. Generally the money is advanced under the *ughai* or *kistbandi* systems and the recovery is made on the basis of 12 instalments. The government, the co-operative societies and the nationalised banks have made efforts to eliminate the money being lent by money-lenders, but they continue to play an important role in the economy of the district.

Government Loans

It has been the practice of the rulers (past and present) to extend monetary help to agriculturists in times of distress, flood, famine and other calamities.

The British Government continued to follow the practice as well as the recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1880, the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884, which empowered the State government to frame rules governing the grant and disbursement of loans to agriculturists. The policy of helping the agriculturists in distress by providing funds and materials has been followed by the government with greater vigour since Independence.

Loans under these Acts are advanced generally against the security of immovable property. The amount of loans distributed in 1978 under the head of natural calamities was Rs 94,800.

Co-operative Movement

To alleviate the condition of the masses suffering at the hands of bankers, the co-operative movement was initiated in the district with the establishment, in 1904, of several co-operative societies in a number of villages. Till 1948 these were under the control of the rural development department and they were actually village reform societies. With

the opening of a branch of the U.P. Co-operative Bank, Ltd., in the district in 1944, the movement got an impetus and at the end of 1950-51 there were 214 primary co-operative societies in the district, the number having risen to 1,507 by 1959-60. Attempts have been made since 1960 to constitute larger societies by amalgamating smaller ones, as a result of which the number came down to 692 in 1970. In 1976-77 the number of such societies in the district was 819.

The rate of interest on loans advanced by the agricultural co-operative societies has increased. It was 4 per cent per annum in the twenties and thirties and rose to 6.7 per annum in the forties and fifties, 8.5 in the sixties and 14 per cent per annum in the seventies.

Other Co-operative Institutions

District Co-operative Federation Kanpur—This federation was set up in 1948, to link the various local co-operative marketing institutions with the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Federation, Lucknow. The main functions of this federation are to make arrangements for the supply of commodities of daily use, seeds and fertilizers. The total investment in it was Rs 21,79,124 in 1977-78.

Central Co-operative Consumers Store—The store was established in 1962 at Kanpur and had many primary co-operative consumer stores affiliated to it. Its aim is to provide commodities of daily use at cheaper rates than those obtaining in the market. The capital investment of the store was Rs 26,79,226 in 1975.

Co-operative Milk Board—This board was established in 1965 with the aim of providing cheap and better quality milk. In 1975 the number of such societies working in the district to collect milk from the villages and transport it to the Kanpur co-operative milk union for processing, was 160. This scheme provides a supply of milk to the public and also tries to ensure a fair price for the sellers, by whom ghee and butter is also supplied. The total expenditure of the board was Rs 17,22,000 during 1977-78.

U.P. State Co-operative Land Development Bank—The bank had five branches in the district in 1977, which were located at Kanpur, Bilhaur, Ghatampur, Bhognipur and Akbarpur. Its main functions are to provide long-term and short-term credit for improvement, redemption of old debts, planting of orchards and setting up of minor irrigation works. Loans are given against the security of land and can be repaid in instalments.

In 1978 there were 183 service co-operative societies, 88 agriculture co-operative societies, 107 consumer co-operative stores, 140 co-operative housing societies, 8 labour contract societies, 7 rickshaw pullers co-operative societies, 87 weavers co-operative societies and 186 intensive co-operative societies in the district.

Co-operative Marketing Societies—In 1977 there were six marketing societies in the district, located at Kanpur, Akbarpur, Jhijnhak, Sheorajpur, Bhitrigaon and Amrodha. Food-grains, oil-seeds, fertilizers and other consumer goods like cloth, stationary, sugar etc. are sold in

the shops run by the marketing societies. Agriculturists also sell their food-grain oil-seeds and other products through these societies and are assured of getting fair returns. In 1978, these societies sold goods worth Rs 37,67,197.

District Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Kanpur—This was established in 1964. It finances the co-operative institutions of the district and also provides banking facilities to its members. Unlike the commercial banks, it does not depend on deposits only for enhancing its assets but resorts, to a large extent, to borrowing and the raising of share capital. It has 20 branches located at different places in the district and a capital of Rs 2,72,45,330. The rate of interest charged on advances made by the branches of the bank is between 5 and 15 per cent per annum. A rather disquieting feature is the accumulation of outstanding loans given to individuals and co-operatives.

Commercial Banks

In 1863, the first bank which opened its branch in the district was the Bank of Bengal followed by a branch of the Alliance Bank of Simla in 1887 and one of the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., in 1888. A branch of the National and Grindlays Bank, Ltd., was also opened in 1895. The Central Bank of India opened its first branch in the district in 1933 and in 1935 a branch of the Reserve Bank of India was started. The growth of banks was slow till 1969 when 14 banks were nationalised. But by 1978 there were 197 branches of different banks in the district.

The following statement gives the names and locations of the banks in the district :

Commercial banks	Location
1	2
State Bank of India (59 branches)	Kanpur, Kalyanpur, Mandhana, Bilhaur, Akbarpur, Ghatampur, Reona, Rura
Central Bank of India (26 branches)	Kanpur, Sachendi, Bithur, Sarsol, Uttaripur, Chubepur, Rasulabad, Araul, Ranian, Kanpur
Punjab National Bank (25 branches)	Kanpur, Bidhnu, Jhinhak, Banipara, Reona
Bank of Baroda (19 branches)	Kanpur, Vaina, Mandhana, Majhawan, Shivarajpur, Kakwan, Derapur, Sarwan, Khara, Kashipur, Patare, Bhitrigaon, Rajpur
Allahabad Bank (12 branches)	Araul, Ranian, Kanpur
Hindustan Commercial Bank, Ltd., (9 branches)	Kanpur, Narwal, Sheoli
Bank of India (8 branches)	Kanpur, Mandhana, Narwal, Maharsajpur

1	2
State Bank of Patiala (6 branches)	Kanpur
United Bank of India (5 branches)	Kanpur
Punjab and Sindh Bank, Ltd. (4 branches)	Kanpur
New Bank of India (8 branches)	Kanpur
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur (2 branches)	Kanpur
Indian Bank (2 branches)	Kanpur
Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd. (1 branch)	Kanpur
Banaras State Bank, Ltd. (1 branch)	Kanpur
Bareilly Corporation Bank, Ltd. (1 branch)	Kanpur
Canara Bank, Ltd. (1 branch)	Kanpur
Indian Overseas Bank (1 branch)	Kanpur
Laxmi Commercial Bank, Ltd. (1 branch)	Kanpur
Federal Bank, Ltd. (1 branch)	Kanpur
Oriental Bank of Commerce (1 branch)	Kanpur
Vijaya Bank Ltd. (1 branch)	Kanpur

The policy of commercial banks changed after the nationalization of banks in 1969, leading to an increase in loans and advances. By the end of December, 1976, the branches of the commercial banks of the district had advanced Rs 90 crores, the total deposits amounting to Rs 17,944 crores.

Funds are also made available to agriculturists, transport workers, small industrialists, traders and self-employed persons. The above-mentioned categories of persons come under the 'priority sector'. The amounts advanced to different sectors by the end of December, 1976, by the commercial banks of the district are mentioned below :

Category	Amount advanced (in thousands of rupees)
1	2
Agriculture	
(a) direct	9,842
(b) indirect	9,469
Small-scale industries	1,44,912
Exports	
(a) Pre-shipment finance	15,488
(b) Post-shipment finance	10,399
Road and water transport operators	28,081
Retail trade	14,750
Professional and self-employed	3,056
Education	108

Rs 6,645 lakhs were advanced to other priority sector.

National Savings Organization

The post-office savings-bank scheme has been operating in the district for a long time to tap savings, inculcate the habit of thrift in the people and make funds available to the government for investment in national reconstruction through the Five-year Plans. The Chinese aggression of 1962 and the Indo-Pakistan conflicts of 1965 and 1971 necessitated the introduction of schemes of defence deposits and national defence certificates to raise funds for the defence of the country.

The following statement mentions the amounts invested in various saving schemes and the opening of accounts in the district in 1976-77 and 1977-78 :

Type of security scheme	1976-77		1977-78	
	Amount (in thou- sands)	Number of accounts opened	Amount (in thou- sands)	Number of acco- unts opened
Cumulative time deposits	4,846	889	5,661	2,085
Post office recurring deposits	10,079	11,276	10,243	7,444
Post-office time deposits	57,101	—	34,271	—
Post-office savings accounts	62,711	17,172	67,413	18,756
National Saving Certificates	15,988	—	27,513	—

The *per capita* national savings in the district were Rs 88.12 in 1975-76, Rs 49.95 in 1976-77 and Rs 49.25 in 1977-78.

Life Insurance

The life insurance business was nationalised in September, 1956, and brought within the fold of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. A district branch office was opened in the city in 1956, and by 1978, three more city branch offices were functioning in the district in addition to a zonal office, a divisional office, two direct agents branches and career agents branch office. The following statement gives an idea of the turn over of the life insurance business in 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 :

Year	Total business pro- cured (Rs in thousand)	Number of lives assured
1975-76	4,67,653	39,718
1976-77	4,27,045	37,577
1977-78	4,11,196	34,797

State Assistance to Industries

Assistance is given to industries in the district through the Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation, Small Industries Corporation, Kanpur, and the national Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi. Loans are also given by the nationalised commercial banks. The subject has been discussed in some detail in chapter V (Industries) of this volume.

Currency and Coinage

It is reasonable to surmise that the coins, etc. used in the country in the sixth century B.C., gold dust or ingots of gold and silver, also served as currency in the district and that coins, pieces of metal of regular shape (their weight and finances being guaranteed by a recognised authority) were legal tender. They were issued by merchant-guilds, corporations and the ruling authority of the day, and were known as punch-marked coins because one or more figures were marked (punched) on them as symbols of the issuing authority. They bore no names and no legends.

The weight of the earliest coins used was according to the norm-laid down in the *Manu Samhita*. Generally coins of a single metal either copper or silver, were in circulation.

In the mediaeval period three types of coins mainly in circulation the *dam*, the *rupiya* and the *mohar*, were probably also in current use in this area. A *rupiya* comprised 40 *dams* and 10 *rupiya* were computed as equal to a gold *mohar*. The silver *rupiya* was introduced by Sher Shah Suri and Akbar added some new features to it.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the currency issued by the British Government was a silver rupee which comprised 16 annas, and an anna, which was made up of 4 paise and a copper paisa comprised 3 pies

The decimal system of coinage was introduced in the district (as in the rest of the country) on October 1, 1958, under which the rupee is divided into 100 paise. There are coins of 1 paise, 2 paise, 3 paise, 5 paise, 10 paise, 20 paise, 25 paise and 50 paise in circulation. The old coins of 8 annas and 4 annas are still in use in the district, being equivalent to 50 paise and 25 paise respectively.

The currency of India consists of one rupee notes and coins, issued by the Government of India while bank notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India, as the agent of the Central government. In October, 1969, a restricted number of ten-rupee Mahatma Gandhi centenary silver coins were also issued. The Reserve Bank of India issued notes of the denominations of two, five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred rupees. Currency notes and coins are made available to the district through branches of the State Bank of India. These branches are tied by the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Course of Trade

In early times, trade in the district (as elsewhere) was restricted to the system of barter of articles of common use. In the absence of good roads, trade was mostly carried on through rivers and as the district was fortunate in having a navigable waterway like the Ganga, for centuries the bulk of the trade of the district used this means for transportation of goods. The East India Company established an agency in 1778. The city of Kanpur soon became one of the great emporiums of the doab, particularly for cotton. Later, the re-construction of the Grand Trunk Road and the metalled road to Lucknow strengthened the incentive for trade, which was augmented by the presence of a large military personnel which needed to be supplied with goods and commodities. The introduction of the East Indian Railway also gave an impetus to trade and commerce, a great volume of trade passing through the district as early as 1847, in which year the estimated imports of the district were valued at Rs. 59.5 lakhs. The exports, consisting of cotton, food-stuffs, dyes, spices and leather goods, were valued at Rs 34 lakhs. By 1877, the city became a great collecting and distributing centre for northern India. Cloth and cotton were sent to this place from the doab and Bundelkhand, salt from Calcutta and Rajasthan and sugar from Varanasi and Bihar. Oil-seeds and indigo seeds were exported to Calcutta and other places of Bengal. With the rapid extension of the railways the trade of the district outdid the famous markets of Mirzapur and Farukhabad. This place became the great centre of exchange for northern India.

The establishment the Upper India Chamber of Commerce in 1889 helped in the localisation of industries, resulting in the further expansion of trade of the district. In 1907 the imports amounted to 1,03,46,474 maunds and the rail-borne exports to 81,19,177 maunds.

After Independence there has been a considerable development in the construction of n.w roads and bridges, especially during the Five-year Plan periods. Trucks and other transport facilities, which are available in the district, play an important part in the transportation of goods.

The pattern of trade is similar to that found in other districts of the State, industrial goods and agricultural products being the main items of export while general merchandise and consumer goods, such as salt, medicines, utensils, etc., form the imports. The agricultural produce is collected at different trade centres from where it is exported to other places, the industrial output being exported directly from the industrial units. The increase in the population of the district in the last 50 years has also been a factor in the increase of the trade and commerce of the area.

Imports and Exports

Imports—On an average the following agricultural products are imported annually from various places in the country.

Commodity	Quantity (quintal in thousand)	Amount (Rs in thousands)
Arhar	476	73,811
Gram	194	34,950
Urad	22	5,720
Masoor	220	37,485
Paddy	285	21,415
Gur	38	6,460
Jowar	34	3,400
Bajra	24	2,205
Mustard	270	27,562
Linseed	162	36,450

Exports—In addition to the manufactured articles the following agricultural products are exported annually on an average :

Commodity	Quantity (quintal in thousand)	Value (Rs in thousands)
Arhar	210	48,300
Mustard oil	67	40,880
Rice	37	5,984
Dal (masoor)	133	24,605
Gram (pulse)	78	11,775
Linseed oil	30	15,000

Trade Centres

The district has numerous trade centres for distributing goods, whether imported or locally produced. These centres are spread over each tahsil, where markets are held once or twice a week. Broadly speaking, there are three types of *mandis* (markets)—primary, secondary and terminal. Primary markets function mostly as produce-assembling centres, most of the produce coming from neighbouring villages. Secondary markets are regular whole-sale markets, which assemble produce mostly from primary market or distribute it among them or perform both these functions. Terminal markets function mostly as produce-distributing markets, as much of the produce is imported from secondary markets.

Collectorganj is an important secondary, assembling and distributing market of the city of Kanpur. This market was founded by the then collector of the district, Halsey. Initially it had only 90 shops but now the number has greatly increased. In the beginning, the neighbouring places of the district used to feed it but now it imports goods from the other *mandis* (markets) of the State. In this market there is daily sale and purchase of various commodities, with an annual turnover of about Rs 15 crores in respect of food-grains alone. There are many commission agents and *arhatiyas* (middle men) in this market, where wheat, barley, gram, *bajra*, jowar, peas, mustard seed, linseed and *arhar* are traded. This *mandi* has established links with all the important *mandis* of northern India and is one of the big distributing centres of the country.

Jhijnjhak, a big *mandi* of the district, is situated in the Derapur tahsil on the Northern Railway line and is a nonregulated *mandi*. It is linked with other *mandis* by rail and road and the annual market turnover amounts to about Rs 60 lakhs. Wheat, gram, barley, *bajra*, peas, mustard and paddy, etc., are sold in this market.

Pukhrayan, also important regulated *mandi* of the district, is situated in tahsil Bhognipur. It is located at a distance of 65 km. from the district headquarters, on the Kanpur Jhansi broad gauge railway and is also on national highway No. 25. Wheat, gram, barley, *bajra*, peas, mustard seed, paddy, *urd*, *arhar* and *gur* are sold in this market and it has an annual turnover of Rs 50 lakhs. It is connected by rail and road with other trade centres of the district.

Rura, a *mandi* in Akbarpur tahsil, lies on the Delhi-Howrah railway. This market has a better infrastructure and also has a railway station. Wheat, gram, barley, paddy and *arhar* are the main items of trade, where the annual arrivals of agricultural commodities are worth Rs 70 lakhs. In the Bilhaur tahsil, there is a *mandi* situated at Uttaripura, where wheat, barley, gram, mustard, paddy and *arhar* are sold. The annual market operations in this *mandi* are worth Rs 25 lakhs. In the Chaubepur *mandi* wheat, barley, gram, *bajra*, peas, mustard seed and paddy are traded. The annual turnover of this market is Rs 30 lakhs. Tahsil Ghatampur also has a nonregulated *mandi* at Basipal and is famous for its trade in wheat, barley, gram, *bajra*, jowar, mustard seed, linseed, sugar and *urd*. The annual turnover is of Rs 29 lakhs. This *mandi* is well connected with other trade centres of the district.

Retail Trade

A large number of retail shops are spread over the tahsils and urban centres. In Kanpur nearly every locality has its own retail market. In the village markets, (which are known as *hats*, and are held once or twice a week) commodities of daily requirement such as cereals, vegetables, hand made articles of common use and salt are sold.

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

Name of tahsil	Number of hats
Bilhaur	2
Derapur	2
Bhognipur	1
Akbarpur	5
Ghatampur	6

Fairs

Several fairs are held in the district, cattle fairs being important from the commercial point of view. Small local religious fairs are held and gatherings take place in nearly all the towns, the city and in many villages, particularly on the occasions of festivals such as Holi, Dipavali, Dasahra, Id-ul-Fiter, Guru Nanak's birthday, Buddha Purnima, etc. Brisk trade and commercial activities are carried on at these times. A list of the important fairs of the district is appended at the end of chapter III.

State Trading

Fair-price Shops—In the wake of the Second World War, the prices of nearly all commodities increased in the district as in the State. In order to arrest any further rise and to give relief to consumers, chiefly in the urban areas, the prices of a number of commodities were controlled and their supply rationed, some of the more important commodities being wheat, rice and cloth. Dealers had to obtain a licence from the government for selling such commodities. Various scheme for rationing of food-grains, chiefly wheat and its products, rice, sugar and kerosene oil, have continued since then with varying spheres of applicability. In 1977, there were 472 fair-price shops in the district in which sugar, wheat and rice were available.

Weights and Measures

Before the advent of British rule, there was a large variety of local weights, each based on the Farrukhabad rupee of 178 grains, though probably these weights had their origin in times going back to the *dam* of the Surs and the Mughals or to the still older *tanka*. Possibly the heavy *maddusahi* pice of 270 grains was also responsible for the many different weights in use in the neighbouring parts of Avadh beyond the Ganga.

It is significant that the old local standards of this district were in all cases exact or very nearly exact multiples of that pice. In the first decade of this century, several local weights were used in the rural markets, which were affected by the increase in the weight of the rupee to

180 grains but none of them could be trace directly to the Farrukhabad rupee, as was the case in 1845. There were various *banmeris* on weights of five seers which varied from each other in weight known as the *gala* of 490 Farrukhabad rupees, the *chhota* of 460 rupees and the *beelisi* of 505 rupees. The first two were used as a unit of weight for weighing all kinds of grain. The last, of which 42 seers made a maund, was used for wholesale transactions in the case of rice and sugar. In the first decade of the twentieth century, a seer of 96 rupees was occasionally used in the Kanpur and Akbarpur tahsils, while in Akbarpur two others those of 92 and 100 *tolas* were current, the former of the last two named occurring also in Ghatampur and the latter in Derapur, where there was a still heavier seer of 104 rupees. In Bhognipur, on the other hand, the seer was generally of 98 *tolas* but in every case the weight was heavier than the government standard, probably as a result of the use before British rule of a lighter rupee, the number of *tolas* having remained unchanged with the introduction of a heavier unit. In the case of measures of area, the old kachcha standards had disappeared except in Ghatampur where the kuchcha bigha was equivalent to one-third of the government measures. Elsewhere such a kuchcha bigha was often one half of the standard area, the latter in this district being a square of $49\frac{1}{2}$ yards or $2,450\frac{1}{2}$ yards, which occurred in no other district except Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur. The English yard was in general use, though for certain purposes the *ilahi* yard of 33 inches and the *katei* or cloth yard of 32 inches were employed. In the city of Kanpur the seer of 180 *tolas* was universally adopted, but either commercial convention or the influence of the old standards had resulted in the adoption of a great number of differently weighing maunds. The ordinary maund of 40 seers was employed for fruits, vegetables, castor oil, cotton-seed, bark, hides, steel, iron plates and corrugated sheets, coal and coke, slaked lime and fine wool; a maund of $41\frac{1}{2}$ seers was used for wheat, rice, gram, pulses and peas; one of 41 seers for oils other than castor oil; and one of $41\frac{1}{2}$ seers for oil-seeds. The maund of 46 seers was used for cast-and-wrought iron pipes, iron sheets and hooping, copper, steel rods, tin (when not in ingot form), Sambhar salt, cloves and Gujrat cardamoms. The maund was of $48\frac{1}{2}$ seers for sugar, ginned cotton, hemp and jute twine, indigo cake, Lahori salt and saltpetre, zinc, betel nuts, tobacco for chewing and, in some cases, for glue; tobacco for smoking and molasses were weighed by a maund of $48\frac{1}{2}$ seers; and tin ingots by one of $48\frac{5}{16}$ seers. Raisin alone had a maund of 49 seers while that of 50 seers was adopted for coarse wool, raw cotton, charcoal, *dhania* (coriander) Himalayan cardamoms, turmeric, potatoes, paper waste and indigo seed, while indigo figs had their own maund of $50\frac{1}{2}$ seers. It was curious that firewood brought by the canal was weighed by a maund of $52\frac{1}{2}$ seers and that imported by rail by one of 55 seers, though it was extraordinary that the former invariably used for almonds and raisins. It is noticeable, however, that the *kealisi* and *choti panseris* of old days had their almost equivalent in the $48\frac{1}{2}$ seer of maund of sugar and the 46 seers maund for metals, salt and spices. Their weights and measures continued to be used till the introduction of the metric system.

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

system, the State government appointed a senior inspector to be in charge of the works and he works under the supervision of the additional district magistrate (civil) supply's. Every trader has to submit his weights and measures for inspection and every such unit is stamped only if it is found to be accurate. Camps are held in different *mandis* where traders are able to obtain accurate weights and measures. A publicity week is held in the district every year in December, when the new measures for use are publicised through films, placards, hoardings and pamphlets. Traders are advised to seek the co-operation and guidance of the officials of the department of weights and measures. A number of petty traders in the rural areas still use inaccurate weights and do not conform to the metric system.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old-time Routes and Roads

In former days the great rivers were the main channels of traffic, as is evidenced by the remains of ancient towns along the Yamuna and the Ganga. Of this internal highway the chief was the Moghul road or the Badshahi Sarak, leading from Agra and Etawah through Sikandra, Zainpur, Bhognipur, Chaparghata and Ghatampur to Kara and Allahabad. It dates back probably to the reign of Sher Shah, whose public works were of great importance. Kos minars were erected at regular intervals to serve as milestones and light houses and fortified serais were built at stages. Other old roads included that from Kannauj to Kora-passing through Makanpura, Nadiha, Saahi and Sarah, the route taken by Farrukh Siyar on his march from Khajurha to Agra in 1712, that from Kalpi to Jajmau and Lucknow and that from Akbarpur to Rasulabad, Bidhuna and Shikohabad. When the district passed into the hands of the British, the roads were not only few but neglected. The duty of maintaining existing lines of communication lay nominally on the landowners but they failed to perform this part of their engagement and it was not till the first regular revenue Settlement that a road cess was imposed and a district committee was formed for the maintenance of roads and ferries. Much improvement resulted from this measure and in 1846 there were 805 km. of serviceable roads in the district. There was also the Grand Trunk road, the construction of which begun in 1832 but was not completed till several years later. The metalled road to Kalpi was finished in 1846, but no other roads were undertaken till after the freedom struggle of 1857. Then followed the introduction of railways in 1859.

The roads of the district were divided into two main divisions, including those termed the provincial which were maintained by the public works department and those known as local, the upkeep of which was entrusted to the district board (now Zila Parishad). In addition, there were a number of roads maintained by the municipal boards. All the provincial roads were metalled and comprised three main roads and several small branches, the chief being the Grand Trunk road which is about 74 km. in length.

The local roads are classified and officially designated as first-class metalled roads, second-class unmetalled roads which are subdivided according as being wholly or partially bridged and drained, fifth-class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained, and sixth-class roads cleared only, which are only a little better than cart tracks.

The following statement gives the length of each metalled road in the district, as in 1907 :

Road	Length (in km.)
Provincial	238
Local	4
First-class metalled roads	94
Second-class unmetalled roads	56
Second-class unmetalled roads partially bridged and drained	261
Fifth-class roads, cleared partially bridged drained	482
Sixth-class roads, cleared only	400
Total	1,634

Road Transport

In 1947, the district had 410.88 km. of metalled roads, of which 844.40 km. were under the public works department and 65.98 km. under the erstwhile district board (now the Zila Parishad).

During the period from 1947 to 1968 the construction of 115.87 km. of new metalled roads, 589 km. of cement concrete roads and the reconstruction of 78.86 km. of metalled roads was completed by the public works department and the construction of metalled roads, 9.66 km. in length, constructed by voluntary labour, was also taken over by the public works department for maintenance.

The categories of roads in the district are the State highways, major district roads and roads which belong to the local bodies, shramdan roads and roads belonging to the Zila Parishad and forest department. The public works department maintains the State and district highways. The local bodies and other departments maintain the remaining roads which lie within their respective jurisdictions.

The following statement gives a brief account of the various kinds of roads in the district with their approximate length 1978-79 :

Roads	Approximate length (in km.)
State highway	99.87
Major district roads	225.65
Other district roads and roads maintained by local bodies	218.19
Shramdan roads	8.86
Roads maintained by Zila Parishad—	
Metalled	425
Unmetalled	975.70
Link roads	32.81
Roads maintained by forest department	894.69

Modes of Conveyance

No authentic account is available of the means of transport or conveyances used in the district in early times, but it seems that palanquins, horses, ponies, camels, elephants, carts and carriages (generally drawn by bullocks and horses) were used as means of transport. The rich kept horses and elephants and *ekkas*, tonges and bullock carts served the needs of the common people. Two and four-wheeled carriages drawn by one or two horses were also in use. *Dolis* (litters) or *palkis* (palanquins) were in common use but people in villages depended largely on bullock carts. With the improvement of roads in the district and the construction of metalled road (which could be used throughout the year) mechanised transport also began to be used. With the appearance of cycle rickshaws in the urban and to some extent in the rural areas, the number of *ekkas* decreased. Bicycles, which have been used in the urban areas for a long time, are now a common sight in the rural areas. Tractors are used for agricultural purpose but are also unauthorisedly used as a means of transport in rural areas. Boats are used by river traffic and carry passengers, cattle and goods.

With the introduction of mechanised vehicular traffic in the urban areas, vehicles have to be registered with the local bodies, which lay down standard rates of fares, though in practice the fare is usually settled between the passenger and the driver of the vehicle and it is generally higher than the standard rate.

The following statement gives the number of vehicles of different kinds registered with the municipal corporation in 1977-78 :

Kind of vehicle	No. registered
Tonga (public)	1,076
Tonga (private)	184
Ekka (public)	5
Ekka (private)	4
Rickshaw	15,429
Rickshaws used for taking children to school	731
Cycle	67,383

Mechanised Vehicular Traffic

Till 1947, motor vehicles, particularly lorries and trucks, were few in number in the district as most of the roads could not carry such heavy traffic. With the development of roads in the last two decades, the number of vehicles has increased and now they frequently ply on the main routes of the district. Consumer goods, agricultural produce, building material and other commodities are moved in trucks and lorries,

the freight (usually settled by the parties concerned) varying from one to two rupees per km. An average-size truck is permitted to carry 74 quintals of weight. Taxies and buses are also available for the transport of passengers.

The following statement mentions the kinds of vehicles plying in the district during 1977-78 :

Type of vehicle	No. of vehicles plying
Motor-cycle	27,182
Motor-car	5,718
Bus (private)	629
Bus (U. P. State Road Transport Corporation)	570
Public carrier	3,749
Private carrier	61
Taxi	406
Tractor	1,512
Other vehicles	1,393
Total	41,220

U.P. State Road Transport Corporation

The U.P. Government Roadways, reorganized as the U.P. State Road Transport Corporation with effect from June 1, 1972, started running passenger buses in the district in 1947, the number of buses then being 60. These buses operated on the Kanpur-Hamirpur, Kanpur-Moosanagar, Kanpur-Jahanabad-Ghatampur, Kanpur-Nerwal, Kanpur-Allahabad, Kanpur-Bindki, Kanpur-Jahanabad-Bindki, Kanpur-Auraiya, Kanpur-Derapur, Ghatampur-Pukhrayan and Kanpur-Etawah routes. With the increase of developmental activities and improvement in the condition of the roads coupled with increasing passenger traffic, the bus services have been expanding, and by 1977 there were 176 buses operating from the three depots of Kanpur, Fazalganj and Juhi. These buses covered 61 routes in 1977-78.

The following statement gives the names of the various routes covered by these buses in 1977 :

Name of route	Appropriate length in (km.)	No. of buses plying
1	2	3
Kanpur Depot		
Kanpur-Sagar	2	365
Kanpur-Rath	1	150
Kanpur-Hamirpur	1	69
Kanpur-Jahanabad	4	68

(Contd.)

1	2	3
Kanpur-Bhitargaon	1	51
Kanpur-Kunni	1	51
Kanpur-Karbigaon	1	48
Kanpur-Lalauli	1	92
Kanpur-Allahabad	5	202
Kanpur-Reona	1	62
Kanpur-Pukhrayan-Ghatampur	4	88
Kanpur-Khajuha-Lucknow	1	154
Kanpur-Varanasi	2	847
Kanpur-Obra	1	418
Kanpur-Jahanabad-Lucknow	1	155
Kanpur-Bidhuna	15	166
Kanpur-Mainpuri	2	176
Kanpur-Derapur	4	72
Kanpur-Derapur-Lucknow	1	159
Kanpur-Babai-Lucknow	1	151
Kanpur-Etawah	2	178
Kanpur-Muraudha	1	75
Kanpur-Chandpur	1	96
Kanpur-Gorakhpur	1	364
Kanpur-Ballia	1	505
Kanpur-Koraon	1	58
Kanpur-Delhi	8	450
Kanpur-Mathura	4	347
Kanpur-Agra-Etawah	1	300
Kanpur-Tirwa-Bela	1	97
Kanpur-Karvi-Banda	4	211
Kanpur-Mangalpur	1	83
Fazalganj Depot		
Bara Chauraha-Shivrajpur	1	36
Bara Chauraha-Akbarpur	2	45
Bara Chauraha-Rura	2	58
Bara Chauraha-Bilhaur	5	55

1	2	3
Bara Chauraha-Araul	5	65
Bara Chauraha-Shivli	2	45
Bara Chauraha-Maitha	2	56
Bara Chauraha-Begpur	2	58
Railway station-Kakadee	4	59
Railway station-Natraj	8	9
Bara Chauraha-Jajmau	6	9
Bara Devi-Indian Institute of Technology	2	24
Railway station—	5	115
Railway station-Indian Explosives Ltd.	1	17
Bara Chauraha-Zoo	2	85
Bara Chauraha-Bara Chauraha	8	28
Railway station-Armapur	2	17
Juhi Depot		
Bara Chauraha-Ghatampur	14	43
Railway station-Bindki	5	60
Railway station-Narwal	2	36
Bara Devi-Azadnagar	4	18
R. B. Colony-Bara Chauraha	8	10
Bara Chauraha-Bara Chauraha	5	23
Bara Chauraha-J.K. Colony	8	9
Kidwainagar-Zoo	6	16
Bara Chauraha-Ganda Nala	3	12
Kidwainagar-J.K. Colony	8	15
Kidwainagar-Kidwainagar	3	23

Railways

The first railway line constructed in the district was an extension of the East Indian Railway from Allahabad to Kanpur, this section being opened on March 3, 1859, that from Kanpur to Etawah being opened on July 1, 1861. The stations *en route* were at Karbigaon Sar-saul Chakeri, Kanpur, Panki, Maitha, Rura and Jhijnhak with a central station at Kanpur. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was opened on April 23, 1867. The track was laid for both broad and metre-gauge stock to link up the narrow-gauge systems. The stations of the

railway were these of Karpur Bridge and Kanpur. From the latter, a metre-gauge branch ran past the Couparganj goods-shed to Anwarganj, the terminus of the Kanpur-Achhnera section of the Rajputana-Malwa railway, which was constructed government and leased to the Bombay Baroda and Central Indian Railway Company on October 1, 1866. This line was opened as far as Kennauj on December 15, 1882, and parallel to the Grand Trunk road to the Farrukhabad border, with stations at Rawatpur, Kalyanpur Mandhana, Chaubepur, Shivrajpur, Pura, Bilhaur and Araul. From Mandhana a branch, 8 km. in length and opened on November, 10, 1885, goes to Bithur on the banks of the Ganga, the railway station being known as Brahmavart. The last line to be constructed was the branch of the Indian Midland Railway from Jhansi to Kanpur, which was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on December 21, 1900. The portion from Kanpur to Chaunra, on the banks of the Yamuna, was opened on April 1, 1886, and that from Chaunra to Jhansi on February 1, 1885. There were stations at Chaunra Pukhrayan, Malasa, Lalpur, Paman and Bhimsen, while at Kanpur the line made use of the East Indian Railway and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway stations.

The district is now well connected with other parts of the country by rail. It is served by the Northern, Central and North-Eastern Railways, the first two being broad-gauge and the last metre-gauge tracks. The main line of the Northern Railway from Delhi to Mughalsarai (and onward to Howrah) on the Eastern Railway passes through Kanpur. A branch line of the same system connects it with Lucknow on the Amritsar-Mughalsarai main line. Kanpur is also connected with Jhansi and Banda by branch lines of the Central Railway. A branch line of the North-Eastern Railway (called the Oudh-Tirhut Railway before the zonal groupings) connects it with Lucknow on one side and Kasganj and Agra Fort on the other.

The following statement gives the names of the various railway stations placed under different railways and their distance from the district headquarters :

Name of railway station	Distance from district headquarters (in km.)
1	2
DELHI—HOWRAH (MAIN LINE) via KANPUR	
Northern Railway	
Jhinjhak	68
Ambiapur	53
Rura	44
Rotion Man Halt	40
Meitha	32
Bhanpur	22

1.	2.
Panki	11
Govindpuri	5
Kanpur Central	6
Chandari	2
Chakeri	10
Sarsaul	21
Prempur	27
Karbigwan	32
KANPUR-LUCKNOW	
Northern and North Eastern Railways	
Lucknow Junction	72
Amausi	62
Piparsand	56
Harauni	49
Jaitpur	41
Kusumbhi	37
Ajga in	33
Sonik	26
Unnao junction	18
Magarwara	12
Kanpur left Bank	4
KANPUR-AGRA	
North Eastern Railway	
Kanpur-Anwarganj	8
Rawatpur	7
Kalyanpur	18
Mandhana	19
Chaubepur	27
Barrajpur	36
Utripura	44
Bilhaur	56
Araul Makanpur	66
KANPUR-BANDA	
Kanpur Central	
Govindpuri	—
Bhimsen	—
Sirhi Itara	6
Kathara Road	18
Shambhua	17
Patara	23
Ghatampur	38
Hamirpur Road	48
KANPUR-JHANSI	
Central Railway	
Kanpur Central	—
Govindpuri	—
Bhimsen	14
Paman	29
Tilaunchi Halt	38
Lalpur	43
Malasa	49
Pokhrayan	58
Chaunra	77

Travel and Tourist Facilities

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

Dharmshalas—The district has a number of dharmshalas. Quicker means of transport (making stay not always necessary), have lessened the importance of these halting places. A tahsilwise list of dharmshalas is given in Statement I at the end of the chapter.

Dak Bungalows and Inspection Houses—There are a number of inspection houses and dak bungalows in the district which are maintained by certain departments of the government for the use of their officers, though officers of other departments and other people (including tourists) may also be given accommodation on payment if it is available.

A tahsilwise list of the dak bungalows and rest-houses is given in Statement II at the end of the chapter.

POST, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES

In the early days of British rule, there was no regular postal establishment and the only provision for the carriage of mails was by means of runners between the principal towns of the province for official correspondence. Within the district the transmission of mails to and from the city was assigned to the landowners through whose estates the roads ran. Such a system did not prove satisfactory, papers from the outlying police-stations often taking seven or eight days to reach their destination. An improvement was effected in 1834 by employing a staff of 38 runners, paid by the Zamindars who were indifferent paymasters, with the result that the runners frequently absconded and great delays ensued. A cess of an anna per cent was therefore, imposed on the whole body of *mal-guzars*, which led to the employment of an efficient staff, the number being increased to 46 men in 1844. A general post office was also established, giving Kanpur a regular means of communication with the head-quarter of government and with other districts. There was as yet no local post, and private letters could only be sent through the agency of the police, who were responsible for the transmission of official correspondence also. This system was made legal in 1845, the postage being fixed at two pice per packet, the postal clerks at the *thanas* being given an additional remuneration of two rupees per month. This plan proved successful until the rapid increase in the bulk of the correspondence handled necessitated the development of a regular postal service. This was done in 1854, when a number of the local mail lines were transferred to the postal department. The transfer took place in the district at some time before 1876, when there were 29 imperial post-offices of which only

four belonged to the district *dak* which was abolished in 1906. In 1906 there were in the district a head office, 12 town suboffices, which did all the ordinary work of offices of this class except that payment of money orders was made only at the head offices of Anwarganj and Nawabganj. In the rest of the district there were 11 sub-office and 54 branch offices, the former being located at each of the tahsil headquarters and at Jhinhak, Rura, Bhaupar and Chaubepur, while the latter were at villages. The mails were carried as far as possible by rail to the suboffices which lay on or near the railway with the exception of Ghatampur, Derapur and Narwel. From the suboffices they were distributed to the various branches by means of runners.

There were 34 suboffices and 51 branch offices in 1911, 27 suboffices and 61 branch offices by 1922 and 26 suboffices and 59 branch offices by 1931.

Postal services in the Kanpur district are now divided into 3 units Kanpur city division, Kanpur Mufassil division and Kanpur head post-office. The first covers the city of Kanpur. It has a head office, 79 town post-offices, extra departmental subpost-offices, 5 extra departmental branch offices and a few mobile vans of post offices.

The second was also formed in 1973. It has its jurisdiction over the district (excepting the Kanpur city division and the Kanpur head office). It has 27 post-offices and 253 subpost-offices.

Kanpur head post-office is a separate postal unit. There are no post-offices under this section.

Each of these postal divisions is an independent unit.

STATEMENT I

Dharmshalas, Hostels, etc.

Reference Page No. 144

Location	Name	Facilities available
TAHSIL KANPUR		
Bithur	Sri Juggilal Kamlapat Dharmshala	Lodging
	Bal Mukund Shyam Bihari Dharmshala	Lodging
	Babu Ram Mandi Lal Dharmshala	Lodging
	Yadav Dharmshala	Lodging
	Bajpai Dharmshala	Lodging
	Mul Narain Behari Lal Dharmshala	Lodging
	Khatik Dharmshala	Lodging
TAHSIL AKBARPUR		
Akbarpur (Town Area) Maitha Station	Mahaur Dharmshala (Ordinary)	—
TAHSIL BILHAUR		
Chauhatta Bilhaur (Town)	Shanta Devi Dharmshala (Ordinary)	
TAHSIL BHOGNIPUR		
Town Area	Tulsi Devi Dharmshala	Lodging
	Lakshmi Narain Dharmshala	Lodging
	Goel Dharmshala	Lodging
	Phoolmati Dharmshala	Lodging
TAHSIL DERAPUR		
Derapur	Shri Radha Vallabh Dharmshala	Lodging
TAHSIL GHATAMPUR		
Patara	Laxmi Narain, Radha Ka Dharmshala	Lodging
Ghatampur	Manna Lal Omar Vaish Dharmshala	Lodging

STATEMENT II

Inspection Houses, Circuit House etc.

Reference Page No. 144

Village/Town	Name	Managing department
1	2	3
TAHSIL KANPUR		
Bithur	Public Works Department Inspection House	Public Works Department
Barasirohi	Inspection House	Canal Department
Bansar	Ditto.	Ditto.
Nauraiya Khera	Ditto.	Ditto.
Bidhano	Ditto.	Ditto.
Uchat	Ditto.	Ditto.
Maharajpur	Ditto.	Ditto.
Kanpur Cantonment	Ditto.	Public Works Department
Circuit House	Ditto.	Public Works Department
TAHSIL AKBARPUR		
Rura	Canal Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Naripur	Ditto.	Ditto.
Bannajakha	Ditto.	Ditto.
Chirauda	Ditto.	Ditto.
Bhanpur	Ditto.	Ditto.
Bara	Public Works Department Dak Bungalow	Public Works Department
Manetha	Canal Inspection House	Irrigation Department
TAHSIL BILHAUR		
Bilhaur	Public Works Department	Public Works Department
Shivrajpur	Ditto.	Ditto.
Maharajpur	Canal Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Halkapur	Ditto.	Ditto.
Keona	Ditto.	Ditto.
Jagatpur	Ditto.	Ditto.
Khondhan	Ditto.	Ditto.

[Contd.]

1	2	3
Kharpat	Canal Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Kakwan	Ditto.	Ditto.
Bachehna	Ditto.	Ditto.
Sheorajpur	Ditto.	Ditto.
TAHSIL BHOGNIPUR		
Deeg	Public Works Department Inspection House	Public Works Department
Bhognipur	Irrigation Inspection House	Irrigation Department
Jainpur	Ditto.	Ditto.
Nasupur	Ditto.	Ditto.
Gurdahi Buzurg	Ditto.	Ditto.
TAHSIL DERAPUR		
Derapur	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Nandpur	Ditto.	Irrigation Department (Canal)
Dhakpurwa	Ditto.	Ditto.
Aurangabad	Ditto.	Ditto.
Jhinjhak	Ditto.	Ditto.
TAHSIL GHATAMPUR		
Girsi	Inspection House	Irrigation Department (Canal)
Resna	Ditto.	Ditto.
Ghatampur	Ditto.	Ditto.
Taga	Ditto.	Ditto.
Dharmpur	Ditto.	Ditto.
Sarh	Ditto.	Ditto.
Husena	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mohammadpur	Dak Bungalow	Public Works Department
Ghatampur Gujela	Ditto.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

According to the decennial census of 1971, the economic activity of the people has been divided into main and subsidiary categories. The main category includes cultivators, agricultural labourers and other workers generally engaged in miscellaneous occupations. The subsidiary category includes persons who were primarily treated as non-workers, such as students and housewives. These persons were basically engaged in household duties but were simultaneously making a marginal contribution to their economic conditions. Part-time workers were not included in the category of workers in 1971, unlike the census of 1961. They were treated as non-workers and were included in the subsidiary category.

The total population of the district in 1971 was 29,96,282, of which 8,80,168 were workers (8,41,929 males and 88,239 females) and 21,16,064 non-workers (8,11,565 males and 13,04,499 females) the former constituting 29.3 per cent and the latter 70.7 per cent of the total population. The census of 1971 registered a decrease of 74,794 workers from the figure of 1961, when they numbered 8,05,874.

Those who are active in economic development but are neither cultivators nor agricultural labourers are considered to be engaged in miscellaneous occupations. Their number was 8,87,709 in 1961 and 4,81,618 in 1971. An idea about the distribution of these workers among the major categories of miscellaneous occupations may be had from the following statement :

Occupations	Persons engaged 1971
Mining and quarrying	222
Live-stock development, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities	5,048
Household industry and manufacturing	1,51,912
Construction	6,866
Trade and commerce	90,894
Transport, storage and communication	85,844
Services	1,41,882
Total	4,81,618

PUBLIC SERVICES

In 1961, persons who filled the ranks of public services numbered 89,912. In 1971, the number of administrative and executive officials of government and local bodies was 14,676 which included 15 women.

The statement below gives the types of establishment and number of employees as on December 31, 1975 and December 31, 1976 :

Type of establishment	No. of establishment	Number of employees			
		1975		1976	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Central Government	328	1,80,378	2,869	1,79,883	3,242
State Government	600	1,34,193	18,198	1,28,051	18,250
Quasi-government	611	1,26,388	1,825	1,33,180	2,273
Local bodies	10	39,931	9,939	3,42,454	10,015
Total	1,549	4,80,890	32,831	7,83,068	33,780

As elsewhere employees of the Central and State Government and of the local bodies serving in Kanpur are the recipients of dearness allowance. Persons serving in Kanpur in the Central Government, State Government and the local bodies are hard hit by the ever increasing cost of living. The comparative position of the Central Government employees is slightly better than of those under the employment of the State Government or the local bodies. Dearness allowance is being paid to all classes of Central and State Government employees at varying rates in accordance with their salaries. Other facilities such as provident fund, free medical treatment, free or subsidized residential accommodation and loans on liberalised terms are also available to them and, to some extent, to employees of the Nagar Mahapalika also. Encashment of earned leave for a month during a financial year is permitted by the State Government under certain conditions. Provision of pension rules have been liberalised so as to cater to the needs of the family in the event of premature death of the government employee. Leave rules have been revised by the government to reduce disparity between temporary and permanent staff. Gallantry awards are given to members of the police force and honoraria is distributed among outstanding, devoted and meritorious workers. The employees of the State Government are insured under a Compulsory Insurance Scheme.

Except those in the non gazetted ranks of the police, government employees are free to form association or unions under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 for protection and improvement of their service conditions.

The State employees of subordinate ranks are generally members of the State Employees Joint Council or the Ministerial Employee's

Association which is affiliated to its parent body at the State level. The employees of the local bodies are generally associated with the Local Authorities Employees' Association and the employees of the State Road Transport Corporation are members of the Employees' Road Transport Corporation Joint Council. All these bodies are affiliated to their own apex organisations at the State Level.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Education

With the opening of a large number of educational institutions in the district after Independence, the number of teachers increased considerably. The number of teachers was 16,353 in 1971 including 3,810 women.

Up to September, 1977, the number of teachers employed in various degree colleges, higher secondary schools, junior and senior Basic schools, was 17,714, of which 1,098 were teaching in degree colleges, 4,315 in secondary schools, 4,031 in senior Basic schools and 8,270 in junior Basic schools.

The triple benefit scheme has been in force in the district in the State aided institutions run by the local bodies and private persons since 1964, and makes available contributory provident fund, compulsory life insurance and pension to teachers. Payment of salaries to the teachers working in the institutions which receive grant from the government, is made through cheques drawn jointly by the manager and a nominee of the district inspector of schools.

The teachers serving in government institutions in the district are entitled to all the benefits available to other State Government employees. Teachers' wards are entitled to free education up to the intermediate stage. Needy and disabled teachers can get financial help from the National Foundation For Teachers Welfare Fund and those suffering from tuberculosis may avail themselves of free facilities of treatment at the Bhowali Sanatorium where a few beds are reserved for them.

The teachers of the district have joined one or the other association devoted to their welfare. The Madhyamik Shikshak Sangh is meant for teachers of the higher secondary schools and the Prathamik Shikshak Sangh for those working in the junior and senior Basic schools. These associations are affiliated to the State level apex bodies. Some teachers are members of the executive bodies or the managing committees of their institutions. The membership of the State Legislative Council has been thrown open to them through the formation of separate teachers' constituencies.

Medicine

The allopathic system of medicine was introduced during British rule and allopathic dispensaries were opened in many places including Kanpur with the result that the Ayurvedic and Unani systems began to fall into abeyance. The homoeopathic system also entered the medical

field in due course, which was welcomed by many poor people as it was less expensive. In 1971, the number of physicians and surgeons including allopathic and veterinary surgeons was 3,930, the number of nursing attendants and other medical and health technicians being 1,585.

In 1978, the various hospitals and dispensaries under the State Government had 760 doctors, 14 vaidys, 8 homoeopaths, 45 vaccinators, 254 compounders, 544 nurses, 133 midwives, 40 dais and 86 health visitors.

Non-practising allowance is paid to all the government doctors whose posts have been excluded from earning the benefits of private practice. Higher allowances are admissible to post-graduate physicians and surgeons and those possessing superior technical qualifications. Non-practising allowance is also paid to the doctors of the medical colleges.

A branch of the Indian Medical Association was established in the district on May 28, 1912 with 150 members. The membership rose to 421 in 1977. The main objects include the improving of methods of treatment by interchanging experience and views, holding weekly clinical meetings, consolidating the unity and brotherhood of the members of the medical profession in the district, organising medical relief work in times of epidemics and other emergencies, looking after public health and sanitation and conducting publicity work among the public regarding the national programme of family planning.

Law

The profession, as it obtains in Kanpur, attracts fresh law graduates, but some retired persons possessing a degree in law are also active in the profession. In 1971, there were 1,840 jurists in the district. In December, 1977, there were 17 judges, 18 *munsifs* and 18 magistrates. There is a district government counsel appointed by the State Government from among eligible legal practitioners for criminal, civil and revenue work to represent the State or the Gaon Sabhas in court. To lighten their work some lawyers are appointed as panel lawyers and special counsels to conduct cases in lower criminal courts and sessions court.

The lawyers of the district generally play an important role in the public life of the people, particularly in the educational, cultural and political spheres. The Majority practise at the district headquarters, as most of the cases lie in the courts located there. A few also practise at the tahsil headquarters, where subordinate courts have been established.

The Kanpur Bar Association was established in 1895 with an adhoc committee of management consisting of 6 members. It had 456 members on roll in 1977. The main objects of the association are to create a feeling of brotherhood among the members, to maintain harmonious relations between the bench and the bar, to safeguard the civil liberties of the citizens and the interests of the legal profession and to offer suggestions for improvement in the administration of justice.

Engineering

The engineers and allied workers of the district have come to acquire a significant role in the overall development of the economy of the district as in other districts of the State. Engineering services in the district are represented mainly in four spheres, building and roads, irrigation, local self-government engineering and electricity. They have separate divisions for survey, design and construction.

The number of architects, engineers, technologists and surveyors was 740 in 1971, and the engineering technicians being 1,690.

Arts

The number of artists, writers and authors, etc., was 1,605 in 1961. Of these 123 were authors; 93 editors, journalists and related workers; 542 painters, decorators and commercial artists; 51 sculptors and modelers; 48 actors and related workers; 408 musicians and related workers; 307 dancers and related workers; and 33 artists, writers and related workers.

The number of artists, writers and authors, etc., was 1,140 in 1971. Of these 70 were poets, authors, journalists and related workers; 805 sculptors, painters, photographers and creative artists; and 765 composers and performing artists.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Domestic Servants

Domestic servants constitute a fair proportion of the population of the district. They are not necessarily unskilled workers, but they get comparatively lower wages. Services rendered by domestic servants and cooks were easily available in the past, most of these workers living with their employers doing various kinds of jobs for them. They cook their own food separately in the rural areas, but in the urban areas they usually get their food from the family kitchen with their pay in cash. As there is not much security in such private jobs, private servants and other workers of these categories have to remain unemployed quite often. This class of workers has started seeking and often also procuring jobs in institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, and many employers have now increased the wages of domestic workers and provide them with other types of facilities also. In 1971, there were in the district, 2,850 cooks and related workers including 810 women.

Barbers

In 1971, the number of barbers hairdressers and related workers was 4,842, of whom 10 were women. In urban areas the hair-cutting shops are usually manned by more than one person, the owners generally employing paid workers. Some barbers attend to their customers on roadside payments and save expenditure on an establishment. Barbers still play a significant role in the life of the district, particularly those working in the villages. They still perform certain customary

duties on special occasions, such as *mundan* (first hair-cutting ceremony of a child), marriage and certain last rites, etc., of their patrons, in addition to regular services. Their participation in extra-professional activities is, however, diminishing.

Washermen

The growing popularity of synthetic fabrics has adversely affected the economic activity of the traditional Dhobi but has brought prosperity to dry-cleaners and people who iron clothes. Consequently washermen have been forced to take up other jobs resulting in a substantial decrease in their members.

The number of launderers, dry-cleaners and pressors was 4,829 in 1971 which included 641 women.

Tailors

The tailors of the district employ a number of workers on daily or monthly wages for stitching and sundry other allied jobs, though good tailors usually do the cutting work themselves. In the rural areas the entire work including cutting and stitching is generally done by a single individual. *Kurtas* (loose shirts) shirts and pyjamas continue to be the chief items of tailored dress in rural areas, where the women-folk hardly find time to sew their own or their children's garments.

The number of tailors, dressmakers and related workers was 15,245 in 1971, which included 824 women.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Among those pursuing certain other occupations in the district in 1971, were 52,563 merchants, shopkeepers wholesale and retail traders; 18,657 salesmen, shop assistants and related workers; 2,295 tea stall and restaurant keepers; 2,850 cooks, waiters and related workers; 825 tobacco preparers and tobacco-products makers; 8,860 shoemakers and leather goods makers; 7,600 blacksmiths; and 95 stone cutters and carvers.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Workers and Non-workers

The percentage of workers and non-workers of the entire population in the district in 1971 was 29.3 and 70.7 respectively, the corresponding figures of the State being 32.1 and 67.9 respectively. The combined population of cultivators and agricultural labourers was 50.9 per cent. The percentage of those occupied in household industries and other manufacturing concerns was 17.2, followed by the percentage of those in other services which was 16.1, trade and commerce accounted for 10.3 per cent and workers engaged in transport, storage and communication, 4.0 per cent. The percentage of workers in the rest of the occupations in the remaining was 1.5.

The percentage of workers and non-workers to the total rural population (17,18,901 persons) was 29.2 and 70.8 respectively in 1971. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 29.6 and 70.4 per cent respectively. Of a total of 5,00,919 workers in the rural areas, in 1971, cultivators and agricultural labourers comprised 80.9 per cent and workers engaged in non-agricultural activities, 18.1 per cent. As usual non-agricultural workers predominated in the urban areas, the percentage of agricultural workers being 5.4. Non-agricultural occupations in the urban areas in order of importance were household industries and other types of manufacturing concerns, in which the percentage of workers was 33.5, in other services it was 31.1 in trade and commerce 21.1 and in transport 9.

The comparative data of workers and non-workers for the years 1961 and 1971 are as given below :

Year	Total population	Total number of workers	Percentage of workers to total population		Total number of workers	
			Agricultural workers	Non-agricultural workers	District	Uttar Pradesh
1961	28,81,353	8,05,374	16.9	16.9	33.8	39.1
1971	29,96,282	8,80,168	15.0	14.3	29.3	30.9

The above mentioned statement reveals a declining trend in the working population, which in turn shows unemployment even in the category of the employed in 1961. This anomaly is largely due to the change in the definition of 'workers' in the census of 1971. In the 1961

census, the definition of a worker included a large number of such persons in the category of workers who worked even for only an hour a day and even if his or her economic contribution was marginal. Consequently, a woman whose time was basically utilised in household chores and who only carried food to the field for the workers was considered economically active. In contrast, the census of 1971 defined a person as a worker only if his main activity was participation in any productive work, physical or mental. As a result, a man or a woman engaged primarily in domestic duties, such as cooking or performing other household functions, or a boy or a girl primarily a student attending an institution, would not be treated as a worker even if a hand had been lent in the economic activity of the family.

At the 1971 census, workers were classified in nine major categories, the basis of the classification being those economic activities which were similar in respect of process raw materials and products. The relevant data regarding these nine categories of workers are as follows :

Category	Total number of workers	Male	Female	Percentage of total workers	Percentage of total population
Cultivator	3,83,553	3,26,204	7,349	37.9	11.1
Agricultural labourer	1,14,997	1,00,489	14,508	13.0	8.9
Live-stock development, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation development, orchard development and allied activities	5,048	4,842	206	0.6	0.1
Mining and quarrying	222	213	9	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing					
(a) Household industry	27,622	26,503	1,119	3.1	0.9
(b) Non-household industry	1,24,290	1,22,420	1,861	14.1	4.1
Construction	6,866	6,780	86	0.8	0.2
Trade and Commerce	90,894	88,944	1,450	10.3	3.0
Transport, storage and communications	35,344	35,122	222	4.0	1.1
Other services	1,41,832	1,30,403	11,429	16.1	4.3
Total number of workers	8,80,168	8,41,929	38,239	100	29.3
Non-workers	21,16,064	8,11,565	13,04,499	—	70.7
Total population	29,96,232	16,53,494	13,42,738	—	100.0

All the non-workers were brought under a single class for the purpose of this classification, although they were categorised in the census as follows :

- (a) Full-time students
- (b) Those attending to household duties
- (c) Dependants and infants
- (d) Retired persons and rentiers
- (e) Persons of independent means
- (f) Beggars and vagrants
- (g) Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions
- (h) Others

GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES AND WAGES

Prices

Records of prices of the principal food-grains are available from 1814 onwards. The rates are available for all the years till 1861 but are only those for the time of harvest and not for the whole year nor for retail transactions in the bazars so to arrive at the actual average price current becomes a matter of speculation. From 1816 to 1825 the average price of wheat was 29.24, of jowar 44.45 and of *bajra* 43.65 seers to the rupee. In the following decade (1826-1835) the harvest rates were 32.58 for wheat, 42.63 for jowar and 42.6 seers for *bajra*, although at Kanpur itself wheat fetched 26.29, while barley and gram were 38.65 and 33.88 seers respectively. The averages of the next ten years (1836-1845) are not true because of the famine of 1837 (and can therefore be omitted), those for the remaining 9 years being 30.73 seers for wheat, 42.02 for jowar and 39.52 *bajra* while the city rates were 28.99 seer of wheat, 33.16 of barley and 29.19 of gram. Till then there was no perceptible rise in prices but as a period of great plenty followed, the rates for 1850 and for the next year became the lowest on record. From 1846 to 1855, the averages were 39.05 seers of wheat, 61.45 of jowar and 58.93 seers of *bajra* for the rupee. From 1857 onwards, there was a series of bad years and indifferent harvests, though the introduction of the railways, and the stimulus given to trade by them had as ameliorating effect. From 1861 onwards, the rates given in the official returns, refer to retail transaction, so that the actual rise was not as great as it appeared at first sight. For the ten years ending with 1865, the average for the first half of the decade were 25.91 seers per rupee for wheat 32.32 for jowar and 33.72 of *bajra*, while in the second half barley sold at 30.7 and gram at 25.45 seers. Then, followed more bad harvests and a further development of the export trade, the averages from 1866 to 1875 being 17.17 seers of wheat, 24.51 of jowar, 22.24 of *bajra*, 24.97 of barley and 22.44 of gram. In spite of the general famine of 1877-78 the upward tendency appears to have been checked and after the recovery from that calamity, prices ruled lower, the rates for the decade ending in 1885 being 19.71 seers of wheat, 26.99 of jowar, 25.01 of *bajra*, 27.88 of barley and 24.19 of gram for the rupee. But in all the districts of the State the year 1886 marked a new departure in the history of prices. Silver had depreciated in value, the railways were being extended in all directions and the export trade was expanding noticeably. Consequently the price of agricultural produce became greatly enhanced. A cycle of unfavourable seasons set in about 1891, the population was increasing at an unprecedented rate and the supply of food was running short. From 1896 to 1895, the averages were 15.92 seers of wheat for the rupee, 21.29 of jowar, 20.03 of *bajra*, 22.16 of barley and 22.29 of gram. Then occurred the famine of 1897 and by the turn of the century, widespread scarcity prevailed in central and Southern India which affected the prices in northern India and so in the district

also. Money was cheaper than before and those farmers who secured a crop reaped a golden harvest. Though the beginning of the new century ushered in a period of great agricultural prosperity and the markets became easier, the rates did not show any sign of a return to the level of those prevailing before 1886. For the ten years ending with 1905, the averages were 12.65 seers of wheat, 20.74 of jowar, 19.55 of *bajra*, 19.26 of barley and 17.42 seers of gram for the rupee.

The improvement of communications and the more rapid and more cheaper means of transport available about 1900 through the extension of the railways, coupled with the world-wide demand for wheat, made its price independent of that obtaining in the district, as it was no longer governed by the success or failure of the Rabi crop in the district but by the abundance or deficiency of the wheat harvest of the entire country.

In 1911, there was a rise in prices, the averages being 10.86 seers of wheat, 14.85 of gram, 16.85 of barley, 17.02 of jowar and 15.39 of *bajra* for a rupee.

With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, a series of changes in prices, including a considerable rise in the cost of food-grains, was witnessed in the succeeding years. As compared with that of 1911, the price level in the district was higher by 31 per cent in 1916 and by 94 per cent in 1928.

A world-wide economic depression started in 1930 and continued, but with greater severity, in the years that followed. Consequently from 1930-31, the rates registered a downward trend and the price level in 1934 went down by about 91 per cent and 28 per cent as compared with that of 1928 and 1916 respectively. Prices began rising after 1934 and by 1939 they registered a rise of nearly 28 percent over those prevalent in 1934.

After the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, there was a steep rise in prices, largely due to speculation and profiteering. Other factors, like the holding back of stocks in anticipation of further shortage, contributed in no small measure to the advancing of the prices to a high level. At the beginning of 1940, price control measures, which had been put into operation on the outbreak of the war, were vigorously enforced by the district authorities.

A district advisory committee was formed in 1942 to find out ways and means of easing the situation. The price control measures that obtained were carefully enforced and included the fixation of prices, the launching of prosecutions to check profiteering and the licensing of food-grain traders. In spite of this prices continued to go up and in 1944 they registered a rise of 209 per cent over those of 1939.

As the effective control of prices was not possible without a corresponding check on supplies, in January, 1943, partial rationing was introduced, when wheat, rice and certain coarse grains were made available at controlled rates in government shops which catered to 25 per cent of the population, generally comprising the poorer sections. Having failed to achieve the desired results, this partial rationing was converted into total rationing in 1945, which meant the closing down of the open

market and instituting rationing for every one. This system remained in force for nearly three years, being discontinued about May, 1948. After its abolition, prices started going down but the basic overall shortage reasserted itself and they soon assumed an upward trend. To obviate the markets from going out of control, definite steps were taken to arrest the rise in prices. People also demanded the restitution of rationing and controls. The government took immediate steps and total rationing was reimposed in the State and so in the district as well, about the middle of 1949, this position continued till June, 1952, when open markets were restored to but the use of food-grains to ration-card holders continued. Restrictions on the movement of food-grains within the State were also withdrawn and procurement was suspended but food-grains continued to be issued by government shops in the district, as elsewhere, to arrest the rising trend in prices. In August, 1955, the prices per kg. in the district were about Re 0.86 for wheat, Re 0.23 for gram, Re 0.18 for jowar and Re 0.48 for rice. The normal forces of demand and supply once again started adjusting the prices. Neither was the cultivator sure of getting a fixed minimum price for his produce nor was the trader assured of his commission. In 1954, this uncertainty led to a decline in prices, which further fell still further in 1955, a country-wide trend, which required to be checked to stabilize the economy and sustain the growth of agriculture. The government, therefore, took certain measures in 1954 to support agricultural prices and the results were conducive to production. The prices of wheat, gram and rice from 1951 to 1960 were as follows:

Year (December)	Prices (per quintal in Rs)		
	Wheat	Gram	Rice
1951	41.15	34.29	68.59
1952	45.71	50.48	71.48
1953	50.43	35.71	57.14
1954	35.66	18.59	58.66
1955	37.35	23.76	41.85
1956	42.87	37.35	58.58
1957	43.97	29.55	61.24
1958	63.50	51.96	57.15
1959	—	32.37	—
1960	46.35	40.88	58.58

After this, the prices began to show an upward trend which continued. The prices prevailing in the district between 1961 and 1970 are given below:

Year (December)	Prices (per quintal in Rs)		
	Wheat	Gram	Rice
1961	45.12	37.27	50.48
1962	38.98	40.88	53.58
1963	51.95	50.42	61.25
1964	90.25	79.94	68.51
1965	77.94	68.59	—
1966	—	90.25	—
1967	—	137.18	—
1968	71.45	81.65	155.88
1969	85.75	111.19	105.53
1970	72.60	80.69	104.49

The following statement gives the average retail prices of certain commodities in 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 :

Commodity	Unit	Price in Rs			
		1974	1975	1976	1977
Wheat	Per kg.	1.79	1.58	1.12	1.84
Rice	Per kg.	2.08	2.23	1.90	1.98
Barley	Per kg.	1.48	1.12	0.76	1.06
Gram	Per kg.	2.37	2.04	1.48	1.72
Jaggery	Per kg.	1.76	2.08	2.03	1.85
Sugar	Per kg.	4.52	4.62	4.63	4.18
Ghee (deshi)	Per kg	21.11	22.34	22.72	23.25
Mustard oil	Per kg.	9.84	6.29	5.91	10.56
Firewood	Per quintal	—	—	24.00	27.33
Kerosene oil	Per litre	—	—	1.35	1.34

Wages

There has been a marked increase in the remuneration of labour, from 1876 to 1885. The average rates were Rs 3.82 per month for an unskilled labourer and Rs 7.58 for an ordinary artisan. In the following decade, the rise in wages was as marked as that in prices, the average rates being Rs 4.15 for the former and Rs 9.27 for the latter while for the ten years ending with 1905 the rates were Rs 4.7 and Rs 9.84, those of the year 1907 being Rs 5.72 and Rs 11.38 respectively.

The first wage census was carried out in the State in 1906. The results of the survey made at that time and in certain succeeding years are tabulated below :

Year	Wages (in Rs) per day	
	Unskilled labour	Skilled worker
1906	0.12	0.27
1911	0.12	0.31
1916	0.14	0.45
1928	0.25	1.02
1934	0.15	0.57
1939	0.18	0.57
1944	0.39	1.50

As a result of the First World War, there occurred a marked all-round rise in wages (which was noticed in the wage census of 1928). The fall of wages in 1930 and later years, was due to the world-wide economic depression, which was reflected in the wage census of 1934. After this, wages began to rise and by 1944 those for unskilled and skilled labour recorded a steep rise which was attributed to the rise in prices because of the repercussions of the Second World War (1939—1945). After this, wages did not come down and continued to move upwards.

In urban areas, in the district as well, wages also went up and they were slightly higher than those in the rural areas. The wages moved for an adjustment but they did not come down and continued to go upwards.

In 1950, the daily wages of a skilled worker were Rs 1.00 and of an unskilled worker Rs 0.50. In 1955 they rose to Rs 2.50 and Rs 1.25 in 1960 to Rs 4.00 and Rs 2.00 and in 1965 to Rs 6.00 and Rs 3.00 respectively.

The following statement mentions the wages of unskilled and skilled workers for 1970, 1974 and 1977:

Year	Wages (in Rs) per day	
	Unskilled labourer	Skilled labourer
1970	3.50	8.00
1974	5.00	10.00
1977	6.00	12.00

In 1977, wages for various agricultural occupations such as weeding, reaping, ploughing, etc., were about Rs 5 per day for eight working hours.

The approximate average paid to the workers in the city, in 1977, for certain occupations were as follows :

Occupation	Unit of quotation	Wages (in Rs)
1	2	3
Gardener	Per month (whole time)	150.00
	Per month (part time)	50.00
Chowkidar	Per month	230.00
Wood-cutter	Per 40 kg. of wood turned into fuel	1.00
Porter	Per 40 kg. of load carried for about a km.	0.50
Casual labourer	Per day	6.00
Domestic servant	Per month without food	100.00
	Per month with food	50.00
Carpenter	Per day	12.00

[Continued;]

I	2	3
Tailor	Per man's cotton shirt (long sleeves)	5.00
	Per women's cotton shirt (short sleeves)	3.00
	Per woollen suit	128.00
Midwife	Assisting at delivery (boy)	As settled between family and mid-wife
	Assisting at delivery (girl)	As settled between family and mid-wife
Barber	Per shave	0.50
	Per hair-cut	1.25
Scavenger	Per month for a house with one latrine for one cleaning per day	5.00
Motor-driver	Per month	Between 350—400
Truck-driver	Per month	Between 350—400

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment Trends

Large numbers of persons have been employed in the public sector, as compared to the private sector. The number of private establishments, in the district is large. There were 2,008 establishments in the district in 1977 of which 76.7 per cent were private and 23.3 per cent public sector establishments. Private establishments provided employment to 48.7 per cent of the total number of persons employed in the district in 1977. The public sector establishments, provided employment to 56.3 per cent. The following statements gives the number of persons employed in the district from 1971 to 1977 :

Year	No. of establishments			No. of employees		
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1971	5,857	1,826	7,183	3,78,927	4,44,556	8,23,483
1972	5,982	1,381	7,313	3,90,504	4,54,151	8,44,655
1973	5,988	1,408	7,436	3,79,971	4,73,279	8,53,250
1974	6,047	1,556	7,603	3,68,001	4,77,026	8,45,027
1975	6,146	1,612	7,758	3,62,157	4,80,700	8,42,857
1976	1,547	438	1,986	91,866	1,21,707	2,13,073
1977	1,535	468	2,003	96,854	1,22,607	2,19,461

The categories of work and the number of employees engaged in 1976 and 1977 are set out in the following table :

Nature of activity	Number of reporting establishments			Number of employees		
	1976		1977	1976		1977
	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
Agriculture, live-stock, forestry, hunting, and fishing	3	3	3	314	316	316
Manufacturing	759	746	71,433	7,294	76,082	83,291
Construction	11	11	338	5,524	6,043	6,484
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	46	46	823	3,680	598	3,959
Trade and commerce	314	316	4,528	—	4,764	4,789
Trade, storage and communication	43	43	349	7,305	463	8,483
Services	157	172	1,328	8,710	1,327	10,509
Other activities	653	656	12,517	88,380	18,174	87,456
						1,00,630

A further analysis of the number of employees in the public sector (government, quasi-government and local bodies) is given below :

Type of establishment	No. of reporting establishments		Number of employees					
			1976			1977		
	1976	1977	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Central Government	88	81	44,128	845	45,073	44,159	979	45,188
State Government	150	159	27,487	4,542	32,279	27,129	4,466	31,595
Quasi-government (Central)	186	165	33,177	590	33,767	19,415	448	19,863
Quasi government (State)	—	43	—	—	—	14,804	209	15,013
Local bodies	20	20	8,148	2,540	10,688	8,460	2,542	11,002

Employment of Women

The following statement gives the number of women workers employed in the private and public sectors of the district during the quarter ending with December, 1977 :

Number of reporting establishments	2,008
Number of women employees in public sector	8,689
Number of women employees in private sector	4,533
Total number of women employees	13,172
Percentage of women employees in private sector of total employees in private sector	4.7
Percentage of women employees in public sector of total employees in public sector	7.0

The proportion of women workers in education services was 35.1 per cent, in medical and public health, 30.9 per cent, the remaining being in other services.

Employment Trends

The educational qualifications of candidates registered with the employment exchange of the district in the year ending with December, 1977 were as under :

Educational qualification	Men	Women	Total
High school and intermediate	16,668	2,470	19,138
Graduate	7,729	1,495	9,224
Post-graduate	698	367	1,065

In addition, a large number of persons who were educated but had not passed the high school stage, were also registered with the employment exchange in the year ending in December, 1977 :

Category	Men	Women	Total
Illiterate	87,478	1,126	88,604
Literate	502	274	776
Middle school pass	7,463	352	7,815

The following statement gives an occupational analysis of employment seekers on the 'live' register of the employment exchange as in December, 1977 :

Type of establishment	Men	Women	Total
Technical	1,626	281	1,907
Professional	1,894	1,705	3,599
Administrative and managerial	14	—	14
Clerical	3,989	411	4,400
Business administration	12	—	12
Farming, fishing, etc.	2,362	901	3,263
Social work	108	—	108
Production and transport	13,191	235	13,426
Labour	9,096	2	9,098

In December, 1977, the job requirements for various establishments were far short of the supply of candidates, 13,463 posts being notified by the employment exchange as indicated in the following statement :

Employer	Number of vacancies notified
Central Government	2,095
State Government	928
Quasi-government/local bodies	1,394
Private sector	9,051
Total	13,468

There was a shortage of trained nurses, midwives, trained pharmacists, stenographers (for Hindi and English) fast typists (for English and Hindi), trained science teachers, X-ray technicians and highly skilled technicians. Educated persons with no previous experience seeking white-coloured jobs and unskilled manual workers were surplus.

Employment Exchange

Employment exchanges were set up by the Government of India in 1945 for resettlement of ex-servicemen of the defence forces. After Independence, the functions of these employment exchanges have been widened to render assistance to the unemployed persons as well as to the employers of the district, in finding suitable jobs and suitable candidates for jobs respectively. There are four zonal offices of the employment exchange in Kanpur which provide the facility of registration.

The following statement gives an idea of the assistance rendered by the employment exchange at Kanpur between 1972 and 1977 :

Year	Vacancies notified by employers	Number of persons registered for employment	Number on live registered	Number of persons provided with employment
1	2	3	4	5
1972	19,662	1,12,912	1,24,968	16,169
1973	15,709	89,125	1,02,798	12,788
1974	14,589	87,546	98,321	12,086
1975	14,868	96,316	1,02,926	13,807
1976	17,259	1,43,847	1,29,974	13,799
1977	13,461	1,60,667	1,62,444	10,965

During the Second Five-year Plan period (1956-61), the functions of employment exchanges increased and some new schemes were introduced, of which a brief account is given below.

Under the employment market information scheme, an intensive study is made periodically of the public and private sectors' establishments in the district. It covers information regarding the number of persons employed, number of vacancies created and the types of employment for which the supply of qualified candidates is inadequate. The data collected enables the employment exchange to prepare an estimate in advance of the man power needs of the district.

A vocational guidance unit, also set up in the employment exchange, provides guidance to employment seekers and offers specialised assistance in psychological and aptitude testing after assessing the qualities and interests of registered candidates to whom books, pamphlets, and other useful literature are made available to guide them in matters regarding job opportunities.

In 1977 the exchange conducted 235 group discussions in which 5,752 candidates participated. It offered guidance information, etc., to 1,498 persons of whom 65 were ex-servicemen of the defence services. The number of persons who made use of the career-information room of the exchange was 8,545.

The regional employment exchange, Kanpur has also been administering a 'Pool and Decasualisation scheme' since 1950, which operates to control and regulate the heavy turnover in the important textile and leather industrial concerns in the district. It aims at checking the gate recruitment system which developed several corrupt practices and avoidable wastage of man-days. It notified 8,263 vacancies and 6,913 persons were provided with employment in 1977.

The following specialised organisations have also come into existence under the National Service Planning Organisation :

A regional employment development office studies and surveys the manpower utilized in the Kanpur and Jhansi industries and ensures that the Employment Exchange Act, 1959, is followed by public and private entrepreneurs.

A coaching-cum-guidance for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provides vocational guidance for candidates of these classes and they are trained to sit for competitive examinations.

A special feature which Kanpur has is an independent special exchange for the resettlement of physically handicapped persons. Its main object is to provide jobs for the blind, deaf, dumb and other handicapped persons according to their qualifications and ability.

A university employment information and advice centre is also located in the Kanpur University campus, which gives vocational guidance and advice to students of the university and its affiliated colleges.

NATIONAL PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The subject of national planning and rural development in the country, and hence in the district, received little attention under the British rule. The few steps that were taken to recondition the socio-economic life in the village, were mostly conciliatory in nature and were on the whole, motivated by political expediency. They largely consisted of improvement in sanitation, expansion of agriculture and extension of irrigational facilities. When the first national and popular government came into office in some States of the country in 1937, a scheme for rural development was initiated by it and was adopted in certain villages of the district. It was gradually expanded and a rural development association was formed at the district level which had a non-official chairman and the subdivisional magistrate as secretary. The function of the association was more or less advisory in nature and the subjects covered were rural hygiene, construction of roads, establishment of libraries, construction of panchayat ghars, holding of night classes for adults and allied developmental activities. With this government going out of office in 1939, the rural development programme

suffered heavily. In 1946, the rural development department was merged in co-operative development the rural development association being replaced by the district development association with a non-official as chairman and the district co-operative officer as secretary. In 1951, the district planning committee, with the district magistrate as chairman and the district planning officer as secretary, replaced the district development association. It had a number of subcommittees for the preparation and execution of the Five-year plan schemes and projects, but its role continued to be advisory. The district was divided into development blocks which were the units of operation for the implementation of the Plan programmes of each department. The implementation of the first Five-year Plan started from April, 1951, with the main objectives of raising the standard of living of the people and for providing opportunities for a wider and more varied life. Efforts were, therefore made in the district to improve agricultural practices and to develop the village community through national extensive service schemes and the people's participation in different activities. Earthwork of buildings and village roads, digging of soakage pits, etc., were done by voluntary labour (*shramdan*). Improved methods of agriculture and the use of compost were also introduced and tube-wells and other means of irrigation were augmented.

Ghatampur and Amrodha (in tahsil Bhognipur) were the first community development blocks of the district, both being opened on October 2, 1954. In the First Five-year Plan period, two more development blocks were started at Kalyanpur and Akbarpur in tahsils Kanpur and Akbarpur respectively. More development blocks were opened in the Second, Third and Fourth Five-year Plan periods, 10 in all—two in the Kanpur two in the Ghatampur, two in the Bhognipur two the Akbarpur, four in the Derapur and four in the Bilhaur tahsils making a total of 20 development blocks in the entire district.

The scope of the Second Five-year Plan (1956—61) was extended to include industrialisation, with stress on the development of heavy industries and on the enlargement of the scope of the public sector. The aim was to increase the national income and to reduce unemployment. In the field of agriculture, schemes relating to the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, U.P. method of wheat cultivation and expansion of training in the use of agricultural implements and of chemical and green manures, were taken up.

In 1957, the Antaram Zila Parishad, the precursor of the present Zila Parishad, was formed by amalgamating the district planning committee and the district board. For the co-ordinated execution of the different Plan schemes, the resources of agriculture, co-operatives, animal husbandry, panchayat Raj and some other development departments and organisations were pooled and put under the control of the district planning officer.

During the Third Five-year Plan period (1961—66) a three-tier structure of rural self-governing bodies was set up, to ensure the peoples participation in the successful implementation of the planning and development programmes, according to which the village panchayats function at the village level, the Kshettra Samitis at the development block (Kshettra) level and the Zila Parishad at the district level. The functions of the Zila Parishad are somewhat akin to those of the old district

board. They include the co-ordination of the activities of the *vikas khandas* (development blocks), the implementation of inter-block schemes and the utilisation of funds allotted by the government for the purpose agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, village industries, public health, education, construction and repairs of roads, bridges and ferries, cultural and recreational activities and the welfare of children, women and the youth of the areas. The Kshettra Samiti is responsible for carrying out all the development activities within a block. The block development officer is the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti and looks after the development activities in his block. He is assisted by an assistant development officer for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, panchayats, etc. At the village level, there is a multipurpose worker designated Gram Sewak (village-level worker) to work for all the development departments. The district has 20 development blocks, some details of which being given below :

Name of block	Tahsil	Date of inauguration	Population in 1971	No. of <i>gaon sabhas</i>	No. of <i>nyaya panchayats</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kalyanpur	Kanpur	2.10.55	72,708	53	7
Sarsati	do	1.4.62	93,831	91	10
Bidhnu	do	2.10.72	84,504	67	10
Ghatampur	Ghatampur	2.10.54	1,22,469	94	12
Patara	do	1.10.60	84,986	62	7
Bhitrigaon	do	1.4.72	1,04,107	96	12
Amrodha	Bhognipur	2.10.54	95,903	87	10
Rajpur	do	1.10.59	82,538	78	10
Malasa	do	1.4.72	86,482	90	10
Akbarpur	Akbarpur	26.1.56	93,617	77	9
Maitha	do	1.4.62	95,895	86	10
Sarwan Khera	do	2.10.72	89,149	63	9
Derapur	Derapur	1.7.57	70,768	72	10
Rasulabad	do	1.7.57	85,839	68	10
Jhinjak	do	1.10.62	81,406	61	9
Santalpur	do	1.4.72	67,615	68	10
Bilhaur	Bilhaur	1.4.63	92,272	75	10
Chaubepur	do	1.4.58	66,143	70	9
Katwan	do	2.5.56	76,141	71	9
Shorajpur	do	2.10.72	69,528	79	9

The Third Five-year Plan (1961-66), unlike the previous ones, aimed mainly at reducing the disparity in economic and social life of the people and giving a minimum level of living to every family. The programme of introducing intensive methods of cultivation, leading to a self-reliant and self-generating economy, was taken up in the district as well. Some special schemes such as those related to the introduction of improved variety of seeds, particularly of dwarf variety and crop protection measures were also taken in hand. In 1962, the economy of the country was so strained that the process of planning and development slowed down considerably during this Plan period.

The next three years (from April, 1966, to March, 1969) did not form of the next Five-year Plan. Yearly Plans for these three years were, therefore, formulated with the following broad objectives :

- (i) a growth rate of 5 per cent in the agricultural sector and 8 to 10 per cent in industry
- (ii) an annual growth rate of 6.5 per cent in production of food-grains to achieve self sufficiency
- (iii) maximisation of employment opportunities
- (iv) redressing of imbalances arising from a high rate of population growth and adequate expansion in agricultural production by reducing the fertility rate to 25 per thousand in the shortest possible time

The Fourth Five-year Plan (1969-74) defined more precisely the wider and deeper social values so that the structure of socio-economic relations in the country could be so planned as to result not only in an appreciable increase in the national income and in employment but also in greater equality in incomes and wealth. It sought to enlarge the income of the rural population in each district of the country and to achieve self reliance in agriculture and industry. Consequently, small industrial units were established in the district and facilities were expanded in respect of sanitation, transport and health services, with special emphasis on improving the condition of the weaker sections of people and the grant of subsidies to them for starting small crafts.

The removal of poverty and the attainment of economic self reliance have been defined to be the two basic objective of the Fifth Five-year Plan (1974-78) and the expansion of employment opportunities has also been given one of the highest priorities.

The Five-year Plan programmes of the district are an integral part of the State Plans and broadly reflect the same priorities. The implementation of various development Plan schemes has to some extent helped in the growth of agricultural production, power generation and consumption, industrial development, and irrigation and road transport. The planned efforts have also resulted in raising the standard of living of the people to some extent, providing better wages and living conditions and helping the general economic growth of the district.

There has been a substantive rise in the production of food-grains as a result of the adoption of modern methods and scientific farming in the Plan periods. In 1974, the district produced about 8,00,000 tonnes of food-grains and about 100 tonnes of non-food-crops. It is self-sufficient in the case of food-grains but the production of non-food-crops has gone down. In 1947, the length of metalled roads in the district was 410 km. which by 1978 had increased to about 81,884 km. The increase in metalled roads has eliminated to a great extent dust in the dry season and mud in the rainy season. The type of garments once used only in the urban areas has now found vogue in the villages and cloth made of chemical fibres mixed with cotton are popular and in use in all parts of the district.

The infrastructure of the district has also been developed to some extent and the city area of Kanpur is now one of the most industrialised regions of the State. Rural industrial activity has as yet not followed suit and a vast rural area of the district is still industrially undeveloped. A factor which has stood in the way of rapid economic progress in the tremendous rise in the population which rose by 22.76 per cent in 1951-61 and 25.81 per cent in 1961-71.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The district forms part of the Allahabad Division which consists of four other districts—Allahabad, Etawah, Fatehpur and Farrukhabad. For the execution of general administration, the Division has been placed under the charge of a commissioner, with headquarters at Allahabad. He is the connecting link between the State Government and the districts within his Division. As such he controls, guides and advises various district and regional level officers, is expected to solve interdepartmental problems and to assess the work of the officers of the various departments. He also acts as an appellate authority hearing appeals and revisions under the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, and a few other enactments such as the Arms Act, 1959. He is the chairman of the regional transport authority and has extensive powers of supervision over the Zila Parishad and other local bodies of the district.

District Subdivisions

There are six subdivisions which form the administrative units of the district for its revenue and criminal work. Each subdivision has its headquarters at a tahsil.

District Staff

The general administration of the district is vested in the district officer who is designated collector and district magistrate. He usually belongs to the cadre of the Indian Administrative Service. He commands both magisterial and revenue powers and is the nucleus of all governmental activities in the district. As collector he is the chief of the revenue administration and is responsible for the collection of land revenue and all other dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue. He is responsible for the correct maintenance of record-of-rights. It is his duty to maintain the map and index of each village and to keep them up-to-date by recording changes. Whenever it is found that the existing records in any area need a general revision or resurvey, it is placed under survey and record operations during which the collector is appointed the record officer. Resumption and acquisition of land, implementation of land reforms laws, rehabilitation of displaced persons and distribution of relief during natural calamities are some other subjects dealt with by him as the principal revenue officer of the district.

He is responsible for the effective execution of the consolidation of holdings programme in the district. As ex-officio district deputy director (consolidation), he also supervises the work of consolidation and hears revisions under the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953. As district officer he is the chief officer to administer the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and for this purpose he is assisted by the district stamp officer, who is additional district magistrate (finance and revenue). He is also in charge of the National Savings scheme in the district and looks after the work with

the help of three officers, known as district savings officers. He supervises the work of the district information officer who carries out the work of publicity of the developmental schemes and programmes of the government. He organises the celebration of Children's Day annually on November 14, when folk dances and folk songs, baby shows, etc., are arranged and toys, milk, etc., are distributed. He is the licensing authority for possession of fire-arms and ammunition. He is also the licensing authority for entertainments shown within his jurisdiction. He is responsible for the enforcement of the Entertainment and Betting Tax and Rules.

Besides his many-sided administrative activities, he also looks into the equitable distribution of food-grains and other essential commodities with the help of an additional district magistrate (civil supplies). He is also the ex-officio district election officer and the president of the district soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board. He is the ex-officio marriage officer within the district under rule 3 of the Special Marriage (U.P.) Rules, 1954, but to provide some relief to him one other marriage officer is also appointed for this work by the State Government.

The district officer is a permanent member of the district grain purchase committee. He is required to inspect the district jail at least once a month to look into the administration of the jail, besides finding out the reasons of undue detention of under-trial prisoners.

The district officer also acts as the chief protocol officer in the district and makes arrangements for the visits of ministers, dignitaries and other eminent and important persons. He also has certain powers in respect of utilization of government grants by the local bodies.

In his capacity of district magistrate, he exercises the powers specified under the Code of Criminal Procedure and various special Acts. He is the highest authority responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. It is in this connection that he comes in direct contact with the police. Though the senior superintendent of police is not his subordinate, his position is secondary to that of the district magistrate. Enforcement of various laws, rules, regulations and miscellaneous government orders, prosecution of criminal cases, release of prisoners, etc., are some of the other important duties assigned to him.

In the sphere of planning and developmental activities in the district, he acts as the prime supervisor and in this task he is assisted by the district development officer who initiates and integrates the planning activities of various departments in the district, with the help and co-operation of the local officers controlling the departments concerned. The district magistrate looks after the day-to-day working of the treasury officers. The district officer is responsible for the administration of the excise department in the district. For this work he is assisted by the district excise officer.

With the advent of the concept of a welfare state after Independence, the district officer's role assumed a new dimension, being called upon as he is to make the welfare of the people his prime purpose.

In the discharge of revenue and executive duties, he is assisted by five additional district magistrates city, rural, finance and revenue, civil defence, and civil supplies, a city magistrate, five additional city magistrates, a settlement officer (consolidation), a rent control and eviction officer and six subdivisional officers, each stationed at the subdivisional headquarters.

For purposes of revenue administration, each of the six tahsils of Kanpur, Ghatampur, Bilhaur, Bhognipur, Derapur and Akbarpur, is in the immediate charge of a resident tahsildar who acts as a magistrate in addition to being an assistant collector and presides at his tahsil office and court. His main duties include the collection of land revenue and other government dues, maintenance of land records, deciding revenue cases and looking after the welfare of the people. He is also called out for relief duties at the time of natural calamities. Each tahsildar is also a subtreasury officer and is in charge of the tahsil subtreasury. He is assisted by *naib* tahsildars, their number being as follows: six in Kanpur, three in Ghatampur, four in Bilhaur, three in Bhognipur, four in Derapur and three in Akbarpur. There are six registrar *kanungos*, one in each tahsil and 24 supervisor *kanungos* in the district, four being posted in each tahsil. There are 490 *lekhpal*s in the district. The registrar *kanungo*, who remains at the tahsil office, is entrusted with the supervision and compilation of land records and connected work. His work is periodically checked by the *Sadar kanungo* and inspected by the *naib* tahsildar, tahsildar and subdivisional officer. The duties of the registrar *kanungo* mainly are the maintenance of accounts of *lekhpal*s' pay and allowances, correction of records in mutation cases, checking of *lekhpal*s' records, compilation of crop statistics, maintenance of lists of villages and groves exempted from the payment of land revenue, maintenance of the register of property of the State Government as also the property under the management of the State Government, the register of calamities, inventory of survey instruments, village maps, etc., as also the maintenance of all pensioners residing in the tahsil. The registrar *kanungo* also compiles area-crop statistics based on the land records. At the sub level of the tahsil and parganas and the field officials of the revenue department, there are supervisor *kanungos* and *lekhpal*s. A supervisor *kanungo* is in charge of one or more parganas and his duties are confined mostly to the supervision of the land records work of 20 to 80 *lehpals* in his circle and the testing of their records and statistics, supervision over village maps, helping in local enquiries, attestation of documents under the tenancy laws and the disposal of undisputed cases of succession. The *lekhpal* is the last link in the above-mentioned chain. The initial and spade work in respect of all the villages, as mentioned above, is done by him.

The senior superintendent of police heads the police organisation of the district. He is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the efficiency and discipline of the police force. He is assisted by two superintendents of police (one in charge of the police-stations of the city circle and the other for the police-stations of the rural areas), an assistant superintendent, 10 deputy superintendents, a deputy superintendent (intelligence), a deputy superintendent (fire section), 14 inspectors in charge of the police-stations and 487 subinspectors.

Another important pillar of the administration is the judiciary of which the district judge is the head. His is the highest civil court in the district and is subject to the superintendence of the high court. He has administrative control over all the civil courts within the local limits of his jurisdiction. As sessions judge is the highest criminal court in the district. He can pass any punitive sentence under law, but a sentence of capital punishment is subject to the confirmation of the high court.

The other courts of Kanpur are those of 10 additional district judges, the judge, small causes, an additional judge, small causes, 2 civil judges, 2 additional civil judges, a chief metropolitan magistrate, a chief judicial magistrate, 8 additional chief metropolitan magistrates, 2 metropolitan magistrates, 9 special metropolitan magistrates, 2 special judicial magistrates, 2 *munsifs* and 11 additional *munsifs*.

OTHER DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

The following are some important State government functionaries who have the status of district level officers with headquarters in the district.

- Assistant director (fisheries)
- Assistant engineer (minor irrigation)
- Assistant registrar (co-operative societies)
- Chief medical officer
- District agriculture officer
- District Basic Siksha officer
- District excise officer
- District Harijan and social welfare officer
- District horticulture officer
- District industries officer
- District information officer
- District inspector of schools
- District live-stock officer
- District organisor, Pradeshik Vikas Dal
- District Panchayat Raj officer
- District savings officer
- District statistics officer
- District supply officer
- Divisional forest officer
- Executive engineer (canals)
- Executive engineer (lift irrigation)
- Executive engineer (irrigation)
- Executive engineer (public works department)
- Regional employment officer
- Sales Tax officer
- Soil conservation officer
- Superintendent, district jail

The following State level officers who have jurisdiction all over the State of Uttar Pradesh, also have their headquarters at Kanpur:

- Chief inspector of factories cum chief inspector of boilers
- Director of industries cum-provincial textile controller

Labour commissioner

Provincial iron and steel controller

The district is also the regional headquarters of the assistant examiner, local fund accounts and the regional employment officer.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Income-tax—For income-tax purposes, the jurisdiction of the income-tax officer, Kanpur, extends to the districts of Hamirpur, Jalaun and covers five wards. He functions under the administrative control of an income-tax commissioner (with headquarters at Kanpur) who is assisted by six inspecting assistant commissioners and two appellate assistant commissioners. The income-tax department also deals with wealth tax, gift-tax and other taxes.

Central Excise—For administrative purposes, the district is divided into two divisions—Kanpur I and Kanpur II, each under an assistant collector, central excise. The jurisdiction of the assistant collector, Kanpur I, extends to the entire district, but that of Kanpur II is confined to the corporation limits of the city of Kanpur.

Kanpur is the headquarters of the regional provident fund commissioner, Government of India.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department—Postal service in the district consists of three units—Kanpur head office, Kanpur city division and Kanpur (Muffasil) division.

Kanpur head post-office is a separate post unit. It is under the charge of a postmaster. There are no post-offices under this unit.

The Kanpur city division covers the corporation limits of the city of Kanpur. It is headed by a senior superintendent. The division has a head office, 79 town sub-offices, three extra departmental sub-offices and five extra departmental branch offices.

The Kanpur (Muffasil) division was created in 1978. It is manned by the superintendent (post offices) whose jurisdiction extends over the entire district (except the city division and head office) and the districts of Unnao and Fatehpur.

Ministry of Railways

The Northern Central and North-Eastern Railways traverse the district, the first two being broad gauge and the last metre gauge tracks. The main line of the Northern Railway from Delhi to Mughal Sarai (and onward to Howrah on the Eastern Railway) passes through the city of Kanpur. A branch line of the same connects it with Lucknow on the Amritsar-Mughal Sarai main line.

Kanpur is also connected with Jhansi and Banda by branch lines of the Central Railway.

A branch line of the North-Eastern Railway connects it with Lucknow on one side and Kasganj (in Etah district) and Agra Fort on the other. The administration of the railway stations is carried out by the station masters, who are assisted by a number of assistant station masters and other staff.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal History

It is quite likely that in ancient times, the general pattern of the revenue administration of the region covered by the present district of Kanpur, which formed part of South Panchala, conformed to the prevailing land revenue system in the other parts of the country. The immediate ruler was the owner of all the land and the subjects paid to him a portion of their produce as tribute in cash or kind in return for protecting their life and property. The king's share varied from one-sixth to one-third of the produce in different periods. The *Smritis* (law books) prescribed it as one-sixth. Besides this regular payment (as referred to by Panini) there were payments of various cesses to meet certain emergent expenditure on special occasions.

The system continued with minor variations, such as the collection of land revenue partly in cash, even under the early Muslim rulers.

During the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji (1296-1316) the revenue system of his kingdom, in which this district lay, was reorganised. He fixed the land revenue, the main source of the State income, at one-half of the agricultural produce. Land was surveyed and duly assessed, the method of assessment being based on the measurement of the holdings and the standard yields. Land revenue was realised not in cash but in kind. No important modifications appear to have taken place in the revenue administration till the reign of Sher Shah Suri (1540-1545) who introduced many important reforms. After a careful survey of the land, he settled the land revenue direct with the cultivators, the State demand being fixed at one-fourth or one-third of the average produce, payable either in kind or in cash. The rights of the tenants were recognised and the liabilities of each were clearly defined in the *kabuliyat* (deed of agreement). Remissions of rents were made and probably loans were advanced to the tenants in case of damage to crops caused by the encampment of soldiers or the insufficiency of rain.

The system was developed and elaborated during Akbar's time by Todar Mal, his revenue minister. He organised the revenue system on a more purposeful and equitable basis. The empire was divided into a number of *subahs* (provinces) each into a number of *sirkars* and each *sirkar* into a number of *mahals* (revenue units). The present district of Kanpur, as mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari*, was included partly in the *sirkars* of Kannauj and Kalpi (in the *subah* of Agra) and partly of Kara (in the *subah* of Allahabad). The revenue collecting officers were appointed on fixed allowances.

The following Table gives some details of cultivation and revenue assessed in each *mahal* during the days of Akbar :

Mahal	Bighas under cultivation	Revenue assessed in dams (one dam one fortieth of a rupee)
Ghatampur	73,876	36,67,564
Jajmau	62,195	31,06,346
Majhawan	20,980	13,23,339
Mohsinpur	13,181	6,00,586
Derapur	1,08,085	17,60,750
Bilaspur	1,26,888	37,14,547
Shahpur	—	88,43,420
Bilhaur	63,773	28,28,347
Manamau	3,329	1,36,921
Deoha	11,950	4,83,171
Malkusah	30,220	15,00,000
Barah	8,739	4,00,000
Sheoli	12,523	6,28,473
Bithur	1,75,042	29,21,889

Excepting Kara, and leaving out of account minor alterations and exchanges of territory in some other *mahals*, the aggregate revenue of the district in the reign of Akbar was 3,19,09,935 dams, excluding 7,72,007 dams assigned for some specific purpose. The cultivated area for Shahpur is not given but by taking the average revenue rate for the remaining part of the district, worked out at 2,00,637 *bighas* bringing the whole area to 7,21,433 *bighas* (1,82,471 ha.).

Todar Mal had the lands measured and their capabilities ascertained. The old units were replaced by the *elahi gaz* (33 inches or 83.8 cm) and the *tanab* (a measuring rod.). The revenue was fixed in dams. The unit of area measurement was the *bigha*. Land was classified into four classes as *polaj* (capable of being annually cultivated), *paraoti* (kept fallow for some time), *chachar* (kept fallow for three or four years) and *banjar* (uncultivated for five years or longer). The revenue year, beginning from July and known as the *Fash*, was introduced and is still in use in the State and the district for purposes of certain revenue calculations.

Broadly speaking, the system of revenue administration, as enforced by Akbar continued under his successors. Due to the long wars in the reign of Aurangzeb and other causes, the administration collapsed

after his death and the local *rajās* and *zamindars* began realising as much revenue as they chose. They collected more than they accounted for to the superior authority. The hereditary descendants of the princes, the feudal lords and the *muqaddams* of the villages, all claimed to be and asserted themselves as *zamindars* and each tried to squeeze the cultivator to the maximum extent. Constant warfare and forcible possession was the order of the day.

During the rule of the *nawabs* of Avadh there seemed to be no definite principles on which the *zamindars* fixed the rents, and it is said that these were determined not by the market value of the land but by the status of the occupier. The estimated revenue in the last year of Saadat Ali Khan's rule (1739) was Rs 22,56,156 and it may be taken for granted that the whole of this was never collected. In 1801 the territory now covered by the district of Kanpur was ceded to the British. It was, therefore, incumbent on Welland, the first collector, to make certain that this assessment was inadequate before considering the possibility of increase.

First Settlement

Under the first Settlement for the collection of revenue, the assessment was made after ascertaining the produce of the *Kharif* harvest (which was good) and consequently everything pointed to an inflation of the *sets*. In addition, the advances made by the officials were remitted and the old, miscellaneous dues were abolished, with the result that the proprietors were induced to agree to a Settlement in 1802 for three years on terms which rendered its success dependent on a succession of bumper crops. The total revenue of the district thus determined was Rs 24,69,046. Troubles arose almost immediately. The *malguzrs* complained, not without reason, that they had been deceived as regards the *malikana*, for they were told that this had been already taken into account in fixing the demand; and it is certain that in many estates the revenue actually exceeded the gross assets recorded in the village papers. Then came the drought of 1803-04 and the whole fabric collapsed. Suspensions were granted to the amount of Rs 5,28,787; but even then a large balance remained to recover which recourse had to be taken to the unjust policy of selling the estates in default, which let loose a flood of chicanery on the part of the subordinate officials. Within less than a year (from November, 1805) the number of estates thus sold, mostly to officials or their relatives and often for trifling sums, was 238, their assessed value being Rs 3,64,888. As was afterwards proved, these transactions were often conducted without the proprietor being aware that his land was to be sold or even that he was in arrears.

Second Settlement

The second triennial Settlement was made in 1805 and the revenue was fixed at Rs 23,86,090. The decrease was almost confined to those estates which had come under direct management and were a source of embarrassment to the authorities. In the rest of the district the demand still pressed heavily, reports of non-compliance were frequent and more estates were put to auction for arrears. Little could be done in the

absence of any record of rights, and almost complete ignorance of the names and status of the persons who should have been responsible for the payment of the revenue. A commission was appointed under Regulation VII of 1807 for the purpose of superintending the ensuing Settlement. The commissioners found that the district was still over assessed and the cultivators had not been able to recover from the evils of the first Settlement, the pressure of the existing demand being especially heavy in the parganas of Jajmau, Bithur, Solempur and Domanpur. Much difficulty was experienced in realising the revenue the balances during the three years amounting to Rs 1,03,290.

Third Settlement

The third Settlement was made for a term of four years, from 1808-09 to 1811-12, the revenue demand being Rs 23,16,301. From the point of view of the British authorities, this Settlement was an improvement on the past Settlement in its general working, it was able to net nearly all the set amount, the balances, which were afterwards remitted, amounting to Rs 87,622.

Fourth Settlement

This Settlement was made in 1812-13 for a period of five years. The demand was fixed at Rs 23,21,683 but the increase (of Rs 5,382), which was merely nominal, was due partly to a further enhancement in the Goshain jagir, partly to the resumption of the revenue-free estate of Nazifgarh and the transfer to this district of certain villages from pargana Kara. The estates of many zamindars were restored after a proper selection of representatives of different communities.

The Settlement was extended for a period of 12 years under various regulations till the revision made under the Regulation IX of 1833. Financial difficulties arose due to the closing of the cotton factories and the failure of the indigo concern of the East India Company. Advances to the cultivators were stopped, which had disastrous effects. A special commission was appointed in 1821 to enquire into the results of the early revenue policy in these parts. Often the sale of a share of the property was taken as being the transfer of the whole estate and, in the absence of correct records, many village communities lost their proprietary rights and were reduced to the position of mere cultivators. The commission also found that much confusion had resulted from the indefinite position of the *muaddams* or headmen who, originally being only managers or superintendents, frequently usurping the rights of the cultivators and soon became indistinguishable from proprietors. The investigation further brought to light the need of maintaining accurate records in respect of the smaller proprietary owners, the *patidars*, whose undoubted rights had been ignored, as the earlier Settlements had not dealt in any single estate with the large number of smaller owners in possession and had not ascertained their individual shares. As a result of the commission's investigation, 185 out of 407 sales by auction were set aside, in addition to two private sales and two mortgages; at the same time the exposure of frauds practically put a stop to the custom of selling lands for arrears of revenue, except in special instances. On

the other hand, the costs of the proceedings were often so great that the real gainer was not the old zamindar who recovered his property but the money lender who financed him.

The assessment remained undisturbed till the introduction of Regulation IX of 1833, which in the first place, provided for a professional survey and a compilation of an accurate record. The preparation of the *khasra* and the demarcation of soils were also undertaken by the survey officials, though their work had to be revised by the settlement officer, who, in order to ascertain the adequacy of the existing demand, first worked out the revenue rates. He found that the average incidence was much higher than in any other district of the lower or middle doab and the severity of the demand was confirmed when the collection of revenue took place. It became clear that fraud on an unlimited scale had been perpetrated and the extensive transfers which had occurred were due to arrears, whether real or pretended, and that in a moderately assessed district there should have been no arrears to any marked extent. The main reason for the transfer of nearly three-fourths of the entire area in a short period, was that the profits were not sufficient to enable the old proprietors to fulfil their engagements and retain their position.

Fifth Settlement

This Settlement commenced in 1840. First circles, for the most part topographical, were delimited by the tahsildars and the demarcation was checked in the light of the settlement officer's personal experience. The amount of increase or decrease necessary in each circle was then determined, after which the need for regularity of the collection, the condition of the people, the fertility of the soil, the position of the village sites, the facilities for irrigation, the nature of the crops grown and the capacity of the cultivators was taken into consideration. Different rent rates were deduced from selected estates and revenue rates obtained for the various circles, the rental being discarded when it appeared excessive, as was frequently the case and substituted by the revenue rate adopted for similar land in similarly situated parganas. In equalising the demand industrious and the highly taxed proprietors were relieved of some of their burden and the idle and troublesome landholders made to pay the full share of the burden. Thus determined, the total revenue of the district came to Rs 21,81,776, a decrease of Rs 1,39,907 on the revenue of the fourth Settlement.

The new revenue was paid with difficulty and later it was found necessary to revise the assessment with the result that the total was reduced by Rs 32,326, temporary relief being afforded to the extent of Rs 57,347. In the course of 30 years for which it was sanctioned, 19 estates were sold for arrears and 23 transferred temporarily in farm. Private sales and those in execution of civil court decrees in the same period affected 5,40,000 acres (2,18,530 ha.) paying a revenue of over Rs 18,00,000. The rigid system of collection led to the ruin of the resident landlords, to whom punctuality and regularity of payment were formerly unknown and who merely resisted payment when they had not the means to pay.

Sixth Settlement

The sixth Settlement was started in 1868. Owing to a famine that affected the area, the work was suspended in the following year; but in 1870 the survey, which had at first been attempted with the agency of the *patwaris*, was resumed by professional *amins* and was completed in 1872-73. The inspection and assessment of the district commenced in 1871-72 with the parganas of Bilhaur, Sheorajpur and Rasulabad. In the next year the rest of the district was taken up, except the portions of Jajmau and Rasulabad. The Ghatampur pargana was completed in 1875-76. The earlier system of the demarcation of soils and the formation of circles was retained, principle feature being the extraordinary number of classes adopted and the elaborate nature of the circle rates reduced from them. The circle rates formed the basis of the assessment. The corrected rent-roll of the district, including the figures for the assumption area, was Rs 37,77,988, whereas the valuation on the basis of the circle rates was Rs 42,91,148. The revenue amounted to Rs 21,59,865 or 50.3 per cent of the assets, according to the circle rates and 57.2 per cent of the recorded rental. The share of the government was reduced from two-thirds to one-half of the net assessable assets and was not made to exceed 50 per cent as it was accepted in principle that where large transfers had thrown the estates into the hands of purchasers, the revenue demand of the preceding Settlement should not be reduced, provided it did not exceed 55 per cent of the annual value. The cost of the Settlement was heavy, amounting to Rs 6,98,605 or Rs 296 per square mile, and the enhancement on the expiry demand by Rs 80,277.

Settlement of 1903-04

A revision of the previous Settlement was carried out to correct its inequalities. A general rule was then laid down that a revision was to be undertaken only in those estates in which the existing revenue varied by more than 10 per cent. Ultimately, when this rule was relaxed in special cases, more than half of the district was affected considerably. The district was again brought under Settlement in 1903-04, operations being concluded at the end of 1906 and the total cost being Rs 1,62,065. For assessment purposes the village papers were almost employed no revision of maps or attestation of records was attempted and the classification of soils made at the former Settlement was accepted while the recorded occupancy rental was taken as correct, except in special instances of obvious inadequacy.

The accepted rental, both in occupancy holdings and in the case of tenants-at-will, was considerably lower than the amount recorded in the village papers; and the standard rates were approximately identical with the occupancy rental as a whole, being lower by 17 per cent, than those actually paid by ordinary tenants. At the same time fallow land was for the most part left out of account and substantial deductions were made for improvements and for unstable or precarious cultivation, the area actually assessed being 4,80,235 acres (1,94,844 ha.). The assets were thus well below the real figure and the revenue of the district was reduced from Rs 21,59,865 to Rs 20,16,174. The Settlement was confirmed for a period of 30 years.

Alluvial Mahals

Owing to the general reduction of revenue demand, progressive revenues were imposed on 17 *mahals* of which 12 lay within the limits of the Kanpur municipal area, so that the annual revenue varied only in the case of the alluvial *mahals* along the Ganga and the Yamuna. These *mahals* were first demarcated at the Settlement of 1870, when they were dealt with under the ordinary rules, (such as Domanpur in the then Narwal tahsil) and were settled for 30 years on account of their comparative stability. At the previous Settlement (that of 1903-04) the number of the alluvial *mahals* along the Ganga was 86 of which 8 were in tahsil Bilhaur, 21 in Sheorajpur, 41 in Kanpur and 16 in Narwal. The Yamuna *mahals* comprised three in Ghatampur, of which one was assessed conditionally for a long term, and 36 in Bhognipur. The total revenue of the *mahals* was Rs 17,530 at the time of the Settlement and Rs 16,780, in 1906 of which Rs 12,712 was paid in the Kanpur tahsil alone.

The Settlement continued till the abolition of zamindari through the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, which was enforced in the district on July 1, 1952.

Survey, Settlement and Resettlement

Under the provisions of the Act, the first Settlement after the abolition of the zamindari system, is to take place in the district any time not earlier than forty years from the date of vesting and the intervals between the succeeding Settlements will again be forty years, except in the case of precarious and alluvial areas. If a substantial decline in the price of agricultural produce continues for some time, an interim revision may be made.

Collection of Land Revenue

Before the abolition of zamindari, the zamindars were responsible for payment of land revenue and were supposed to deposit it in the government treasury in two instalments, one for Rabi and another for Kharif. After the abolition of zamindari, the tiller of the soil directly became liable for the payment of land revenue to the government, through collection *amins* (government employees) and the Act fixed May 1, and December 1, for such payments. The *amins* work under the supervision of *naib* tahsildars, tahsildars and subdivisional officers. The ultimate responsibility for the collection of dues is that of the collector of the district.

The district demand of main dues of the five agricultural years ending with June 1978 (1385 Fasli) was as follows :

Main dues	Total demand (in Rs)				
	1881 F (1974)	1882 F (1975)	1883 F (1976)	1884 F (1977)	1885 F (1978)
Land Revenue	25,78,672	53,20,910	60,94,206	52,21,563	66,51,177
Vikas Kar	34,74,241	57,28,547	54,23,164	16,52,773	14,59,986
Irrigation	92,26,370	1,60,60,387	1,66,64,139	1,29,35,604	1,06,37,779
(Land Improvement Act, 1883)					
Taqavi XII	5,38,287	2,08,206	2,74,623	1,29,685	31,912
(Agriculturists Loans Taqavi XIX Act, 1884)	3,88,782	2,10,598	90,680	3,59,50,421	27,892

LAND REFORMS

Relation between Landlord and Tenant

Being conducive to the well-being of the cultivators, the ancient fiscal system posed for problems between the cultivator and the landlord. In ancient times, there was perhaps no intermediary between the king and the tiller of the soil and the right in property vested in the cultivator.

With the invasion of the Muslims, the conquered (local) kings appear to have agreed to pay fixed tributes to the conquerors in order to retain their possessions. They collected their shares from the cultivators and paid from the collections made, the tribute due to the suzerain and so became intermediaries between the cultivators and the sovereign power. During the reign of Ala-ud-din Kha'ji the responsibility of collecting the land revenue was formed out to military governors, jagirdars or other middlemen, who, being rapacious, collected more than they paid into the State exchequer.

Sher Shah Sur made certain important land reforms which were, improved upon by Todar Mal, Akbar's revenue minister. The cultivators were given a measure of stability of tenure at a fixed amount of revenue payable to the State. Akbar did not favour the farming of revenue as it led to oppression. He appointed collectors who negotiated with the cultivators rather than with the headmen of the village. The rights and interests of the cultivators were recognised as being supreme. But the practice of granting jagirs to courtiers and officers for the maintenance and upkeep of troops for the service of the sovereign, brought it to being another class of intermediaries, who acquired hereditary rights. These jagirdars were the forerunners of the big and wealthy landowners, who, later, came to be known as talukdars in Avadh.

With the decay of Mughal authority, Saadat Khan, the first nawab vizir of Avadh, became independent. During his reign the powers of officials like *chakledars* and *nazims* and of the talukdars, increased. These powerful contractors realised as much as they could over and above the fixed revenue payable to the State. The *chakledar's* office became more or less hereditary and these officers assumed the role of influential landed barons. They coerced not only the small zamindars and cultivators but also resisted the authority of the nawabs. Under Saadat Ali's successors, the *amani* system (that of the collection of revenue) itself proved to be oppressive for the landholders. Under the *mustajiri* (contract) system, the contractor had to pay a fixed amount. No such amount was fixed for the *amil*, *chakledar* or *nazim* who, at the same time, had all the power, authority and protection of the Avadh government. Thus they extracted as much as they could from the landholders and paid what they liked into the government treasury. If the proprietors, zamindars, etc., were unable to pay the oppressive demands of the *chakledars*, they surrendered some of their rights in exchange for protection from their more powerful neighbours. Many old occupants were driven from their estates due to the extortionate demands of the *chakledars* and their estates were grabbed by neighbouring talukdars. Even small *rajas* and talukdars could not escape the oppression since they were forced to increase their payments

to the *amils*. All the rules sanctioned by custom or usage were ignored or by-passed. Violence was openly used in making collections. The oppression of the *amils* reached its climax during the last year of the nawab's rule. In these circumstances, the cultivators had no security of tenure or fixity of rent and there were no records of their rights.

In 1801, the territory now covered by the present district of Kanpur, came into the possession of the British. They made it their principal concern to realise as large a revenue as possible to enable them to carry on wars of conquest and to furnish large dividends to the shareholders of the East India Company. To ensure speedy and effective realisation of land revenue, they enhanced the powers and position of the zamindars. Many of those who had immediate occupancy of the soil had no substantive rights and were at the mercy of these rent collectors, the methods of revenue collection employed by them often being extremely harsh. Estates were auctioned to the highest bidder and where the farmer failed to pay the exorbitant demand, the rent collectors employed unscrupulous methods and their relatives often acquired large estates, causing injury to the interests of the great body of agriculturists. The question of tenants' rights had received some consideration since 1859. The North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873, recognised ex-proprietary tenancies. The North-Western Rent Act of 1881 (as amended by Act XIV of 1886) created occupancy, fixed-rate, ex-proprietary and non-occupancy tenancies (as also tenancies-at-will), the rights of the first two categories being heritable and transferable but those of the next two being transferable only to co-sharers, subject to certain conditions. The tenants-at-will had no rights except to cultivate the land till the termination of the assessment between them and the landholders.

For obvious reasons the occupancy system proved to be unpopular with landholders and they adopted a variety of ingenious devices to evade the operation of the legal provisions. An occupancy tenant could be ejected if he failed to pay arrears of rent after they had been decreed by the court. The landholders began to drag the cultivators to ruinous litigation by keeping wrong accounts of payments of rent. In some cases, the cultivators were compelled to change their land after a certain period, to prevent them from acquiring occupancy rights. The passing of the North-Western Provinces Tenancy Act of 1901 and the Agra Tenancy Act of 1926 progressively ameliorated the condition of the tenants by affording them various facilities. Under the latter Act, most of the tenants were confirmed in their positions and tenancies were made heritable. From this time onwards, a direct link was set up between the tenants and the government, the former paying a fixed amount of the rent into the government treasury. To render necessary economic assistance to the cultivators in times of need, a number of *taqavi* Acts were passed. They afforded help in kind and cash to the cultivators to tide over the difficult periods occasioned by natural calamities, as well as to increase agricultural production.

At the beginning of 1938-39, there was a sharp rise in the prices of food-grains which continued during the period of the Second World War and affected the agriculturists of the district advantageously. There was a corresponding rise in the rents of non-occupancy tenants which benefited the landlords who tried to eject those tenants who were not

able to pay the enhanced rent and to replace them with new tenants from whom they could also extract *nazrana* (premium). In 1937, when the first Congress ministry took over the government of the province, it passed the U.P. Tenancy Act, 1939 (Act XVIII of 1939), which brought about radical changes, strengthening the position of the tenantry and reducing the powers of the landholders in different ways. It provided security of tenure, heritable but not transferable rights and freedom from enhancement of rent. The rent rates were fixed, forced labour and *nazrana* were prohibited and the acquisition of further *sir* by landlord was barred. Tenants could make improvements on their land without the consent of the landholder. Nevertheless, the cultivators could not be benefited materially till the whole structure of the tenure system was transformed and the system of interposing intermediaries between the State and the cultivators was eliminated.

After Independence, the government was anxious to introduce far-reaching land reforms in the State a measure that came into being with the passing of the U.P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949. It provided that on payment of ten times the annual rent of the holding, the tenant could acquire immunity from ejectment and his annual rent could be halved. As a result of the enforcement of this Act, 1,68,057 persons in the district acquired these rights in an area of 2,60,839 acres (1,05,557 ha.)

Abolition of Zamindari System

Despite many legislative attempts by the government to free the tiller of the soil from the thralldom of the Zamindar and his oppressive measures, the situation could hardly have changed materially without the enactment of a suitable law to abolish the Zamindari system. This was implemented by the passing of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950. In the district, the amount of the contribution made by the tenants towards abolition for the acquisition of rights up to June 30, 1952, was Rs 19,34,420 and the amount up to 1976 was Rs 2,35,54,736. The revenue demand in 1952 was Rs 37,70,719 and in 1978 it was Rs 1,88,89,848.

Rural Impact—The U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act was enforced on July 1, 1952, and brought about a district relationship between the actual cultivator and the State thus abolishing completely the institution of zamindari. Instead of a complicated variety of tenures, the Act provided only four types of tenure holders—*bhumidhar*, *sirdar*, *asami* and *adhivasi*. By an amendment made, in the Act, in 1954, all the *adhivasis* became *sirdars*, the intermediaries became *bhumidhars* in respect of their *sir* (not sublet) *khudkasht*, groves and certain types of tenure holders also acquired the same status in terms of the land under their cultivation. In the district (as elsewhere in the State) a *bhumidhar* possesses permanent heritable and transferable rights in his holding. He also has the right to use the land for any purpose and is not liable to ejectment. Ex-proprietary tenants, occupancy tenants and hereditary who did not tenants acquire *bhumidhari* rights grantees at a favourable rate of rent and non-occupancy tenants acquired the status of *sirdars* in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A *sirdar* has a permanent and heritable interest in his holding but can use his land only for agri-

culture, horticulture and animal husbandry. He has the option of acquiring *bhumidhari* rights in his holdings by paying to the government a sum representing a specified multiple of his annual rent. Certain *bhumidhars* and *sirdars*, such as those employed in the armed forces or disabled persons and widows, are entitled to sublet their land. An *asami* is a lessee of a disabled *bhumidhar* or of a *sirdar* or is a tenant of the *gaon sabha* in respect of land the character of which changes. An *asami's* right is heritable but not transferable. He is liable to ejectment for void transfers or on the extinction of the rights of his *bhumidhar* or *sirdar* in respect of the land under his cultivation or for contravention of the provisions of the Act. A major change was further effected by the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1977, which converted all *sirdars* into *bhumidhars*. The *bhumidhars* were thus divided into two classes those with transferable and those with non-transferable rights. All the existing *sirdars* having the right to become *bhumidhars*, were made *bhumidhars* with transferable rights. *Sirdars* having no such rights, were made *bhumidhars* with non-transferable rights. The *asamis* were left untouched.

In 1977-78 the number of tenure holders with the total area in their possession was as follows :

Type of tenure holder	No. of tenure holders	Area in ha.	Average size of holding
<i>Bhumidhar</i>	4,67,585	4,10,899	2.30
<i>Asami</i>	3,781	1,509	1.95

Every intermediary whose right, title or interest in any estate was done away with under the provisions of the Act, became entitled to receive compensation (in bonds or cash) due from the date of vesting and interest on it at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum. Up to 1976-77 the number of intermediaries affected in the rural areas was 1,10,117 and the total amount of compensation assessed and paid amounted to Rs 1,98,73,978. To assist such intermediaries as had only small holdings, the Act also provides for payment of rehabilitation grant to those whose land revenue does not exceed Rs 10,000. Up to 1977-78, rehabilitation grant amounting to Rs 1,75,58,450 was paid in bonds and Rs 4,26,521 in cash to 18,598 intermediaries.

The Act also gave the—cultivators the much needed incentive of improving their holdings and augmenting agricultural production.

With the abolition of zamindari, all public lands of common utility such as *abadi* (habitation) sites, pathways, waste lands, forests, fisheries, water channels, etc., were vested in the State but were subsequently transferred to the *gaon sabha* concerned for management through a committee known as the Bhumi Prabandhak Samiti. The Samiti lets out lands on leases for agricultural, horticultural, etc.

Urban Impact—The Urban Areas Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1956 (U.P. Act IX of 1957), was enforced in the district in 1964.

Up to 1976-77, the number of intermediaries affected was 1,953, the total amount of compensation assessed was Rs 1,64,800, of which 1,36,632 was paid.

Consolidation of Holdings

Systematic and large-scale development in agriculture is not possible if holdings are small and the fields lie scattered. The U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953 (Act V of 1954), was passed to consolidate scattered, small and uneconomic agricultural holdings and was enforced in the district in October, 1959, the operations commencing in 298 villages in the Ghatampur tahsil, in an area covering 83,103 ha. It was started in tahsil Bhognipur in June, 1963, in 258 villages in an area of 57,262 ha. and in tahsil Kanpur in 1964 and was completed in 1974 in 253 villages, covering an area of 58,513 ha. It commenced work in tahsil Bilhaur in 1965 and was completed in 1973 in 351 villages, covering an area of 50,374 ha. The proceedings began in tahsil Akbarpur in December, 1967, and the work was completed in 1974 and covered an area of 66,065 ha. in 274 villages. Operations were started in Derapur tahsil in March, 1972, and were completed in December, 1973, in 307 villages in an area of 70,875 ha.

The proceedings were carried out under the supervision of a settlement officer (consolidator), assisted by 6 consolidation officers, 12 assistant consolidation officers, 24 consolidators and 118 *lekhpals*.

Bhoodan Movement

In 1951, Vinoba Bhave (an eminent social worker) initiated the *bhoodan* movement with the object of obtaining gifts of land for redistribution to landless persons. The State Government passed the U.P. Bhoodan Yajna Act, 1952, under which an area of 7,592 ha. was donated in the district, of which 6,131 ha. was distributed to landless persons up to 1977.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

To effect a more equitable distribution of land, the U.P. Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960, was enforced in the district on January 3, 1961. All the land declared surplus was vested in the State Government and in lieu thereof compensation was paid to the landholders concerned. By an amendment brought into force on June 8, 1973, the maximum size of a holding was fixed at 7.30 ha. of irrigated and 10.95 ha. of unirrigated land but where the number of members in a family was more than five, for each major son, 2 ha. of land was added. The number of landholders affected under the provisions of the Act, was 655. The area of land declared surplus was about 1,949 ha., of which 897 ha. was distributed among 4,581 landless persons. The amount of compensation assessed was Rs 57,506 of which Rs 25,703 has been paid.

ADMINISTRATION OF TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

In the district, as elsewhere in the State, the main sources of revenue, include Central and State taxes.

Central Taxes

The taxes of the Central Government comprise excise, income-tax, estate duty, gift tax, wealth tax and sales tax.

Central Excise—For administrative purposes, the district of Kanpur is divided into two divisions Kanpur I and Kanpur II, each under an assistant collector of Central excise. The jurisdiction of the first division extends to other districts also but that of the second division is confined to the limits of the corporation of the city of Kanpur.

In 1977-78, the commodities chargeable under the Central Excise Tax Act were as follows :

Name of commodity	Revenue (realised in thousands of rupees)
Food products	8,077
Aerated water	8,359
Unmanufactured tobacco	8,390
<i>Biris</i>	1,084
Branded chewing tobacco	1,206
Motor spirit	8,38,559
Kerosene oil	20,848
Refined diesel oil	2,56,468
Diesel oil N.O.S.	2,525
Vegetable products	11,145
Paints and varnishes	2,141
Sodium bichrenate	8,870
Cosmetics	184
Acids	850
Gases	1,304
Fertilizers	76,818
Dextrine (starch)	160
Paper and paper board	728
Cellulosic spun yarn	18,610
Cotton yarn	10,982
Woollen and acrylic yarn	772

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1	2
Non-cellulosic spun yarn	74,230
Cotton fabrics	98,288
Wollen fabrics	10,672
Man-made fabrics	4,256
Jute products	4,283
Glass and glassware	146
Abestos cement products	11
Steel ingots	108
Iron and steel products	671
Aluminium	2,565
Refrigeration and air conditioning machinery	180
Electric motors	112
Electric batteries	268
Electric bulbs	886
Electric fans	270
Footwear	1,974
Steel furniture	147
Wool tops	1,898
Metal containers	1,271
Iron safes	212
Tools	319

The total Central excise revenue from 1968-69 to 1977-78 is mentioned in the following table :

Year	Total excise revenue (in thousands of rupees)
1968-69	2,69,082
1969-70	3,98,691
1970-71	4,74,566
1971-72	5,56,071
1972-73	6,48,686
1973-74	6,30,600
1974-75	8,18,000
1975-76	8,62,000
1976-77	8,24,800
1977-78	8,66,700

Income-tax—The income-tax office, Kanpur, the jurisdiction of which extends to the district of Hamirpur and Jalaun, consists of 5 wards.⁹ It functions under the administrative control of an income-tax commissioner who is assisted by six inspecting assistant commissioners and two appellate assistant commissioners. The department also deals with wealth tax and gift tax. The following amount of revenue was realised in the district during the eight years ending with 1976-77 :

Year	Income-tax		Wealth-tax		Gift-tax	
	No. of assesses	Amount (in rupees)	No. of assesses	Amount (in thousands of rupees)	No. of assesses	Amount (in thousands of rupees)
1969-70	1,09,989	1,35,400	N. A.	N. A.	N.A.	N.A.
1970-71	1,28,599	1,49,904	5,059	3,414	1,054	898
1971-72	1,34,523	1,69,400	5,701	5,554	2,071	682
1972-73	1,56,394	2,24,345	6,853	9,435	2,884	1,981
1973-74	1,62,186	2,59,648	7,273	10,282	3,684	1,565
1974-75	1,93,989	3,22,738	6,989	11,521	6,555	1,671
1975-76	1,06,909	2,60,860	4,882	7,790	2,998	796
1976-77	52,702	1,72,400	3,223	6,780	701	966

Estate Duty—Estate duty is levied under the provisions of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, on the capital value of all property which passes or is deemed to pass on the death of any person to the heirs.

The district of Kanpur is included in the Kanpur region for the assessment of estate duty in the district, the amount realised from 1973-74 to 1977-78 being mentioned in the following table.

Year	Over one lakh rupees		Below one lakh rupees		Total	
	No. of assesses	Amount of tax realised (in thousands of rupees)	No. of assesses	Amount of tax realised (in thousands of rupees)	No. of assesses	Amount of tax realised (in thousands of rupees)
1973-74	216	602	609	202	825	804
1974-75	379	1,010	754	220	1,133	1,230
1975-76	804	412	688	201	992	613
1976-77	312	1,107	695	300	1,007	1,407
1977-78	191	1,010	552	150	743	1,160

State Taxes

Excise—Excise has been one of the most important sources of State revenue in the district. For the purpose of excise administration, the department is under the charge of the district magistrate whose powers in this respect have been delegated to the departmental officer designated as district excise officer. The district falls in the excise range of Kanpur, which is under a deputy excise commissioner. The district is divided into four sectors in the urban area and into three circles in the rural areas, each under an excise inspector. Sector I comprises Harbans Mohal, Collectorganj and a part of Pheelkhana and sector II of Kotwali, Colonelganj, Gwaltoli and a part of Pheelkhana. Sector III covers Anwarganj, Juhi, Babupurwa, Govindnagar and Raipurwa and sector IV has jurisdiction over Sisumau, Swarup Nagar, Nawabganj, Fazalganj, Nazirabad and some parts of Bajaria and Kalayanpur. The first circle consists of the tahsil of Bilhaur, the second of the tahsils of Derapur and Akbarpur and the third of the tahsils of Ghatampur and Bhognipur.

Liquor—In the beginning of the 20th century liquor was supplied under the central supply system. In 1908, this system was replaced by the contract supply system, under which country liquor was supplied by contractors through bonded warehouses. There were three such warehouses, one each at the tahsils of Kanpur, Derapur and Bilhaur. Prohibition was imposed in the district on April 1, 1978.

The consumption of country liquor in the district from 1966-67 to 1977-78 was as under :

Year	Quantity of country liquor (in bulk litres)	
	Plain	Spiced
1966-67	10,06,521	2,16,109
1967-68	10,49,826	2,35,513
1968-69	9,77,409	2,54,171
1969-70	8,60,241	2,72,002
1970-71	8,84,135	2,27,339
1971-72	10,03,582	2,28,207
1972-73	11,91,525	2,55,249
1973-74	13,56,771	2,86,078
1974-75	12,54,979	4,36,535
1975-76	11,93,454	5,55,908
1976-77	10,16,760	5,31,586
1977-78	10,61,089	6,48,303

Pharmacy—There are three bonded pharmacies in the Kanpur tahsil, known as the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Hind Chemical Works, and Ideal Chemical Works, Ltd., all under the charge of an excise inspector, designated officer in charge of the pharmacy. These pharmacies obtain supplies of rectified spirit for the manufacture of spirituous medicines under licences granted by the excise commissioner, Allahabad.

Opium—Opium is consumed by habitual opium addicts who are given permits on medicinal grounds.

The use of opium has been prohibited in the district since April 1, 1978.

Hemp Drugs—Hemp drugs known as ganja, charas and bhang constituted important items of excise revenue in the past. The consumption in the district of charas and ganja had been stopped before 1978. The use of bhang was prohibited from April 1, 1978, before which there were 92 shops in the district for the sale of bhang, 86 being in tahsil Kanpur, 18 in tahsil Bilhaur, 12 each in tahsil Akbarpur and Derapur, 10 in tahsil Ghatampur and 9 in tahsil Bhognipur.

The consumption of bhang for the 12 years ending with 1977-78, was as under :

Year	Consumption of bhang (in kgs)
1966-67	19,554
1967-68	19,858
1968-69	20,162
1969-70	19,241
1970-71	15,647
1971-72	15,732
1972-73	16,186
1973-74	18,514
1974-75	25,892
1975-76	31,975
1976-77	31,541
1977-78	30,861

Tari—Tari, which is the fermented juice extracted from the toddy palm and the date-palm, is consumed in the district in which there are about 2,050 such trees. Prior to the prohibition of the use of tari since April 1, 1978, there were 17 shops in the district which were

auctioned every year. The contractors whose bids were accepted, arranged for the tapping and supply of *tari*. It was sold at the rate of Rs 1.10 to Rs 1.20 per bottle.

Nira—*Nira* tapping licences have been issued since 1976 for the manufacture and sale of *tar*, *gur* and *nira*.

Excise Revenue—The total excise revenue from 1968-69 to 1977-78 is mentioned in the following table :

Year	Total excise revenue realised (in rupees)
1968—69	1,28,40,000
1969—70	1,26,47,000
1970—71	1,20,22,000
1971—72	1,50,05,800
1972—73	2,01,14,085
1973—74	2,13,24,325
1974—75	2,91,65,922
1975—76	4,00,71,271
1976—77	5,06,17,211
1977—78	4,68,71,187

Prohibition has since been removed with effect from September, 1982.

Sales Tax

Sales tax is levied under the U.P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, and also under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1957. For purpose of the assessment and collection of the tax, the district is divided into 19 sectors, each under the jurisdiction of a sales tax officer.

The number of assessable dealers of important trades in 1976-77 was as under :

Commodity	No. of assessable dealers
Iron and steel	1,225
<i>Kirana</i>	685
Food-grains	650
General merchandise	580
Cotton yarn	176
Ornaments	102
Bricks	62
Timber	56
Sweetmeat	55
Utensils	46

The revenue collected from the important traders of the district under this head in 1976-77 was as follows :

Commodity	Amount of tax realised (in rupees)
Sugar	85,878
Cotton yarn	46,50,626
Brick kilns	13,42,718
Kerosene oil	96,271
<i>Kirana</i>	16,49,084
Ornaments	6,16,809
Oil-seed	34,74,317
Cement	40,50,841
Food-grains	42,80,924
Brassware	5,50,940

The net collections from 1968-69 to 1977-78 were as follows :

Year	Amount realised (in rupees)
1968—69	5,25,14,715
1969—70	6,10,91,712
1970—71	7,85,52,575
1971—72	9,11,21,915
1972—73	11,12,21,610
1973—74	16,12,91,815
1974—75	10,86,77,827
1975—76	20,85,87,058
1976—77	29,42,47,976
1977—78	32,15,96,626

Entertainment Tax

The entertainment tax in the district is realised from cinema houses, circuses, *nautankis* (indigenous open-air theatres), Rousie houses, music conferences, etc. The district magistrate is responsible for the enforcement of the U.P. Entertainment and Betting Tax Act, 1937 and he

carries out work through an officer designated additional district magistrate (finance and revenue) who is assisted by a senior entertainment inspector and three entertainment inspectors. The following table mentions the amount of tax collected under the Act from 1968-69 to 1977-78 :

Year	Amount realised (in rupees)
1968-69	71,15,820
1969-70	77,05,595
1970-71	88,49,878
1971-72	99,67,564
1972-73	1,17,01,508
1973-74	1,30,82,892
1974-75	1,62,46,363
1975-76	1,83,37,918
1976-77	2,02,88,607
1977-78	2,09,20,911

Stamp Duty—Under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, stamps are classified as judicial and non-judicial. The former are affixed when a court fee is to be paid and the latter on bills of exchange, receipts involving a sum of more than Rs 20 and documents in respect of which stamp duty is payable. The income from this source also includes fines and penalties realised under the Act.

The receipts from judicial and non-judicial stamps for the ten years ending with 1977-78 were as under :

Year	Duty realised (in rupees)	
	Judicial	Non-judicial
1968-69	24,75,548	49,47,768
1969-70	22,18,536	55,78,516
1970-71	22,60,655	68,14,127
1971-72	25,26,096	75,01,419
1972-73	87,48,082	56,86,818
1973-74	1,17,10,190	82,20,186
1974-75	1,61,15,938	1,28,17,342
1975-76	38,74,104	1,35,50,151
1976-77	47,85,212	1,27,49,080
1977-78	48,76,868	1,88,68,486

Registration—The registration of certain documents, such as instruments of sale, gifts or leases of immovable property, instruments relating to shares in joint-stock companies, wills, etc., is compulsory under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. Till 1976, the district judge, Kanpur, was the ex officio registrar of the district. This work has now been entrusted to the additional district magistrate (finance and revenue). In addition there are a chief subregistrar, a joint subregistrar and a subregistrar (development authority) and five subregistrars, one each posted at Ghatampur, Bhognipur, Derapur, Akbarpur and Bilhaur.

The following table indicates the number of documents and the income and expenditure from 1969 to 1978 :

Year	No. of registration	Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
1969	31,038	10,65,149	1,78,725
1970	32,712	11,96,266	1,70,808
1971	33,045	13,82,020	1,88,674
1972	35,225	15,88,142	1,70,268
1973	22,786	10,81,046	1,84,446
1974	31,074	16,10,811	1,68,451
1975	31,497	17,65,829	2,37,986
1976	18,485	12,58,894	2,90,789
1977	14,822	11,57,648	2,56,488
1978	27,384	20,44,180	2,99,899

Up to 1976, district Fatehpur was under the charge of the district registrar, Kanpur. The above mentioned figures, up to the year 1976, include the figures of district Fatehpur also.

Tax on Motor Vehicles

All motor vehicles carrying passengers and goods are liable to taxation under the U.P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the U.P. Motor Gadi Yatrikar Adhiniyam, 1962, and the U.P. Motor Gadi Malkar Adhiniyam, 1964. The regional transport officer, Kanpur, is in charge of the district. The figures of collection for the years from 1968-69 to 1977-78 are as follows :

Year	Road tax (in Rs)	Passenger tax (in Rs)	Goods tax (in Rs)
1968-69	65,99,760	19,47,922	26,68,214
1969-70	75,87,968	28,05,555	33,15,899
1970-71	89,77,577	7,51,488	36,95,789
1971-72	1,07,82,157	2,76,887	35,98,811
1972-73	1,18,71,248	88,72,422	42,81,629
1973-74	1,33,07,181	46,82,648	50,19,954
1974-75	1,55,70,477	55,84,847	77,48,661
1975-76	1,85,62,090	74,00,742	77,64,509
1976-77	1,97,49,730	99,45,291	84,80,328
1977-78	2,12,85,916	1,12,97,260	86,48,995

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

During ancient times the responsibility for maintaining law and order was shared by the sovereign and subjects alike. The system continued to be in vogue when the tract forming the present district came successively under the sway of the Panchalas, Mauryas, Guptas and Vardhanas. The king's sphere was the maintenance of peace and order and guards were appointed in the rural area for keeping the peace, apprehending criminals and preventing crimes. The area comprising the present district remained part of the Delhi sultanate for about 300 years. During this period, the *kotwal* was the custodian of peace and order in the urban areas while the prevention and detection of crimes in the villages continued to remain the duty of the headmen of the villages and watchmen. Another police officer, known as the *muhtasib*, had to keep a watch on the conduct of the people. In the reign of Sher Shah Sur, *mukaddams* were held personally responsible for any offence committed in their localities. If a theft or robbery occurred within the limits of a village and the perpetrators were not discovered, the *mukaddam* of that area was arrested and compelled to make good the loss. In the case of murder, the punishment was severe. If the murderer could not be found, the *mukaddam* was punished with death. The effect of such stringent regulations was immediate and far-reaching. In Akbar's time, it was the duty of the *faujdar* to maintain peace and order, to keep roads free of robbers and to enforce the imperial regulations. In policing this area comprising this district, he was assisted by the *thanadars*. The policy laid down by the emperor was followed by his successors. In the last quarter of the 18th century, the present district was a part of the subah of Avadh. During this period the responsibility for maintaining law and order lay on the *amil* (revenue officer) but the landholders and farmers were also held to account for the commission of crimes within the spheres of their influence, their duties in this regard being performed through the agency of the village watchmen.

When the district came under the administration of the British in 1801, they built up a good police force. Magistrates were responsible for providing an efficient police force in the towns and in the rural areas this work was assigned to the tahsildars, who were allowed one and a half per cent on the collection for the support of an efficient establishment. As the system did not work satisfactorily in the rural areas, the jurisdiction of the tahsildars over the police was withdrawn in 1807 and vested in the magistrates. The police showed little efficiency, for few crimes were either reported or detected and it was not till 1817 that there was some improvement. Strenuous efforts were made to suppress highway robbery and thuggee which were rife at that time, out-posts were established and placed in the charge of three or four men, at a distance not exceeding four miles (about six km.) along the principal thoroughfares. But the district continued in a state of general disorganisation. Matters

worsened by the abolition, in 1824, of the old *chowkidari* system and its replacement by *rasadbandi* in which every cultivator had to contribute towards the cost of the village watchmen. This gave rise to great abuses and continual conflicts between the landholders and the police *daroghas*. The *daroghas* generally nominated the watchmen, often bad characters, who were in league with both the police and professional dacoits. As a result crimes became more rife than before. In 1838, a general place of rendezvous was fixed in each village where all the inhabitants had to assemble when an alarm was given and every night the village was patrolled by four able-bodied men. Subsequently this system was done away with and from 1848 the practice was resumed of employing watchmen nominated by the landowners and remunerated by a rent-free grant of land. In 1845, the police system was again reorganised on an extensive scale. A large number of small and unimportant out-posts were abolished and the *thanas* (police-stations) were made continuous with the tahsils. The tahsildars were given police powers and the general superintendence of the force maintained within the limits of their jurisdiction. These measures met with success but the chief obstacle in effective administration was the varied composition of the force which was raised in various manners subject to different rules.

The outbreak of the upheaval of 1857 revealed many shortcomings in the police organisation not only in this district but in the whole British dominion in India. It was felt that the responsibility for organising and maintaining a police force should rest with the provincial governments and that it was for them to maintain a regular and paid police force for maintaining proper security and law and order. A committee was set up in 1860 to recommend measures for the reorganisation of the police, the recommendations finding expression in the Police Act (Act V of 1861), which on the whole, still obtains with certain minor modifications. The district was divided into police circles, which were kept as far as possible contiguous with the boundaries of tahsils and parganas, and an inspector was placed in charge of each circle. In 1868, station officers were appointed for each police station who were made independent of the inspectors. In 1877, an important change was made by amalgamating the North-Western Provinces police with that of Avadh, a matter of great concern to Kanpur, as it was one of the broader districts of the North-Western Provinces. According to the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission (1902-08) the superintendent of police was made responsible for the departmental control of the force, which underwent a number of changes in course of time.

In the months preceding and following the partition of the country in 1947, varied problems of law and order came into being which put a heavy strain on the resources of the local magistracy and the police. The influx of refugees into the district brought in its wake problems of rehabilitation which laid an added burden on the authorities in respect of matters of day to day administration and the maintenance of law and order. Political, criminal and other types of extraordinary situations arising at times in the district, have often heavily taxed the resources of the local police and the district authorities.

Kanpur is one of the biggest industrial centres in the State and in the wake of its industrialisation and urbanisation, it has assumed tremendous importance in the socio-economic and political life of the State. There has been an alarming rise in the size of its population, as large number of persons come into the district in search of employment, which, to some extent, results in the increase in crimes, which are mostly of the nature of petty incidents of knifing, theft and illicit distillation. Trade union activities are also responsible for varied labour problems and the disruption of order. The overcrowding, which followed the urbanisation and industrialisation of the district, created the problem of slums and its manifold unhealthy offshoots, which sometimes had a direct and adverse bearing on the law and order situation. In the rural areas, the increase in the density of population created great pressure on the land which also often led to problems of law and order.

Political activities, which often take the shape of demonstrations and agitations in the district particularly in the city, have remained, to a great extent, within the manageable bounds of district administration. Local party factions and dissensions, multiplying with every general elections, have assumed sharper edges which have made the task of the police investigating agency difficult. At times public meetings of different political parties, public processions, strikes by employees, etc., also add to the existing stresses and strains on the district administration.

A few places in the district as Bithur, Musanagar and Kanpur city itself, are of religious significance and attract large numbers of visitors and pilgrims, particularly on the occasion of important religious fairs and festivals. At such times the district police is called upon to be specially vigilant and to ensure that nothing untoward happens and peace and tranquillity of the locality is not disturbed.

Incidence of Crime

In early times, the most common forms of crime were adultery, violence, slander, larceny, robbery, etc. Disputes also arose over debts, land, partition, non-payment of wages and breach of contract. In the mediaeval period, the tract covering the district was notorious for the turbulence of its inhabitants and the task of suppressing crime, especially highway robbery and dacoity, was the hardest that confronted the authorities. Moreover, the city was the refuge of criminal suspects from other places. The annexation of Avadh put an end to this state of affairs and since then the reputation of Kanpur improved considerably. Under British rule, there was, in the city, the usual professional criminal element which was responsible for a certain amount of burglary and house breaking but organised crime was rare. The most common forms of crime were petty theft, burglary and criminal trespass accompanied by affrays and grievous hurt. A certain number of dacoities were reported every year but these were for the most part of a technical nature, although occasionally a gang rose to transitory prominence.

In 1896, the number of thefts was 897 which, by 1906, had come to 487 but there was an increase in offences such as these against public tranquillity and of cattle lifting.

In 1911, the district recorded an increase in the incidence of crime as affecting life and criminal trespass. The next decade, ending in 1921, saw a rise in theft, robbery, dacoity and criminal trespass. The decade ending with 1931, also witnessed a rise in crimes such as these against public tranquillity and of robbery, dacoity and grievous hurt.

An idea of the incidence of crime, its nature and volume may be had from the number of persons convicted or bound over in 1896, 1906, 1911, 1921 and 1931 as set out in the following table :

Nature of crime	1896	1906	1911	1921	1931
Against public tranquillity	54	99	24	30	199
Affecting life	34	11	65	33	12
Grievous hurt	59	31	21	14	22
Rape	4	2	2	4	4
Cattle theft	54	59	41	45	42
Criminal force and assault	63	15	5	2	—
Theft	897	487	199	305	185
Robbery and dacoity	21	33	8	33	78
Receiving stolen property	181	175	83	61	33
Criminal trespass	519	10	156	203	8

The upward trend of crimes against public tranquillity and of robbery and dacoity was the result of several factors such as the correct registration of the number of crimes committed, the rise of acute party factions in various walks of life and the general degradation and degeneration of morals. The deteriorating economic conditions resulting in unemployment and the rising prices of essential commodities were also responsible for an increase in the incidence of crimes. A general sense of public apathy towards crime became a contributing factor. The following table gives an idea of the nature and incidence of crime in the district in 1941, 1951, 1961 and 1970 :

Nature of crime	1941	1951	1961	1970
Grievous hurt	284	324	515	468
Rape	7	28	12	24
Cattle theft	26	50	58	84
Criminal force and assault	104	107	138	162
Theft	553	715	743	1,123
Robbery and dacoity	79	103	142	211
Receiving stolen property	69	72	105	136
Criminal trespass	365	430	465	615

The following table, for five years ending with 1977, shows the number of offences, under the Indian Penal Code and cognizable crimes under special Acts reported to the police and cases sent to court.



Cases	Number of offence under I.P.C.					No. of cognizable offence under special Acts				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
No. of cases reported to police	15,148	16,760	12,286	11,456	14,952	4,082	5,305	5,459	6,596	6,557
Number of cases investigated	—	14,364	13,621	10,406	13,287	—	5,805	5,459	6,546	6,557
Number of cases sent to courts	—	4,083	4,796	3,418	4,531	—	4,618	4,550	6,525	6,536
Number of cases pending in courts at beginning of year	—	—	3,574	3,068	3,239	—	536	21,204	1,695	729
Number of cases discharged or acquitted	—	—	154	78	39	—	38	357	226	82

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The following table gives the number of crimes and the results of prosecution for the five years from 1973 to 1977 :

Nature of crime	Year				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Murder					
Reported	140	202	186	164	196
Convicted	52	42	16	7	6
Acquitted	27	29	24	9	4
Dacoity					
Reported	146	197	165	117	174
Convicted	35	27	5	1	—
Acquitted	28	22	10	—	—
Robbery					
Reported	463	494	457	275	375
Convicted	30	26	9	6	—
Acquitted	21	18	4	3	—
Rifts					
Reported	565	561	442	309	444
Convicted	90	71	11	5	—
Acquitted	50	27	8	5	—
Housebreaking					
Reported	2,690	2,444	2,164	1,512	1,781
Convicted	79	60	45	27	16
Acquitted	31	32	38	19	2
Kidnapping					
Reported	164	120	176	163	128
Convicted	41	20	13	12	—
Acquitted	22	10	5	3	—
Sex crimes under section 376 of I.P.C.					
Reported	21	24	16	16	14
Convicted	7	5	3	1	—
Acquitted	2	1	—	—	—
Sex crimes under section 377 of I.P.C.					
Reported	11	10	6	4	3
Convicted	2	4	1	1	—
Acquitted	1	—	—	—	—

Organisation of Police

The police administration of the district is under the charge of a senior superintendent of police. He is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the prevention, detection and investigation of crime in addition to keeping the force under him disciplined and efficient. He is assisted by 2 superintendents (one in charge of the city of Kanpur and the other of the rural areas) and 11 deputy superintendents designated circle officers, each in charge of a police circle, the police lines being in the charge of an assistant superintendent.

The police force of the district is divided into two sections the civil and the armed.

Civil Police—The duties of the civil police consists of watch and ward, maintenance of law and order, prevention, detection and investigation of crimes and the service of summons and processes of the law courts.

For the sake of convenience and the proper functioning of the police, the district is divided into 11 circles, each under the charge of a deputy superintendent. Each circle is subdivided into a number of police-stations which have been demarcated on the basis of area and population. The following table gives the names of the police-stations and out-posts in each circle :

Police circle	Police-station	Police out-posts under each police-station
1	2	3
City		
Circle I	Kotwali	Gilish Bazar, Civil Lines, Moolganj, Chaube-Gola Parade
	Colonelganj	Macrawatganj I, Macrawatganj II, Chunniganj, Baconganj, Chhota Miyan Ka Hata
	Phoolkhana	Phoolkhana, Patkapur, Phoolbagh
	Gwaltoli	Gwaltoli, Parmat, Khalasi Line
Circle II	Collectorganj	Nayaganj, Badshahinaka, Sikri Mohl
	Harbansh Mohal	Harbansh Mohal, Sutarkhana
	Anwarganj	Latouche Road, Cooli Bazar, Bansmandi
	Raipurwa	Raipurwa I, Raipurwa II, Jhakar-katti, Coperganj
Circle III	Sisamau	Jawaharnagar, Chamanganj, Safi-ganj
	Bajaria	Bajaria I, Bajaria II
	Nazirabad	Nazirabad, R.K. Nagar
	Fazalganj	Fazalganj I, Fazalganj II, Armapur

[Contd.]

1	2	3
Circle IV	Babupurwa	Babupurwa, Transportnagar
	Juhi	Juhi, Naubasta, Kidwainagar, Ratan Lal Nagar, Meharwan Singh Ka Purwa
	Govindnagar	Govindnagar, Dadanagar, Factory Area, Milk Board
Circle V	Swarupnagar	Swarupnagar, Kakadeo, Shastrinagar, Benajhawar, Nagar Mahapalika
	Nawabganj	Aryanagar, Kohna, Herbert Butlar, Technical Institute
	Kalyanpur	Rawatpur, Indian Institute of Technology, Panki, Indranagar
Circle VI	Cantonment	Gangaghat, Chakeri, Faithful, Rail Bazar, Lalkurti, Jajmau, Krishnanagar, Ahirwan
Rural Circle I	Rasulabad	Kohinjari
	Mangalpur	Jhinjhak, Kanchausi, Sandalpur
	Derapur	Kandhi
	Akbarpur	Rura, Bara, Roona
Circle II	Bilhaur	Bilhaur, Makanpur, Araul, Poora
	Sheoli	Bhaupur, Maitha
	Sheorajpur	Ghaubepur
	Kakwan	Birhan, Bishdhun
Circle III	Ghatampur	Ghatampur, Patara, Sandh, Bhitirgaon
	Fajeti	Kuma
	Gajner	Para
	Bidhnu	Macharia
Circle IV	Bhognipur	Phukhrayan, Baraur
	Sikandra	Rajapur
	Musanagar Sachendi	Reona, Panki Industrial Area
Circle V	Maharajpur	Sarsaul
	Bithur	Mandhana
	Narwal	

The police-stations of Kotwali, Collectorganj, Colonelganj, Sisamau, Fazalganj, Nawabganj, Swarupnagar, Babupurwa, Cantonment, Juhi, Anwarganj, Raipurwa, Ghatampur and Bhognipur are under the direct

control of inspectors and the rest are under the control of sub-inspectors, both designated station officers. The out-posts are manned by sub-inspectors designated sub-inspector (in charge of out-posts).

Armed Police—In the district the duties of the armed police are to escort prisoners from the jail to the courts and back, to suppress and prevent disorder and crimes of violence, to restore peace in disturbed areas and to protect government property, treasuries and vital communication systems.

Mounted Police—The mounted police is the arm of the district police that patrols roads, escorts prisoners and government money and treasure, conveys communications of special urgency, helps in the suppression of dacoities, provides ceremonial escorts and performs certain traffic-control duties. In 1978, the mounted police in the district comprised a sub-inspector, 5 head constables and 25 constables.

Flying-squad—The police of the district is assisted by a flying-squad. It consists of an inspector, 23 sub-inspectors, 23 head constables and 80 constables. It attends to urgent calls relating to the detection and prevention of crime.

Prosecution Unit—The prosecution branch which has been separated from the regular police, has been (since April 1, 1974) under the charge of the district magistrate. The prosecution staff in 1977 consisted of one senior public prosecutor, 3 public prosecutors, 83 assistant public prosecutors, 18 head constables and 95 constables. It conducts legal proceedings on behalf of the State in cases in the magistrate's courts and advises the investigating officers on legal matters arising in the course of the investigation of crimes.

Village Police—The system of having village chowkidars came into being with the enforcement of the North-Western Provinces Road Police Act (Act XVI of 1873). These watchmen live in their villages but are attached to the police-stations. They are appointed by the district magistrate but their supervision and control rests with the superintendent of police. Their main duty is to report to the local police the commission of crime and occurrences of other like incidents in their areas. They also act as process servers of the *nyaya* panchayats. In 1977-78 the strength of the chowkidars in the district was 1,044.

Pradeshik Vikas Dal—This body of volunteers was originally set up in the district under the name of Prantiya Rakshak Dal to mobilise manpower, carry out youth-welfare activities in the rural areas and to prepare the village people for self-defence. It is often called upon to perform civil defence duties like guarding and assisting the regular police in traffic control, various emergencies, law and order situations, fire fighting, maintenance of communications, etc. The paid staff of this organisation consists of a district organiser, who supervises the work of the entire set up, and 22 block organisers and the unpaid staff comprises 22 block commanders, 192 *halka sardars* (circle leaders), 1,488 *dalpatis* (group leaders), 4,466 *tolinayaks* (section leaders) and 44,640 *rakshaks* (guards).

The district organiser also co-ordinates developmental programmes with the co-operation of the block development officers and organises *shramdan* activities training camps and games and sports in the rural areas.

Village Defence Societies—These societies are non-official organisations set up to protect the villagers from the inroads of dacoits. Their main task is to root out the undesirable elements of society and to strengthen the safety and protective measures pertaining to private property and human life. In order to inculcate self-confidence and co-operative action in the people meetings and rallies of these societies are held periodically. In 1977, their number was 2,153.

Anti-corruption

A scheme to root out corruption from among the non-gazetted employees of the State Government was adopted in the district in 1962 and a deputy superintendent of police (anti-corruption) was appointed for investigating complaints made by the public regarding corruption, bribery, harassment and extortion. Complaints against the members of the police force were enquired into by him but those against the employees of other departments were investigated only when referred to him by the departments concerned.

The following table gives the number of complaints received and substantiated against the police employee and those of other departments from 1973 to 1977 :

Year	No. of complaints received		Substantiated	
	Police	Other	Police	Other
1973	37	—	18	—
1974	46	—	16	—
1975	54	2	7	1
1976	48	2	14	1
1977	79	—	27	—

In order to make the anti-corruption scheme in the State more effective an anti-corruption unit was constituted in April, 1977 in the criminal investigation department under the charge of a deputy inspector general. It dealt with complaints against both the non-gazetted and gazetted employees of the district.

Government Railway Police

The government railway police is a separate wing of the State police organisation and is entrusted with police duties at places on the railway tracks and railway stations. It is responsible for the safety of the travelling public, for accompanying trains for the safety of the passengers and goods trains and patrolling railway platforms. There is a police-

station of this wing at Kanpur, the staff of which consists of a reserve sub-inspector, 7 sub-inspectors, 12 head constables and 92 constables. The jurisdiction of the government railway police at Kanpur is from Jhunjhak to Karbigwan on the Northern Railway and from Kanpur to the Banda section on the Central Railway. There is also a squad for apprehending ticketless travellers in trains.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

Jail—The system of having jails has been in vogue from early times but the present set up is of British origin and is an integral part of the judicial system introduced under British rule. In 1811, a temporary arrangement for housing inmates was made till the erection of a jail at Gutaiya near Nawabganj. The jail was destroyed in 1857 and a new jail was erected in 1860 near Sirsaya-ghat.

The district jail is under the charge of a superintendent, who is assisted by a jailor, three deputy jailors and three assistant jailors. The control over the administration of the jail is exercised by the inspector general of prisons, U.P., Lucknow. The jail can accommodate 862 prisoners and under trials inmates. The average daily number of occupants at the jail, from 1969 to 1978, was as follows :

Year	Daily average no. of occupants	
	Convicts	Under trial occupants
1969	828	1,097
1970	298	1,159
1971	293	1,160
1972	386	1,182
1973	209	1,536
1974	298	1,185
1975	281	1,540
1976	268	1,421
1977	159	1,290
1978	145	1,412

To provide medical service to the occupants a hospital with 24 beds, under the charge of an assistant medical officer, is located in the jail premises. In serious cases patients are referred to other hospitals.

Welfare of Prisoners—Prisoners and those awaiting trials, were formerly divided into three categories. 'A', 'B', 'C' but since 1948 they have been classified only as 'superior' and 'ordinary'. More facilities and amenities have been provided in the jail after Independence with the object of improving the living conditions of the prisoners. They are now paid for the work they do during their imprisonment. Ele-

mentary education is also imparted to illiterate prisoners and newspapers, books and periodicals are available, in the jail library. Indoor and outdoor games, cultural, recreational and social activities and religious discourses are also arranged for them. Interviews with relations and friends are permitted. They are trained in cotton weaving, oil pressing and production of grass mats for which they are remunerated. They also make moonj *bandh* for stringing beds etc., for use in the prison.

Visitors—The ex officio visitors of the jail are the director of medical and health services, U.P., the commissioner of the Allahabad division, the district and sessions judge and the district magistrate. All the members of the State and Central legislatures belonging to the district, all the members of the standing committee of the State legislature for jails, the chairman of the central committee of the Uttar Pradesh Apradh Nirodhak Samiti and some social workers recommended by the district magistrate and appointed by the government, are also non-official visitors of the jail.

Lock-ups—A lock-up each is located in the collectorate and sessions court compounds for custody of prisoners brought from the jail to attend the hearing of their cases. Lock-ups are supervised by the public prosecutor. Each police-station also has a lock-up looked after by the station officer.

At the headquarters of each tahsil, there is a revenue lock-up (usually a small room) to detain persons arrested for non-payment of government dues. Such defaulters may be detained for a period of 14 days at a time.

Probation

The probation scheme was introduced in the district in 1947. It is primarily meant to protect young people from committing crimes and gives young offenders an opportunity to their conduct outside the walls of a reformatory or prison and under the care and guidance of a trained probation officer. A probation officer was appointed in 1947, under the U.P. First Offenders Probation Act, 1938. In 1977, there were two probation officers and a deputy probation officer in the district. They function under the administrative control of the director, Harijan and social welfare department, U.P., and for day today administration, under the district magistrate. They visit and receive visits from offenders at such intervals as may be specified by the convicting court, as they may think fit and supervise the activities and watch the conduct of those released on probation. They see that the probationers observe the conditions of the bond executed by them. They also look after the rehabilitation of prisoners released prematurely, submit periodical reports to the courts concerned about their conduct and in general assist and befriend them, trying, if necessary, to find suitable jobs for them. They enforce social discipline by supervising such offenders who show possibilities of being rescued from a future life of crime. The Act provides for the release on probation of first offenders under the age of 24 years. The probation officers also implement the U.P. Children Act of 1961, which deals with juvenile offenders up to the age of 16 years. They

also deal with cases of parole, nominal rolls and cases of revision of sentence. There were 220 juvenile delinquents dealt with in 1977 the non-juvenile offenders being 184 and the number of domiciliary visits paid 525.

JUSTICE

In the past, in the area covered by the district today, the administration of justice formed a separate administrative branch more or less detached from the executive. The ruler was the fountainhead of this entire justice, being administered either by him personally or through his representatives. There were mainly three institutions related to the administration of justice, the village panchayat in the village, the judge in the town and the king-in council at the apex. The court of law bore the Vedic name, Sabha which gave decisions regarding matters of public moment and it figures prominently in later literature in connection with the administration of justice. The use of the 'ordeal' as a part of the judicial procedure was recognised. Civil cases were sometimes decided by arbitration. Offenders were punished with fines varying in amount but there were also terrible penalties. The modes of punishment included mutilation and torture. The aggrieved person also had a say in the form of punishment to be imposed on the accused.

The sacred texts, contracts, customs and royal ordinances, were the sources of the law. Records of cases were also kept to provide healthy judicial precedents. The judges were appointed from among those who were well-versed in the sacred texts and usually belonged to the priestly order and often went beyond the royal fiat in the performance of their duties. The petty cases in the village were decided by the Gramyavadin or village judge.

The Muslims brought with their own system, under which justice was administered according to Islamic law by the *qazis* (judges) and *muftis* in the towns. The rural areas were not affected by changes in the government or the rulers and the panchayats continued to function as usual. Criminal justice, was administered in accordance with the Islamic law, one's personal law being applicable in civil cases. Ordinarily the officers dispensing justice did not disregard customary laws and sometimes followed principles of equity.

During the rule of the nawab vizir of Avadh, serious offences were tried by the *amil*, petty criminal offences were decided by the landholders and civil suits were referred to arbitration. Matters affecting caste or religion were settled by the panchayats.

The judicial administration of the British was introduced in the district by the East India Company in 1801. A collector, magistrate and judge was appointed but in a short time the revenue administration was separated and the offices of judge and magistrate were vested in second officer. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction two *sadar amins*, designated *mufti* and *pundit*, were entrusted with the trial of small suits. In 1817, the office of *munsif* was introduced for outlying tracts. One having charge of Kannauj and Thathia and another of

Aufaiya (in district Etawah) and Sikandra. The next year a third *sadar amin* was added. In 1821, the *munsifs* and *sadar amins* were empowered to decide cases up to the valuation of Rs 100 and Rs 500 respectively. The value of suits triable by a *sadar amin* was increased to Rs 1,000 in 1827 in which year the functions of the judge and the magistrate were separated. In 1862, the courts comprised those of a principal *sadar amin* trying cases up to Rs 5,000, a *sadar amin* with powers as before and four *munsifs*, stationed at Kanpur, Gajner, Sheorajpur and Rasulabad each and having jurisdiction to try suits up to Rs 300 in value. In 1886, there were five *munsifs* but the number came down to four in 1862 and subsequently to two, the Kanpur *munsif* having jurisdiction over the Kanpur, Narwal, Bilhaur and Sheorajpur tahsils and that of Akbarpur, over the remaining part of the district. In 1868, the principal *sadar amin*, who functioned as a subordinate judge, was also invested with the powers of a judge of a small-causes court. The enforcement of the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code in the second half of the nineteenth century brought about a great change in both substantive and procedural matters of the administration of justice. After Independence, a large number of additional courts of various nature were instituted and several temporary courts were made permanent.

The population of the city having increased to above a million, due to the expansion of industries, trade and business and the consequent influx of people from other districts and States, the State Government declared the city of Kanpur as a metropolitan area, from October 11, 1976. As a consequence of this, the Kanpur revenue district was divided into two sessions divisions, one comprising the metropolitan area, of which the district judge is the sessions judge and the other the non-metropolitan area of the district, which is under the charge of the additional district judge who has been made the sessions judge of the division.

Criminal Justice

The court of district judge, is the highest criminal court of the district. He has the powers of inflicting the death sentence, subject to confirmation by the high court of judicature at Allahabad. He is also sessions judge of the metropolitan area. He is assisted by 10 additional sessions judges. Each sessions judge has jurisdiction in respect of criminal appeals and criminal revisions, sessions trials as special cases relating to his own sessions division. A chief metropolitan magistrate, 8 additional chief metropolitan magistrates, 2 metropolitan magistrates and 9 special metropolitan magistrates work under the district judge. They are subject to the control of the high court which is exercised through the sessions judge (metropolitan area). All metropolitan and special metropolitan magistrates are magistrates of the first class. They are also invested with summary powers. A chief judicial magistrate and 2 special judicial magistrates work under the additional district and sessions judge in the non-metropolitan area. Two *munsifs* and 11 additional *munsifs* have also been invested with magisterial powers of the first class to try criminal cases.

The following table gives the number of the cases instituted in the sessions and lower courts from 1974 to 1976 :

Sessions Courts

Nature of offence	Year		
	1974	1975	1976
Affecting life	341	300	276
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	83	29	27
Hurt	24	13	8
Rape	26	38	23
Unnatural offences	—	1	—
Extortion	—	—	1
Robbery and dacoity	130	194	137
Other cases	55	54	40

Lower Courts

Nature of offence	Year		
	1974	1975	1976
Affecting life	529	399	423
Kidnapping and forcible abduction	203	220	197
Hurt	2,061	4,595	5,211
Rape	30	25	24
Unnatural offences	5	7	Nil
Extortion	1	Nil	Nil
Robbery and dacoity	302	449	503
Other cases	33,443	44,663	45,523

The following table gives the number of persons tried and sentence by the sessions and lower courts from 1974 to 1976 :

Sessions Courts

Punishment imposed	No. of persons affected		
	1974	1975	1976
Tried	822	360	419
Sentenced to death	9	1	8
Life imprisonment	37	62	53
Rigorous imprisonment	212	111	163
Simple imprisonment	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fined	Nil	Nil	2

Lower Courts

Punishment imposed	No. of persons affected		
	1974	1975	1976
Persons tried	39,817	46,945	69,143
Sentenced to death	Nil	Nil	Nil
Life imprisonment	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rigorous imprisonment	2,216	1,753	2,354
Simple imprisonment	420	91	44
Fined	17,041	24,994	26,705
Other punishments	319	217	3

Executive Magistrates

Being the chief executive magistrate, the district magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the prevention of riots and disturbances in the district. In this task he is assisted by the additional district magistrates, subdivisional magistrates and tahsildars (who constitute the cadre of subordinate executive magistrates).

The new Code of Criminal Procedure enforced from April 1, 1974, relieved the executive magistrates of their judicial powers but they continue to exercise jurisdiction in respect of cases of a preventive and prohibitory nature under sections 107, 133 and 144 of the new Code. The executive magistrates have retained the powers of arrest or of ordering the police to arrest any person committing an offence in their presence.

They can send the offender to jail or give him into police custody but such detention can not exceed a period of 24 hours unless a remand is given to that effect by a competent court. They also have the authority to conduct identification proceedings of accused persons and to record dying declarations.

The following table gives some particulars, from 1968 to 1970 and from 1974 to 1978 regarding cognizable crimes committed under the Criminal Procedure Code and other Special Acts and the number of persons sentenced in various courts under the district magistrate :

Year	Cases under Cr P.C.		Cases under local and special Acts		Number tried	Number sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	Number fined
	Cases instituted	No. of persons involved	Cases instituted	No. of persons involved			
1968	8,087	9,861	—	—	9,661	1,870	598
1969	8,582	10,968	—	—	10,968	1,174	412
1970	8,421	11,389	—	—	11,389	747	617
1974	2,784	11,925	1,846	1,616	18,541	1,697	647
1975	2,740	10,077	1,228	1,894	11,471	184	852
1976	8,865	10,941	1,082	1,859	12,800	1,046	241
1977	8,771	10,206	1,108	1,477	11,688	581	216
1978	4,977	18,117	880	1,402	19,519	598	190

Civil Justice

The district judge is the head of the judiciary in the district and is assisted by eight additional district judges, exercising equal powers with him. All of them are vested with powers of unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction in civil cases, and powers of hearing revisions and certain other types of cases for which jurisdiction has been conferred upon them under various enactments and statutes. In addition, there is also a civil judge and two additional civil judges with jurisdiction to decide suits of unlimited value and appellate jurisdiction to decide suits up to the valuation of Rs 10,000. A small causes judge is also posted in the district. His jurisdiction covers the cases having valuation upto Rs 3,000. Two *munsifs* and 11 additional *munsifs* dispose of regular civil suits and also other cases.

The following table gives the position of case work in civil courts in the year 1976 :

Cases	Number of suits
Pending at beginning of year	18,507
Instituted	5,741
Suits disposed of	8,458
Pending at close of year	10,795

Of the suits instituted in the civil courts of the district in 1976, 1,901 involved immovable property, 2,441 movable property, 81 were connected with mortgage disputes, 188 were of a matrimonial nature and 1,180 belonged to other categories.

The number of suits instituted in 1976, according to valuation, was as follows :

Valuation	Number of suits
Not exceeding Rs 100	150
Exceeding Rs 100 but not Rs 1,000	2,055
Exceeding Rs 1,000 but not Rs 5,000	1,417
Exceeding Rs 5,000 but not Rs 10,000	606
Exceeding Rs 10,000 but not Rs 20,000	568
Exceeding Rs 20,000 but not Rs 5 lakhs	958
Exceeding Rs 5 lakhs	22

The total value of the suits instituted during 1976 amounted to Rs 8,25,82,429.

Some particulars relating to the disposal of civil cases in 1976 are as follows :

Nature of disposal	Number of suits
Dismissed for default	2,509
Otherwise decided without trial	1,868
Decreed ex-parte	2,002
On admission of claims	277
On Compromised	726
Referred to arbitration	17

The number of appeals instituted and disposed of in the district, in the year 1976, was as follows :

Nature of appeals	Instituted		Disposed
	1	2	3
Regular civil appeals		574	448
Miscellaneous civil appeals		837	94
Regular rent appeals		427	653

[Continued.]

1	2	3
Miscellaneous rent appeals	141	87
Revisions of cases of small causes court under section 25	474	473
Revision of civil cases under section 115 Cr. P.C.	299	330
Revisions under Panchayat Raj Act, 1947	25	60
Criminal references	9	13
Insolvency petitions	34	12
Motor accident claims	56	14
Assessment appeals	411	385
Taxation appeals	84	102
Appeals under the Indian Trade Unions, Act, 1926	4	6
Appeals under the U.P. Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holding Act, 1960	360	426
Appeals under the Public Premises Act	78	87
Appeals under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936	34	28

Separation of Executive from Judiciary

The separation of the judiciary from the executive in the district was enforced on October 2, 1967. As a result, the judicial magistrates were placed under the district judge instead of the district magistrate. Previously, the judicial magistrates who tried criminal cases under the appellate authority of the sessions judge, worked under the administrative control of the district magistrate for duties concerning law and order. The additional district magistrate (judicial), designated chief judicial magistrate under the new dispensation, is under the administrative control of the high court of judicature at Allahabad. This process reached its culmination on April 1, 1974, when the new Code of Criminal Procedure came into force. It envisages complete separation of the judiciary from the executive and makes some far-reaching changes in the nomenclature, classifications and powers of the courts. The Criminal Procedure Code of 1974, relieved the executive magistrates of their judicial powers but they continue to exercise jurisdiction in respect of cases of a preventive and prohibitory nature under the relevant section of the new code. They are also empowered to try cases under various local and Special Acts.

As the nomenclature denotes, the judicial magistrates are entrusted exclusively with judicial functions. The designation of the officer controlling the judicial magistrates has been changed to that of chief judicial magistrate. For the metropolitan areas, the designation is chief metropolitan magistrate.

NYAYA PANCHAYAT

To give the people training in and some measure of association with the administration of justice at the village level, the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 was enacted which provided for the establishment of panchayati *adats* in the villages. The Act was given effect to in 1949 when a number of panchayati *adats* were constituted in the district, the name being changed to *nyaya* panchayats subsequently. The jurisdiction of a *nyaya* panchayat usually extends over an area of five or ten *gaon sabhas*, depending on the population of the constituent villages. The total number of *nyaya* panchayats in the district was 192 in 1978.

The *panchs* of the *nyaya* panchayats are nominated by the district magistrate with the assistance of an advisory body, from among the elected members of the *gaon* panchayats. Every *nyaya* panchayat has 10 to 25 members. These *panchs* elect from among themselves a *sarpanch*, who is the presiding officer, assisted by a *sahayak* (assistant) *sarpanch*. The *panchs* are honorary workers and hold office for a period of five years, their term of office being extendable for a year by the State Government. Cases are heard by a bench constituted by the *sarpanch*, each bench constituting five *panchs* for a period of a year. The presence of at least three *panchs*, including the bench chairman at each hearing, is essential.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to try cases under various sections of the following Acts :

(a) The Indian Penal Code, sections relating to petty offences such as public nuisance, trespass, intimidation, threat, etc., and cases of theft or misappropriation involving property not exceeding Rs 50 in value

(b) Cases under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, relating to damage to property or crops by cattle, etc., and their seizure or rescue by force

(c) Cases under the United Provinces Primary Education Act, 1919, against parents for disobedience of orders

(d) The Public Gambling Act, 1867, relating to gambling houses or gambling in public places, etc.

The State Government may also by a gazette notification to this effect, empower the *nyaya* panchayats to try cases under other sections of the above mentioned enactments and any other Act.

In civil suits, their pecuniary jurisdiction extends to a valuation of Rs 500 and they can also try revenue cases if the parties concerned agree in writing to be tried by them. They are not authorised to pass sentence of imprisonment or to impose a fine exceeding Rs 100. The revision against their decision in civil and criminal cases lies to the judicial magistrate or *munsifs*, as the case may be, and in revenue cases to the subdivisional officers.

The following table gives some particulars about the cases tried and disposed of by the *nyaya* panchayats during the five year ending with 1976-77.

Year	Cases pending at beginning of the year	Cases instituted	Cases disposed of
1972-73	20	120	95
1973-74	45	108	104
1974-75	44	195	204
1975-76	35	135	96
1976-77	74	127	145

BAR ASSOCIATION

The Kanpur bar association was registered in 1896 under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. The association had 520 members on its roll in 1978. It has its own building and library in the court compound.

Among others the main objects of the association are to maintain a high standard of professional efficiency and decorum and to look after the interest of its members.

The lawyers' association, Kanpur was established in 1912 and registered in 1926 under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. Its main objects are the promotion of the interests of the legal profession and the maintenance of professional standards and conduct. It had 175 members in 1978-79.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The department of the State Government dealing with general administration, revenue administration and law and order and justice have already been dealt with in Chapters X, XI and XII respectively and accounts of several other departments have been given in certain other chapters. The organizational set up at the district level of some other departments like those of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, soil conservation, co-operatives, industries, forests and public works, is briefly discussed below.

Agricultural Department

For purpose of agriculture, the district comes under the administrative control of the deputy director of agriculture, with headquarters at Allahabad. Locally the district agriculture officer is in charge of the department and is assisted by three additional district agriculture officers, a special seed production officer and a senior mechanical assistant. In addition there are four members of the State agriculture service (grade II) the cotton development inspector, pulse development inspector, mechanical assistant and the in charge of the buffer godown, who also works in the district. There are two members of the State agriculture service (grade III), a field mechanic and a sun flower inspector. The offices of all these functionaries are located at the district headquarters. There are two employees in charge of the buffer godowns, one each appointed at Bilhaur and Pukhrayan and 47 assistant agriculture inspectors work in different parts of the district.

There is an agriculture seed multiplication farm at Bidhnu under the direct control of a farm superintendent.

The main functions of the department are to help to increase agricultural produce, to train farmers in modern scientific techniques and to ensure quick supplies of various inputs such as improved seed, chemical fertilizers, modern implements and insecticides and pesticides, etc.

Customary service is also arranged by way of giving tractors, threshers, etc., on hire to the cultivators on nominal charges. Demonstrations at government and private farms and centres are held to educate the farmers in improved and scientific techniques. As a further incentive, short-term courses are also held periodically at the block and village levels to disseminate knowledge of improved techniques in the field of agricultural production. In case of epidemics of agricultural diseases, the department undertakes suitable measures to combat them speedily.

At the block level, the activities of this department are supervised by an assistant development officer (agriculture) appointed in each block who is under the control of the block development officer and is

responsible for the various agricultural development programmes such as intensive cultivation, the use of improved seeds, manures, provision of technical support to various programmes, supervision of seed stores, distribution of fertilizers and recovery of dues.

There are 33 seed stores in the district. The assistant agriculture inspector in each seed store is responsible for supplying seeds to cultivators and the maintenance of accounts and records relating to this section.

Horticulture Department

The department (originally affiliated to the department of agriculture) initially managed the task of the rejuvenation of old orchards through improved methods. It is now a separate department under a director at the State headquarters. The main functions of the department are the implementation of various horticultural schemes in the district, such as development of nurseries on scientific lines, proper maintenance of government gardens, nurseries and *nazul* gardens, supply of plants, vegetable seeds, seedlings and providing technical guidance to horticulturists and vegetable growers.

At the district level the district horticulture officer is responsible for the implementation of the various horticultural schemes in the district. He is assisted by a senior horticulture inspector, a district horticulture inspector and a vegetable inspector. They supervise the layout of orchards, plant nurseries, supply vegetable seeds and seedlings and give technical guidance to cultivators to whom they supply plants and vegetable seeds, etc.

Animal Husbandry Department

Kanpur is the district headquarters of the Kanpur circle which is under the control of a deputy director, intensive cattle development project. The Malwan block of district Fatehpur also comes under this circle.

The district live-stock officer at the district level is responsible for implementing the Plan schemes in regard to the improvement of various breeds of cattle and poultry, preventing and treating their diseases, controlling possible outbreaks of epidemics among animals, helping in the execution of nutrition programmes and arranging for loans for poultry farming. He is assisted by an officer in charge (semen collection centre), a veterinary officer, a veterinary assistant surgeon and a veterinary stockman, who are responsible for the treatment of animal diseases, control of epidemics, castration of scrub bulls and improving the breed of cattle. There are 80 veterinary hospitals and 25 artificial insemination centres in the district.

Soil Conservation

The Ramganga Command Area Development Authority, Kanpur, has been established as a result of the enactment of the Uttar Pradesh Area Development Act, 1976.

The objectives of Projects relate to the farm development work including the development of field channels and field drains, land leveling and shaping, realignment of field boundaries for efficient irrigation layout, development of a proper system for fair distribution of water, supply of all inputs including credit and strengthening of extension services, selection, adoption and introduction of suitable cropping patterns through improved soil and water management practices and techniques, conjunctive use of surface and ground water, provision of drainage and development and maintenance of a modern distribution system from the main canals to the farmers' fields, and the selection and identification of growth centres for integrated area development.

To execute the programme of Command area development, suitable organisations from the State level to the field level were created on the pattern suggested by the Government of India. A Command Area Development Department has been set up at the State level at Kanpur. The full set up at the project level was created through several stages from August, 1973, to October, 1976.

The actual field work is done by the field staff posted in the soil conservation unit/soil survey unit under the direct control of the soil conservation officer/assistant soil survey officer. The role of the headquarters staff is supervisory in nature. The field staff execute the programme in accordance with the instructions issued from the headquarters.

Soil conservation units were originally functioning under the control of the director of agriculture, Uttar Pradesh. There have been transferred to the Ramganga Command. These are six soil conservation units in Kanpur which are located at Bilhaur, Mandhana, Jhinhak, Azad Nagar, Kidwai Nagar and Akbarpur. These units work under the deputy director, soil conservation, Farrukhabad and Fatehpur. Unitwise details of developmental work as on March 31, 1978, are given in the table below :

Name of soil conservation unit	No. of outlets where farm development work has been in progress				Name of block falling in unit
	Completed	In-progress	Proposed	Total	
Akbarpur	12	9	97	118	Akbarpur, Sarwan Khara
Jhinhak	18	7	205	230	Jhinhak, Kakwan Rasulabad, Derapur
Mandhana	5	26	147	178	Maitha, Chauhepur, Kalyanpur
Bilhaur	14	14	155	183	Bilhaur
Azad Nagar	11	22	137	170	Bidhnu, Sarsaul
Kidwai Nagar	7	18	135	160	Kalyanpur, Patara, Bidhnu
Total	67	96	876	1,039	

The deputy director (soil conservation), Farrukhabad and Fatehpur, is assisted by a technical officer. At the unit level the field work is done under the administrative and technical control of the soil conservation officer and he is responsible for the performance of his unit. He is assisted by five soil conservation inspectors, 25 assistant soil conservation inspectors, a technical assistant and two overseers.

In addition, two soil survey units are also functioning in Kanpur to carry out detailed soil and land use surveys in accordance with the directives issued by the Government of India. The working of these units has been co-ordinated with the activities of the soil conservation units. These soil survey units have been directed to carry out soil surveys on a priority basis in farm development areas. Their work is supervised by the command headquarters pending the appointment of project officers (soil survey). An assistant soil survey officer is in charge at the unit level who is responsible for the completion of the targets of his unit. The actual soil survey work is done by a team consisting of four soil survey assistants and four assistant soil survey assistants. The annual target of a unit has been fixed at 40,000 ha. The main achievements of the Ramganga Command project in the district in respect of farm development and soil surveys are mentioned in the following statement :

Item	Achievement upto the end of Fifth Five- year Plan	During 1972-79
In thousand of Ha.		
Soil Survey	65,000	49.157
Contour/topographic survey	65.33	16.065
Planning, design and estimation	65.33	16.065
Land Levelling and shaping	1,633.00	66.50
Execution of farm development work :		
Km.		
Irrigation channels	923.00	397.560
Lining of irrigation channels	89.90	71.299
Field drains	3.50	4.804
Construction of farm roads	14.00	18.704
Total No.		
Water Control Structures	1,492	1,352

Co-operative Department

This department deals with the organization, registration, supervision and working of various co-operative societies in the district and attending administrative and statutory functions like the supervision and control of the departmental staff and the inspection of co-operative establishments.

The deputy registrar, co-operative societies, Allahabad, is the regional head of the department. At the district level, the work is looked after by an assistant registrar (co-operatives) who has departmental control of all the work and supervises all activities pertaining to co-operative undertakings in the district. He is assisted by seven inspectors (group I) and an inspector (superintendent).

Each of the 20 development blocks of the district has an inspector (group II) working as assistant development officer (co-operatives), to supervise the co-operative activities within the block.

The co-operative supervisors supervise the activities of credit in their own circles and each also discharges the duties of a secretary of a district co-operative society. They also supervise the seed stores which number 40 in the district.

Industries Department

The district falls within the Allahabad zone which is under the charge of a joint director of industries.

At the district level, the department is headed by a district industries officer. He is assisted by a superintendent (utilization and recovery), industries inspectors and some other office staff. The functions of the department are to develop the industries by offering the assistance of raw material, finance, marketing, etc., affording guidance to entrepreneurs, preventing the misutilisation of facilities provided by the department and recovering loans.

There are various training centres in the district. The Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, and the Hercourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur, give degrees in chemical and civil engineering. The Government Polytechnic Kanpur, the Central Leather Institute, Kanpur, the Textile Institute, Kanpur, the Central Training Institute, Kanpur, the Industrial Training Institute, Kanpur and the Government Co-operative Training Centre, Kanpur, give diplomas. The number of industrial units established in 1975-76 was 184.

Forest Department

This department lies within the jurisdiction of the divisional forest officer, with headquarters at Etawah.

At the district level, the department is headed by a subdivisional forest officer with headquarters at Allen Forest, Kanpur. The rest of the staff consists of three forest range officers, three deputy rangers, six foresters, two plantation *jamadars*, 27 forest guards and some others.

The department has been making efforts for the afforestation of waste lands and the replacement of inferior trees in forests by fast growing and industrially important species. It has also undertaken the preservation of wild life and the construction of forest roads.

The Kanpur range is divided into six sections and 20 beats. In 1977-78 the forest department, under the afforestation scheme, developed plantations and avenues on roadsides on the length of 216 km.

Public Works Department

This department deals with the construction, maintenance and repairs of roads, bridges and buildings. The chief engineer, with headquarters at Lucknow, is in overall charge of this department.

The district has two circle offices—circle IX officer and circle XVI officer. Each circle is under the charge of a superintending engineer.

There are three divisions under circle IX—the provincial division, construction division and departmental construction division (roads). Under circle XVI Makravatganj Kanpur, are the national road construction division and the bridge construction division.

There are six offices of executive engineers in the district the provincial division, construction division, departmental construction unit (roads), national road construction division, mechanical division store Rawatpur and bridge construction division. The functions of the provincial division, Kanpur, and the departmental construction unit (road) are the construction of roads in the district. The function of the construction division, Kanpur is the construction of buildings. The national road construction division and bridge construction division work on the Lucknow-Jhansi road No. 25, Kanpur-Unnao by pass and construction work on the Grand Trunk road. The function of the mechanical division, Kanpur, is to store all the machines, trucks, rollers, jeeps, etc., of the national road division.

In addition to the executive engineer, there are four to five assistant engineers and 14 to 25 junior engineers, a junior engineer (technical) and two draftsmen in every division.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The ancient history of Kanpur supports the fact that this region was a part of the kingdom of Panchala. The Nandas, the Mauryas, the Guptas and other Hindu rulers ruled here. Hindu polity has always endeavoured to give considerable autonomy to local institutions like panchayats and functionaries like the *gramika* (village headman) and *gramavadin* which are mentioned in ancient texts. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that viable self-governing units functioned in the village and the towns for a long time, till under Muslim rule they became obscure for want of State patronage. In the absence of any historical reference regarding the existence of these institutions in this district in particular, it is not possible to delineate the rise and fall of these institutions. However, their growth after the British occupation of this region in 1781, can be traced with some accuracy from contemporary records.

The events of 1857 had an influence on the British rulers and the subsequent years saw steps being taken towards decentralisation to usher in local self-governing institutions in the rural and urban areas. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Rates Act, 1871, was the first provision made for the rural areas followed by the Local Boards Act of 1883, which also provided for the establishment of district and tahsil boards. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1883, gave greater autonomy and financial powers to the municipalities, allowing them to contribute towards education from their own funds in addition to their functions relating to sanitation, drainage, lighting, public health and regulation of markets. An outstanding feature of the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916, was the introduction of the system of communal representation in the municipal boards, separate seats being allotted to Muslims and the Scheduled Castes. Women were also made eligible for representation. But the control of government over the municipal boards including their dissolution and supersession, remained untouched. There was no major change in the constitution, powers and functions, etc., of the municipal boards till after the achievement of Independence in 1947.

By an amendment made in the Act in 1949, communal representation in the municipal elections was abolished, leaving only two categories of members—the General and the Scheduled Castes. The method of election was democratised through adult franchise. Another amendment in 1953, changed the nomenclature of chairman of the municipal board to president and provided for his direct election, on an experimental basis. Later, indirect elections were reintroduced and the municipal area was divided into wards which elected their own members. This was followed by the U.P. Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam,

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KANPUR DISTRICT

1959 which empowered the State Government to frame rules for the centralisation of any post in the Mahapalikas (corporations) and municipal boards.

The corporation looks after the work of sanitation, water-supply, street lighting and public health, besides the registration of births and deaths.

In 1977-78 there was a municipal corporation, 10 town areas, 20 *kshettra samitis*, 1,487 *gaon* (village) panchayats and a Zila parishad in the district.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Kanpur

Formerly the city was a municipality which came into existence on November 22, 1861. In the beginning of 1857 the city was brought under the operations of Act XX of 1856 though the first freedom struggle arrested all progress and nothing was attempted under this enactment, which but slightly modified existing conditions till 1861. The municipality was reorganized under Act VI of 1868, then under Act XV of 1873 and again under Act I of 1900. At present the city a *mahapalika* (corporation) is administered under the Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959. According to the census of 1971, the corporation had a population of 11,54,888 spread over an area of 2,625 sq. km. The number of councillors (*sabha sads*) to be directly elected on the basis of adult franchise is 72. The city is divided into 86 double-member constituencies for electing the councillors. The Act also provides for the election of *vishishta sadasyas* by elected members on the basis of proportional representation by a single transferable vote. The number of *vishishta sadasyas* to be elected are eight for the corporation. The State Government, through an amendment in the U.P. Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, has further provided that all members of the House of the People and the State legislative Assembly whose constituencies include the whole or a part of the city, shall be the ex-officio members of the corporation.

Under the provisions of the U.P. Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, a mayor is elected by the *sabhasads* and *vishishta sadasyas* on the basis of proportional representation by a single transferable vote. His term of office is five years. The deputy mayor is ex-officio member of the executive committee. He is elected from amongst the *sabhasads* and *vishishta sadasyas* of the corporation on the basis of proportional representation by a single transferable vote.

The executive committee consists of 12 members and the deputy mayor (ex-officio chairman). The members of the committee are elected by the members of the corporation on the basis of proportional representation by a single transferable vote. The term of the committee is one year.

The Mukhya Nagar Adhikari is appointed by the State Government, he is generally from the Administrative Services. He is appointed for a period not exceeding three years at a time.

Other officers include the Up Nagar Adhikari, Sahayak Nagar Adhikari, Nagar Abhiyanta, Nagar Swasthaya Adhikari, Mukhya Nagar Lekha Parikshak etc.

Finances—The main heads of income are rates and taxes, realisation under Special Acts, revenue derived from municipal property and certain powers apart from grants and contributions and some other sources. The main taxes levied by the Mahapalika are those on vehicles and other conveyances animals, house water and pilgrims, etc. The major items of expenditure are on general administration and collection, public safety, public health and convenience and miscellaneous items.

Water-supply—Water-supply arrangements were made for the city in the year 1892. The sources of water-supply are the river Ganga, the Lower Ganga canal and tube-wells. At present there is only one water-works which has a total storage capacity of 3,34,58,225 litres in its underground water tanks.

The water-supply arrangements of the corporation which are at present looked after by the jal sansthan, consists of a term of officials headed by a chairman, water-works; general manager, a water-works engineer (city), seven assistant engineers, a finance officer, chemist, three chief pipe-line inspectors and 20 pipe-line inspectors. In addition there is a staff of 657 persons for the maintenance of the entire scheme. A sum of Rs 1,18,00, 321 on water-supply arrangements in 1976-77.

In view of the growing scarcity of water in the city area, a scheme to reorganise and revitalise water-supply resources has been drawn up under the auspices of the Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam. The total outlay for this purpose is Rs 142 lakhs. Under this scheme the city is being divided into four divisions—city service, district east-service, district west-service and district south-service. The work on this scheme was started in September, 1976, and pipe-lines were laid and zonal pumping stations constructed. The remaining six zonal pumping stations have yet to be commissioned.

The World Bank has also provided a loan of Rs 9 crores for this scheme. The number of private and public hydrants in the city during 1976-77 was 46, 459 and 2,028 respectively.

Generally water is supplied in the morning at noon and in the evening. According to the 1971 census, 147.42 litres of water is supplied per head per day.

Street Lighting—The town is electrified by approximately 5,000 electric posts. A sum of Rs 48,16,282 was spent under this head in 1977-78.

Public Health and Medical Services—The Nagar Swasthya Adhikari is in charge of the public health activities of the corporation. He is assisted by a staff of 542 persons for various kinds of duties. The

corporation maintains four hospitals, 10 allopathic, 18 Ayurvedic, 2 Unani and 14 homoeopathic dispensaries, the total number of patients treated being 6,43,797 and 1,66,074 and 18,847 and 3,86,599 respectively in 1977. The corporation runs 12 maternity homes, the number of cases admitted in 1977 being 2,577. There is also a veterinary hospital where 26,872 animals were treated in that year. The corporation maintains two pathology units, two X-ray units a family planning bureau and five family welfare centres. The total expenditure incurred on public health activities in 1977 amounted to Rs 52,50,000.

Sewage Farm—The corporation established a sewage farm in 1952 which spreads over an area of 8.87 sq. km., from the banks of the Ganga (in Tajnau) to the Grand Trunk Road (to the village of Runa). The land is leased out to the farmers at the rate of 250 per 0.404 ha. per annum. There is also provision for the irrigation of 7.07 sq. km. of private land by the corporation which realised irrigation dues at different rates separately in *rabi* and in *kharif*.

For the purpose of providing irrigation to this area, there is a 35 km. long canal run by a pumping station.

Gardens and Parks—The city has 156 public parks and gardens spread out widely which are maintained by the garden maintenance wing. The task of laying the gardens and their upkeep has been divided into two parts. The first relates to the upkeep and improvement of the existing parks maintained by the corporation and the second relates to the development of new parks on new sites.

A committee has been constituted consisting of leading public men and women of the city under the presidentship of the district magistrate which holds two flower shows every year and looks after the maintenance of these parks.

The corporation has put down flower beds and gradient lawns in Nana Rao park, Womens park, Civil lines, Kaushik park, Raina park (Nawabganj), Kamla Nehru park (Jawaharnagar), Pandunagar park, C. Block park, Govindnagar and Motijheel park, to beautify the city and attract the people.

The corporation has also reclaimed vacant terrain opposite Swadeshi House and constructed a terrace garden and has installed statues at various crossings of the city.

Two nurseries are also being maintained by the corporation which provide plants and seedlings to the public at reasonable rates.

The garden maintenance wing of the corporation is headed by a horticulture officer, who is assisted by a garden superintendent, a garden inspector and other officials. A sum of Rs 10 lakhs was spent on this account in 1977.

Special Achievements—There is hardly any town planning in the city of Kanpur. Although, a master plan was prepared in 1968 and

enforced from 1970, it could not be implemented until zonal development plans had been prepared, instead piecemeal development has been taking place, such as the acquisition of land, preparation of development schemes depending partly upon the requirements of a particular area. Nevertheless steps have been taken since 1978 to prepare zonal development plans for the implementation of the master plan in the manner laid down.

The slum clearance activities of the city have not seen much progress as most of the slums exist in the old parts of Kanpur, where old structures and buildings are clustered together and their demolition poses many problems. Nevertheless the corporation is improving the living and working conditions of the people living in these slum areas by providing them with public utilities and facilities. Redevelopment is taking place at a number of places according to the schemes prepared by the Kanpur Development Authority.

The income and expenditure of the corporation from 1968-69 to 1977-78 under various heads is given in Statements I (a) and I (b) at the end of the chapter.

Akbarpur

The U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914, was applied to this town in 1914, prior to which it was administered as an Act XX town since 1861. According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 7,692 and an area of 6.88 sq. km.

The implementation of the water-supply scheme of the town was completed in 1976. The length of pipe-lines lying within the town area is approximately 1 km. There were 148 private and 12 public connections in 1977-78.

The town was electrified in 1958 and had 29 tube and 89 electric lamp posts, a sum of Rs 5,000 being spent on this item of public utility in 1977-78. A sum of Rs 88,692 was spent on public health activities in the year 1977. Gandhi park, the only park in the town, is maintained by the town area committee.

The income and expenditure of the committee from the year 1968-69 to 1977-78 is given in Statement II at the end of the chapter.

Amroudha

The operations of Act XX were extended to this town in 1861. Later it was found that it was too insignificant and too poor a place to bear the cost of administration and consequently the measure was withdrawn. On February, 1978, it was given the status of a town area and brought under the operations of the U.P. Town Areas Act 1914. According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 4,929 persons spread over an area of 1.75 sq. km.

The water-supply scheme was completed in 1978, the length of pipe-lines laid being 2.99 km. There were 242 private and 2 public connections in 1977-78. The town was electrified in 1962.

There is a park in this town known as Gandhi park.

(Since the town area was constituted in 1975 statement of income and expenditure could not be given).

Bilhaur

This place is administered under the provisions of the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914, prior to which it was administered under the operations of Act XX of 1956. The area and population of the town, according to the 1971 census, was 1.08 sq. km and 7,572 persons respectively. The water-supply scheme was completed in 1967, the length of pipe-lines laid being 9.14 km. There were 316 private and 52 public water-tap connections in 1977-78. Electricity reached the town in 1969. There were 60 tube lights and 100 electric lamp posts for lighting the streets and roads. A sum of Rs 2,500 was spent on this item of utility in 1977 and Rs 45,000 on public health in that year.

The town area maintains a library consisting of 41,000 books in English, Hindi and Urdu.

The income and expenditure of the committee under various heads from 1968-69 to 1977-78 is given in Statement III at the end of the chapter.

Bithur

This town is administered under the provisions of the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914, prior to which since 1861 it was administered under the operations of Act XX of 1856.

According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 3,769 and an area of 5,785 sq. km.

The water-supply scheme was completed in 1968, the length of pipe-lines laid being 4.816 km. There were 87 public and private water connections in 1977-78.

There were 47 electric lamps for lighting the roads and streets, a sum of Rs 3,000 being spent on this item of public utility in 1977-78.

The income and expenditure of the town committee under various heads is given in Statement IV at the end of the chapter.

Ghatampur

This place was constituted as a town area under the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914, on October, 22, 1971. According to the census of 1971, the area and population was 5 km. and 8,686 persons respectively.

The water-supply scheme was implemented in 1972 and a total of 121 m. of pipe-line was laid. In 1977-78, the number of private water connections was 489 and that of public taps 28.

The town was electrified in 1956. It had 105 electric street lamps. In 1977-78, the committee spent a sum of Rs 1,387 on this item of public utility.

The income and expenditure of the committee under various heads from 1971-72 to 1977-78 is given in Statement V at the end of the chapter.

Jhinjhak

This place was given the status of a town area in 1916, under the provisions of the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914. The area and population, according to the 1971 census was 0.73 sq. km. and 4,322 persons respectively.

Electricity was made available to the town in 1969. There were 128 electric street lamps in 1977-78. A sum of Rs 2,102 was spent on this account in the above mentioned year. The town-area committee maintains a public park.

The income and expenditure under various heads from 1968-69 to 1977-78 is given in Statement VI at the end of the chapter.

Pukhrayan

This place was brought under operations of the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914 on February 18, 1948. According to the census of 1971, the area and population of the town area is 1.94 km. and 7,089 persons respectively.

The Water-supply scheme of the town was completed in 1961. There were 86 public and 526 private water connections in 1977-78.

The town was electrified in 1958 and had 110 electric bulb lamp posts and 12 mercury lamp posts for lighting the streets and roads. A sum of Rs 3,500 was spent on this item of public utility in 1977-78. A sum of Rs 86,959 was spent on public health.

The income and expenditure of the committee from 1968-69 to 1977-78 is given in Statement VII at the end of the chapter.

Rura

This place was given the status of a town area on October 14, 1971, under the provisions of the U.P. Town Areas, 1914. According to the 1971 census, the area and population was 4.65 sq. km. and 5,029 persons respectively.

The arrangements for water-supply to the town were completed in 1977. The total length of pipe-lines laid was 7 km., and there were 65 private and 10 public hydrants in 1977-78.

The town is electrified and had 60 electric lamp posts and 80 fluorescent lamps in 1977-78, when a sum of Rs 2,201 was spent on this item of public utility. On public health the expenditure was Rs 84,449.

The income and expenditure of the town area from 1972-78 to 1977-78 committee/under various heads is given in Statement VIII at the end of the chapter.

Shivli

This town area was constituted on December 1, 1977, and it is administered under the provisions of the U.P. Town Area Act, 1914, (Since it is a newly constituted town area no other information is available).

Sheorajpur

This town was constituted under the provisions of the U.P. Town Areas Act, 1914, on March 1978. Since it is a newly constituted town area, no other information is available.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

It is reasonable to suppose that this area covered by the district in ancient times, had village panchayats (bodies of village elders, exercising administrative and judicial control over the community). With the advent of Muslim rule these self-governing units lost their importance to a great extent but the panchayats were allowed to continue till they came into conflict with Muslim law, which had permeated the villages.

Under British rule, those panchayats lost even their residual importance, though they continued to survive and control the social life of the villages. The alien rulers soon realised that they could not do away with these traditional institutions and they gave some encouragement to them by reorganising their importance. But in later on these panchayats lost their characteristic and traditional features. Now panchayats were created under the U.P. Panchayat Act, 1920.

The first real beginning in self-government in the villages of the district, through responsible panchayats, was made in 1947, after Independence. The U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, was passed and introduced in the district, where *gaon sabhas* and *gaon* panchayats started functioning. Under the Act, the ancient system was reorganised and adequate powers were delegated to *gaon* panchayats for the administration of the villages.

The national extension blocks (new called development blocks) which were not up for the purpose of community development, started coming into being gradually from 1957. They had block development committees which were advisory bodies, constituted to help and advise the staff posted at the blocks for speedy implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes. Their structure was altered by the enactment of the

U.P. Kshettra Samiti and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, and these *samitis* (committees) became statutory bodies with wide executive and financial powers. With the passing of the Act, a three-tier organisation came into being, in the district (as in the country), the *gaon* panchayats being at the base, the *kshettra samitis* in the middle and the Zila Parishad at the apex.

Zila Parishad

During early British times, a district committee was constituted to look after the administration of a town. In time this committee gave place to a district board.

The district board was established in the district in 1884 when it took the place of the old district committee, the latter having been formed in 1871 by the amalgamation of the various committees concerned with management of education, roads and ferries, the local post-office and the like. The functions of the board, especially in the matter of finances, were widely extended in 1907, and its work was of a very miscellaneous character. The constitution of the board was the same as that of similar boards in other districts. The duties of the board comprised the management of local institutions outside the municipal area, such as roads, schools, dispensaries, ferries, cattle pounds and the like. The U.P. District Boards Acts of 1922, together with a number of amendments from time to time, governed the working of the district board till the Antarim Zila Parishad Act of 1958. With the passing of the U.P. Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, the word Antarim was dropped and the Zila Parishad finally came into existence.

The reconstituted Zila Parishad in the district (as elsewhere in the State), is an indirectly elected body with a membership consisting of Pramukhs and representatives of the *kshettra samitis*, presidents of the municipal boards, members of Central and State legislatures and certain representatives of co-operative institutions, and members nominated by the government, including those from amongst women and the Scheduled Castes of the district. The members of the Parishad elect the *adhyaksha* (president) for a period of 5 years and an *upadhyaksha* (vice-president) every year.

The functions of the Zila Parishad are almost akin to those of the old district board, but they also include co-ordination of the activities of *vikas-khands* (development blocks), implementation of inter-block schemes, of utilisation of funds allotted by the government for the purpose of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, co-operation, village industries, public health, education construction, etc., as well as repairs of roads, bridges and ferries, cultural activities and the welfare of children, women and the youth of the area. The principal sources of income of the Zila Parishad are government grants and taxes. The income is spent mostly on general administration, medical and public health, public works and fairs.

Education Institutions upto the senior Basic stage (junior high school) were under the control of the Zila Parishad till June 25, 1972, when they

were taken over by the State Government, the Zila Parishad utilising funds from government grants for the maintenance and constructions of school buildings, etc.

Medical and Public Health—In 1978 there were 19 vaccinators, 21,585 persons being vaccinated in that year. The income and expenditure of the Zila Parishad is given in Statements IX (a) and (b) at the end of the chapter.

Kshettra Samitis

The community development blocks established in the fifties of the present century for the intensive social and economic development of the rural areas, had block advisory committees to help and advise the extension agency. With the enforcement of the U.P. Kshettra Samiti and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, the functions that were previously carried out by these committees devolved on the kshettra samitis in 1963. The number of these samitis was 20 in 1977-78, there being one for each development block in the district. The term of the kshettra samiti is normally five years, but can be curtailed or extended by the government. The members of the kshettra samitis consist of all the *pradhans* of the *gaon sabha*, the chairman of the town area committees within the block and all elected members of the Central and State Legislatures representing or residing in any part of the development block or kshettra. The samiti also co-opts persons interested in planning and development work, representatives of women and persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The kshettra samiti is headed by a *pramukh* and two *up-pramukhs*, elected by the members. The block development officer acts as the executive officer of the samiti which is responsible for the formulation and execution of the development plans of the *gaon sabha* relating to agriculture, horticulture, live-stock, fisheries, minor irrigation works, opening of maternity and child welfare centres, prevention and control of epidemics, promotion of village industries and co-operative institutions.

Every kshettra samiti consists of a *karya karini* (executive) *utpadan* (production) and *kalyan* (welfare) samiti headed by the *pramukh* and two *up-pramukhs* respectively. Since 1964, the services of the officers and others employed in the development blocks have been placed at the disposal of the kshettra samiti. The samiti acts as the co-ordinating agency for the *gaon sabhas* functioning within its jurisdiction for the implementation of schemes and programmes.

Gaon Panchayats

With the coming into force of the U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, elections were held in 1949 and 755 *gaon* panchayats and 192 *nyaya* panchayats were constituted in the district. Their number rose to 1,487 in 1977-78, the number of *nyaya* panchayats remaining the same.

The panchayat is the executive body of the *gaon sabha* which consists of the adult population of the area. A fixed number of members, a *pradhan* and *up-pradhan* are elected by the members of the *gaon sabha*, usually for a period of five years. The *pradhan* and *up-pradhan* also function as chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the larger body,

the *gaon sabha*. The panchayat *sevak* is the secretary-cum-executive officer of the *gaon sabha* and the *gaon* panchayat. The functions of the *gaon* panchayat include the construction, repair, cleaning and lighting of streets, improvement of sanitation, the prevention of epidemics, maintenance of buildings land and other property belonging to the *gaon sabha*, registration of births and deaths, regulation of markets and fairs, provision for portable drinking water and the welfare of the backward groups, particularly Harijans, women and children.

For the achievement of these objectives, the *gaon* panchayats of the district largely depend upon voluntary contributions and government aid. By an ordinance promulgated in November, 1972 to augment their resources they have been empowered to levy taxes, rates and fees etc. They have also been made eligible to borrow money from the State Governments, corporations, scheduled banks, co-operatives and other financing bodies.

The following Statement tabulates briefly an account of the work done by the *gaon* panchayats during the implementation of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Five-year Plan periods.

Name of activity	First Five-Year Plan period	Second Five-year Plan period	Third Five-year Plan period	Fourth Five-year Plan period
Construction of pakka roads (km.)	15	18	23	24
Kutcha roads (in km.)	365	306	168	187
Kharanjas (in sq. km.)	66,065	1,13,270	1,97,150	2,46,923
Construction of drains (in km.)	44	265	272	281
No. of panchayat ghars and community development block buildings set up	29	68	81	12

The following statement gives an idea of the work done by the *gaon* panchayats from 1972-73 to 1976-77.

Work done	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Construction of pakka roads (in km.)	8	6	18	—	—
Construction of kutcha roads (in km.)	10,245	18,205	19,808	20,891	10,710
Construction of kharanja (in sq. m.)	2,269	5,486	10,994	7,102	11,530
No. of panchayat ghars instituted	8	2	2	1	—

The total incomes and expenditure of the panchayats in 1977-78 is mentioned in the following table :

Source of income	Amount (in Rs)	Head of expenditure	Amount (in Rs)
Taxes	5,73,088	Construction work	7,01,305
Land-managing committee	2,72,582	Other	1,17,781
Grants and aid	75,807		
Other sources	84,688		
Total	9,55,965		8,19,086

STATEMENT I (a)

Receipts (in Rs)—Nagar Mahapalika, Kanpur

Reference Page No. 229

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc.	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1968-69	2,16,30,245	1,30,870	40,28,888	71,37,561	9,37,561	2,85,44,482	6,29,91,412
1969-70	2,10,18,258	1,20,042	55,78,408	76,16,341	24,16,880	1,92,47,695	5,51,01,709
1970-71	1,90,14,878	1,00,688	55,88,567	61,34,672	10,76,451	2,08,71,675	5,22,86,931
1971-72	2,14,39,231	1,08,455	56,29,889	83,30,775	5,62,965	8,57,22,775	7,17,94,090
1972-73	2,37,60,688	1,23,170	74,31,822	86,49,757	25,88,465	5,04,02,891	9,29,56,313
1973-74	3,71,52,013	1,03,938	64,11,768	52,77,991	12,55,664	89,81,237	5,91,84,491
1974-75	3,90,09,973	1,09,783	87,59,314	1,11,29,388	65,69,820	87,51,715	7,43,29,943
1975-76	4,26,23,074	1,31,454	87,92,926	1,17,86,684	2,61,146	20,40,207	6,79,85,591
1976-77	4,95,63,571	2,93,033	70,81,084	1,24,07,096	14,69,711	35,67,996	7,43,82,491
1977-78	6,12,95,202	1,87,698	71,52,485	1,28,90,987	52,76,371	83,13,269	9,51,16,072

KANPUR DISTRICT

STATEMENT I (b)

Expenditure (in Rs)—Nagar Mahapalika, Kanpur

Reference Page No. 229

Year	General Administration	Public safety	Public health and sanitation				Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Total expenditure
			1	2	3	4				
1968-69	18,78,058	23,57,368	2,06,42,729	65,46,106	27,92,111	2,66,09,045	6,08,25,417			
1969-70	19,39,531	21,45,962	2,28,44,316	76,18,490	31,48,479	1,98,12,202	5,70,08,950			
1970-71	22,46,086	21,06,950	2,07,87,792	81,10,366	16,91,787	1,77,51,962	5,26,94,893			
1971-72	23,26,126	32,14,889	2,54,55,714	84,90,802	35,20,456	2,64,74,982	6,94,84,969			
1972-73	13,61,398	31,99,863	2,87,91,181	60,16,987	50,75,509	4,84,84,359	9,29,29,317			
1973-74	25,88,501	41,70,389	3,26,51,127	29,57,087	44,35,454	4,48,57,493	9,16,55,001			
1974-75	60,11,580	49,37,449	4,40,00,268	33,83,129	55,09,328	99,72,864	7,38,14,618			
1975-76	61,35,954	50,30,816	4,68,67,812	33,06,247	47,26,962	13,70,314	6,74,38,105			
1976-77	54,12,190	59,43,315	5,04,05,106	43,34,741	44,57,727	46,33,164	7,51,91,245			
1977-78	66,62,812	67,25,978	5,91,15,725	46,29,339	97,89,630	80,72,499	9,49,15,983			

CHITRA - LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT II

Receipts and Expenditure—Town Area, Akbarpur

Reference Page No. 229

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Govern- mental grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General adminis- tration	Public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1968-69	2,687	8,310	17,677	28,674	1,748	10,142	24,961	3,315	40,166	
1969-70	8,668	5,978	15,781	30,427	1,401	10,867	14,421	8,262	29,951	
1970-71	10,439	7,955	16,585	34,979	1,931	10,946	11,438	1,438	26,753	
1971-72	53,561	6,588	18,960	79,109	2,935	15,923	15,608	5,396	37,862	
1972-73	16,699	8,983	21,043	46,730	6,165	18,691	12,250	48,535	85,641	
1973-74	16,568	10,584	29,470	56,622	5,988	22,884	16,570	6,628	52,030	
1974-75	1,43,570	13,445	35,766	1,92,781	5,920	32,081	1,21,399	4,402	1,63,802	
1975-76	31,727	8,293	37,604	1,27,624	8,649	78,607	55,900	12,902	1,56,058	
1976-77	22,551	5,764	75,519	1,03,834	15,588	50,835	35,905	5,116	1,07,439	
1977-78	62,772	13,378	1,31,124	2,07,247	67,619	63,488	32,419	9,079	1,72,555	

KANPUR DISTRICT

STATEMENT III

Receipts and Expenditure—Town Area, Bilhaur

Reference Page No. 230

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Government grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration	Public works	Public health	Other sources	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1968-69	6,533	50,641	6,711	63,885	26,203	2,337	31,907	225	69,702	
1969-70	11,985	54,012	2,408	68,405	23,700	3,369	32,306	424	60,800	
1970-71	7,223	59,473	5,975	73,771	27,312	2,443	32,240	73	62,070	
1971-72	13,868	81,634	18,485	1,07,987	25,992	16,590	31,809	9	74,201	
1972-73	27,580	67,335	8,506	1,04,421	29,838	89,887	40,421	1,500	1,15,148	
1973-74	66,787	71,600	14,986	1,53,454	47,090	89,966	49,091	3,089	1,69,177	
1974-75	66,780	72,000	16,157	1,54,937	47,192	50,153	48,094	5,347	1,50,787	
1975-76	92,929	1,25,722	12,610	2,31,351	77,300	8,208	1,09,220	7,589	2,02,318	
1976-77	10,000	1,26,696	59,270	1,95,966	87,921	12,478	74,262	88,578	2,28,234	
1977-78	82,895	1,18,074	14,804	2,15,801	76,427	33,055	6,452	1,10,250	2,26,184	

STATEMENT IV
Receipts and Expenditure—Town Area, Bithur

Reference Page No. 230

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				Total expenditure
	Governmental grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration	Public health	Public works	Other sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1968-69	3,028	11,132	2,290	16,450	2,545	8,480	8,636	456	20,117
1969-70	3,178	9,117	5,467	17,762	2,271	8,265	8,241	518	14,295
1970-71	1,603	6,798	1,459	9,860	1,756	6,823	3,250	236	12,065
1971-72	2,509	11,711	2,660	16,880	2,962	10,488	4,040	458	17,940
1972-73	38,683	14,068	5,726	58,477	5,085	15,841	29,895	1,168	51,939
1973-74	22,449	11,497	190	34,419	4,957	11,237	21,495	1,305	39,074
1974-75	10,000	27,148	271	37,419	6,507	10,729	8,594	5,202	31,032
1975-76	—	28,132	391	28,523	8,624	7,373	8,283	10,357	35,137
1976-77	60,940	38,659	864	1,00,463	28,182	18,852	13,521	14,188	74,743
1977-78	17,145	59,629	2,169	78,849	27,849	27,927	17,040	28,654	1,01,470

KANPUR DISTRICT

STATEMENT V

Receipts and Expenditure—Town Area, Ghatampur

CH. XIV —LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Reference Page No. 231

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Governmental grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration	Public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1971-72	56,000	—	—	56,000	—	—	—	—	—	
1972-73	21,900	28,468	10,317	60,685	2,315	10,518	3,280	20,241	36,534	
1973-74	10,000	18,051	14,450	42,502	2,774	12,243	39,927	16,141	73,085	
1974-75	20,000	30,020	19,545	69,565	10,256	18,294	—	18,993	47,548	
1975-76	—	38,255	20,949	59,184	7,669	19,207	987	30,087	57,950	
1976-77	16,000	1,09,349	41,301	1,70,650	9,257	32,874	45,518	61,225	1,48,874	
1977-78	—	5,73,169	25,597	4,08,866	15,127	43,491	25,398	1,23,681	2,09,697	

STATEMENT VI

Receipts and Expenditure—Town Area, Jhijhak

Reference Page No. 231

Year	Receipts (in rupees)					Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Govern- mental grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General adminis- tration	Public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expendi- ture	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1968-69	7,628	10,779	3,539	21,906	2,261	9,259	16,538	549	28,607	
1969-70	8,257	8,958	2,476	19,691	2,496	13,954	10,966	—	27,416	
1970-71	9,639	12,082	3,074	24,845	2,551	12,024	3,787	587	18,949	
1971-72	28,800	7,508	1,374	37,743	2,576	12,816	9,987	625	26,004	
1972-73	13,260	16,494	6,979	36,733	2,816	14,027	14,287	1,359	32,489	
1973-74	12,898	10,698	7,330	30,926	3,646	14,323	31,997	1,690	51,661	
1974-75	26,032	31,195	8,762	65,989	6,424	19,082	16,357	1,133	42,996	
1975-76	22,017	31,562	31,625	85,204	8,903	46,315	6,597	12,326	74,141	
1976-77	17,355	14,156	8,049	39,560	8,253	24,538	24,099	4,150	61,040	
1977-78	46,245	16,024	22,623	84,892	21,073	26,875	12,947	6,466	67,361	

KANPUR DISTRICT

STATEMENT VII

Receipts and Expenditure—Town Area Pukhrayan

Reference Page No. 231

Year	Receipts (in rupees)					Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Govern- mental grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General adminis- tration	Public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expendi- ture	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1968-69	6,630	57,630	10,807	75,067	9,208	22,165	14,025	43,368	88,766	
1969-70	21,638	79,229	33,401	1,34,268	13,965	19,932	20,342	58,569	1,12,808	
1970-71	538	59,097	25,928	86,663	11,997	25,995	14,455	47,683	1,00,130	
1971-72	19,099	96,487	21,392	1,36,978	17,712	30,199	95,540	71,315	1,14,636	
1972-73	47,909	3,02,877	25,740	3,76,526	71,496	87,361	58,114	1,38,854	3,55,825	
1973-74	38,578	3,26,282	27,477	3,92,337	74,384	60,345	54,604	1,77,866	3,67,199	
1974-75	1,44,015	2,72,841	44,790	4,62,646	1,31,968	1,28,806	40,143	1,86,853	4,87,780	
1975-76	1,11,049	1,34,395	1,05,867	3,51,311	74,384	1,46,211	35,380	1,23,326	3,80,311	
1976-77	66,253	1,54,216	88,320	3,08,791	46,696	86,722	8,000	1,43,023	2,84,361	
1977-78	96,877	4,87,511	28,666	6,13,054	85,830	1,24,937	71,179	1,86,853	4,68,341	

STATEMENT VIII

Receipts and Expenditure—Town Area, Rura

Reference Page No. 282

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Governmental grants	Taxes	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration	Public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1968-69										
1969-70										
1970-71										
1971-72										
1972-73										
1973-74										
1974-75										
1975-76										
1976-77										
1977-78										

(Figures for these years not available)

KANPUR DISTRICT

STATEMENT IX (a)

Receipts (in rupees)—Zila Parishad, Kanpur

Reference Page No. 284

Year	Governmental grants	Education	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Fairs and exhibitions	Miscellaneous		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1967-68	62,63,822	3,10,200	9,683	79,727	34,239	3,39,631		70,37,302
1968-69	64,16,082	5,53,211	11,326	1,42,921	46,120	5,02,984		77,02,044
1969-70	87,99,421	2,87,554	9,818	1,09,970	33,517	8,07,871		95,48,151
1970-71	87,75,169	3,72,396	8,992	1,24,914	32,873	4,13,139		97,07,693
1971-72	38,19,364	3,37,967	10,210	1,59,532	36,580	6,52,729		50,66,432
1972-73	44,66,666	2,06,298	10,715	1,09,517	32,576	5,27,502		53,53,274
1973-74	4,92,057	—	8,293	1,11,983	37,026	7,07,042		13,56,401
1974-75	5,27,167	—	7,331	1,08,747	72,223	7,90,502		15,00,460
1975-76	5,91,565	—	10,561	2,14,970	56,395	8,56,969		17,30,460
1976-77	7,08,113	—	5,867	1,51,721	59,361	7,73,674		16,93,736
1977-78	8,13,079	—	6,394	1,09,168	53,112	6,97,554		16,79,807

STATEMENT—IX (b)

Expenditure (in Rs)—Zila Parishad, Kanpur

Reference Page No. 234

Year	General administration and collection charges of taxes	Education	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Fairs and exhibitions	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1967-68	1,89,880	59,18,399	2,72,106	3,75,926	18,730	7,35,279	5,10,320
1968-69	2,08,138	62,81,818	2,38,140	2,95,381	12,889	3,71,488	74,02,854
1969-70	2,08,953	74,06,426	2,54,813	62,071	18,629	2,02,280	82,53,172
1970-71	1,90,627	82,60,067	2,11,270	1,36,535	14,968	58,094	92,71,560
1971-72	1,93,956	85,79,419	2,36,732	1,10,795	15,622	2,69,327	
1972-73	2,30,301	66,97,844	2,30,727	2,37,286	14,547	37,39,170	1,116
1973-74	3,37,523	—	3,81,616	15,09,026	17,437	11,34,350	33,79,952
1974-75	3,66,785	—	3,33,176	3,68,594	28,220	5,56,641	16,53,406
1975-76	4,24,950	741	3,74,500	3,39,932	25,717	4,13,317	15,79,157
1976-77	4,68,313	31,749	3,82,835	2,25,075	12,186	3,30,464	14,50,622
1977-78	4,87,531	55,086	4,36,779	6,63,285	26,876	3,29,963	19,99,511

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The area covered by the present district has a hoary past. It is said that Brahma celebrated the completion of the creation of the universe at Bithur, by accomplishing a sacrifice. In addition, identification of certain places mentioned in the Hindu scriptures with present-day towns and villages such as Jajmau, Bhitargaon, Musanagar and some others and a number of ancient sites all over the district, though razed to the ground by the passage of time or the destruction of man, evoke memories of both mythology and history. These indications point to the district's having enjoyed a settled life and a civilization since very early times.

According to tradition, a number of *ashramas* (hermitages) sanctified by association with celebrated sages functioned as renowned educational centres. According to popular legend the hermitage of Sukracharya, the preceptor of Bali (the king of Patal Lok), was at Musanagar¹. According to traditional history, Lava and Kusa, the sons of Rama, king of Kosala, were brought up and were given instruction, specially in military science, in the hermitage of Valmiki, at Bithur². They displayed their skill while fighting with the army of their father when they seized the horse let loose by Him on the occasion of His performance of the *asvamedha* sacrifice. Bronze arrows and spearheads, belonging to very early times, have been found at Ramel (a corruption of Rammel, the reconciliation) near Bithur³. It is said that hermitage of the sage Durvasa existed near the village of Nigohi and that the Saibasv village is associated with the rishi Shringi⁴. These facts bear out the assumption that education might have received patronage here in keeping with ancient traditions and the district might have occupied an important place in the cultural and educational life of the country.

The educational system that was adopted in ancient India, and which, therefore, must also have existed in this civilized region, reveals that the education imparted was fairly well organised. It was extolled as being the link of friendship between mortals and the gods⁵. The development of character, the acquisition of learning with piety and proficiency and the knowledge of the sacred lore and its application in practice, were the main objects of education⁶. It began at home at the age of five, with the ceremony of *vidyarambha*⁷. The father acted as teacher and provided primary education⁸. Regular studentship began with the initiation ceremony called *upanayana*⁹. The student commenced his

1. Nevill, H.R. : *Cannepore-A Gazetteer*, p. 258 (Allahabad, 1929)

2. *Valmiki Ramayana*, p. 150

3. Nevill, *op. cit.*, p. 256

4. *Ibid.*

5. Altekar, A.S. : *Education in Ancient India*, p. 260

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 261-64

7. Mookerji, R.K. : *Ancient Indian Education*, p. 173

8. Altekar, *op. cit.*, pp. 76, 261

9. *Ibid.*, p. 91

educational career under the guidance of a guru and led a life of austerity and celibacy¹. Usually a student lived with his guru and was allowed to pursue the studies of his own choice accompanied with the special teaching of the *Vedas* and the traditional branches of learning². The Kshatriyas and the Vaishyas also sent their sons to these *ashramas* where military science and medicine, etc., were also taught. But the masses were encouraged to go in for education. For the common people there was some arrangement for secular education which found its outlet and use in the diversity of occupations³. Training in numerous handicrafts for material gain was also provided⁴ and was hereditary and traditional. Every family was expected to train its children and bring them up in the traditions of its own profession⁵. Generally, these arts and crafts assumed a subcaste aspect which were named after the occupation they practised such as Kumhar, Lohar, Barhai, etc. The merchant classes had their own arrangement for training their boys in book-keeping, and sometimes experts, the keepers arranged their own *pathsalas* for teaching the student generally served a term of apprenticeship under a master craftsman who had followed that particular occupation for a long period. In addition the collective interests of a particular craft were administered by an organisation called *sreni* (guild)⁶. The traditional sixty-four arts and crafts obtaining in ancient India were also the products of its industrial system and training⁷.

The *gurukula* system of education seems to have contained with occasional modifications in the district⁸. Sanskrit was mostly studied by the Brahmanas for religious purposes.

Secular education was imparted through the medium of local dialects in *pathsalas* run by private teachers⁹. The Sanskrit learning and the traditional training in various crafts continued to flourish at the advent of the Muslim rule.

The Muslims brought with them, their own system of education but it was confined to their own community. The education of the child started by learning the *Quran* by heart and he usually attended a school called a *maktab* or went to the residence of the teacher for his studies. The emphasis was on correct pronunciation of Arabic words. The boys who were inclined to continue their studies learnt Arabic literature and specially the Islamic law. Later on when Persian was made State language the *maktabas* and *madrassas* also began to teach Persian language and literature. But Arabic also continued to be studied as a religious language¹⁰.

1. *Ibid.*, p. 32
2. *Ibid.*, p. 52
3. Mookerji, *op. cit.*, pp. 54-55
4. Rawat, P.L. : *History of Indian Education*, p. 8
5. Mookerji, *op. cit.*, p. 55
6. Rawat, *op. cit.*, p. 22
7. Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D. (Ed.) : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. XI, pp. 56-58
8. Rice, L. : *Appendix to the Report of the Indian Education Commission of 1882*, p. 73
9. Misra, M. Dr. : *Uttar Pradesh Me Siksha*, p. 11
10. Rawat, *op. cit.*, p. 126

• For the Hindus the *pathsalas* continued to serve the purpose. In these institutions, Sanskrit and grammar, the regional languages, astrology and mathematics, and the scriptures were taught. The teachers were supported by voluntary subscriptions from the public or grants from the government¹. Well-to-do people considered it an act of piety to build and endow, according to their religious susceptibilities, the *pathsalas*, *maktabas* or *madrassas*.

In the period following the first quarter of the 18th century and in later years the entire tract of the doab appears to have felt the full effects of disorganisation till the British occupation of this region in 1801. No authoritative account is available of the extent of education on the eve of the advent of the British. The *pathsalas* and *maktabas*, which were then only existing educational institutions² received no official support and had a precarious existence. They were generally held in sheds and occasionally in the houses of teachers³. Many such institutions mostly teaching Sanskrit imparted education free, the teachers being remunerated by presents given by students and other persons on auspicious occasions⁴. The study of Sanskrit was deemed to be essential for making people acquainted with the *Shastras*, the law books, medicine, astrology and astronomy⁵. The trading classes had their own institutions which taught in the Mundia and the Kaithi scripts and taught a sort of practical arithmetic, the writing of bills and drafts and book-keeping⁶. These schools had hardly any continuity and sprang up or vanished according to the local demand or its absence⁷.

There were 179 Persian, 280 Hindi, 58 Sanskrit and 16 Arabic schools in the district in 1845. The number of pupils aggregated 4,274. Most of these institutions were of an ephemeral character, particularly the Hindi schools. In addition to these there were a free school and a mission school for boys at Kanpur.

Gradually the old schools and the indigenous system of education gave way to government institution known as Tahsil schools which were started to educate children through the medium of the regional languages, so that they might, when grown up, be able to understand their revenue rights, etc. In 1855, six such schools were opened—one each at Kanpur, Bilhaur, Narwal, Akbarpur, Rasulabad and Sheorajpur. During the national upheaval of 1857, these schools came to an end, but in 1858 they started functioning again with the exception of that at Sheorajpur. One each was started at Ghatampur, Bithur, Rasdhan, Pukhrayan and Sheoli. In 1859, the Christ Church School was established by the society for the propagation of the Gospel and 25 village schools, known as Halqabandi schools, were opened. In these institutions instruction was imparted in reading, writing, arithmetic, history and geography, simple mensuration, surveying, village accounts and map drawing. In 1860, a Tahsil school was started at Derapur making 11 in all with an atten-

1. *Ibid.*, p. 154
2. Rawat, *op. cit.*, p. 159
3. Dayal, Bhagwan : *The Development of Modern Indian Education*, pp. 2-3
4. *Ibid.*, p. 88
5. Misra, *op. cit.*, p. 24
6. *Report of the Indian Education Commission of 1882*, p. 78
7. Dayal, *op. cit.*, p. 7

dance of 648 pupils. The Halqabandi schools then numbered 50 with 1,369 pupils on roll and the indigenous schools 361 with 2,986 students. The Tahsili school at Kanpur was converted into an Anglo-vernacular school in 1861. Other Anglo-vernacular or subscription schools, as they were called, were opened at Derapur in 1863 and at Bilhaur and Akbarpur in the following year and private unaided institutions of like nature at Narwal, Ghatampur, Kanpur and Najafgarh. In 1870-71, there was a Zila school at Kanpur with 227 pupils, the number of Tahsili schools in the district then being 9 which had 874 boys and the Halqabandi schools 111 with 3,423 pupils on roll, all supported by the government. In addition there were 9 aided Anglo-vernacular schools with 211 students, 5 mission schools with 762 boys and girls and 185 unaided indigenous schools with 2,290 pupils. The Anglo-vernacular schools at Khamela and Najafgarh were closed in 1871 and the rest, with the exception of those at Derapur and Khanpur (which survived for a few years more) were closed in 1874. The number of Tahsili schools increased by the addition of three schools one each opened at Sachendi and Kursi in 1872 and one at Ghatampur in 1874. Some municipal schools were also instituted at Kanpur. The number of indigenous schools went on decreasing owing to the opening of government village schools at various places in the district. In 1896, the Christ Church school was raised to the status of a college and was affiliated to the Allahabad University for the school final examination. By 1900-01, there were a district high school with 256 students, 8 Tahsili schools with 1,199 students and 119 Halqabandi schools with 5,446 students. There were 64 primary schools aided by the district board with an attendance of 1,653 board and 288 indigenous schools with 3,785 students on roll. The number of schools supported by the municipal board was seven and 16 aided by the same body the numbers on roll being 275 and 1,079 respectively. There were middle vernacular schools at each of the tahsil headquarters and one at Kainjari, but none at Derapur. In 1909-10, the number of secondary schools was 14 with 2,104 students and those of primary schools 268 with 9,961 pupils. By 1911-12, the number of secondary schools had increased to 21 with 3,891 boys, this figure being high due to the inclusion of those of the anglo-vernacular schools, which had not been added previously. In 1921-22, the number of secondary schools rose to 41 with 4,291 students and that of the primary schools to 480 with 22,760 boys on roll. In 1926-27, the number of secondary schools decreased to 27 with 4,168 boys but the number of primary schools increased to 498 with 27,942 boys. By 1932, there were 39 secondary institutions (with 6,350 boys), of which 8 were intermediate colleges and 10 high schools, the remaining being anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools. The number of primary schools was 556 with 32,688 boys. The following table summarises the position:

Year	Secondary		Primary	
	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of schools	No. of students
1	2	3	4	5
1909-10				
1911-12	14	2,104	268	9,961
1921-22	21	3,891	N. A	N. A
1926-27	41	4,291	480	22,760
1932	27	4,168	498	27,942
	39	6,350	556	32,680

The ushering in of Independence led to the realisation of the value of education and to the starting of many more educational institutions.

Female Education

In ancient times, females also had some education as their participation in religious ceremonies and other rituals (with their husbands) was indispensable. The *upanayana* was as essential for girls as for boys. The syllabus included the study of Vedic hymns which were necessary for reciting prayers and performing sacrifices.

Parents desired that their daughters should become cultured and accomplished. Music and dancing were also taught to them¹. The home, was the main centre of education for girls in the domestic arts and allied knowledge². As time went on, the superior status given to men affected the social standing of women adversely³. Owing to the deterioration of the religious status of women, female education received a set-back during the later Vedic period⁴. Higher education became limited to girls of well-to-do families⁵. The dramas and prose romances of the 5th and 6th centuries illustrate the contemporary state of learning among women⁶. Every girl was given the opportunity of learning the domestic and culinary arts, the fine arts and religious lore⁷. Later, the spread of purdah system, child marriages, the indifferent and often reactionary attitude of elderly women and the misapprehension of a large number of conservative men, made the progress of female education stagnant and their intelligence was not given opportunities of development like their male counterparts. During Muslim rule, the percentage of literacy reduced greatly, as there were no schools for female education. Muslim girls of the same locality went in company, to the *maktabs* attached to mosques for their religious teaching. It is probable that the girls of middle-class Hindu families might have received elementary education with the boys in schools or at home privately. Some of them were conversant with religious literature. As society as a whole had become prejudiced against female education, most of the women remained without any education and lived mostly in a purely domestic environment.

In the British period, the demand for female education was not pressing and its slow progress was due to the lack of women teachers and girls, schools and the absence of suitable curricula for girls. In 1864-65 two schools, one at Kanpur and one at Akbarpur, were opened exclusively for girls. In 1870-71, the number increased to 20 all aided by government with 815 girls on roll. In 1880-81, the number of schools decreased to 6 with 118 girls on roll. By 1900-01, there were 4 aided schools with 72 pupils and two indigenous schools. By 1907, the number of lower primary schools for girls was 6, one each located at Rura, Gahlon, Mangalpur, Sheoli, Kashipur and Patara and 21 aided schools.

1. Altekar, *op. cit.*, pp. 209—10, 215

2. *Ibid.*, p. 37

3. Dayal, *op. cit.*, p. 462

4. Altekar, *op. cit.*, p. 215

5. Majumdar, R.C. and Pusalker, A.D.: *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV, p. 266

6. *Ibid.*

7. Majumdar, R.C.: *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. VII, p. 708

A certain number of girls attended the ordinary village schools but they were withdrawn at the age of 8, before they had made such progress in learning. In 1909-10, the number of girls receiving secondary education was 414 and those getting primary education was 812. In the next decade ending with 1919-20, the number of girls receiving secondary education was reduced to 332, but the number of students in primary schools increased to 2,922. In 1931-32, the number of girls receiving secondary education rose to 556 and the number of students studying in primary schools was 5,820. In the post-Independence period, the education of girls in the district increased appreciably.

GROWTH OF LITERACY

The earliest known figures pertaining to literacy in the district are those of 1881, the percentage of literate males then being 6.7 and that of the females 0.1. In 1891, the percentage of male literates was 7.1 and that of female literates, 0.2. In the next decade, the percentages of literacy among males and females were 7.2 and 0.4 respectively. The increase in literacy continued in the district, the figures being 8.4 and 0.8 per cent in 1911, and the percentages of literate males and females in 1921 being 9.3 and 1.2 respectively. In 1931, the literacy of the males was 12.1 per cent and that of the females 1.0 per cent. In 1951 the percentages of male and female literacy went up to 30.5 and 11.5 respectively. According to the census of 1961, male literates formed a percentage of 41.6 and female literates of 19.0. At the census of 1971, the literate males stood at 45.77 per cent and the literate females at 25.37 per cent.

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The pioneering work for the spread of education among the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes had been taken up as early as in 1937 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The move gained momentum with the attainment of Independence in 1947. Being the weaker sections of society and needing special attention and treatment, government implemented many schemes during the First Five-year Plan period for the spread of education among them which have continued during the successive Plan period. The incentives given are free tuition, stipends, scholarships and financial assistance for the purchase of books and stationery, hostel facilities, etc. Relaxation in the upper age limit for admission to certain educational institutions is also made.

The number of students belonging to these groups who received education in different kinds of institutions in 1977-78, is given in the following table :

Type of school	Scheduled Castes	
	Boys	Girls
1	2	3
Junior Basic	44,504	25,206
Senior Basic	12,150	6,177
Higher secondary up to class X	2,761	606
Higher secondary up to class XII	8,862	1,879

* The following table gives the number of beneficiaries belonging to these classes in different kinds of institutions in 1977-78 :

Type of school	Scheduled Castes		Other Backward Classes	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Junior and senior Basic	8,014	1,004	847	282
Higher secondary	2,225	362	57	8

GENERAL EDUCATION

Education in the district, as elsewhere in the State, starts with the pre-junior Basic or the nursery stage and continues up to the university stage.

Pre-junior Basic Stage

Pre-junior Basic schools (commonly known as nursery schools) are meant for children of the age group of 3-6 years. They seek to inculcate school-going habits and a sense of comradeship. There are a number of schools of this type in the district, some of which are managed by the municipal corporation, but the majority are private institutions.

Junior and Senior Basic Stage

The concept of Basic education is based on the Wardha scheme initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1937. The main idea behind Basic education is that education should centre round some form of productive manual work. It is also expected to inculcate among the students a sense of self reliance, responsibility, initiative, enterprise and resourcefulness. The scheme provide free and compulsory education for eight years through the child's mother-tongue as the medium of instruction. It consists of two stages—the junior Basic stage, covering classes I to V, and the senior Basic stage, constituting classes VI to VIII.

To ensure academic and administrative efficiency, Basic education was nationalised through the Basic Shiksha Adhiniyam in July 25, 1972. Accordingly the management of Basic schools was transferred from the local bodies to the board of Basic education, headed by a director. The post was abolished in 1974 and the director of education now has control of this section also. Control at the district level is vested in the Zila Shiksha Samiti, under the administrative control of the Basic Shiksha Adhikari. In 1977-78, the number of Junior Basic schools for boys and girls was 1,401 and 455 with 1,55,772 boys and 99,346 girls on roll respectively. In that year there were 226 and 84 senior Basic schools for boys and girls respectively attended by 49,575 boys and 28,378 girls. The number of teachers in the junior Basic schools was 6,829 including 1,755 women and in the senior Basic schools, 675 men and 352 women teachers. The number of schools and students from 1967-68 to 1977-78 are given at the end of the chapter in Statement I.

Secondary Education

Secondary education, as it exists in the district, leads through the junior Basic stage up to the end of class XII. In the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth century, the growth of secondary education was tardy. With the establishment of the board of high school and intermediate education, U.P. in 1921, high school and intermediate examinations began to be held at the end of classes X and XII respectively. The district inspector of schools is the highest authority in the matter of education in the district. He is responsible for the supervision, control and inspection of educational institutions. With the coming of Independence, higher secondary education received great impetus. In 1951-52, there were 41 secondary schools with 27,163 students on roll. The number of schools and students rose to 62 with 80,922 students in 1959-60 and 142 with 1,38,008 students in 1976-77. Except for a few such institutions run by the government, the majority is managed privately with grants-in-aid from the government. The numbers of schools and students from 1967-68 to 1977-78 appear in Statement I and some particulars regarding these institutions are appended at the end of the chapter in Statement II.

Re-orientation Scheme

The need for introducing changes in the existing system of education has been responsible for its re-orientation. This scheme was introduced in the district in 1954, with the aim of introducing in certain schools, agriculture and some local crafts to inculcate in the students a sense of dignity for labour and to improve the finances of the institutions. Agriculture is being taught as a compulsory subject in 21 senior Basic schools and 19 high schools and intermediate colleges, the land attached to them extending to 225.88 ha. Training in other crafts such as knitting, tailoring, weaving, woodwork, etc., is given in seven senior Basic schools, a high school and an intermediate college.

Higher Education

The first institution for imparting higher education was established in 1866. More such institutions came into existence all of which were affiliated to the Agra University, Agra. It was, however, realised that a local university would go a long way towards encouraging educational progress in the district. Efforts were, therefore, made to establish a university at Kanpur.

The Kanpur University, Kanpur, was established in 1966 by bifurcation of Agra university. It was an affiliating university having the jurisdiction over all the 19 colleges, conducting graduate and post-graduate courses of this district along with the colleges of other districts. The university has the faculties of arts, science, commerce, education, law, medicine, agriculture, and engineering and technology. There are 77 affiliated colleges and one constituent college. The G. S. V. M. Medical College, Kanpur and all the Ayurvedic colleges of the State are affiliated to this university.

The following table gives some particulars regarding these institutions as in 1977-78.

Name of institution	Year of establishment	Status	Facilities functioning	No. of teachers			No. of students		
				1	2	3	4	5	6
1—Christ Church College, Kanpur	1866	Post-graduate	Arts, science, commerce					87	2,501
2—D.A.V. College, Kanpur	1919	"	"					275	3,746
3—V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur	1921	"	Arts, science					180	4,000
4—S.N. Sen Baliks Degree College, Kanpur	1953	Graduate	Commerce, Law, Education, Arts					82	822
5—Halim Muslim Degree College, Kanpur	Not known	"	Arts, commerce, education					26	517
6—P.P.N. Degree College, Kanpur	1959	"	Arts, science, commerce					76	1,668
7—Dayanand Girls' Degree College, Kanpur	1959	Post-graduate	Arts, science, education					70	690
8—D.B.S. College, Kanpur	1959	"	"					98	2,143
9—Guru Nanak Girls Degree College, Kanpur	1960	Graduate	Arts					18	530
10—Brahmanand College, Kanpur,	1961	Post-graduate	Science					32	1,858
11—Juhari Devi Girls' Degree College, Kanpur	1963	Post-graduate	Arts, science education					21	807
12—Acharya Narendra Dev Mahapalika Mahila Vidyalaya, Kanpur	1963	"	"					93	2,013
13—Jwala Devi Vidya Mandir Degree College, Kanpur	1963	Graduate	Arts					22	384

[Contd.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
14 - Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur	1969	"	Arts Education	25	675
15 - Ram Swarup Gram Udyog Post-graduate College, Pukhrayan	1969	Post-graduate	Arts	15	192
16 - The Brahmavarta Degree College, Mandhana	1970	Graduate	Arts	7	228
17 - Har Sahai Degree College, Kanpur	1972	"	Commerce	4	356
18 - International Centre College of Education, Kanpur	1972	Post-graduate	Education	10	125
19 - The Armapur Degree College, Kanpur	1977	Graduate	Arts	19	86

Professional and Technical Education

In the past, technical education was imparted through a system of apprenticeship. The importance of professional and technical education was reorganised with the coming of Independence, particularly in correcting the imbalance between agricultural and non-agricultural pursuits and accelerating economic development in a planned way. Under the Five-year Plans, provisions were made for scientific and technological studies and research to meet the growing demand for technically qualified personnel for various specialised vocations. To meet the shortage of trained teachers required for improving the quality of teaching, many training schools were established in the district.

Technical Education

The Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur, was founded in 1914 as a school of dyeing and printing and is one of the oldest textile institutions in the country. In 1923, a textile school was established in its premises and in 1937 both were amalgamated under the present name. The institute is affiliated for the bachelors degree course in textile technology, textile chemistry, man-made fibre technology, the diploma in textile technology and textile chemistry to the board of technical education, U.P., Lucknow. The duration of degree courses is 4 years and that of diploma courses 3 years. The number of students in 1977-78 in the degree courses was 142, which included 5 girls, and 90 in the diploma courses, the number of teachers being 44.

The Government Leather Institute, Kanpur, was founded in 1916 to impart training in a scientific and systematic manner in the art of boot and shoe making and also in the manufacture on modern lines of other types of leather articles. It also teaches business organisation, which proves beneficial after completion of the school career. In addition, general subjects such as Science, Mathematics, English and Hindi are also taught. It awards diplomas in leather and footwear technology. The duration of training is two years. The students are also awarded a high school certificate (technical). The number of trainees and teachers was 95 and 28 respectively in 1977-78.

The Hercourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur, was established in 1920 with the object of imparting training in different trades, industrial research and technical consultation. The courses of training and the subjects of research throw light on the raw materials available and the contemporary state of industrial enterprise in the region. This institute awards its own undergraduate and postgraduate diplomas of Associateship and Fellowship. For a long time the institute focussed its attention only on technology in oils, paints, leather, sugar, fermentation and the manufacture of chemicals but in 1954 it started a course in chemical engineering. In 1958, it was affiliated to the Agra university. In 1964, the institute was reorganised and started chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, technology in biochemical engineering, food, oil, paint and plastic courses. It has full-fledged departments of physics, chemistry, mathematics and the humanities. It also provides training in leather work. The duration of different courses is from 2 to 4 years. It awards graduate and postgraduate

degrees and affords facilities for research, the duration of which is of three years after which the Ph.D. degree is awarded. In 1977-78 the number of trainees was 848 (which included 8 girls), and that of teachers being 84 (which included a women).

The Rashtriya Sharkara Sansthan, Kanpur, originally known as the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, was established in 1936 by taking over the sugar section of the Hercourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur. It works under the control of the ministry of agriculture and irrigation, Government of India (department of food). It awards the post-graduate diploma in sugar technology, the duration of training being two and a half years and also in sugar engineering, the duration of which being one and a half years. It also offers a post-diploma course in industrial fermentation and alcohol technology, the duration of training being one year and four months. Certificates in various courses are also awarded. In 1977-78, the number of students was 302, which included 7 girls, the number of teachers being 78.

The Industrial Training Institute, Kanpur, run by the directorate of training and employment, U.P., was started in 1957. It imparts training in various trades under the craftsmen training scheme, apprenticeship scheme and post-industrial training institute scheme. The duration of training for different trades under these schemes is one to two years. On the successful completion of their training, the trainees are awarded a national trade certificate and a national apprenticeship certificate. A six-month training is also arranged under the post-industrial training scheme. The institute had 1,574 trainees including 119 girls on roll and 148 men and 14 women teachers in 1977-78.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, was registered as a society in 1959. It is one of the five institutes in India set up by the Central Government for providing education in the fields of engineering, technology, science, the humanities and social sciences. It is an autonomous body having the status of a university and is empowered to award degrees. It follows the semester system. It is a residential institute which requires the compulsory residence of students in the campus. It awards the degrees of bachelor of technology in engineering—(five-year course), the master of science in chemistry, mathematics, statistics and physics (two-years course and five-years integrated course), master of technology in engineering—aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, computer sciences, material sciences, industrial and management engineering and nuclear-engineering technology (two-year course) and doctor of philosophy in all the branches of engineering, sciences, the humanities and social sciences (three and half years course). The institute lays special importance on research and development. It also gets sponsored projects from agencies such as the department of atomic energy and the council of scientific and industrial research. Admission to the various courses is made on an all-India basis. Admission to the bachelor of technology course is made through an entrance examination held jointly for all the Indian Institutes of Technology in the country. The number of students on roll was 2,058 in 1977-78.

The Government Ploytechnic, Kanpur, was established in 1960. It conducts diploma courses of 8 years in subjects like civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical and electronics engineering and of 4 years in electrical engineering and chemical engineering. In 1977-78, the number of students on roll was 1,510 and there were 82 members on the teaching staff.

Professional Education

The Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Memorial Medical College, Kanpur, was established in 1957. It functions under the control of the State Government. It awards the degree of M.B.B.S., the duration of the course being four and a half years plus a year of internship. The post-graduate degree of M.D. in anaesthesiology, pharmacology, physiology and tuberculosis and that of M.S. in anatomy, surgery, ophthalmology and orthopaedics are awarded after the two-year course plus a year's house job. The super speciality D.M. (cardiology) is awarded after the two-year post-graduate degree. Research facilities in various disciplines are also available. It is affiliated to the Kanpur University Kanpur. In 1977-78, the number of students and teachers in the G.S.V.M. medical college was 1,295 and 203 respectively. The Lala Lajpat Rai Hospital, I.D. Hospital, Children's Hospital, Mruari Lal Chest Hospital, U.I.S. Exchange Maternity Hospital, J.K. Cancer Institute and the Laxmi-pat Singhania Cardiology Institute are attached to it.

The Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, was established in 1975 to provide extension of agriculture, animal husbandry and veterinary science courses especially for the benefit of rural people of 21 districts of the State which are in the territorial jurisdiction of the university. It is a residential university and has two constituent colleges—the institute of agricultural sciences, Kanpur, and the college of veterinary science and animal husbandry, Mathura. The former award the degrees of B.Sc. (agriculture and animal husbandry) and M.Sc. (agriculture), the duration of the former course being 3 and that of the latter 2 years. Regular courses are also offered for the award of the Ph.D. degree. In the latter, the degrees of B.Sc. (veterinary and animal husbandry) and M.Sc. (veterinary) are awarded. Research facilities are also available for Ph.D. degrees. In 1977-78, the number of students and teachers was 1,059 and 200 respectively.

The Dayanand College of Law, Kanpur was part of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College. In 1958, it became a separate entity and was affiliated to the Agra University, Agra. It is a co-educational institution and is the only one of its type exclusively devoted to the teaching of law. Moral and religious instruction in accordance with the broad principles of Vedas are imparted in addition to the legal subjects prescribed by the university. The library contains about 40,000 books pertaining to law including the Indian law reporter and foreign law reporters, etc. Grants are given by the Central and State Governments for awarding scholarships to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward classes. Poor and deserving students are also given financial help. It is affiliated to the Kanpur University, Kanpur, and prepares students

for the LL.B. (general) and LL.B. (professional) degrees of the Kanpur University. The duration of the course of the former is two and that of the latter three years. The college had 3,553 students including 104 girls on roll in 1977-78.

The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic Training College, Kanpur, which grew out of the D.A.V. College, acquired its present name and position in 1948. The institution is managed by the Dayanand Siksha Sansthan. It prepares graduate teachers for the Licentiate in Teaching conducted by the education department. The period of training is one year. The number of trainees was 100 in 1977-78 and that of teachers 11.

The Dayanand Women's Training College, Kanpur, was established in 1958. The institution is managed by the Dayanand Siksha Sansthan. It is affiliated to the Kanpur University, Kanpur, and prepare students for the B.Ed. and M.Ed. degrees. In 1977-78 it had 216 students on roll.

In 1977-78, there were four normal schools in the district for imparting training to Basic Teachers. One was established in the district in 1922 at Narwal, while one for boys at Pokhrayan and one for girls at Pandu Nagar were started in 1959. The fourth was established at Bithur in 1965. Certificates are awarded after the successful completion of a course spreading over a period of two years.

In 1977-78, the number of pupil teachers in the above mentioned training institutions was 390 and that of teachers 50.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

Oriental learning was eclipsed if not ended, by the introduction of western education in India and, as in other parts of the country, the endowments meant for these institutions were gradually employed to run high schools and intermediate colleges. Many students preferred to go to the new schools started with the advent of British rule.

During 1977-78 there were, in the district, 8 Arabic madrasas and 20 Sanskrit *pathsalas*. The former were affiliated to the board for Arabic and Persian examinations, Allahabad, and the latter to the Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya, Varanasi. The first madrasa, Ahsa-nul Madaris Qadim, was established in 1883 and the oldest *pathsala*, the Chiranjiv Lal Dayanidhi Sanskrit *Pathsala*, was founded in 1920. Some particulars regarding these institutions are given in Statements III and IV at the end of the chapter.

INFORMAL EDUCATION

Under a scheme for imparting informal education, which was introduced in 1974-75, the schools of the district, which are run by the education department of the State, aim at providing literacy to such children and young people, who, due to their social and financial conditions, are not able to acquire education at the proper time or under pressure of circumstances have to discontinue their education at the primary stage. The scheme helps individuals to participate with understanding in the

activities around them, to develop their latent faculties and create in them a civilized outlook towards life and their surroundings. Some of the aims of the scheme are to impart elementary knowledge of language, numbers and a little of professional learning of local crafts to the age group of 11 to 14. The other phase of the scheme caters to the age group of 15 to 25 years.

In 1977-78, there were 167 schools for the purpose of providing this type of education which were located at various places in the district. Of these, 85 were meant for the age group of 11 to 14 and the remaining 182 for the age group of 15 to 25. The total enrolment in these schools was 3,135. The number of teaching and supervisory staff employed in these schools was 107.

ADULT EDUCATION

The education department also makes provision for the education of adults. There are 132 centres in the district, 125 for males and 7 for females, which undertake this work. By the end of 1978, 2,846 persons including 261 women received the benefit of this scheme.

EDUCATION FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The deaf and dumb school, Kanpur, was started to train disabled children to enable them to stand on their own feet and live as useful members of the society. In addition to teaching children how to communicate with others, general subjects are also taught. To enable them to earn their livelihood, they are given training in tailoring, block making and painting. Grants are received from the State Harijan and social welfare department. Poor and deserving students are granted scholarships. The institution had 80 students, including 24 girls on roll in 1976-77 and a staff of 8 teachers in 1976-77.

FINE ARTS

Judged by the standard of art, the district may be regarded as having occupied a high place in antiquity. The remains of a number of old buildings and statues exhibit not only the high culture and refinement but technical skill and patient industry of a high order. The brick temple at Bhitargaon, large but in ruins, shows the artistic excellence of the Gupta period. The beginning of high and elaborately worked towers which surmounted the roofs of temples in later ages are seen in this temple. The district is rich in folk songs and folk dances which are organised at the time of festivals and ceremonies. Schools for painting, music and dance have been opened for those desirous of pursuing these branches, which are also introduced as co-curricular subjects in schools and colleges.

The Mahapalika Gandhi Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur, was established in 1948 under the auspices of the Bhartiya Sangeet Parishad, Kanpur. The institution was taken over by the Nagarpalika, Kanpur, in 1956. It imparts training in vocal, instrumental and folk music and the Kathak style of dance of the Jaipur Gharana. It is affiliated to the Akhila Bhartiya Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Bombay, and

diplomas are awarded in Praveshika Purna, Madhyama Purna, Sangeet Visharad and Sangeet Alankar. The number of students ranges from 200 to 400 and there are 22 teachers.

The Mahapalika Gandhi Sangeet Mahavidyalaya has a cultural society run by the students, known as Chaturang Samaj, which organises music sittings fortnightly in which the students of all classes participate. Classical music competitions are held annually under the auspices of the U.P. Sangeet Natak Academy, Lucknow.

LIBRARIES AND READING-ROOMS

The education department runs 5 libraries in the rural areas which have 11,271 books. There are in the district a number of other libraries and reading-rooms as well. Some particulars about some important libraries in the urban areas of the district are given in the following table :

Name	Year of establishment	No. of books	No. of periodicals and magazines	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5
Bang Sahitya Samaj Library, Kanpur	1898	1,55,088	46	250
Sharda Pustakalaya, Mandhana	1911	8,922	7	85
Ganga Prasad Library and Reading-room, Kanpur	1924	22,483	44	200
Sri Kalu Ram Shastri, Smarak Samiti, Amrawa	1955	5,674	8	25
Sri Naguniji Navyuvak Sansthan Library, Kanpur	1956	11,999	54	200
Rajkiya Zila Pustakalaya, Kanpur	1957	11,015	9	200
Kanpur Public Library, Kanpur	1962	29,002	48	350
Dr Rajendra Prasad Library and Reading-room, Kanpur	1963	6,021	24	80
Anjuman Islahe Millat Library, Kanpur	1972	1,000	15	20
Navyug Library and Reading-room, Kakadeo	1974	2,000	11	150

STATEMENT I Basic and Secondary Education

Reference Page No. 253									
Year	Junior Basic education			Senior Basic education			Higher Secondary education		
	Schools	No. of students		Schools	No. of students		Schools	No. of students	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
1967-68	1,722	2,04,900	1,31,611	246	43,795	23,020	97	76,934	33,410
1968-69	1,816	2,08,292	1,32,182	276	49,936	24,162	102	84,680	37,410
1969-70	1,821	2,09,155	1,32,950	319	52,900	25,163	110	86,789	38,770
1970-71	1,831	2,09,964	1,32,707	331	53,364	26,122	115	87,506	40,299
1971-72	1,832	2,19,772	1,19,875	342	72,971	43,377	120	68,705	39,079
1972-73	1,848	1,96,472	1,16,875	358	43,178	28,901	129	87,556	36,240
1973-74	2,019	1,98,861	1,18,764	416	55,282	34,217	136	83,405	39,439
1974-75	2,070	2,01,295	1,22,339	429	55,907	34,291	140	87,633	40,296
1975-76	2,077	2,04,276	1,24,815	429	56,728	34,436	142	88,062	42,500
1976-77	2,076	1,89,936	1,08,783	429	46,187	33,814	142	92,793	45,215
1977-78	1,856	1,55,772	99,846	310	49,575	38,734	151	1,00,052	46,721

ATEMENT II

Intermediate Colleges for Boys

Name of institution	Year of establishment	Founder	No. of teachers	Reference Page No. 254		
				No. of students	Income (in Rs)	Expenditure (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Christ Church Intermediate College, Kanpur	1820	—	58	1,524	4,55,155	5,36,682
G.N.K. Intermediate College, Kanpur	1888	Guru Narain Khattri Society	54	1,353	7,61,388	7,47,479
P.P.N. Intermediate College, Kanpur	1901	Prithvi Nath	45	1,390	43,000	4,87,290
A.B. Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Kanpur	1903	Sharda Prasad Bhattacharya	31	806	3,49,547	3,88,887
Government Intermediate College, Kanpur	1910	State Government	42	999	73,160	5,05,538
Ganga Din Gauri Shankar Intermediate College, Kanpur	1911	—	50	1,865	7,57,476	9,64,108
Halim Muslim Intermediate College, Kanpur	1911	Hafiz Muhammad Halim	72	2,853	1,34,776	6,72,000
Sri Marwari Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Kanpur	1913	Marwari Sabha	62	1,588	1,31,843	1,25,020
Laloo Prasad Intermediate College, Kanpur	1915	Kanyakubja Education Trust	108	3,217	1,31,383	1,23,721
B.N.S.D. Intermediate College, Kanpur	1917	Brahmavart Sanatan Mahamandala	83	6,771	17,38,222	16,69,656
D.A.V. Intermediate College, Kanpur	1919	Dayanand Shiksha Sansthan	99	2,250	9,84,300	9,84,300
Har Sahai Jagdamba Sahai Intermediate College, Kanpur	1928	Har Sahai	70	3,210	8,00,000	7,80,000
D.P.S. Mahapalika Intermediate College, Kanpur	1932	Mahapalika	26	952	2,10,119	3,34,075

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KANPUR DISTRICT

CH. XV—EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Name of institution	Year of establishment	Founder	No. of teachers	Reference Page No. 254		
				No. of students	Income (in Rs)	Expenditure (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Siddiqui Faiz-im Intermediate College, Kanpur	1937	—	24	711	2,50,707	2,44,255
Sri Ratna Shukla Mahapalika Intermediate College, Kanpur	1937	Raja Ram Bajpai	39	1,000	56,926	3,07,781
Aryanagar Intermediate College, Kanpur	1939	Shiv Govind Misra	32	1,089	4,57,923	4,56,557
Ram Sahai Intermediate College, Sheorajpur	1940	Ram Sahai	37	1,770	7,12,980	4,10,000
C.P.Q. Intermediate College, Musanagar	1940	Shiv Nath Gupta	22	665	47,172	19,800
Bhaskaranand Intermediate College, Narwal	1942	Swami Dayal Shukla	32	1,070	5,02,306	4,86,663
Hari Lal Khanna Intermediate College, Kanpur	1945	Hira Lal Khanna	72	2,322	8,08,723	7,55,646
Government Ordinance Factory Intermediate College, Arnapur	1945	Central Government	51	1,128	52,418	2,72,201
Gian Bharti M.S. Intermediate College, Kanpur	1947	—	65	2,630	2,32,747	2,33,821
Bhartiya Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Kanpur	1947	Mallesh Chandra Chaudhri	76	2,886	2,30,000	4,96,000
Sri Ram Swarup Gramoudyog Intermediate College, Pukhrayan	1947	Ram Swarup Gupta	42	1,438	6,89,994	6,22,494
Rashtriya Intermediate College, Kanpur	1947	Chiranjali Lal	26	677	2,06,447	2,33,959
J.P.R.N. Intermediate College, Jajmau	1947	Jagan Nath Prasad	45	1,370	3,61,970	3,92,384
R.P.S. Intermediate College, Rura	1947	Chiranjali Devi	41	1,626	3,27,984	3,05,097
B.P.M.G. Intermediate College, Mandhana	1948	—	62	2,118	8,97,664	8,38,015
Gandhi Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Ghatampur	1948	Chandra Bhushan Shukla	42	1,179	1,17,420	9,01,447
Mahatma Gandhi Smarak Intermediate College, Kanpur	1949	Nagar Mahapalika	31	1,048	81,401	31,408

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KANPUR DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Guru Nanak Intermediate College, Kanpur	1949	Sant Baba Mohan Singh	37	821	3,42,321	3,40,396
Asteeck Muni Intermediate College, Kanpur	1950	Bhal Chandra Dixit	38	1,121	4,80,080	4,62,882
Vidya Bhawan Intermediate College, Araul	1950	—	23	721	1,69,151	1,69,104
Ram Ratan Intermediate College, Kanchausi Bazar	1951	Ram Ratan Gupta	20	970	2,81,840	2,80,739
Nonapur Intermediate College, Nonapur	1951	Gaya Prasad Shastri	25	950	N.A.	N.A.
Janta Auodogik Intermediate College, Ghatampur	1952	—	31	1,085	2,09,731	2,26,774
Akbarpur Intermediate College, Akbarpur	1952	Dvijendra Nath Shukla	65	2,800	5,16,488	5,16,145
Harjendra Nagar Intermediate College, Harjendra Nagar	1952	Kartar Singh Anand	25	1,211	2,85,924	2,68,425
Galupur Intermediate College, Galupur	1954	Rani Kunwari	36	1,239	3,09,422	3,35,913
Ganesh Shankar Intermediate College, Kanpur	1955	Radha Krishan Awasthi	34	989	2,77,773	2,68,915
Gram Vikas Intermediate College, Budhauri	1955	Radhey Shiam Katiyar	38	1,455	4,96,556	4,85,852
D.M.U. Intermediate College, Kanpur	1955	—	59	1,882	2,03,319	2,04,522
Nagarji Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Kanpur	1956	Ram Singh	38	1,023	4,54,900	4,38,520
Sri Krishna Aduoyogik Intermediate College, Muhammadpur	1956	—	23	956	2,07,381	2,02,796
Gandhi Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Jhijnjhak	1957	Labh Chandra Varma	27	1,024	2,97,268	3,42,905
Patel Vidyapith Intermediate College, Barhapur	1958	—	57	2,126	5,41,982	4,78,493
Tara Chandra Intermediate College, Sheoli	1959	Tara Chandra	22	978	2,29,333	2,32,110
Bilhaur Intermediate College, Bilhaur	1960	Rajeshwar Dube	21	697	2,51,773	2,50,696

[Contd.]

CH. XV—EDUCATION AND CULTURE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Balgovind Sarvajnik Intermediate College, Prayagpur, Kanpur	1962	Balgovind Shukla	22	538	1,16,988	1,16,432
Subhash Smarak Intermediate College, Kanpur	1962	Shiv Charan Lal	23	1,045	3,03,906	2,82,023
Sri Pathik Intermediate College, Sarh	1964	Swami Pathik	15	586	28,582	72,810
Aurangabad Intermediate College, Aurangabad	1964	Brij Mohan Singh	12	556	28,582	28,100
Sri Ayodhya Singh Intermediate College, Kashipur	1964	Ayodhya Singh	19	718	1,31,943	1,46,043
Keethriya Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Reotipur	1964	Shiv Nath Singh	25	1,185	2,09,431	2,26,774
Sri Nehru Intermediate College, Rasdhan	1964	Ram Sewak Singh	18	761	1,74,111	1,67,155
Chachha Nehru Smarak Intermediate College, Kanpur	1964	Surya Kumar Bajpai	25	838	2,30,695	2,29,783
Bhartiya Vidyapith Intermediate College, Rajpur	1965	Ashwani Kumar Chaturvedi	21	790	48,400	51,094
Sara swati Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Sikandra	1966	—	21	832	29,530	1,30,000
Jageshwar Prasad Intermediate College, Kathara	1968	Jageshwar Prasad Tiwari	14	638	1,26,000	2,40,000
Baba Raghunandan Das Intermediate College, Kanpur	1966	Raghunandan Das Intermediate Colleges for Girls	16	972	1,78,500	1,63,238
Khalsa Girls Intermediate College, Kanpur	1962	Sri Guru Singh Sabha	22	833	2,09,769	2,00,916
S.N. Sen Girls' Intermediate College, Kanpur	1968	Dr Surendra Nath Sen	56	2,500	8,36,432	7,10,372
Jwala Devi Balika Intermediate College, Kanpur	1919	Jwala Devi	53	2,304	6,36,860	6,34,985
M.G. Mahila Intermediate College, Kanpur	1983	Nagar Mahapalika	35	1,285	85,345	8,57,686
R.B. R.D. Girls' Intermediate College, Kanpur	1987	Nagar Mahapalika	25	1,040	1,74,947	2,12,488
Sri Guru Nanak Girls' Intermediate College, Kanpur	1942	Sri Guru Singh Sabha	34	1,185	3,04,731	2,94,094

[Contd.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kanpur Vidya Mandir Balika Intermediate College, Kanpur	1946	Nagar Mahapalika	23	907	2,38,306	2,26,395
M.C. Mahila Intermediate College, Hiranpur, Kanpur	1947	Nagar Mahapalika	21	780	1,76,169	2,08,193
Jauhari Devi Balika Intermediate College, Kanpur	1947	—	62	2,015	7,40,766	6,74,440
Ma Kasturba Girls' Intermediate College, Kanpur	1949	Kamalji	19	425	1,41,031	1,41,155
Kanpur Kanya Mahavidyalaya Intermediate College, Kanpur	1950	Sri Guru Singh Sabha	16	225	1,25,112	1,24,045
Kailash Nath Balika Intermediate College, Kanpur	1951	Ram Swarup Gupta	51	1,612	4,28,791	4,24,038
Mahapalika Mahila Intermediate College, Kanpur	1951	Nagar Mahapalika	20	860	2,32,907	2,68,324
Swaraswati Balika Intermediate College, Kanpur	1952	P.D. Nigam	46	1,256	2,85,695	2,85,695
Srimati Jamuna Devi Balika Intermediate College, Kanpur	1956	Jesa Ramji	29	989	2,89,750	2,88,107
D.H.O. Girls' Intermediate College, Kanpur	1961	Virendra Swarup	39	1,135	34,857	2,71,192
Arya Kanya Intermediate College, Kanpur	1959	Arya Samaj	46	2,200	3,63,343	3,26,574
Gian Bharti Balika Intermediate College, Kanpur	1959	—	80	3,480	5,92,249	5,82,923
Raya Devi Balika Intermediate College, Kanpur	1960	—	18	493	1,99,500	2,10,000
Government Girls' Intermediate College, Pukhrayan	1960	State Government	23	386	8,730	2,32,598
Purna Devi Balika Intermediate College, Kanpur	1961	Hira Lal Khanna	47	1,949	3,99,506	4,05,635
Maharani Raja Ram Balika Intermediate College, Kanpur	1962	—	14	372	1,26,408	1,12,723
Kanpur Kanya Mahavidyalaya Intermediate College, Kanpur	1962	Ramesh Chandra Bajpai	67	2,862	1,84,216	1,83,260

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[Contd.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
P.P.N. Girls' Intermediate College, Kanpur	1963	Prithvi Nath	30	707	22,000	27,000
Muslim Jubilee Balika Intermediate College, Kanpur	—	—	41	1,425	38,000	39,000
Chiranjivi Devi Balika Intermediate College, Rura	1965	Shivkali Shukla	17	695	1,84,507	1,83,716
Higher Secondary School for Boys						
C.S.A. Gujrat Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1998	Sri Chaturbhuj Shivaji	13	327	1,08,364	1,09,476
T.I. Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1922	—	10	216	81,459	78,687
Mahatma Gandhi Gopi Nath Singh Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1933	Gopi Nath Singh	16	440	1,86,219	1,86,725
Sri Vasudev Misra Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1936	Vasudev Misra	17	317	1,47,802	1,49,329
M.M. Ali Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1939	Sabir Ahmad	10	347	16,899	95,368
Kastur Ba Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1942	Kastur Ba Samiji	10	231	1,07,481	1,07,482
Bal Vidyalaya Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1943	Saryu Narain Agnihotri	18	694	1,10,422	1,02,067
Mahatma Gandhi Higher Secondary School, Chilauli	1944	Raja Ram Misra	10	227	5,000	73,000
R.K. Mission Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1947	R.K. Mission	24	706	2,47,430	2,13,762
Saint Jive Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1947	—	28	1,376	2,62,813	2,24,725
Khalsa Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1948	Guru Singh Sabha Society	15	253	77,710	77,255
Gram Vidyapith Higher Secondary School, Chaubepur	1966	Ram Kumar Dikshit	12	632	51,391	49,796
Krishni Anudogik Higher Secondary School, Jhinhak	1966	Mahech Chandra	10	763	9,856	1,57,849
Vidyut Parishad Higher Secondary School, Panki	1967	S.P. Misra	26	808	38,401	35,635
Adarsh Vedic Higher Secondary School, Kuanakhera	1967	Rajaram Arya	7	229	8,788	62,098

[Contd.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Seva Mandir Higher Secondary School, Uttarpara	1967	Krishna Prasad	9	546	87,814	82,886
Jawahar Lal Nehru Higher Secondary School, Jamur	1968	Surya Bhal Singh	11	408	28,485	28,207
Lakshmi Narain Higher Secondary School, Pihani	1969	Lakshmi Narain	11	360	6,887	50,614
Patel Higher Secondary School, Shaikhpur Amrodha	1970	—	8	225	35,470	52,219
Din Dayal Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1970	—	14	416	1,35,430	1,26,525
Jan Shiksha Higher Secondary School, Prempur	1971	Dr Brij Lal Verma	10	379	36,541	51,754
Sri Ram Janaki Higher Secondary School, Gaurispuri	1971	Ram Lathan Das	7	353	43,500	75,961
Sarvodaya Higher Secondary School, Girsi	1972	Ramchandra Sachan	10	350	28,387	19,856
Adarsh Higher Secondary School, Rawatpur	1974	Mathura Prasad Verma	8	326	36,399	35,852
Higher Secondary School for Girls						
Kaushalya Devi Girls Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1950	Ganesh Dutt Bajpai	16	225	1,25,112	1,24,045
A.P.B. Girls' Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1952	M.L. Sharma	13	295	1,29,947	1,19,773
Kumari Udayan Girls' Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1954	—	23	750	2,07,676	2,02,050
Adarsh Girls' Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1962	Kashi Nath Pandey	13	641	1,40,320	1,45,380
Mohan Vidya Mandir Girls' Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1965	—	26	956	1,95,186	1,79,300
Janta Girls' Higher Secondary School, Jhunjhak	1966	Ram Shankar Gupta	24	393	1,14,460	1,12,062
Gian Bharti Girls' Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1969	Gian Bharti Kanya Vidypith	9	559	80,026	79,860
Khalisa Girls' Higher Secondary School, Kanpur	1970	—	14	601	91,062	94,623

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adarsh Janata Higher Secondary School, Dehra	1973	Shiv Kumar	9	353	29,606	38,083
Kisan Higher Secondary School, Hansman	1973	"	10	850	28,887	19,858
Janata Anudogik Higher Secondary School, Shergarh	1975	Gajraj Singh	9	263	38,320	53,167
Vivekanand Rashtriya Higher Secondary School, Pukhrayan	1976	Satya Narain	14	460	2,372	2,345

STATEMENT III

Sanskrit Pathshala

Reference Page No. 260

Name of institution	Year of establishment	No. of students	No. of teachers
	2	3	4
Chiranjiv Lal Dyanidhi Sanskrit Pathshala, Sheorajpur	1920	22	2
Sri Baldeo Sahai Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur	1920	84	5
Sri Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Bachna	1924	40	10
Srimati Rani Roatani Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Rawatpur	1926	48	4
Sri Ram Chandra Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Mandhana	1926	25	3
Sri Sanskrit Pathshala, Kahigari	1927	30	6
Sri Mathura Prasad Ram Kumar Sanskrit Pathshala, Kanpur	1929	21	3
Sri Chuni Lal Sanskrit Pathshala, Kanpur	1929	30	3
Sri Bhartiya Veda Vidyalaya, Ajaiganj	1930	39	5
Sri Ram Janki Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Akbarpur	1935	85	8
Sri Kaloo Mal Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur	1935	89	5
Sri Radha Krishna Sanskrit Pathshala, Nigoha Dilipnagar	1936	29	5
Sri Ram Janaki Sanskrit Pathshala, Negari	1936	30	4
Sri Krishna Ayurvedic Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshala, Musanagar	1940	69	10

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(Contd.)

Name of institution	Year of establishment	No. of students	No. of teachers
	2	3	4
Sri Saraswati Sanskrit Pathshala, Sargawan	1940	26	3
Sri Mukund Sanskrit Pathshala, Patara	1941	51	4
Sri Vidya Vimodars Sanskrit Pathshala, Munighat	1942	44	5
Sri Saraswati Brahmacharya Sanskrit Pathshala, Kanpur	1942	48	6
Sri Tiwari Vedic Adarsh Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Kanpur	1946	32	5
Sri Sri Baba Raghunandan Das Sanskrit Pathshala, Billaur	1961	29	7

STATEMENT IV

Arabic Madrasas

Reference Page No. 260

Name of institution	Year of establishment	Number of students			Number of teachers	Name of examination
		1	2	3	4	5
Madrasa Ahsanul Madaris Qadim, Kanpur	1883			151	19	Tahtania, Fakania, Alia, Munshi, Molvi, Alim, Fazil,
Madrasa Ziaul Uloom, Kanpur	1907			284	11	Ditto
Madrasa Irshadia Niswan School, Kanpur	1936			305	12	Ditto
Madrasa Irshadia Hayatul Islam, Kanpur	1936			409	14	Ditto
Madrasa Siddiqia Ziaul Islam, Kanpur	1953			108	7	Ditto
Madrasa Talimul Quran Rahmania, Kanpur	1954			437	8	Ditto
Madrasa Siddiqia Niswan, Kanpur	1963			161	8	Ditto
Madrasa Islamia, Ghatampur	1970			441	11	Ditto

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

In ancient times, in the area covered by the present district, disease was more often ascribed to some evil influence and the only way thought fit to cure it was by propitiating the deity presiding over the disease by offering some sort of sacrifice. In some cases of illness, the people resorted to magical practice in which the treatment was often so severe that there was little hope of the survival of the patient. People were not disease-conscious, nor did they employ any measure of sanitation worth the name. In due course, *vaid*s became the dispersers of medical treatment in accordance with the system of Ayurveda (the science of life) one of the recognised Vedic studies system. This system aimed at curing rather than suppressing the disease. The learning of *vaid*s represented a combination of what they inherited from their forefathers and the practical experience they acquired in the course of their own medical practice. They diagnosed the disease by the feeling of pulse. The medicines used were cheap and were prepared by them or under their supervision from herbs with rich medicinal properties, about which they had specialised knowledge. Many principles of hygiene and health and the dietary values of various articles of food and their effect on health were also known to the *vaid*s. They did not charge fees and treated the patients as part of their pious duty. Surgery was also known and practised in ancient times.

In the thirteenth century, when the Muslims settled down in these parts, they introduced the Unani system of medicine. The practitioners of this system were called *hakims*. Their activities remained confined to the towns and to the homes of the affluent Muslims. A (crude) type of surgery was also practised by *jarrahas* who were more or less quacks.

In the nineteenth century the British brought with them the allopathic or western system of medicine which gradually gained popularity mainly because of the patronage of the government and other authorities. During the last decades of the century the allopathic system had made such an impact on the minds of people that the importance of the indigenous systems began to dwindle considerably.

It was in 1840 that a dispensary was established at Kanpur to provide modern medical facilities, which in 1877 was converted into a full fledged hospital called the Prince of Wales hospital. In 1898, a separate building for women was added to the hospital and, in 1904, a hospital for Europeans was also built. Between 1860 and 1865, branch dispensaries were established in the localities of Generalganj and Nawabganj and in the rural areas at Ghatampur, Bhognipur and Derapur. Dispensaries were started at Bithur in 1881, Bilhaur and Sheorajpur in 1898.

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KANPUR DISTRICT

The Bhognipur dispensary was moved to Pukhrayan in 1901. There was also a Canal dispensary, five railway dispensaries, a police hospital and a cantonment station hospital. In 1937, the U.H.M. Hospital was opened and in 1940 the Angle Horsman Memorial and Dufferin Hospital was established. The provincial arms Constabulary Hospital was opened in 1941.

A considerable number of private practitioners also serve the public of the district.

VITAL STATISTICS

An analysis of the vital statistics shows that generally, in normal years, the death-rate is lower than the birth-rate. On the whole, there has been a greater fluctuation in the death-rate than in birth-rate. The registration of deaths became obligatory after 1857 but till 1872 the system adopted was defective and no reliability could be placed on the figures. Between 1870 and 1880, the average death-rate was 81.17 per thousand. In the succeeding decade, the death-rate went up to 41.79 per thousand, the maximum for a single year being 51.47 in 1887 when cholera broke out in the district. In the next decade of (1891 to 1900), the average death-rate was 33.9, the highest being 48.39 in 1894 when cholera was again rife in the district. In the first ten years of the present century, the maximum rate was 62.67 per thousand in 1908 and in the next ten years the highest rate was 94.85 per thousand, in 1918. In the twenties, it came down, the maximum rate being 37.43 per thousand in 1924. In the fifties the highest number of deaths was 34.26 in 1957.

Between 1880 and 1890, the average birth-rate was 42.33 per thousand and in the ensuing decade the corresponding figure was 37.26. In the first ten years of the present century, there was an increase in the birth-rate and the maximum rate was 47.16 per thousand in 1901. In the next decade, the maximum rate was the same as in the previous decade and in 1914 it was 49.25 per thousand. Subsequently, the highest rate was 32.18 per thousand, in 1930. In the fifties the maximum number of births was 44,618 in the year 1951.

The following table gives the total number of births and deaths of the urban areas of the district between 1966 and 1976.

Year	Number of births	Number of deaths
1	2	3
1966		
1967	19,481	15,225
1968	21,282	15,704
1969	20,049	15,456
1970	21,953	17,310
1971	19,287	16,274
1972	18,104	16,825
1973	23,381	20,209
1974	23,997	27,103
1975	27,515	25,809
1976	22,910	21,403
	14,329	12,812

Infant Mortality

The rate of mortality among children below one year of age was alarming till 1947 and in spite of some improvement in child welfare measures, the number of deaths was still considerable. The maximum number of deaths during the fifties was 10,078 in 1957.

The following table shows the number of the infant death-rate per thousand in the urban areas of the district between 1966 and 1976 :

Year	Number of infant deaths	Infant mortality (per thousand)
1	2	3
1966	3,913	256.9
1967	3,229	205.6
1968	2,928	189.4
1969	3,332	221.4
1970	4,955	304.4
1971	3,296	195.3
1972	10,238	N.A.
1973	8,490	350.1
1974	9,102	352.6
1975	8,879	414.8
1976	4,128	322.1

Diseases

Formerly the diseases which commonly caused deaths were epidemics such as cholera, small-pox, plague, fevers, bowel disorders and respiratory ailments. Epidemics have been largely controlled but fevers still claim the highest percentage of the total number of deaths in the district.

Fever—The term 'fever' has wide connotations. It includes malaria, typhoid and other ailments that are accompanied by a large number of unidentified and undiagnosed symptoms marked by great bodily heat and quickening of the pulse. In early times the greatest curse of the district was the prevalence of malarial fever. Always present in an endemic form, it occasionally assumed the proportions of a general epidemic, though it was invariably worst in the river basins and was most violent just after the end of the monsoon. From 1871 to 1880, the deaths returned under the head of 'fever' averaged 76.69 per cent of the total recorded number. In the next decade, when the death-rate was high, the proportion fell to 70.85; from 1891 to 1900, a period of fair general health, it was 76.82; and in the last six years, when the death-rate was very heavy, it was 54.42 per cent.

Fever took a terrible toll of life in the district. From 1901 to 1910, the maximum number of deaths was 57,250 in 1908. In the next decade, the fever appeared in a violent form and 81,850 people died from it in 1918. From 1921 to 1930, the highest number of deaths was 80,899 in 1928 and in the fifties the maximum number was 14,561 in the year 1956.

With the advancement of medical science and improvement in health services, deaths from fever have declined. Other diseases included under this head, fever are whooping cough, pneumonia, enteric fever and some others.

The following statement gives the number of persons who died due to certain diseases of fever in the Urban areas of the district from 1965 to 1975 :

Year	Whooping cough	Pneumo- nia	Enteric fever	Other types of fever
1	2	3	4	5
1965	78	709	324	4,492
1966	04	505	288	458
1967	—	446	254	5,414
1968	—	377	240	5,842
1969	—	625	348	5,832
1970	65	266	197	3,416
1971	175	118	109	2,714
1972	259	173	164	2,999
1973	187	118	109	2,521
1974	184	4	11	1,914
1975	196	12	9	1,916

Dysentery and Diarrhoea—Bowl complaints, usually in the form of dysentery and diarrhoea, generally account for a large number of deaths in the district. These diseases are caused mostly by insanitary conditions and unsatisfactory arrangements for the supply of drinking water. Sometimes dysentery is the result of malarial fever. In the last decade of the last century, the deaths from bowl complaints were between 820 and 828. Between 1901 and 1910, the deaths from this disease were 1,215 in 1909 and in the next decade (1911-20) the highest figure of mortality was 1,150 in 1911. The disease appeared in a terrible form and the mortality numbers were more than 2,000 every year and in 1931 they rose to 3,861. In the fifties, the maximum mortality figures were 1,977 in 1951.

The following statement gives the number of deaths from this disease in the urban areas of the district from 1965 to 1975 :

Year	Number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea
1965	988
1966	101
1967	1,111
1968	1,152
1969	1,258
1970	165
1971	505
1972	246
1973	311
1974	277
1975	102

Respiratory Diseases—These diseases generally lead to temporary or permanent infirmities, except in a few cases in which they hasten the coming of death. In fifties, the maximum deaths due to these diseases were 4,239 in 1956.

The following statement gives the number of deaths from these diseases in the urban areas of the district from 1965 to 1975 :

Year	Number of deaths from res- piratory diseases
1965	826
1966	1,587
1967	1,013
1968	835
1969	1,035
1970	351
1971	176
1972	205
1973	243
1974	212
• 1975	222

Epidemics

Small-pox, cholera and plague used to take a heavy toll of lives in the district in early times. Their ravages were very frequent and violent. This was due to the absence of proper medical facilities and scant attention paid to preventive methods. The situation has changed today and with the availability of modern facilities of medical care and treatment, epidemics do not cause havoc now.

Small-pox—The averages of small-pox used to be terrible in the region covered by the present district. In 1869, the number of deaths registered was 6,327. From 1871 to 1880 (inclusive), the annual average was 2,162. During the next ten years, the average dropped to 866. Between 1891 and 1900, the average mortality fell to 77. In the first and second decades of the present century, the incidence of small-pox epidemics was lighter, except in 1908, when they took 1,225 lives in 1914 when 468 persons died and in 1919, when the toll was 567. In the third decade, this epidemic did not visit the district in a virulent form, except in 1926 and 1930 when it claimed 257 and 260 lives respectively. During the period between 1951 and 1960, the highest number of deaths was 1,245 in 1958. In 1962, the government undertook a campaign of mass vaccination and revaccination. Afterwards, with the assistance of the Government of India and the World Health Organisation, an intensive and active search and a containment campaign was launched in the district, with the result that there were only stray cases in the seventies.

Cholera—Cholera is one of these formidable diseases which take a few lives every year and sometimes assumes the form of an epidemic. It usually appears in the months of April and May or during the rains. There was a severe cholera epidemic during the famine of 1869, when 2,801 persons died. Another epidemic visited the district in 1873 and in 1875 but with less assault. The average number of deaths from 1871 to 1880 was about 600 annually. In 1887 the disease ravaged the whole district and fever 5,572 deaths were recorded. It then declined for some time and the average for ten years ending with 1890 was 1,064 deaths. The ensuing decade showed some improvement, the deaths averaging 908 yearly. In the first decade of the present century, epidemic visited the district every year, but in 1908 its effect was severe and 1,893 lives were lost. Between 1911 and 1920, it ravaged the district again, the deaths being 1,296 and 1,685 in 1918 and 1915 respectively and 2,278 in 1919. In the third decade it took 746 and lives 948 lives in the years 1924 and 1929 respectively and 925 lives in 1929. After this mortality decreased and during 1951 and 1960, the largest number of deaths that occurred was 242 in 1956. In the years that followed, only stray cases were reported from the district.

Plague—Plague made its appearance in the district in 1902 when 9,758 cases were reported. It increased its intensity in the following year when it took 18,972 lives and again revisited the district with the same intensity, taking 18,210 lives. In 1904, an epidemic took 11,297 lives in the district. After this the mortality decreased for few years, but in 1911 it took 9,292 lives. Epidemic visited the district again and

took 5,120 and 3,832 lives in 1913 and 1917 respectively and 7,212 lives in 1918. Between 1920 and 1930, the maximum number of lives taken by it was 3,044 in 1923. This epidemic has now been eradicated by inoculation, isolation, disinfection and rat destruction, case of death has been registered since 1951.

MEDICAL ORGANISATION

Organisational Set-up

Prior to 1948, there were separate departments for medical and public health activities, which were amalgamated in that year. For the development and better cohesion and effective control and supervision over the allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani institutions and services, a separate directorate was established in July, 1961, with headquarters at Lucknow. The local administration of these institutions, remained in the charge of the district medical officer of health (now designated deputy chief medical officer).

Formerly the civil surgeon was the administrative head of the medical organisation in the district. In July, 1973, the departments of medical and public health were again reorganized in the State and the posts of civil surgeon and district medical officer of health were abolished. From that year, a chief medical officer has been appointed in the district under the new set up. He heads the entire medical, public health and family welfare sections in the district. He is assisted by three deputy chief medical officers. In the urban areas at the district headquarters, superintendents of the district hospital (male) and the women's hospital are the controlling authorities of medical health and family welfare activities in their respective institutions. All the supervisory health and family welfare activities are under the control of the chief medical officer.

Within the municipal area, the municipal medical officers are responsible for public health activities. The rural areas of the district have been divided among the three deputy chief medical officers for all medical, health and family welfare work.

Each primary health centre (with its own medical officer) is a unit of the integrated medical and public health services and renders preventive and curative service to the people. The rural State dispensaries fall under the primary health centres and each is under a medical officer who looks after the family welfare and maternity and child welfare centres. In addition, he is assisted by the block extension educators, block health visitors, sanitary inspectors, health inspectors and small-pox supervisor etc.

Hospital and Dispensaries

There are a number of hospital (State, Private, railway, police and jail) and a medical college in the district. Some of these institutions are equipped with X-ray plants and provide pathological test facilities. Statement I at the end of the chapter gives some details regarding these

hospitals. Besides these hospitals and dispensaries. The Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi Memorial Medical College Kanpur was established in 1957, which functions under the control of the State Government. The Lala Lajpat Rai Hospital, J.K. Cancer Institute and Laxmipat Singhania Cordiology Institute I.D. Hospital, Murari Lal Chest Hospital, Children's Hospital and U.I.S. Exchange Maternity Hospital are attached with the medical college.

Some features regarding the homoeopathic, allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the district are given in statements II and III respectively.

Primary Health Centres

To provide adequate medical facilities and improved health standards of the rural population, the government has established primary health centre in every development block of the district, and the number of such centres in the district being 21 in 1977. Each centre has an allopathic dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, three to five maternity subcentres and about five family welfare subcentres and each is manned by a medical officer, who is fully responsible for the subjects relating to epidemics, flood, health education, environmental sanitation etc. He is assisted by a sanitary inspector, health visitors, small-pox supervisors, and vaccinators as well as another medical officer exclusively for family welfare, maternity and child welfare work. Some details regarding these centres are given in statement IV at the end of the chapter.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The health of women was seriously impaired in the past during pregnancy and child birth due to non-availability of trained nurses and midwives. Untrained *dais* attended such women at the time of the child's birth, with the result that the death-rate of both mothers and infants was high. From 1958, the government embarked upon the policy of establishing maternity and child welfare centres in the district which numbered 20 in 1977 and were attended by midwives and trained *dais*.

The following statement gives the number of cases conducted by *dais*/midwives in different primary health centres and Red cross centres in 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78.

Year	Conducted deliveries	Successful deliveries
1975-76	10,421	10,223
1976-77	10,490	10,280
1977-78	11,930	11,751

The maternity centre at the headquarters, which is the controlling body is headed by a health visitor. Other centres have been equipped with aids and advisory services to educate women in planned parenthood. Statement V at the end of the chapter gives the locations of the maternity and child welfare centres attached to each primary health centre of the district.

No auxiliary nurses' and midwives, training centre is functioning in the district, but nurses are trained in the U.H.M. Hospital, the A.H.M. Hospital and the Medical College Kanpur. The training period is three years. Each trainee is given a stipend of Rs 135 per month during the training period. The number of trainees admitted in the year 1977 was 100. These candidates seeking admission must have passed the eighth class.

Family Welfare

The population explosion of the last few decades has been causing serious concern. To arrest this abnormal growth, the family welfare programme is being implemented all over the State. The family planning (now family welfare programme) was started in the district in 1956. Under this scheme nine urban family planning centres and 38 rural health centres were established and a male and a female worker were appointed in each centre. When the clinic approach was replaced by the extension approach, the staff was increased by the posting of a block extension educator. The post of a district family planning officer was created at the district level to look after the departmental activities under the supervision of the district medical officer of health. After integration of the maternity and child health services with these of family planning in 1967-68, there were set up subcentres of family welfare and maternity and child welfare centres under each primary health centre. They form a very important plank in the district health programme and are under the direct control of the chief medical officer, the work being implemented through the medical officers of the primary health centres, hospitals and dispensaries and the family welfare centres, which function in each development block. These centres distribute contraceptive services free among needy married couples and carry out sterilisation services and intrauterine contraceptive device insertions in suitable cases, camps being organized for the popularisation of this device. Social workers field workers and attendants pay domiciliary visits for the free distribution of family welfare literature and contraceptives and also to explain the benefits of planned parenthood and to prepare married men and female women for undergoing vasectomy and tubectomy operations respectively. There were mobile units under the control of women doctors who offer suitable help and guidance to interested people.

The statement given below gives an idea of the progress made from 1974-75 to 1976-77 in the field of sterilisation operations insertions of loops and the distribution of contraceptives as a part of the family welfare programme :

Year	Operations		Insertion of loops	Other operations
	Vasectomy	Tubectomy		
1974-75	765	2,105	2,505	2,412
1975-76	1,070	4,629	2,701	3,081
1976-77	16,546	8,856	1,781	3,227

Vaccination

After Independence a mass campaign of vaccination was undertaken in bringing epidemic of small-pox under effective control and wiping the disease out. The work of vaccination has been intensified in the district since the national small-pox eradication scheme was launched. The Vaccination Act of 1880 is in force in the district. Mothers are advised, during the post-natal period, to have the child vaccinated as early as possible after the child is two or three months old. Wide publicity film shows and distribution of pamphlets have made many people health conscious and many report for vaccination when the need so requires.

The following statement gives the number of persons vaccinated, primary vaccination and revaccination during 1967 and 1976 :

Year	Number of persons vaccinated	Number of primary vaccinations		Number of revaccinations	
		Successful	Unsuccessful	Successful	Unsuccessful
1967	5,05,445	58,303	4,800	3,12,816	1,32,926
1968	1,85,957	40,143	2,725	1,08,018	35,061
1969	1,92,143	40,301	2,921	98,204	49,717
1970	3,48,182	98,398	4,914	1,40,798	1,04,072
1971	4,57,412	1,28,187	8,288	1,98,072	12,2,865
1972	4,86,322	1,34,440	10,014	2,24,917	1,16,951
1973	10,35,695	1,45,861	4,892	6,45,286	2,82,656
1974	8,58,412	1,68,990	12,016	1,28,955	2,53,451
1975	4,23,672	1,06,282	6,070	2,13,029	98,291
1976	3,07,340	69,970	5,298	1,35,914	96,158

MALARIA AND FILARIA

Malaria Control Measures—The national malaria control programme was launched in the district in 1956 and covered a population of about 5,00,000, selected on the basis of places where malaria was endemic. The areas selected comprised portions of tahsils Bhognipur, Akbarpur, Kanpur and Derapur. This malaria control programme was changed into the malaria eradication programme in 1958 and consequently another unit was opened in the district in 1959. The whole district has been covered under this programme and a second round of spraying was done every year up to 1961. The spraying of DDT was withdrawn in 1962 and a surveillance programme was started under which house visitors enquired about the incidence of the fever by carrying out domiciliary visits twice a month, collecting blood and administering to the patients, the presumptive treatment of chloroquine and primaquine tablets.

In 1977, a modified plan of operations for the control of malaria was launched in the district, under which insecticidal spraying was done and the visits of the surveillance workers were made fortnightly. The unit areas were reorganized on the basis of the primary health centres. In 1977, public co-operation was also sought in the treatment of fever and anti-malarial drugs were distributed through hospitals, primary health centres, panchayats, school teachers, etc. Under this scheme, 640 centres were opened where cases of fever were treated. Some data regarding the antimalaria measures under the scheme and the incidence of malaria from 1966 to 1977 are given in the following statement :

Year	Population covered	Fever cases deducted	Number of blood slide collected	Number of positive cases given radical treatment	Number of cases treated with Aramine tablets	Number of persons consumed chloroquine for treatment of fever cases	Quantity of primaquine (25mg.) consumed for treatment of fever cases
1966	16,90,764	48,927	48,927	41	48,927	62,400	57,630
1967	16,90,764	68,872	68,872	72	68,872	1,36,900	1,21,483
1968	17,59,762	90,180	90,180	31	90,180	2,10,600	14,740
1969	17,98,762	91,144	92,457	6	82,145	2,70,300	1,000
1970	18,74,835	91,840	91,041	4	91,041	2,68,700	16,166
1971	19,23,111	91,290	91,816	24	91,299	2,12,600	49,300
1972	19,62,107	1,20,424	96,263	7	78,462	2,56,500	285
1973	20,02,564	94,150	94,150	18	94,150	2,36,200	299
1974	2,04,24,459	1,18,292	1,18,292	1,336	1,18,292	3,04,882	51,051
1975	20,77,405	1,62,968	18,182	10,888	1,62,968	4,90,418	2,41,79
1976	21,22,357	1,53,522	1,53,522	14,043	1,53,522	4,47,050	3,61,987

PREVENTION OF FOOD AND DRUG ADULTERATION

In the district the government public analyst, analysis the samples of articles of foods and drugs taken by the sanitary inspectors. Suitable action is taken against offenders under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. The chief medical officer of the district is the licensing authority for food establishments and drug stores. He is assisted by three drug inspectors to check the adulteration of drugs. They are further required to ensure the observance of Indian Drugs Act, 1940, and the Drug Rules of 1945, by the retailers, wholesale dealers and manufacturing concerns.

Certain information on food and drug adulteration from 1974 to 1976 is given in the following statement :

Year	Number of samples collected		No. of cases found adulterated		Cases prosecuted		Cases convicted	
	Food	Drugs	Food	Drugs	Food	Drugs	Food	Drugs
1974	197	94	52	21	52	—	30	—
1975	486	98	151	7	151	2	24	—
1976	878	187	73	84	63	1	3	1

SANITATION

The district medical officer of health in the rural areas of the district and the corporation medical officer of health within the corporation area used to be responsible for the maintenance of public health and sanitation, prior to the integration of medical health and family planning department in 1973. Now the maintenance of public health and sanitation in the whole district is the responsibility of the chief medical officer. The deputy chief medical officers are responsible for the proper maintenance of public health and sanitation of the sector under them. The corporation medical officer is responsible for the corporation area and the medical officer in charge of primary health centre in the block area. In every block a sanitary inspector has been appointed who looks after to the sanitation and the food control work in his area.

STATEMENT I		Hospital		Reference Page No. 282									
				Staff		No. of beds				Number of patients treated			
Name of hospital	Year of establishment	Doctors	Others	Male	Female	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1—U.H.M. Hospital, Kanpur	1937	20	262	279	77	3,38,664	9,271						
2—Anglo Horman Memorial and Dufferin Hospital, Kanpur	1940	12	146	—	210	25,670	17,463						
3—Kanda Pati Memorial Hospital, Kanpur	1960	8	53	52	20	2,00,503	2,390						
4—Lala Lalpat Rai Hospital, Kanpur	—	—	—	576	415	8,98,431	20,081						
5—Upper India Sugar Exchange Hospital, Kanpur	—	—	—	—	225	—	205						
6—Government Infectious Bagla Hospital, Kanpur	—	437	1,459	76 combined	—	—	3,347						
7—Murari Lal Chest Hospital, Kanpur	—	—	—	80	44	50,450	1,273						
8—Children's Hospital, Kanpur	—	—	—	—	100 combined	13,336	4,369						
9—Cardiology Hospital, Kanpur	—	15	151	100 combined	100 combined	13,336	4,369						
10—Cancer Hospital, Kanpur	—	19	125	106 combined	—	3,337	862						
11—T.B. Isolation Hospital, Kanpur	—	1	12	33	13	—	N.A.						
12—Bhagwan Devi Leper Hospital, Kanpur	—	1	15	43	12	751	195						

[Contd.]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State Special Hospital								
13—Police Hospital	1905	1	10	50	—	5,944	849	
14—P.A.C. Hospital,	1941	1	7	25	—	4,216	204	
15—Railway Hospital, Loco.	—	6	18	25	—	N.A.	N.A.	
16—Labour T.B. Clinic, Babupurwa	—	3	—	6	10	N.A.	N.A.	
17—Labour T.B. Clinic, Raipur	—	3	—	24	24	5,520	N.A.	
18—E.S.I. Hospital, Pandunagar	1962	10	157	212	3	1,14,171	8,684	
19—E.S.I. Chest Hospital	1967	9	127	180	—	1,14,171	8,684	
20—E.S.I. Maternity Hospital	1980	8	98	—	144	25,220	919	
21—Jail Hospital	—	1	3	14	—	—	—	
Hospitals of Local Bodies								
22—Jageshwar Hospital Govindnagar	—	5	51	40	7	20,833	3,343	
23—Chacha Nehru Hospital	—	9	51	100 children	—	24,530	3,243	
24—Dr. Bishambhar Nath Bhalley Hospital	—	4	25	10	10	28,911	230	
Private-Aided Hospital								
25—Kanpur Eye Hospital	—	6	—	102	90	31,259	3,304	
26—Central T.B. Clinic	—	—	—	24	16	10,167	—	
27—Janhitkari Hospital	—	4	8	21 combined	—	1,08,474	354	
28—Sarbhikari Hospital	—	—	—	60 combined	—	—	—	
Private Non Aided Hospital								
29—Sarbhikari Charitable Hospital	—	4	7	—	60	—	—	
30—Smt. Kaitharin Hospital	—	—	—	—	60	5,930	2,391	
31—M.C. Robert Hospital	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	
Ayurvedic Hospital								
32—Ayurvedic Hospital	—	2	5	6	—	—	—	

KANPUR DISTRICT

STATEMENT II

Dispensaries

Reference Page No. 282

Name of Hospital	Year of establi- shment	Staff			Number of beds		Number of patients treated			
		Doctors	Others		Male	Female	Indoor	Outdoor		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1—Women's dispensary, Rura	—	1	5	—	—	6	18	186		
2—Krishna Nagar dispensary	—	1	4	—	—	—	16	16,164		
3—Dondawa Jamoli dispensary	—	1	4	4	4	—	15	3,424		
4—Benpal dispensary	—	1	4	4	4	—	53	3,110		
5—Mens' dispensary, Rura	—	1	4	4	4	—	19	4,000		
6—Baraur dispensary	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	6,319		
7—Sheoli dispensary	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	3,790		
8—Gajner dispensary	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	7,674		
9—Kathara dispensary	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2,213		
10—Anraudha dispensary	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2,671		
11—Bilhaur Female dispensary	—	1	5	—	—	6	—	155		
12—Pukhrayan male dispensary	—	1	5	—	—	6	—	—		
13—Pukhrayan female dispensary	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	14,554		
14—Reona dispensary	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	14,554		

[Contd.]

KANPUR DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15—Auranthapur dispensary	—	1	4	6	—	—	1,845
16—Kakwan dispensary	—	1	4	—	—	—	2,320
17—Aneah dispensary	—	1	4	—	—	—	2,628
18—Rajarampur dispensary	—	1	4	—	—	—	2,702
19—Mustah dispensary	—	1	4	—	—	—	1,921
20—Rurgaon dispensary	—	1	4	—	—	—	2,908
21—Women dispensary, Ghatampur	—	1	5	—	6	5	2,048
22—Government T.B. Clinic	—	3	8	—	—	—	4,292
State Special Dispensaries							
23—Railway dispensary	—	2	5	—	—	—	N.A.
24—Railway dispensary, Fazalganj	—	1	4	—	—	—	N.A.
25—Railway dispensary, Julhi	—	1	4	—	—	—	N.A.
26—K.E.S.A. dispensary	—	2	N.A.	—	—	—	N.A.
27—Roadways dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	N.A.
28—School dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
29—E.S.I. dispensary, Benajhabar	1952	4	—	—	—	—	81,892
30—E.S.I. dispensary, 80 ft. Road	1952	5	—	—	—	—	1,59,558
31—E.S.I. dispensary, Kaushalpur	1952	6	—	—	—	—	1,40,763
32—E.S.I. dispensary, Acharyanagar	1952	8	—	—	—	—	1,08,676 [Contd.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33—E.S.I. dispensary, Julhi	1952	11	—	—	—	—	3,44,954
34—E.S.I. dispensary, Babupurwa	1952	5	—	—	—	—	1,55,001
35—E.S.I. dispensary, Chamanganj	1952	5	—	—	—	—	1,61,159
36—E.S.I. dispensary, Humaunbagh	1952	7	—	—	—	—	1,08,544
37—E.S.I. dispensary, Nala Road	1952	4	—	—	—	—	1,23,408
38—E.S.I. dispensary, Gwaltoli	1952	7	—	—	—	—	2,64,371
39—E.S.I. dispensary, Khalasi	1952	8	—	—	—	—	1,30,000
40—E.S.I. dispensary, Suterganj	1952	6	—	—	—	—	1,85,885
41—E.S.I. dispensary, Rambagh	1952	5	—	—	—	—	1,35,885
42—E.S.I. dispensary, Ranibagh	1952	4	—	—	—	—	81,188
43—E.S.I. dispensary, Deputy ka Parao	1952	2	—	—	—	—	1,00,724
44—E.S.I. dispensary, Railbazar	1952	5	—	—	—	—	63,211
45—E.S.I. dispensary, Patkapur	1952	8	—	—	—	—	2,28,312
46—E.S.I. dispensary, Patkapur	1952	6	—	—	—	—	98,524
47—E.S.I. dispensary, Deocetpur	1952	3	—	—	—	—	1,39,185
48—E.S.I. dispensary, Nawabganj	1952	8	—	—	—	—	1,62,581
49—E.S.I. dispensary, Meerpur	1952	3	—	—	—	—	74,894
50—E.S.I. dispensary, Jajmau	1952	5	—	—	—	—	1,57,751
51—E.S.I. dispensary, Govindnagar	1952	6	—	—	—	—	2,44,886 [Contd.]

KANPUR DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
62—E.S.I. dispensary, Shastri Nagar	1952	7	—	—	—	—	2,44,886
63—E.S.I. dispensary, Mobile A	1952	1	—	—	—	—	41,898
64—E.S.I. dispensary, Mobile B	1952	1	—	—	—	—	16,722
65—Panki Thermal Power Station dispensary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local Fund Dispensaries							
66—Narwal dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	2,044
67—Bithur dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	21,350
68—Ranjhan dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	10,561
69—Ranjitpur dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	1,993
70—Makanpur dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	9,180
71—Biramau dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	3,085
72—Sikandra dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	3,290
73—Khanpur dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	3,344
74—Parmat dispensary	—	1	6	—	—	—	16,419
75—Collecterganj dispensary	—	1	8	—	—	—	31,215
76—Sisamau dispensary	—	1	8	—	—	—	35,322
77—Nawabganj dispensary	—	1	6	—	—	—	18,738
78—Conoralganj dispensary	—	1	6	—	—	—	31,382
79—Kidwai Nagar dispensary	..	1	16	10	—	—	11,529

[Contd.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
70—Male and Female dispensary, Banmandi	—	2	8	—	—	—	20,648
71—Birhana Road dispensary	—	1	7	—	—	—	43,058
72—Gandhi Nagar dispensary	—	1	6	—	—	—	18,532
Private Aided Dispensaries							
73—R.K. Mission dispensary	—	—	—	3	—	—	1,64,342
74—Guru Nanak dispensary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75—Dharmarth Bal Chikitsalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
76—Manav Sewa Sangh, dispensary	—	—	—	4	—	—	N.A.
Homoeopathic Dispensaries							
77—Gabraha dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
78—Shabalpur dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
79—Jaitapur dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
80—Sthimara dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
81—Oria dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
82—Banipara dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
83—Fakari dispensary	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ayurvedic Dispensaries							
84—Ram Nagar dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
85—Bhagwantpur dispensary	—	1	3	—	—	—	—

[Contd.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
122—Ayurvedic dispensary, Maheshwari Mohal	—	1	3	—	—	—	1,600
123—Ayurvedic dispensary, Chamanganj	—	4	—	—	—	—	22,389
124—Ayurvedic dispensary, Juhi Khurd	—	1	3	—	—	—	17,160
125—Ayurvedic dispensary, Babupurwa	—	1	4	—	—	—	6,638
126—Ayurvedic dispensary, Harihar Nath, Shastri Nagar	—	1	3	—	—	—	11,953
127—Ayurvedic dispensary, Rawatpur	—	1	3	—	—	—	7,815
128—Ayurvedic dispensary, Barra	—	1	3	—	—	—	13,941
129—Ayurvedic dispensary, Usmanpur	—	1	3	—	—	—	Nil
130—Ayurvedic dispensary, Machhaia	—	1	3	—	—	—	7,679
131—Ayurvedic dispensary, Kulgaon	—	1	3	—	—	—	13,448
132—Ayurvedic dispensary, Sooter Ganj	—	1	3	—	—	—	24,461
Homoeopathic Dispensaries							
133—Homoeopathic dispensary, Khalasi Line	—	1	4	—	—	—	98,749
134—Homoeopathic dispensary, Rambagh	—	1	4	—	—	—	35,761
135—Homoeopathic dispensary, Patkapur	—	1	3	—	—	—	22,860
136—Homoeopathic dispensary, Bengali Mohal	—	1	3	—	—	—	25,301
137—Homoeopathic dispensary, Sadar Bazar	—	1	3	—	—	—	8,524
138—Homoeopathic dispensary, Itikharabad	—	1	3	—	—	—	22,971
139—Homoeopathic dispensary, Kanghi Mohal	—	1	3	—	—	—	24,174
							[Contd.]

KANPUR DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
140—Homoeopathic dispensary, Hiranpur	—	1	4	—	—	—	48,282
141—Homoeopathic dispensary, Mohini Nagar	—	1	4	—	—	—	14,418
142—Homoeopathic dispensary, Harihar Nath, Shastri Nagar	—	1	3	—	—	—	13,315
143—Homoeopathic dispensary, Gararinpurwa	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
144—Homoeopathic dispensary, Panki	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
145—Homoeopathic dispensary, Kalyanpur	—	1	4	—	—	—	4,831
Unani Dispensaries							
146—Unani dispensary, Beconganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147—Unani dispensary, Jajmau, Kanpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT III

Hospitals and dispensaries under the Zita Parishad

ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS

Reference Page No. 282

Location of hospitals/dispensaries	Number of staff	
	Doctors	Others
1	2	3
1—Bithur	1	1
2—Biramau	1	1
3—Makanpur	1	1
4—Narwal	1	1
5—Ranjitpur	1	1
6—Sikandra	1	1
7—Pukhrayan	1	1
8—Khanpur	1	1
9—Kahnchasi	—	1

AYURVEDIC HOSPITALS

1—Deorahat		1	Total staff 20 (in all the hos- pitals)
2—Mandhana			
3—Manari		1	
4—Birhan		1	
5—Sachendi		1	
6—Nandana		1	
7—Bindhan		1	
8—Bachhna		1	
9—Naholi		1	
10—Ratipur		1	
11—Hathi Gaon		1	
12—Asalatganj		1	
13—Falpur Itra		1	
14—Rurwahar		1	
15—Sakrej		1	
16—Maholi		1	
17—Mahlon		1	
18—Barhighot		1	
19—Shahjahanpur		1	
20—Daulatpur		1	
21—Padralalpur		1	

1 Total staff
20 (in all
the hos-
pitals)

STATEMENT IV

Primary Health Centres

Reference Page No. 282

Location of Primary health centre	Year of opening	Block where opened	Number of beds	Doctors	Compounders	Mid-wives	Dais	Total staff	Health visitors	Patients treated	
										indoor	outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Kalyanpur	1959	Kalyanpur	4	2	1	4	4	89	2	57	6,847
2 Bidnnoo	1965	Bidnnoo	4	2	1	4	1	39	2	21	7,759
3 Sarsaul	1965	Sarsaul	4	2	1	4	1	39	2	5	11,433
4 Bilbaur	—	Bilbaur	4	2	1	4	2	39	2	5	11,434
5 Chaubeypur	1958	Chaubeypur	4	2	1	4	2	39	2	97	16,960
6 Sheorajpur	1966	Sheorajpur	4	2	1	4	2	39	2	27	12,082
7 Kakwan	1961	Kakwan	4	2	1	4	1	39	2	17	9,781
8 Rasulabad	1961	Rasulabad	4	2	1	4	2	39	2	30	7,167
9 Jhunjhak	—	Jhunjhak	4	2	1	4	3	39	2	5	12,381
10 Derapur	—	Derapur	4	2	1	4	3	39	2	25	7,827
11 Sandalpur	1966	Sandalpur	4	2	1	4	3	39	2	42	2,949
12 Akbarpur	—	Akbarpur	4	2	1	4	1	39	2	44	15,122
13 Mailha	—	Mailha	4	2	1	4	2	39	2	4	8,818
14 Sarwankhera	—	Sarwankhera	4	2	1	4	1	39	2	27	9,822
15 Amraudha	1960	Amraudha	4	2	1	4	—	39	2	15	6,457
16 Rajpur	1966	Rajpur	4	2	1	4	1	39	2	16	6,734
17 Malasa	1967	Malasa	4	2	1	4	3	39	2	2	4,001
18 Ghatampur	1959	Ghatampur	4	2	1	4	1	39	2	55	25,565
19 Patara	1965	Patara	4	2	1	4	1	39	2	42	5,666
20 Bitargaon	1959	Bitargaon	4	2	1	4	3	39	2	22	4,085
Additional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 Kotra Markrandpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT V

Names and locations of Maternity Centres and Maternity Sub-centres Reference Page No. 282

Maternity centre	Maternity sub-centre		
1—Kalyanpur	1—Neramed	2	Pithoor
2—Bindhnoo	1—Majhawan	2	Naipur
3—Bilthaur	1—Sahinsou	2	Makanpur
4—Canaul	1—Puli	2	Narval
5—Chaubepur	1—Gubraha	2	Bansathi
6—Sheorajpur	1—Daleepnagar	2	Dundwa Jamoli
7—Kakwan	1—Bisdhan	2	Burratharra
8—Rasoolabad	1—Mahera	2	Bharanau
9—Jhunjhak	1—Bunbazar	2	Banipara
10—Derapur	1—Sargaonbuzurg	2	Munari
11—Sandulpur	1—Bhandemau	2	Kaselor
12—Akbarpur	1—Bumbhi	2	Marauli
13—Raitha	1—Danpur	2	Sheoli
14—Barwankhera	1—Rania	2	Gajner
15—Anraudha	1—Satti	2	Pukhrayan
16—Rajpur	1—Sikandra	2	Rashidhan
17—Malasa	1—Ahiryamau	2	Turkuamau
18—Chatampur	1—Bakbajhanwara	2	Baripel
19—Patara	1—Girisi	2	Sirohali
20—Bheestargaon	1—Baraigarh	2	Bauranga
		3	Panki
		3	Kathara
		3	Uttaripura
		3	Sikatain
		3	Caunlakha
		3	Booramau
		3	Bachhana
		3	Asalatganj
		3	Ratanpur
		3	Bithuara
		3	Ursan
		3	Muridpur
		3	Ranjeetpur
		3	Mahauli
		3	Moosa nagar
		3	Umarpur
		3	Gaurikaran
		3	Gajala
		3	Mathei
		3	Darrh

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOUR WELFARE

The labour welfare programmes initiated by the government in the district have aimed at providing benefits to the working classes, guaranteeing minimum wages, social security like the State insurance of employees, collective bargaining through the medium of recognised trade unions, medical and maternity facilities, regulated working hours, payment of bonus to certain classes of employees, payment of compensation in case of injury to the workers, regulated wages, a minimum standard of lighting, ventilation, safety and provision for canteens in factories and working places, recreation, leave, holidays, housing, holiday homes, etc.

For the administration of the labour laws and the implementation of labour welfare measures, there is an additional labour commissioner who is assisted by 12 conciliation officers, 4 factories inspectors and 34 labour inspectors. There are 883 boilers in the district, which are supervised by a boiler's inspector.

The State and Central Governments have passed a number of legislations for the benefit of labourers and their families and to protect their interests. The government took an active interest in promoting the welfare of the working classes after Independence (in 1947). Though the bulk of labour legislations has been enacted after 1947, certain Acts, passed before then such as the Indian Boilers Act 1928, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Employment of Children Act, 1930, the U.P. Maternity Benefits Act, 1947, and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, are still operating after amendment; from time to time. The important Acts enacted after 1947 are the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Factories Act, 1948, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, the U.P. Industrial Establishment (National Holidays) Act, 1961, the U.P. Dookan Evam Vanijya Adhithan Adhiniyam, 1962, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the Beedis and Cigar Workers Act, 1968, and all these have significance in the district, where there are many factories and labourers, etc.

In 1976, the number of inspections made by the inspectors was 25,426 and 2,856 prosecutions were launched. The various Acts under which these were carried out are as follows :

Act	No. of inspections	No. of prosecutions	Fine imposed (in rupees)
Minimum Wages Act, 1948	5,69	559	59,785
Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946	288	—	—
Payment of Bonus Act, 1965	894	18	1,200
Factories Act, 1948	460	123	5,710
U.P. Industrial Establishment (National Holidays) Act, 1961	143	1	—
Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961	211	—	—
Beedis and Cigar Workers Act, 1968	353	8	—

The amount of compensation which was paid during the two years (1973 to 1974) under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, to labourers or their dependents on being involved in accidents in the course of employment resulting in disablement or death, is given below :

Year	Fatal cases		Disablement cases	
	No. of cases	Amount of compensation paid (in Rs)	No. of cases	Amount of compensation paid (in Rs)
1973	5	82,000	1	3,030
1974	3	23,000	3	10,000

Trade Unions

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, provides for the registration of trade unions. It empowers the registrar of trade unions, whose headquarters is at Kanpur, to scrutinise the working of the trade unions, obtain returns and consider applications for registration of the unions. The trade union inspector and his subordinates guide trade unions, watch the interests of the workmen. The number of registered trade unions in the district was 369 in 1975.

Labour Welfare Centres

There are 21 labour welfare centres in the district, each of which works under a labour welfare superintendent or an assistant labour welfare superintendent. These centres possess allopathic, Ayurvedic, homoeopathic and Unani dispensaries. Eleven centres have allopathic dispensaries which include two T.B. clinics at Raipurva and Babupurva, having the capacity of 48 and 10 beds respectively. In addition to this five centres have homoeopathic dispensaries, four Ayurvedic and one Unani dispensary. The person in charge of the allopathic dispensary is a doctor, of the Ayurvedic dispensary a *vaid*, of the homoeopathic dispensary a homoeopathic doctor and that of the Unani dispensary a *hakim*. These centres also organise welfare, recreational

and cultural activities, run sewing and tailoring classes and classes for adults and each has a reading-room and arrangements for wrestling and physical exercises. These centres also have canteens.

OLD-AGE PENSION

The old-age pension scheme was enforced in the district in December, 1957. It provides help to destitute persons and those having no means of subsistence and no relations bound by custom or usage to support them. Under this scheme, financial help was given to those persons who were above 60 years of age in the case of women and above 65 years in that of men. Since 1975, those men and women are considered helpless who have no supporters and who have an income of not more than Rs 30 per month. The benefits of this scheme are not available to beggars, mendicants and inmates of poor houses. Since April 1, 1976, the rate of monthly pension has been raised to Rs 40 per month. The pension was formerly sanctioned by the labour commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur, after verification of particulars and on the recommendation of the district magistrate. Since September, 1975, this power has been given to the district magistrate. The total number of beneficiaries in the district on December 31, 1976, was 2,351, of which 643 were males and 1,708 females.

PROHIBITION

The district remained a dry district since April 1, 1978, and prohibition was being enforced under the existing State excise laws and rules. The possession, transport and sale of liquor or bhang and other intoxicants, had been prohibited. The sale and tapping of *tari* had also been stopped.

From April, 1978 (the date of enforcement of prohibition in the district) to September, 1978, the excise department organised 472 raids, 313 excise offences were detected and 310 persons were arrested. It seized 4,004 litres of illicit liquor, 980 lb. of tincture, 470 lb. of homoeopathic dilutions, 12.682 kg. of opium, 8.561 kg. of *charas*, 7.39 kg. of ganja and 70.435 kg. of bhang.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The State Harijan Welfare department was set up in 1951. The post of director, Harijan welfare, U.P. was created in 1953. The department was called the directorate of Harijan Welfare, U.P. A district Harijan welfare officer was posted in the district in 1957. In 1961, the Harijan Sahayak and social welfare departments were integrated. The designation of the district Harijan welfare officer was changed to that of district Harijan and social welfare officer. His main functions are to watch the interests of the members of these castes and to implement the schemes formulated by the government for their welfare and amelioration.

The following table gives some idea of the extent to which financial assistance has been provided by government on different heads during the last five years ending with 1977-78 :

Head of expenditure	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Amount spent (in Rs)	Amount spent (in Rs)	Amount spent (in Rs)	Amount spent (in Rs)	Amount spent (in Rs)
Housing	69,000	99,000	1,27,000	—	—
Agriculture	37,000	48,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Cottage industries	22,000	—	—	2,000	2,000

Since Independence, the advancement of education of the backward section of the people has included provision for their free education up to high school standard, scholarships and books being given also for higher education.

The statement given below shows the amount spent and the number of beneficiaries under various scholarship schemes in 1977-78 :

Name of scheme	Expenditure (in Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
Scholarship for post-matric classes given by the Central Government	45,16,396	5,444
Aid for medical and engineering studies	1,33,450	386
Aid to institutions giving free pre-medical training coaching	24,650	85
Scholarship for technical institutions	39,068	61
Aid to institutions granting freeships to the once failed in post-matric classes	11,926	351
Scholarship for pre-matric classes	5,88,800	4,018
To compensate the loss to the institutions caused by giving of free education from classes VII to X	10,32,000	12,087
Residential scholarships for students whose parents are engaged in unhygienic professions	19,575	45

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

There are a number of trusts in the district which are endowed for charitable and educational purposes. Relevant particulars of the registered charitable endowments are given in the following table :

Trust	Date of foundation	Name of founder	Annual income (in rupees)	Objective
1	2	3	4	5
Poor House Fund	21.3.1899	—	323	Maintenance of poor house
Duck of Edinburgh Scholarship Endowment Trust	8.1.1906	—	88	Scholarships and medicals to meritorious students
Gaya Prasad Life Saving Fund	8.9.1909	Late Lala Gaya Prasad	1,234	Silver and gold medals for meritorious students
Sheikh Mukhtar Ali Khan Endowment Trust	14.12.1909	Sheikh Mukhtar Ali Khan	14	Purchase of medicine for dispensary
Queen Victoria Memorial Fund	14.12.1911	—	267	Medals to meritorious students
Kanpur Dependants Relief Fund	6.10.1914	—	108	Help to dependents
Sukhbir Singh Medal Endowment Trust Fund	22.3.1922	—	11	Medals to meritorious students
Harcourt Butler Medal Endowment Trust	28.1.1925	—	20	Medals to meritorious students
Kamla Library Endowment Trust	22.5.1964	—	326	Maintenance of Library
Babu Dilsukh Rai Srivastava Dusre Scholarship Endowment Trust	25.10.1926	Babu Dilsukh Rai Srivastava Dusre	61	Scholarship to meritorious students
Chandrapal Memorial Medal Endowment Trust	20.5.1927	—	—	Gold medals to meritorious students
Creet's Prize Fund Endowment Trust	16.12.1927	Mr Leo A.H. Creet	44	Rewards to meritorious students
Babu Shyam Lal Medal Endowment Trust	12.3.1928	Babu Shyam Lal	8	Silver medals to meritorious students
Ervin Gold Medal Endowment Trust	17.4.1928	Mr W.C.D. Naronha	55	Gold medals to meritorious students
Shyam Gopal Gopaleswar Prasad Sadabrat Charitable Endowment Trust	30-8-1928	Babu Shiv Gopal, Babu Madan Gopal, Babu Shyam Gopal	208	Distribution of food to poor people
Major W. Warnons Prize Fund Endowment Trust	1-10-1928	—	11	Rewards to meritorious students

[Contd.]

1	2	3	4	5
Raj Bahadur Raj Dulari Sanatan Dharm Kanya Vidyalaya Trust	19-7-1929	Babu Shyam Lal	294	Maintenance of Vidyalaya
Pt. Mangal Prasad Mishra Scholarship Endowment Trust	19-7-1932	Pt. Mangal Prasad Mishra	44	Scholarship to meritorious students
Naronha Medal Endowment Trust	17-11-1932	Mr W.C.D. Naronha	14	Gold medal to meritorious students
Sri Sunder Lal Sanatan Dharm College Scholarship Endowment Trust	8-8-1938	Rai Bahadur Pt. Baldeo Ram Dube and Rai Bahadur Pt. Kanhaya Lal Dube	147	Scholarships to meritorious students
Pandit Amar Nath Trust	18-2-1898	—	—	Scholarship to meritorious students
Srimati Bhagwan Dai Leper Home	4-11-1935	—	—	Care of patients

Muslim Trusts

There are many charitable Shia and Sunni *waqfs* (trusts) in the district, mainly for religious, educational and charitable purposes. Shia *waqfs* are registered with the Shia Central Board of *waqfs* U.P. and Sunni *waqfs* with the U.P. Sunni Central Board of *Waqfs*.

Shia Waqfs

There are 36 registered Shia *waqfs* in the district, some particulars regarding the *waqfs* having an annual income of more than Rs 500 being given below :

Name of <i>waqfs</i>	Year of foundation	Founder	Annual income (in Rs)	Objective
1	2	3	4	5
Muzaffar Ali Khan	1907	Muzaffar Ali Khan	1,633	Religious and Charitable
Abbasi Begum	1907	Abbasi Begum	689	Religious and Charitable
Karbala Azam Ali Khan	1857	Azam Ali Khan	1,500	Religious and Charitable
Nawab Motammaddaula	—	Nawab Motammaddaula	833	Religious and charitable
Jafri Begum	1940	Mst Jafri Begum	833	Maintenance of their dependents.

[Contd.]

1	2	3	4	5
Masjid Jafar Mirza	1907	Hakim Jafar Mirza	700	Religious
Haji Nawab Syed Mohd. Ali Khan	1947	Haji Nawab Syed Mohd. Ali Khan	417	Religious and charitable
Hakim Mohd. Yosuf	1902	Hakim Mohd. Yosuf	1,238	Religious and charitable
Aaliya Begum and Fatma Begum	1958	Fatma Begum	817	Religious and charitable
Noor Jahan Begum	1938	Noor Jahan Begum	600	Religious and charitable
Karbala Nawabganj	—	—	600	Religious and charitable
Nawab Syed Muzaffar Husain Khan	—	—	600	Religious and charitable

Sunni Waqfs

The statement below gives some particulars regarding some of the important Sunni *waqfs* in the district :

Name of <i>waqfs</i>	Year of foundation	Founder	Annual income (in Rs)	Objective
H. Ali Bux	1917	Ali Bux	9,884	Charitable
Mst Hafeezan	1908	Mst Hafeezan	5,100	Charitable
Sheikh Humayun	—	Sheikh Humayun	5,822	Charitable
Sheikh Fakhruddin	1892	Sheikh Fakhruddin	58,127	Charitable
Masjid Machli Bazar	—	—	7,985	Charitable
Masjid Shuturkhana	1925	Abdul Karim	6,838	Charitable
Waqf Sheikh Wilayat Ali	—	Wilayat Ali	12,749	Charitable
Waqf Mohd Shafi and Haji Rasheed Ahmad	1936	Mohd Shafi and Rasheed Ahmad	4,857	Charitable
Abdul Lateef Alias Mathoo	1938	Abdul Lateef Alias Mathoo	4,468	Partly charitable
Masjid Subedar	—	—	14,128	Charitable

Welfare of Ex-servicemen

For the welfare of ex-servicemen there is a district soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board in the district, which was established in 1945. It

works under the control and supervision of the director, soldiers' welfare, U.P. The work of the board in the district is looked after by a secretary who is an ex-officio paid employee and an ex-servicemen under the supervision of the district magistrate who is the president of the board. He appoints one of the civil service officers to assist him. The board, as elsewhere, provides various facilities to ex-servicemen and their families and assists in their rehabilitation.

These facilities include pensions, scholarships, relief grants, employment, medical treatment, settlement of accounts, permits for purchase of controlled commodities, settlement of disputed cases, etc.

The financial assistance rendered and re-employment given to ex-servicemen during the five year ending 1977 as is stated in the following table :

Year	No. of ex-servicemen helped	Amount of financial assistance (Rs)	No. of ex-servicemen given re-employment
1973	4	2,840	52
1974	6	3,625	45
1975	16	14,242	55
1976	26	9,165	384
1977	37	16,025	455

National awards for outstanding gallantry were given to the following persons :

Name of persons with rank	Place of residence	Name of national award	Year of award
Ex-Hav. Chhata Singh	Village Tilsara, Tahsil Ghatampur	Victoria Cross	Ist World War (1914-1918)
Hon'y. Capt. S.N. Misra	3/1 New Labour Colony, Kanpur	Vir Chakra	1965
Sq. Leader V.N. Jauhari	10/489 Civil Lines, Kanpur	Vir Chakra	1971
Lt. Col. Mahesh Nath Rawat	104 G.T. Road, Kanpur	Vir Chakra	1971
Fl. Sgt. K.S.S. Rao	64/2 J.K. Colony, Kanpur	Mentioned in despatches	1971
Sgt. Hasmat Ullah	105 J.K. Colony, Kanpur	Mentioned in despatches	1971

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF DISTRICT IN LEGISLATURES

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the general elections of 1952, which were the first of their kind to be held after Independence, the district was divided into 13 constituencies (according to the delimitation of constituencies done in 1951) there being two double-member constituencies having a seat each reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidate, namely Bilhaur-cum-Akbarpur and Ghatampur-cum-Bhognipur (East) and nine other constituencies, namely Kanpur city (North), Kanpur city (South), Kanpur city (East), Kanpur city (Central-West), Kanpur city (Central-East), Akbarpur (South), Bhognipur (West) cum-Derapur (South), the Kanpur tahsil and Derapur North from which one-member each had to be elected.

The total number of electors in the district was 9,61,900 of whom 4,87,386 exercised their right to vote, the number of valid votes polled being 4,75,300 and the invalid, 12,086.

The following statement provides the results of this election.

Name of Party/Independent	No. of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	4	—	15,108
Communist Party of India	8	—	8,462
Hindu Mahasabha	1	—	519
Indian National Congress	13	13	2,49,912
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	11	—	15,419
Ram Rajya Parishad	5	—	3,067
Scheduled Castes Federation	4	—	33,981
Socialist Party	11	—	78,589
Uttar Pradesh Praja Party	1	—	71,682
Uttar Pradesh Revolutionary Socialist Party	1	—	248
Independents	44	—	58,868

For the general elections of 1957, the constituencies were again 18 (according to the delimitation done in 1956). There were two double-member constituencies with a seat each reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidate namely Bilhaur and Ghatampur, the other nine single-member constituencies were those of Akbarpur, Kanpur city I, Kanpur city II, Kanpur city III, Kanpur city IV, Kanpur city V, Kanpur Rural, Derapur and Bhognipur.

The total number of electors in the district was 10,99,379, of whom 6,49,264 exercised their right to vote, the number of valid votes polled being 6,37,590 and the invalid, 11,674.

The results of the general elections of 1957 are given in the following statement :

Name of Party /Independent	No. of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	4	—	13,615
Communist Party of India	1	—	11,249
Indian National Congress	13	10	2,50,355
Praja Socialist Party	10	—	84,856
Independents	35	3	2,77,515

Before the general elections of 1962, the constituencies were again delimited and the district was divided into 13 single-member constituencies namely Bhognipur, Ghatampur East, Kanpur city I, Kanpur city II, Kanpur city III, Kanpur city IV, Kanpur city V, Kanpur Rural, Bitbur, Akbarpur, Derapur, Ghatampur West and Bilhaur, the last two being reserved for a member each of the Scheduled Castes.

The total number of electors was 12,08,852, of whom 6,42,118 exercised their right to vote, the number of valid votes polled being 6,13,626 and the invalid 28,492.

The results of these general elections are given in the following statement.

Name of Party/Independent	No. of contestants	Seats won	Valid Votes polled
1	2	3	4
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	12	—	52,671
Communist Party of India	4	1	41,847
Hindu Mahasabha	1	—	194
Indian National Congress	13	9	2,19,622
Praja Socialist Party	13	2	98,276
Republican Party of India	10	—	24,567
Socialist Party of India	13	1	89,983
Swatantra Party	7	—	27,880
Independents	26	—	58,586

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The constituencies were again delimited in 1966 for the elections of 1967, and 14 constituencies were constituted, namely, Arya Nagar (S.C.), Chamanganj, Generalganj, Kanpur Cantonment, Govind Nagar, Kalyanpur, Sarsaul, Ghatampur, Bhognipur (S.C.), Rajpur, Sarwan Khara Chaubepur, Bilhaur (S.C.) and Derapur.

The total number of electors was 13,70,918, of whom 7,54,011 exercised their right to vote, the number of valid votes polled being 7,16,535 and the invalid, 37,476. The following statement gives the results of these general elections :

Name of Party/Independent	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	14	1	1,12,565
Communist Party of India	3	—	16,485
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	3	—	4,419
Indian National Congress	14	7	2,27,112
Praja Socialist Party	12	1	69,113
Republican Party of India	4	—	10,780
Samyukta Socialist Party	11	4	1,22,113
Swatantra Party	7	—	10,002
Independents	78	1	1,43,946

On February 25, 1968, President's rule was imposed in the State and a mid-term poll was held in February, 1969. There was no change in the number of constituencies which continued to be 14.

The total number of electors in the district was 14,79,837, of whom 8,26,647 exercised their right to vote, the number of valid votes polled being 8,06,410 and the invalid 20,237. The results of the elections are given in the following statement :

Name of Party/Independent	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	14	—	1,71,824
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	13	3	1,16,803
Communist Party of India	2	—	17,053
Indian National Congress	14	7	2,66,001
Mazdoor Parishad	6	—	2,104
Praja Socialist Party	5	—	16,428
Proutist Block	1	—	300
Ram Rajya Parishad	2	—	400
Republican Party of India	1	—	37,295
Republican Party of India (Ambedkarite)	2	—	3,906
Samyukta Socialist Party	9	2	1,98,843
Independents	27	2	76,453

On October 2, 1970, the State was again placed under President's rule, but this was replaced by an elected government on October 18, 1970, which was formed by the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal. This government lasted for five months.

In April, 1971, the Congress came into power due to large-scale defections and the government was formed by Congress (R). On June 13, 1973, the government resigned and the State was placed under President's rule once again, which was revoked with the installation of a new government in November, 1973.

In the general elections held in February, 1974 for which the number of constituencies remained the same). Arya Nagar, which was reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidate, became a general constituency. Sisamau, a new constituency, was constituted for a Scheduled Castes candidate in place of Chamanganj.

The total number of electors was 16,85,252, of whom 10,26,585 exercised their right to vote. The number of valid votes polled was 9,93,657 and the invalid, 32,928. The results of the election are given in the following statement :

Name of Party Independent	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	14	—	1,43,660
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	13	3	2,04,076
Communist Party of India	1	1	25,065
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	—	5,816
Indian National Congress	13	7	3,25,902
Indian National Congress (Organisation)	14	—	67,584
Muslim League	3	—	36,954
Rashtriya Lok Tantrik Sangh	6	—	2,981
Republican Party of India (Khobargarhe)	1	—	2,985
Revolutionary Socialist Party of India	1	—	109
Shoshit Samaj Dal	8	1	40,165
Socialist Party of India	13	2	69,192
Swatantra Party	10	—	5,584
Independents	72	—	63,584

In May, 1977, the Legislative Assembly was dissolved and a mid-term poll was held after about a month and a half, there being no change in the number of the constituencies.

These elections were contested mainly between two parties—the Indian National Congress and the Janata Party. The latter party formed as a result of the merger of the Bhartiya Lok Dal, the Jan Sangh, the Indian National Congress (Organisation), the Socialist Party and the Congress for Democracy and adopted the symbol of the Bhartiya Lok Dal. The total number of electors was 17,90,821, of whom 8,09,107 exercised the right to vote, the number of valid votes polled being 7,99,972 and the invalid 9,185. The results of the elections are given in the following statement :

Name of Party/Independent	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Communist Party of India	2	—	84,808
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	8	—	8,283
Indian National Congress	12	—	2,46,490
Janata Party	14	14	8,78,328
Republican Party of India (Khobargarhe)	1	—	844
Shoshit Samaj Dal	12	—	84,082
Independents	100	—	77,262

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

For elections to the Vidhan Parishad, the district has two single-member constituencies, namely Kanpur cum-Jhansi Graduates and Kanpur Teachers and Kanpur-cum-Farrukhabad Local Authorities constituency which is a double-member constituency.

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

In the elections of 1957, two members had to be elected, one member from Bilhaur and one from the Kanpur constituency.

The total number of electors was 8,88,468, of whom 3,67,899 exercised the right to vote, the number of valid votes polled being 3,67,205 and the invalid 194. The following statement gives the results of these general elections :

Name of Party/Independent	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	—	8,600
Indian National Congress	2	—	1,53,041
Revolutionary Socialist Party	1	—	21,728
Independents	5	2	1,88,77

In the general elections of 1962, the district was divided into three single-member constituencies, namely, Kanpur, Bilhaur and Ghatampur, the last being reserved for a Scheduled Castes candidate.

The total number of electors was 13,75,310, of whom 7,19,650 exercised the right to vote. The total valid votes polled were 6,94,206 and the invalid, 25,444. The results of these general elections are given in the following statement :

Name of Party/Independent	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	3	—	45,236
Hindu Mahasabha	1	—	2,294
Indian National Congress	3	2	2,31,933
Praja Socialist Party	3	—	96,497
Republican Party of India	1	—	16, 271
Socialist Party of India	3	—	1,16,440
Swatantra Party	1	—	11,154
Independents	8	1	1,74,381

For the general elections of 1967, the number of constituencies (three) remained unchanged.

The number of electors rose to 14,67,163. The number of votes polled was 8,45,741, the number of valid votes polled being 8,07,493 and the invalid 38,248. The following statement provides the results of these elections.

Name of Party/Independent	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	3	—	1,98,307
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	—	43,877
Indian National Congress	3	2	2,67,893
Praja Socialist Party	1	—	11,080
Republican Party of India	1	—	28,333
Samyukta Socialist Party	3	—	1,33,787
Swatantra Party	1	—	36,397
Independents	12	1	87,819

In the general elections of 1971, the district retained three seats as before. In 1969, the Congress Party split into two, one led by Jagivan Ram and the other by S. Nijalingappa, each being identified by the name of its leader. The electors totalled 15,97,036 and the number of votes cast was 7,48,533. The total number of valid votes polled was 7,35,600 and the invalid 12,933. The following statement gives the results of these general elections :

Name of Party/Independent	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	1	—	59,646
Bhartiya Kranti Dal	3	—	85,797
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	—	3,123
Indian National Congress (Jagjivan Ram)	2	2	2,76,915
Indian National Congress (Nijalingappa)	2	—	54,162
Muslim Majlis	1	—	1,259
Praja Socialist Party	1	—	3,336
Revolutionary Socialist Party (Marxist-Lenin)	1	—	511
Samyukta Socialist Party	1	—	40,400
Independents	14	1	2,10,451

In the general elections of 1977, the district retained three seats as before. The total number of electors increased to 18,85,472 the total number of votes polled were 11,19,754, of which 11,02,735 were valid and 17,019 invalid. The results of these general elections are given in the following statement :

Name of Party/Independent	Number of contestants	Seats won	Valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Janata Party	3	3	7,97,789
Indian National Congress	3	—	2,69,821
Independents	7	—	85,125

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Many Hindi and Urdu dailies and periodicals are published from the district. Among the Hindi dailies *Aaj*, *Dainik Jagran*, *Ganesh*, *Vishwa-mitra*, *Veer Bharat* and *Vyapar Sandesh* and an Urdu daily, *Siyasat*

Jadid, have the highest circulation. Among the weeklies *Amogh*, *Matik Makan*, *Ram Rajya Ramta Yogi* and *Rashtramati* have the highest circulation. *Kanchan Prabha*, a Hindi monthly published from Kanpur, is popular. Certain particulars of the newspapers/periodicals published from Kanpur are given below :

Name of newspaper/periodical	Periodicity	Year of commencement
1	2	3
Hindi		
<i>Azj</i>	Daily	1974
<i>Dainik Jagran</i>	"	1948
<i>Deshmeet</i>	"	1978
<i>Ganesh</i>	"	1970
<i>Gatha</i>	"	1961
<i>Jai Bharat</i>	"	1957
<i>Lagan</i>	"	1970
<i>Satya Samvad</i>	"	1974
<i>Veer Bharat</i>	"	1927
<i>Vishwamitra</i>	"	1947
<i>Vyapar Sandesh</i>	"	1977
<i>Amogh</i>	Weekly	1977
<i>Aprajit</i>	"	1972
<i>Asahiya</i>	"	1966
<i>Atayachar</i>	"	1970
<i>Azad</i>	"	1974
<i>Azad Jyoti</i>	"	1971
<i>Azad Kahi</i>	"	1974
<i>Basumitra</i>	"	1948
<i>Brahmastra</i>	"	1977
<i>Chalte Raho</i>	"	1976
<i>Civil Service News Bulletin</i>	"	1974
<i>Desh Prakash</i>	"	1976
<i>Dishera</i>	"	1970
<i>Electric Market Report</i>	"	1966
<i>Gram Pradhan</i>	"	1974

1	2	3
<i>Hamara Abhiyan</i>	"	1971
<i>Hind Manav Sewa</i>	"	1969
<i>Jai Praja</i>	"	1957
<i>Jai Swadesh</i>	"	1970
<i>Janata Rashtra Sewak</i>	"	1978
<i>Kanpur Vani</i>	"	1968
<i>Kanthar</i>	"	1968
<i>Kranti Nayak</i>	"	1971
<i>Krishak Udyog Shramik</i>	"	1970
<i>Lokantar</i>	"	1980
<i>Matik Makan</i>	"	1965
<i>Manmani</i>	"	1928
<i>Matwi</i>	"	1978
<i>Mazdoor Samachar</i>	"	1982
<i>Navsargan</i>	"	1968
<i>Dej</i>	"	1970
<i>Pradhan</i>	"	1971
<i>Pramod</i>	"	1971
<i>Pratyasi</i>	"	1971
<i>Ram Rajya</i>	"	1942
<i>Ramta Yogi</i>	"	1974
<i>Rashtramati</i>	"	1957
<i>Rashtrawasi</i>	"	1969
<i>Satyam Seva Sundaram</i>	"	1972
<i>Sivangtra</i>	"	1978
<i>Shikshotap</i>	"	1974
<i>Shram Samitya</i>	"	1965
<i>Sudha Sanghan</i>	"	1971
<i>Tankar</i>	"	1987
<i>Throne</i>	"	1971
<i>Uttar Bharat</i>	"	1970
<i>Vichar</i>	"	1981
<i>Vishdhar</i>	"	1988

1	2	3
Vyaktitva	"	1978
Yug Jyoti	"	1986
Kanchan Prabha	Monthly	1974
Urdu		
Paigham	Daily	1954
Siyasat Jadid	"	1949

Other Newspapers and Periodicals

The names of some of the popular dailies and periodicals, that are published outside but read in the district, are given in the following statement :

Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly
Hindi			
Hindustan	Dharmayuga	Dinman	Chandamama
Nav Bharat Times	Saptahik Hindustan Raviwar	Madhuri	Kadambini Lot Pot
Nawjewan		Mukta	Maya
Swatantra Bharat		Sarita	Niharika
Tarun Bharat		Sarika	Parag
English			
The Hindustan Times	Blitz	Caravan	
National Herald	Current	Filmfare	Life
		India Today	
Northern India Patrika	Pastime	Star and Style	Mirror
The Statesman	Sports	Women's Era	Picture Post
The Pioneer	Screen		Reader's Digest
	Sunday		
The Times of India	The Illustrated Weekly of India		
Urdu			
Milap	Aaj Kal		Biswin Sadi
Pratap	Tej	Yaad	Shama
Quami Awaz			

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

There are a number of voluntary social service organisations in the district for looking after certain social and economic matters in general and some specific needs of socially neglected persons in particular. In the past, these institutions were mostly dependent on philanthropic and missionary zeal. Now, with the assistance of the government, efforts are made to strengthen these organisations and to co-ordinate their activities. The names of some important voluntary social service organisations of the district, which receive grants from the government, are given below :

Name of institution	Year of establishment	Aims and objects	Government grant received (in Rs) 1977-78
1	2	3	4
Kanpur Hindu Anathalaya	1914	Maintaining an orphanage	4,000
Rajesh Shilp Kala Kendra	1950-51	"	5,250
Avadh Mukh Vadhiv Vidyalaya	1958	Education of deaf and blind children	Nil
Bal Nikunj	1955-56	Running a creche	1,200
Sri Kalu Ram Shastri Smarak Samiti	1955-56	"	Nil
Gunge Bahre Ka Vidyalaya	1956-57	Education of deaf children	2,208
Bapu Rashtriya Vidyalaya	1956	Teaching embroidery and stitching	1,000
Bal hobby Centre	1956-57	Maintaining a Library	2,000
Nari Kala Kendra	1956-57	Teaching embroidery and stitching	4,070
Nari Shilp Kala Kendra	1956-57	Teaching embroidery and stitching	3,766
Janpat Rai Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra	1958	"	5,700
Dr. C.R. Gidwani Nari Kala Kendra	1958-59	"	3,550
Valmiki Nagrik Mahasangh	1959	Running a creche	Nil
Ranjit Teliya College	1961	Teaching embroidery and stitching	Nil
Arjun Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra	1961	"	4,160
Bharat Shilp Kala Kendra	1962-63	"	2,200
Sharda Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra	1964	"	3,880
Meenu Bahuudeshya Balwari Kendra	1965	Running a creche	2,000
Sarvodya Vikas Ashram	1966-67	"	1,000

[Contd.]

1	2	3	4
Navin Balwari Evam Bal Kalyan Kendra	1966—67	Running a creche	2,000
Navin Training College	1966—67	Teaching embroidery and stitching	3,800
Vidya Niketan Shilp Kala Kendra	1967—68	"	500
Mahila Shilp Kala Vidyalaya	1968	"	3,475
Vishnu Shilp Kala Vidyalaya	1968	"	5,500
Dayanand Saraswati Balwari Kendra	1968	Running a creche	2,000
Saraswati Bal Vikas Kalyan Kendra	1968	Education of children	3,000
Saraswati Shilp Kala Kendra	1968	Teaching embroidery and stitching	700
Jankalyan Vidyalaya	1970—71	Running a creche	2,000
Swami Vivekananda Vidya Mandir	1970—71	"	Nil
Shyam Shiksha Evam Kala Vidyalaya	1970—71	Teaching embroidery and stitching	3,575
Krishna Nursery and Balwari Kendra	1971	Running a creche	2,000
Krishna Kriraha Bal Vihar Kalyan Kendra	1971	Education of children	3,000
Bharat Sewa Sansthan	1971—72	Running a creche	2,000
Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru Smarak Trust	1971—72	"	1,000
Saraswati Bal Mandir	1972—73	"	2,000
Jai Bharat Vidya Mandir Balwari Kendra	1973	"	2,000
Modern National Shishu Kalyan Kendra	1973	Education of children	2,500
Bal Vidya Veethika	1973	Running a creche	Nil
Jan Sewak Pravardhik Training College	1973—74	Teaching embroidery and stitching	4,225
Pushpa Devi Shilp Kala Kendra	1974—75	Teaching embroidery and stitching	1,000
Gaya Prasad Saraswati Nari Shilp Kala Kendra	1974—75	"	500
Pushpa Devi Adarsh Shishu Kalyan Kendra	1974—75	Education of children	2,500
Pushpa Devi Adarsh Balwari Kendra	1974—75	"	2,000
Azad Memorial Public Shishu Kendra	1975—76	"	2,500

1	2	3	4
Azad Memorial Public Balwari Kalyan Kendra	1975—76	Running a creche	2,000
Prem Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra	1975—76	Teaching embroidery and stitching	1,000
Rishi Sudarshan Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra	1976	"	Nil
Kautilya Vidyapeeth	1976	Education of children	Nil
Kautilya Vidyapeeth Balwari Kendra	1976	Running a creche	Nil
Laxmi Shilp Kala Kendra	1976	Teaching embroidery and stitching	2,375
Ardi Nagar Silai Sansthan	1976—77	"	500

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Akbarpur (pargana and tahsil Akbarpur)

Akbarpur, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, is situated in Lat. 26°23'N. and Long. 79°57'E., at a distance of about 43 km. from Kanpur on the Bara-Akbarpur-Sikandra road. It is connected by road with the district headquarters. The original name of the place was Gurai Khura which was changed to Akbarpur during the reign of Akbar by one Kunwar Singh, who may have been the founder of the new town.

Akbarpur is administered as a town area. According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 7,692 and covered an area of 6.33 sq. km. There are two junior Basic and two senior Basic schools, an intermediate college, a dispensary, a family planning centre, a health centre, a post-office, a police-station and two dharmshalas. It also has an allopathic and an Ayurvedic dispensary, two maternity and child welfare centres, a family planning centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre and a cattle pound. The town is electrified.

Akbarpur is the headquarters of a development block of the same name, which started functioning from 26.1.56. In 1971, the block had a population of 93,617 and covered an area of 29,817 ha. The block has 9 *nyaya* panchayats.

Markets are held twice a week, on Sundays and Thursdays. The Ramlila fair is held from Asvina (September-October) Sukla Paksha Astami to Ekadasi, the average attendance being 12,000 persons.

Akbarpur is chiefly noted for its Masjid-vadi and two fine masonry tanks, one of which is said to have been built by one Sital Shukla and the other by one Chhabba.

Amrodha (pargana and tahsil Bhognipur)

Amrodha, which is also known as Malikpur Ain, is situated in Lat. 26° 12'N. and Long. 79°47'E., and lies at a distance of 8 km. from Pukhrayan, the tahsil headquarters and 73 km. from the district headquarters. It is connected by road with the tahsil and district headquarters. A link road connects it with Pipari, a village on the Kanpur-Kalpi road.

Amrodha is administered as a town area. It had a population of 4,929 and covered an area of 1.75 sq. km. in 1971. It has two junior Basic schools, a senior Basic school and a higher secondary school.

It also has an allopathic, an Ayurvedic and a Unani dispensary, two maternity and child welfare centres, a health centre, a post-office and three cattle pounds. It is electrified.

* Amrodha is the headquarters of a development block of the same name, which was opened on 2.10.54. The block had a population of 95,008 and covered an area of 85,887 ha. in 1971. There are 10 *nyaya* panchayats in the block.

Markets are held on Sundays and Thursdays. Adjoining Amrodha on the west is the ruined town of Shahpur, which was once a place of considerable importance but was damaged by the Yamuna, though the ruins of many tombs, temples and mosques speak of its former significance. There is an ancient temple of Kaleshwar Mahadeo to the east of Shahpur which was reconstructed in 1884.

Banipara Maharaj (pargana and tahsil Derapur)

Banipara, which is also called Banipara Maharaj to distinguish it from the adjacent villages of Banipara Jauhar and Banipara Jinai, stands in the extreme east of the tahsil in Lat. 25° 31'N. and Long. 79° 53'E., at a distance of 20 km. from Derapur and 87 km. from Kanpur. It is connected with the district headquarters by road.

It had a population of 3,299 and covered an area of 982 ha. in 1971. It has two junior Basic and a senior Basic school, a family planning centre, a post-office and a well-known temple. It also has a homoeopathic dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre and a co-operative society. The place is electrified.

Markets are held twice a week, on Sundays and Wednesdays. The place is chiefly noted for its ancient temple of Baneshwar Mahadeo. A fair is held here for 15 days on the occasion of Sivaratri, with an average daily attendance of about 1,000 persons and about 1,500 persons on the main day of the festival. Banipara Maharaj falls in the Jhinhak development block.

*** Bara (pargana and tahsil Akbarpur)**

This town stands in Lat. 26°22'N. and Long. 80°1'E., towards the south of the main road going from Kanpur to Kalpi, at a distance of 6 km. from Akbarpur and 37 km. from Kanpur. It is connected with the tahsil and district headquarters by road.

Bara had a population of 5,643 persons and covered an area of 1,371 ha. in 1971. There are a junior Basic and a senior Basic school, a dispensary, a post-office and a dak bungalow. In addition there is a Unani dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, an artificial insemination centre, a cattle pound and a co-operative society. The town is electrified. It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

Markets are held on Tuesdays and Fridays. Bara falls in the Maitha development block.

Behta Buzurg (pargana and tahsil Ghatampur)

The village of Behta Buzurg stands in Lat. 26°10'N. and Long. 80° 15'E., at a distance of 15 km. from Ghatampur and 40 km. from Kanpur.

on the road going from Ghatampur to Sarh. It is connected with the tahsil headquarters by road.

According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 1,964 and an area of 859 ha. It possesses a junior Basic school and a panchayat ghar and falls in the Patara development block.

Behta Buzurg deserves mention on account of the ancient temple of Jagannath which is supposed to be two thousand years old. It is said that a week before the beginning of the rainy season, drops of water fall from the stone which is embedded in the inner roof of the temple.

A fair is held on Bhadra (August-September) Krishna Paksha Astami which attracts a gathering of about 5,000 persons.

Bhitrigaon (pargana and tahsil Ghatampur)

The village of Bhitrigaon is situated in Lat. $26^{\circ}12' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ}16' E.$, on the Ghatampur Sarh road, at a distance of 14 km. from Ghatampur and 59 km. from Kanpur. It is connected by road with the tahsil and district headquarters.

According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 2,751 and an area 578 ha. It has a junior Basic and a senior Basic School, a higher secondary school, an intermediate college, a hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre, a post-office, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre two cattle pounds, a co-operative society and an agricultural seed store. It is electrified.

Markets are held twice a week on Mondays and Fridays.

Bhitrigaon is chiefly noted for its ancient brick temple which is a unique specimen of the brick architecture of the early Gupta period. The temple is square with corners indented and the total length, including the porch, being 14.32 m. and the breadth 16.47 m. It is built of large bricks of the size 0.47.7 m.X. 0.22 m.X 0.07m, set in mud mortar. The interior of the temple is plain but on the outside it is decorated with carved brickwork and numerous terracotta panels of skilful workmanship.

Bhitrigaon is the headquarters of a development block. In 1971, the block had a population of 1,04,107 and an area of 88,097 ha. It has 12 *nyaya* panchayats.

Bilhaur (pargana and tahsil Bilhaur)

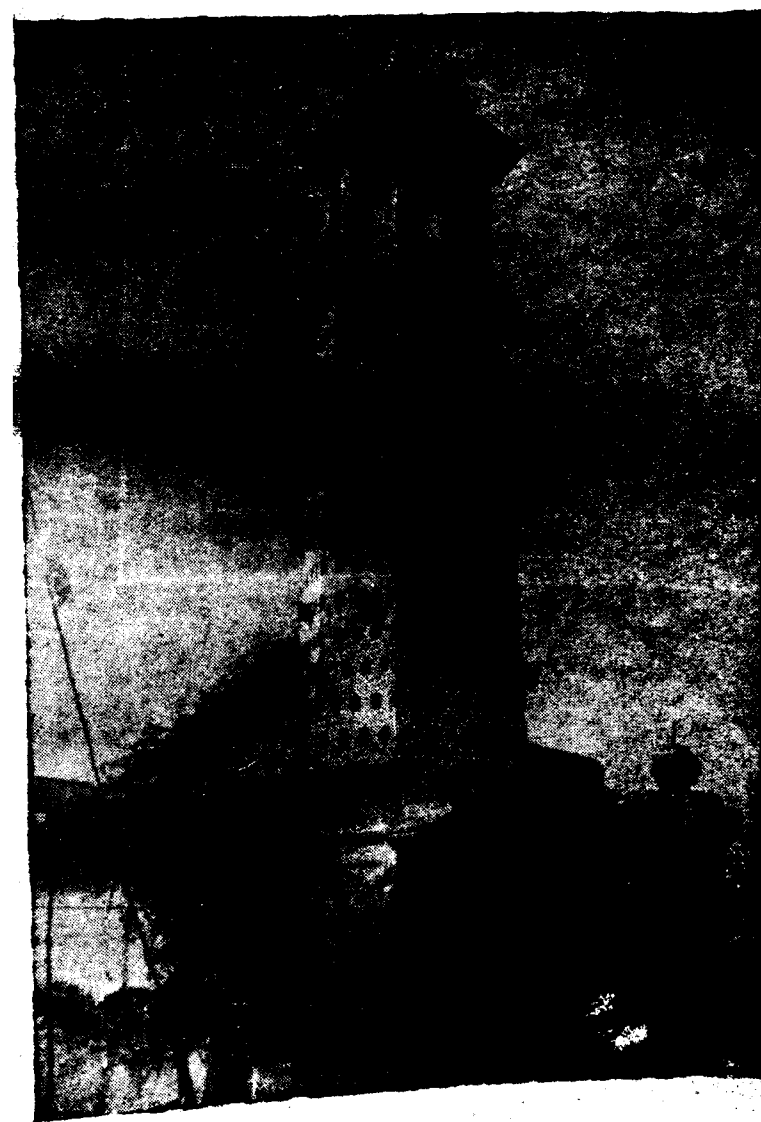
Bilhaur, the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, is situated in Lat. $26^{\circ}50' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ}4' E.$, on the grand trunk road (a national highway) 51 km. north-west of Kanpur, the district headquarters. It is connected with the district headquarters by road as well as by rail (the North-Eastern Railway).



Temple of Jagannath, Behta Buzurg



Brahmaji-ki-khunti, Bithur



Balmiki Ashram (Sita Rasoi), Bithur

The place is said to have been founded by one Billaur Khan, a Sipah-salar of Mughal times but the date of its foundation is not known with certainty.

Bilhaur has been administered as a town area and had a population of 7,572 and area of 1.08 sq. km. in 1971. It possesses three junior Basic and three senior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, two intermediate college, a hospital, a health centre, a family planning centre, a police-station, a post-office, a library and a dharmshala.

There are also two allopathic dispensaries, an Ayurvedic dispensary and three maternity and child welfare centres, two veterinary hospitals, two artificial insemination centres, two cattle pounds, a panchayat ghar and a co-operative society. The town is electrified.

Bilhaur is the headquarters of the development block of the same name which started functioning from April, 1968. In 1971, the block had a population of 92,272 and an area of 25,799 ha. and 16 ~~ngaya~~ panchayats.

Markets are held on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays. The main items marketed are food-grains (mostly wheat and maize), vegetables, goats, cloth, *khoya* (milk product) and ghee.

Bithur (pargana and tahsil Kanpur)

The ancient town of Bithur is situated on the banks of the Ganga in Lat. 26°37'N. and Long. 80°16'E. in the extreme northern angle of the tahsil, at a distance of 23 km. from Kanpur on the Kalyanpur-Bithur road. It is connected by road and rail with the tahsil and the district headquarters and has a railway station of the North-Eastern Railway.

Bithur is a place of great antiquity. Legend has it that it was here that Brahma celebrated the completion of creation by a horse sacrifice. The spot, known as Brahmaji-ki-khunti in the Brahmavara ghat on the river bank where it is supposed to have been a nail of his horse's shoe, is said to have been embedded in one of the steps of the landing place, is still the object of devout worship.

Bithur remained the headquarters of the district from 1811 to 1819. In 1819, the British government assigned it as residence to Baji Rao, the deposed Peshwa, who maintained it as an almost independent State. He was attended by a retinue of 15,000 men, for whose support he was assigned part of the revenue of Bithur and Ramel, the tenure being called Arazi Lashkar. Baji Rao built a large mansion here, on the right bank of the Ganga. He named it 'Shaniwar Bara' after the Peshwa's Shaniwar Palace at Pune. The only remains of Bara are the walls, which though in a state of decay, still give some idea of the grandeur of the palace. The whole edifice was razed to the ground by the British on their reoccupation of Kanpur. The grant was confiscated on the rebellion of the Peshwa's adopted son, Nana Dhondu Pant, also known as Nana Sahab and was then bestowed for life at a nominal revenue on Narayan Rao, a professed supporter of the British cause. The reduction

of the Maratha force, coupled with the destruction of Nana Sahab's palace and power, had an adverse effect on the prosperity and population of Bithur.

Bithur is administered as a town area. According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 3,767 and covered an area of 5.78 sq. km. It has three junior Basic schools, a senior Basic school, a higher secondary school, a post-office, a police-station, a dak bungalow and 20 dharmshalas. It also has an allopathic dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, an artificial insemination centre and a cattle pound. The town is electrified.

Markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays. A fair is also held on the occasion of Kartika Purnima and about 7,000 persons gather here to have a bath in the Ganga. Bithur falls in the Kalyanpur development block.

Chaubepur Kalan (pargana and tahsil Bilhaur)

This village stands in Lat. $26^{\circ} 37'$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 11' E.$, on the grand trunk road, 30 km. from Bilhaur and about 26 km. from Kanpur. It is connected by road as well as by the North-Eastern Railway with the tahsil headquarters, Bilhaur, and the district headquarters, Kanpur, and has a railway station of the North-Eastern Railway (metre gauge).

It had a population of 3,061 persons and an area 198 ha. in 1971. It has a junior Basic, four senior Basic and two higher secondary schools, a post-office (with telephone facilities) and a dharmshala. There are two allopathic dispensaries, a homoeopathic dispensary, three Ayurvedic dispensaries, four maternity and child welfare centres, a midwife training centre, two veterinary hospitals, two artificial insemination centres, a co-operative society, an agricultural seed store, two cold storages and three cattle pounds. The village is electrified.

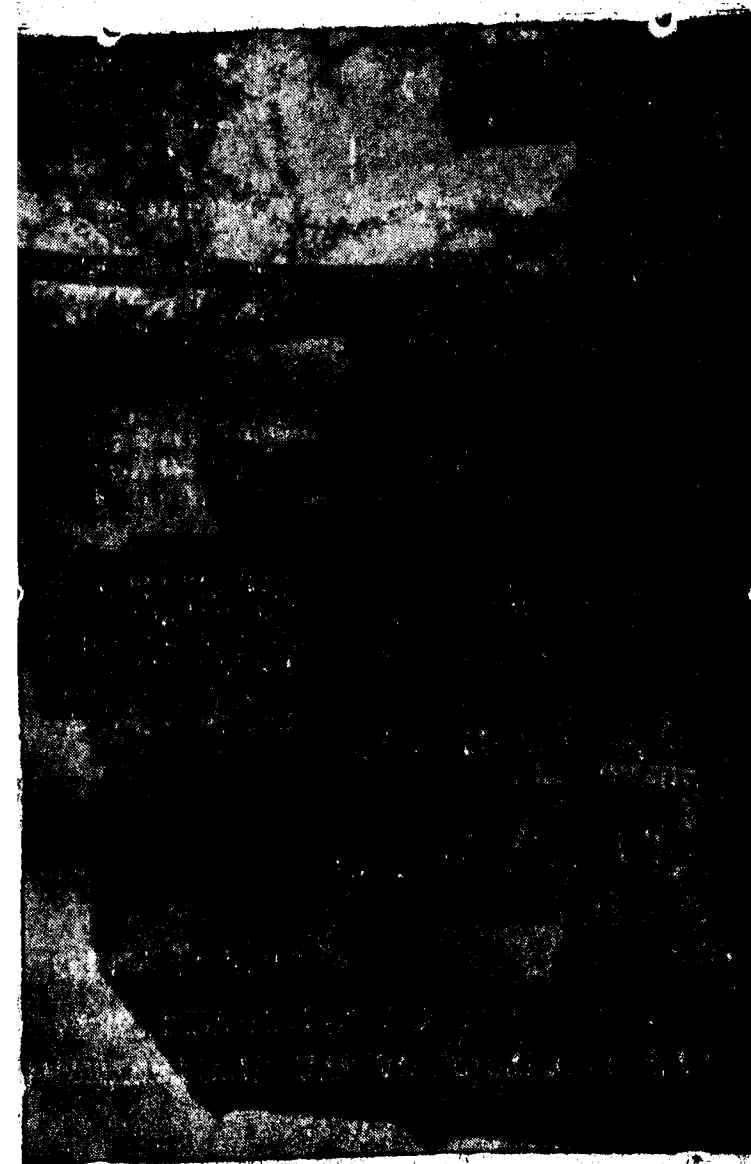
Chaubepur is the headquarters of a development block and of a *nyaya* panchayat of the same name. The former was opened on April 1, 1958. In 1971, the block had a population of 66,143 and an area of 20,728 ha. The block has 9 *nyaya* panchayats.

Markets are held on Sundays and Thursdays. The main items of trade are food-grains (wheat, maize and paddy), vegetables, cattle, cloth, ghee and *khoya*.

Kansvadh and Krishna Leela fair is held for three days here on the Dvadasi of Krishna Paksha in the month of Kartika (October-November) when the attendance is about 20,000 persons.

Derapur (pargana and tahsil Derapur)

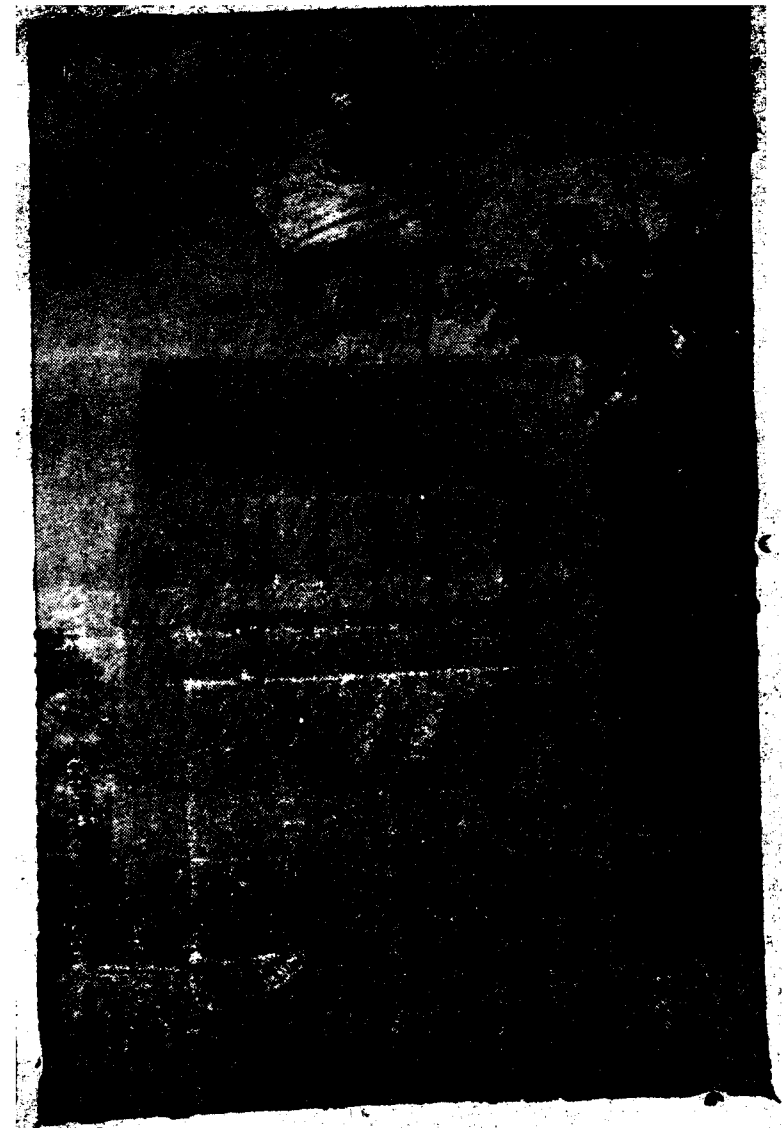
Derapur, the headquarters of Derapur tahsil, is situated on the south bank of the Sengar, in Lat. $26^{\circ} 25' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 47' E.$, at a distance of 14 km. south-west of Rura and 68 km. west of Kanpur, on the road leading to Matli. It is connected by road as well as by rail with the district headquarters.



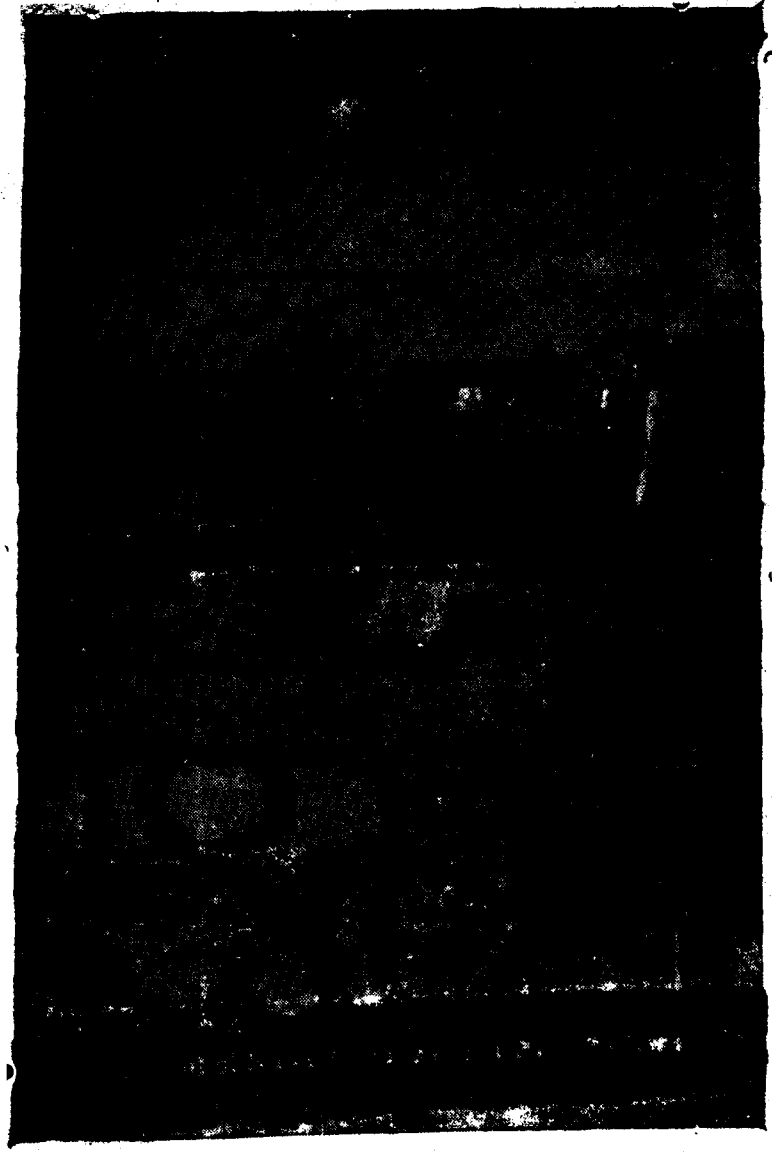
Remains of Palace of Nana Sahab Dondhu Pant Peshwa, Bithur



Lava Kusha Janamasthan, Bithur



Memorial of Nana Sahib Dhondu Pant Peshwa, Bithur



Dhruv Ashram, Bithur

According to the census of 1971, Derapur had a population of 2,278 and an area of 364 ha. It has a junior Basic and two senior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, a hospital, a family planning centre, a post-office, a police-station, a dak bungalow and a dharmshala. It also has an allopathic as well as a homoeopathic dispensary, two Ayurvedic dispensaries, four maternity and child welfare centres, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, five cattle pounds, a co-operative society and a panchayat *ghar*. It is electrified.

Derapur is the headquarters of a development block which was opened on July 1, 1957. The block had a population of 70,768 and covered an area of 25,848 ha. in 1971. The block has 10 *nyaya* panchayats,

Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday. A fair is held on the occasion of the Dasahra festival with a gathering of nearly 2,000 persons.

The place is noted for its fine masonry tank called the Sahas-kund and the remains of a fort built by Govind Rao Pandit, the governor of the province during the Maratha administration from 1756 to 1762.

Gajner (pargana and tahsil Akbarpur)

The village of Gajner is situated in the extreme south of the tahsil, in Lat. 26°17' N. and Long. 80°3' E., at a distance of about 20 km. from Akbarpur and 88 km. from Kanpur, on the road leading to Musanagar. It is connected with the Kanpur-Kalpi road.

According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 2,646 and covered an area of 724 ha. It has a junior Basic school and two senior Basic schools, a dispensary, a post-office, a police-station, a *nyaya* panchayat, a panchayat *ghar* and a co-operative society. In addition there are an allopathic dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre and an artificial insemination centre. The town is electrified.

Markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Gajner falls in the Sarwankhera development block.

There is a *maqbara* (mausoleum) of Ghazi Shah and a Ghazi peer fair is held on the first Sunday of the month of Jyaishta which is attended by about 1,000 persons.

Ghatampur (pargana and tahsil Ghatampur)

Ghatampur, the headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name, is situated in Lat. 26° 9' N. and Long. 80° 10' E., on the road running from Kanpur to Hamirpur, at a distance of 42 km. south of Kanpur. The road is crossed here by the Mughal road. It is also connected by rail by the line running from Kanpur to Banda and has railway station of the Central Railway.

The place is said to have been founded by one Ghatam Deo, a Bais chieftain, who expelled the Ahirs and defeated their leader, Buldans, taking their stronghold of Koriyan.

Ghatampur is administered as a town area. According to the 1971 census, it had a population of 8,636 and an area of 8 sq. km. It has a junior Basic and two senior Basic schools, a higher secondary school and two intermediate colleges, a hospital, a police-station, a post-office, two dak bungalows, a dharmshala and a cinema house.

It has five allopathic and two Ayurvedic dispensaries, four maternity and child welfare centres, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre and three cattle pounds. The town is electrified. It also has a family planning centre, a government agricultural seed store, a panchayat ghar and the Jalpa leprosy centre where the medicines are distributed on every Tuesday.

Ghatampur is the headquarters of a development block of the same name which started functioning from October 2, 1954. The block had a population of 1,22,469 and covered an area of 50,675 ha. in 1971. It has 12 *nyaya* panchayats.

Markets are held every Tuesday and Saturday. The main items of trade are food-grains (wheat and paddy) *gur*, cattle, *khoya* and cloth. There exists here an ancient temple of Kushmanda, Devi here where a big fair is held (on the occasion of Kartiki Purnima) which attracts a gathering of about 10,000 persons. There is also an ancient Pisanhari-ka-math on the Hamirpur road. A cattle fair is also held at Baba-ka-mandir for seven days in the month of Phalguna (February-March) which has a daily average attendance of 20,000 persons.

Jhinhak (pargana and tahsil Derapur)

Jhinhak, an important village, stands in Lat. 26° 34' N. and Long. 79° 46' E., on the right bank of the Etawah branch canal at a distance of 82 km. from Derapur, the tahsil headquarters and has a railway station of the Northern Railway.

It has been administered as a town area. According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 4,822 persons and covered an area of 0.73 sq. km. It has two junior Basic, two senior Basic and two higher secondary schools, an intermediate college, a hospital, a post-office, a temple and a mosque. In addition it has an allopathic as well as an Ayurvedic dispensary, a veterinary hospital and two cattle pounds. The village is electrified.

Jhinhak is the headquarters of a development block of the same name, which was opened on October 1, 1962. In 1971, the block had a population of 81,406 spread over an area of 24,479 ha. There are ten *nyaya* panchayats in the block.

A cattle fair is held on Dvitiya of Sukla Paksha in the month of Jyaistha (May-June) with a gathering of about 3,000 persons.

Kakwan (pargana and tahsil Dilhaur)

Kakwan, a village, is situated in Lat. 26° 43' N. and Long. 80° 0' E., 15 km. from Bilhaur, the tahsil headquarters, and 51 km. from the district headquarters. It is connected to Bilhaur by a road leading to that town.

According to the census of 1971, Kakwan had a population of 2,115 and covered an area of 953 ha. It has a junior Basic school, two senior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, a hospital, a family planning centre, a post-office and a police-station.

There are two allopathic dispensaries, a homoeopathic dispensary, three Ayurvedic dispensaries, a Unani dispensary, three maternity and child welfare centres, a veterinary hospital, two artificial insemination centres, two cattle pounds, a co-operative society, a co-operative seed store and a panchayat ghar. The village is electrified.

Kakwan gives its name to the headquarters of a development block which was opened on May 2, 1956. The block had a population of 76,141 and an area of 26,299 ha. in 1971. The block has nine *nyaya* panchayats. Kakwan is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

Markets are held every Wednesday and Saturday, the main articles of trade being paddy, wheat, maize, vegetables and cloth.

Kanpur (pargana and tahsil Kanpur)

The city of Kanpur lies in Lat. 26° 28' N. and Long. 80° 21' E. It is 125.6 m. above sea level and stands on the south-western bank of the Ganga, at a distance of 193 km. from Allahabad and 67 km. from Lucknow.

Kanpur is very well connected with other parts of the country by rail as well as by road. It is served by the Northern, Central and North-Eastern Railway the first two being broad gauge and the last metre gauge tracks. The main line of the Northern Railway from Delhi to Mughalsarai (and onward to Calcutta on the Eastern Railway) passes through Kanpur. A branch line of the same system connects it with Lucknow on the Amritsar-Mughalsarai main line. It is also connected with Jhansi and Banda by branch lines of the Central Railway. A branch line of the North-Eastern Railway (called the Oudh-Tirhut Railway before the zone wise grouping of railways) connects it with Lucknow on one side and Kasganj and Agra on the other. It lies on the National Highway No. 25 which connects Lucknow with Jhansi. It is connected *via* Lucknow with districts lying on the north-west and in the eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh, such as Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Faizabad, Basti and Gorakhpur. It lies on the grand trunk road which connects it with Varanasi, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Kannauj, Etah, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Meerut and districts further north.

The word 'Kanpur' is said to be a corruption of Kanhaiyapur or Kanhpur, which was an unimportant village till the time of its first

connection with the British. It was mentioned casually in the sixteenth century. It contains no remains of any antiquity and never rose to any prominence till 1778.

According to a local tradition, Kanpur Kohna, or old Kanpur, owes its origin to Hindu Singh, a raja of Sachendi, who came here to bathe in the Ganga about 1750 and considered the place suitable for the site of a town. It is certain that a village of that name was already standing on the spot now occupied by old Kanpur.

The city is wholly given up to trade and commerce and this predominant characteristic is illustrated by the marked absence of buildings with any pretensions, to architectural or aesthetic merit and the most imposing structures are mills and factories. Many of the biggest factories of the State are located at Kanpur which is aptly the industrial metropolis of the State. The cotton textile industry of Kanpur is one of the most important industries of the State.

According to the census of 1971, the area of Kanpur (urban agglomeration) was 299 sq. km. with a population of 12,75,242, the area under the municipal corporation being 262 sq. km., with a population of 11,54,388.

For administrative purposes, the city has been divided into three zones, a brief description of each being given below :

Zone I is bounded on north by zone III and the Ganga, on the north-east and east by the Ganga and on the south and west by zone II. It has several important mills and factories, banks, parks and grounds, roads and localities, etc.

The New Victoria Mills, the Muir Mills, and the Lal Imli Woollen Mills are located in the north, the J.K. Rayon Factory in the south-east and H.G.S. Factories in the east of zone.

Besides mills and factories it has three main banks—The Reserve Bank of India, The State Bank of India and Allahabad Bank. The two parks of this zone are the Green Park and Nanarao Park. In Green Park compound there is a stadium where cricket test matches between international teams are organised. There is also the Civil Landing Ground, and Polo Ground.

The important roads of the zone are the Halsey Road, Kamala Road, Birhana Road, Canning Road, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Canal Road, Napier Road, Harding Road and Grand Trunk Road. The Grand Trunk Road, a State Highway enters the zone from west and runs to north through the western part of this zone.

The Civil Lines and Colonel Ganj are the chief localities of this zone. It has also several educational institutions—D.A.V. College, M. G. College, B.N.S.D. Intermediate College and Christ Church College. The Central Railway Station, General Ganj Hospital, Kamala Tower and Sati Temple are also located in this zone.

Zone II is bounded by zone III on the north, zone I on the east, the villages Khurwa, Subhauli and Hathipur on the south, the Pandu river and a part of a road by pass on the west.

The mills and factories which are located in the north of the zone are the Swadeshi Mills, Rakomi Mills, J.K. Mills, Kanpur Cotton Mills, Wagon Factory and Fertilizer Factory.

Besides mills and factories, the zone comprises two railway stations—Anwarganj Railway Station and Railway Station Kanpur. It also comprises the dairy farm, municipal office, agriculture forest, government grain godown, Leper Hospital, sewage utilization farm, reserved for railway department, Industrial Corporation and Industrial Co-operative Society. The Kalpi Road, Grand Trunk Road and Hamirpur Road are the important roads of this zone. The chief localities are the factory area Govind Nagar, Ratnalal Nagar, Chaman Ganj, Collector Ganj and railway colonies.

Zone III is bounded on the north by the Ganga, on the east by zones I and II, on the south by zone II and on the west by the villages of the Maqsubabad and Bhera.

The North-west Tannery, Elgin Mills and Cooper Allens Factory are located in the south-east on the bank of the Ganga and the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology in the north of this zone.

It included the Lala Lajpatrai Hospital, Eye Hospital, T.B. Hospital, T.B. Sanatorium, G.S.V. Medical College, S.D. College, Armapur Estate, site for Engineering Diploma Institute, Allen Forest, Industrial estate, Kamala Retreat, proposed site for university, Kanpur Cold Storage, Kalyanpur Kalan Seed Farm, Seed Farm Kalyanpur, R. S. Kalyanpur agriculture farms, Central roadways workshop, Employment exchange directorate of industries, B.S Park and Anandeshwar temple.

The Kanpur Zoological Park is situated in the Allen Forest area, to the north of which is the site for engineering diploma institute, T.B. Sanatorium and T.B. Hospital, to the south the agriculture farm, Kamala Retreat and Nawabganj area, to the east the roadways workshop and to the west is the part of the Grand Trunk Road. The corporation building is located in the south-east of the zone, to the north of which runs the Benajhaber road from east to west and to the west is the Motijhil.

Some important roads of the zone are the Bithur Road, Ganga Road, Sisamau Road and Grand Trunk Road. The Grand Trunk Road enters from the south-east corner and runs northward passing through the zone. The Kalpi Road, a national highway, enters from south-east corner and runs to west parallel to the southern boundary of the zone.

The chief localities of the zone are the Indra Nagar, Swaroop Nagar, Nawab Ganj, Arya Nagar, Tilak Nagar, old Kanpur, Idgah, and Allengunj settlement.

Kanpur city possesses 4 arts colleges, 5 arts and science colleges, 8 arts, science and commerce colleges, a medical college, 4 engineering

colleges, 3 polytechnics, a university, 5 recognised shorthand typing schools, 86 higher secondary schools, 103 junior Basic and middle schools, 496 primary schools, a stadium, 24 cinema houses, four auditoriums and theatre halls, 20 public libraries, and 16 reading rooms. There are 80 allopathic, 14 homoeopathic, 15 Ayurvedic and 2 Unani dispensaries, 17 maternity and child welfare centres, 5 T.B. clinics, the Institute of Cordiology, the J.K. Institute of Cancer and 8 main post-offices. It also possesses 2 veterinary hospitals and 2 artificial insemination centres.

Some of the important cotton and textiles mills of Kanpur are the Elgin Mills, Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur Woollen Mills (Lal Imli), Kanpur Textiles, Muir Mills, J.K. Rayon and New Victoria Mills.

Some important industries are the Motilal Padmapat Udyog (Vanaspati branch and Steel Foundry branch at Gutaiya), the Industrial Gases, Limited, and the Indian Oxygen, Ltd. (in the factory area), the Atherton West Cotton Mills (G.T. Road), the J.K. Electronics (G.T. Road), the J.K. Iron and Steel Company (Fazalganj) and the Syntex Tube Works (G.T. Road).

The 'Kanpur Zoological Park' (in Allen Forest near Nawab Ganj) is situated in the northern part of the city is a well-known place. The zoo covers an area of about 77 ha. including 16 ha. of lake area, though the foundation stone of the park was laid on November 24, 1968, its layout and construction work started in April, 1971 and the work of the zoo has been nearly completed. It is ranked as one of the best and most modern zoos in the country. According to the norms of classification laid down by the Government of India, this zoo belongs to category 'A'. It has acquired almost all the important species of wild Indian wild animals and birds and also a number of foreign animals and birds. There are 57 species of mammals (numbering 215 animals), 72 species of birds (numbering 780) and 3 species of reptiles (numbering 5). The notable among the Indian animals are the tiger (*Panthera tigris*), lion (*Panthera leopardsica*) bear (*Melursus ursinus*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), binturong (*Arctictis binturong*), hooklock gibbon, Albino cheetal (*Axis axis*) and of the foreign animals are the orang-utan, African lion, Japanese sika deer, mandrill baboon, spider monkey and squirrel monkeys.

The zoo provides elephant and camels rides to visitors and also boating and picnic facilities. The Kamala Retreat and Phool Bagh are also places of visitors' interest.

Jajmau which is a part of the city, is connected with Kanpur by the Jajmau road. Its ancient name was Siddhpuri which is borne out by the fact that there are still very old temples of the Siddhainath and Siddha Devi on the banks of the Ganga. A big fair is held at the Siddhainath temple every Monday of Sravana (July-August) which is attended by about 5,000 persons.

The block headquarters of Kanpur which was opened on October 2, 1955 is situated at Kalyanpur. The block had a population of 72,708 persons and covered an area of 28,060 ha. in 1971. It has 7 *nyaya*



Gandhi Bhawan, Phool Bagh, Kanpur

panchayats. In Kalyanpur are located the Kanpur University, the Indian Institute of Technology and the National Sugar Institute.

Khuajaphul (pargana and tahsil Bhognipur)

The village is situated in the extreme north-west of the tahsil in Lat. $26^{\circ} 24' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 35' E.$, on the Kanpur-Etawah road (Mughal road) about 2 km. from the Etawah boundary, 6 km. from Sikandra, 37 km. from Bhognipur, 34 km. from the tahsil headquarters of Pukhrayan and 96 km. from Kanpur. It is connected by road with the tahsil and district headquarters. The road from Akbarpur to Auraiya passes through it.

The name of the place is said to have been derived from one Mawa-ja Sarai. Itimad Khan (eunuch of Akbar) who built a fort here for protection against the robbers who infested the ravines of the Yamuna to the constant menace of travellers along the highway. His original name was Phul Malik, and he received the title of Muhammad Khan from Akbar's son, Prince Salim (afterwards Jahangir) and Itimad Khan, from Akbar. He was one of Akbar's confidential advisers and built Itimadpur, near Agra, where he is said to have been buried. According to a local tradition, he lived in the reign of Shahjahan and, by calling the place Itimadnagar, incurred the anger of his royal mistress, the Princess Phul, in whose honour the name was changed.

The portion of the village standing within the circuit of the fort is known as Bhitarkot, in contradistinction to Baharcot which is to the south.

Tradition further says that he built a mausoleum here and was buried in it, either alive or after committing suicide, but this story seems to be a later invention. His tomb is pointed out as an object of veneration for both Hindus and Muslims.

According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 1,960 and covered an area of 504 ha. It has two junior Basic and two senior Basic schools, a higher secondary school and an intermediate college. It also has a maternity and child welfare centre, a post-office, a cattle pound, a co-operative society and a panchayat ghar. It is electrified.

A market is held on Sundays. Khuajaphul falls in the Rajpur development block and is the headquarters of a nyaya panchayat.

Lala Bhagat (pargana and tahsil Derapur)

This village is situated in Lat. $26^{\circ} 44' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 57' E.$, at a distance of 58 km. from Derapur and 92 km. from Kanpur.

According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 1,015 and an area of 249 ha. It has a junior Basic school and falls in the Basu-labad development block.

Lala Bhagat is chiefly noted for its red stone creek, the head of which is separated from the body.

Maitha (pargana and tahsil Akbarpur)

Maitha is situated in Lat. $26^{\circ} 31' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 2' E.$, at a distance of 47 km. from Akbarpur and 40 km. from Kanpur, on the road leading to Bara. It is connected with the district headquarters by rail and has a railway station of the Northern Railway (broad gauge).

It had a population of 1,260 and covered an area of 282 ha. in 1971. There are a junior Basic school, a hospital, a health centre, a family planning centre, a post-office and a dharmshala. There are also four allopathic dispensaries, an Ayurvedic dispensary, four maternity and child welfare centres, a veterinary hospital, a family planning centre, a co-operative society and three cattle pounds.

Maitha is a development block the headquarters of which is situated in Marag and was opened on April 1, 1962. The block had a population of 95,895 and an area of 85,920 ha. in 1971. The block has 10 *nyaya panchayats*.

Markets are held twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Mundeshwar fair is held for 15 days commencing with the day of Dasahra with a daily average attendance of about 8,000 persons.

Makanpur (pargana and tahsil Bilhaur)

The village of Makanpur is situated in Lat. $26^{\circ} 52' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 1' E.$, on the right bank of the Isan in the extreme north of the tahsil on the Araul-Makanpur road, 15 km. distant from Bilhaur and 64 km. from Kanpur. It is connected with the tahsil and district headquarters by road and has a railway station at Araul-Makanpur, at a distance of 5 km. on the North-Eastern Railway.

Makanpur is said to have derived its name from a demon named Makana Deo who was expelled by the Muslim saint, Badi-ud-din, also known as Shah Madar. According to another account, the old name of Makanpur Paharia has been derived from the saints two disciples, Makan Khan and Pahar Khan, in whose names the grant of the land was made by Ibrahim Shah of Jaunpur.

According to the census of 1971, Makanpur had a population of 8,698 persons and an area of 285 ha. It has two junior Basic schools, a senior Basic school, a higher secondary school, a post-office, an allopathic dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, an artificial insemination sub-centre, a cattle pound, a co-operative society and a panchayat ghar. The village is electrified.

Markets are held on Mondays and Thursdays. The main items of trade are food-grains (maize and wheat), vegetables, goats and cloth.

There is a tomb of Shah Madar and a mosque adjacent to it built about 550 years ago. The tomb is a good specimen of marble network, is well maintained, and is in a satisfactory condition. A big fair is held

here on Basant Panchami for two weeks, commencing a week before Basant Panchami memory of Shah Madar, with about one lakh of people attending on the main day. Makanpur falls in the Bilhaur development block.

Musanagar (pargana and tahsil Bhognipur)

This town stands on the bank of Yamuna in the extreme south-east of the tahsil, in Lat. $80^{\circ} 10' N.$ and Long. $79^{\circ} 58' E.$, at a distance of about 22 km. from the tahsil headquarters and 65 km. from the district headquarters.

Musanagar had a population of 597 and covered an area of 123 ha. in 1971. It has an intermediate and a Sanskrit college, an Ayurvedic dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a co-operative society, a fertilizer depot and a cattle pound. The town is electrified.

Markets are held in the adjacent village of Gausganj each Sunday and Thursday.

Musanagar is a place of undoubted antiquity and deserves mention on account of the ancient temple of Mukta Devi which is said to have been built in *treta-yug* by Raja Bali. In the days of the Marathas, it was restored and several additions made by Gangadhar, the family priest of the Peshwas. A fair is held at Mukta Devi temple on the occasion of Kartika Purnima and about four thousand persons gather there on that day.

Musanagar falls in the Amrodha development block.

Narwal (pargana and tahsil Kanpur)

The town of Narwal lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 14' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 26' E.$, on the road leading to Sarsaul, at a distance of 84 km. from Kanpur.

About 150 years ago, Narwal became the seat of a Chauhan raja, who represented a branch of the Ramaipur family.

It had a population of 8,010 and area of 574 ha. in 1971. It has a junior Basic and two senior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, an intermediate college, a hospital, a post-office (with telephonic facilities) and a police-station. It also has an allopathic dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, a cattle pound, a panchayat ghar, a *nyaya panchayat* and a co-operative society. The town is electrified.

Markets are held on Tuesdays and Fridays. Narwal falls in the Bhidhnu development block.

Patara (pargana and tahsil Ghatampur)

Patara lies in Lat. $26^{\circ} 14' N.$ and Long. $80^{\circ} 12' E.$, at a distance of 9 km. from Ghatampur and 30 km. from Kanpur. It is connected with

the tahsil and district headquarters by road as well as by rail. The road from Kanpur to Hamirpur passes through it. Patara also has a railway station of the Central Railway.

It had a population of 6,428 and covered an area of 1,698 ha. in 1971. It has two senior Basic and two junior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, a health centre, a family planning centre, two Ayurvedic dispensaries, a post-office, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, three cattle pounds and a dharmasala. The village is electrified.

Patara is the headquarters of a development block of the same name, which was opened on October 1, 1960. The block had a population of 84,986 and an area of 25,302 ha. in 1971. The block has seven *nyaya* panchayats.

The markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. There is an old temple of Naghelin Devi where a big fair is held on the occasion of Kartiki Purnima which is attended by nearly 15,000 persons.

Pukhrayan (pargana and tahsil Bhognipur)

Pukhrayan, which is the headquarters of tahsil Bhognipur, stands in Lat. 26° 18' N. and Long. 79° 50' E., on the north side of the road going to Kalpi, at a distance of about 5 km. from Bhognipur and 65 km. from Kanpur. It is connected by road as well as by rail with the district headquarters and has a railway station of Central Railway.

Pukhrayan is administered as a town area. According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 7,089 and covered an area of 5.04 sq. km. It has a higher secondary school, an intermediate college and a degree college. It also has two allopathic dispensaries, a maternity and child welfare centre, a post-office, four dharmasalas, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre and a cattle pound. The town is electrified.

Markets are held every Wednesday and Saturday. Pukhrayan falls in the Amrodha development block.

Rajpur (pargana and tahsil Bhognipur)

Rajpur is situated in Lat. 26° 18' N. and Long. 79° 40' E., on the Kanpur-Etawah road, at a distance of 19 km. from the tahsil headquarters, (Pukhrayan) and 84 km. from the district headquarters. It is connected with the tahsil and district headquarters by road.

In 1971, it had a population of 8,261 persons and an area of 281 ha. It has two junior Basic schools, a senior Basic school, a higher secondary school and an intermediate college. It also has two allopathic dispensaries, an Ayurvedic dispensary, two maternity and child welfare centres, a veterinary hospital, three cattle pounds, a co-operative society and a panchayat ghar. The town is electrified.

Rajpur is the headquarters of a development block of the same name, which was opened on October 1, 1959. In 1971, the block had a population of 82,588 and covered an area of 82,021 ha. Rajpur is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat. The block has 10 *nyaya* panchayats.

Markets are held on Sundays and Wednesdays. A cattle fair is held in the month of Bhadra (August-September) on Dvitiya of Sukla Paksha which goes on for 15 days and has a gathering of about 8,000 persons per day.

Rasulabad (pargana Rasulabad, tahsil Derapur)

This village is situated in Lat. 26° 40' N. and Long. 79° 48' E., at a distance of 47 km. from Derapur and 68 km. from Kanpur, on the road leading to Jhinhak. It is connected by road with the district headquarters.

The place is said to have derived its name from Rasul Khan, a governor in the days of Akbar, when the pargana was known as Malkanpurwa. Between 1756 and 1762, it was occupied on behalf of the Marathas by Gobind Rao Pandit, who rebuilt its mud fort.

According to the census of 1971, Rasulabad had a population of 8,990 and an area of 2,083 ha. It has two junior Basic and two senior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, a health centre, a family planning centre, a police-station, a post-office, a temple and a dak bungalow. There are also two allopathic dispensaries, an Ayurvedic dispensary, four maternity and child welfare centres, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, four cattle pounds, a panchayat ghar and a co-operative society. The village is electrified.

Rasulabad gives its name to a development block (opened on July 1, 1957) which had a population of 85,639 persons over an area of 84,606 ha. in 1971. The block has 10 *nyaya* panchayats. Rasulabad is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat.

Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Rura (pargana and tahsil Akbarpur)

The village of Rura is situated in the north-west of the tahsil, in Lat. 26° 29' N. and Long. 79° 54' E., at a distance of 18 km. from Akbarpur and about 45 km. from Kanpur, on the Derapur-Mati road. It is connected with the tahsil headquarters by road, district headquarters by rail and has a railway station of the Northern Railway. It is administered as a town area. According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 5,029 persons and covered an area of 4.56 sq. km. It has a junior Basic, two senior Basic and two higher secondary schools, two intermediate colleges, a hospital and a post-office. In addition it possesses two allopathic dispensaries, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre and a cattle pound. The town is electrified.

Markets are held twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays. It falls in the Akbarpur development block.

Sachendi (pargana and tahsil Kanpur)

The town of Sachendi stands in Lat. 26° 25' N. and Long. 80° 10' E., on the Kanpur-Jhansi road, at a distance of 18 km. from Kanpur.

The place is said to have derived its name from one of the Chandells, Chachak Deo, who assumed the title of raja and was the ancestor of Hindu Singh, one of the leading chieftains of the district.

It had a population of 7,220 and covered an area of 1,619 ha. in 1971. It has a junior Basic and a senior Basic school, a dispensary, a post-office and a police-station. It also has an Ayurvedic dispensary, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, a cattle pound, a co-operative society, an agricultural seed store and a panchayat ghar. The town is electrified.

Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Sachendi is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and falls in the Kalyanpur development block.

Sarsaul (pargana and tahsil Kanpur)

The village of Sarsaul is situated in Lat. 26° 16' N. and Long. 80° 30' E., on the grand trunk road, at a distance of 27 km. from Kanpur. It is connected with the tahsil and district headquarters by road and rail and has a railway station of the Northern Railway.

Sarsaul had a population of 6,282 persons and covered an area of 1,767 ha. in 1971. It has a junior Basic, a senior Basic and a higher secondary school, an intermediate college, a hospital, a family planning centre, a health centre and a post-office. It also has an allopathic and two Ayurvedic dispensaries, three maternity and child welfare centres, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, four cattle pounds, a co-operative society, a panchayat ghar and an agricultural seed store. The village is electrified.

Sarsaul is the headquarters of a development block and of a *nyaya* panchayat of the same name, which was opened on April 1, 1962. The block had a population of 98,881 persons and covered an area of 30,526 ha. in 1971. The block has 10 *nyaya* panchayats.

Markets are held twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. There are two ancient temples, one is that of Chaturbhuj and the other of Shankarji, near which a fair is held on the occasion of Sivaratri.

Sheorajpur (pargana and tahsil Bilhaur)

The town Sheorajpur is situated in Lat. 26° 41' N. and Long. 80° 9' E., on the grand trunk road, 19 km. east of Bilhaur and about 84 km. west of Kanpur. Barrajpur and Rajpur (two villages) are included in Sheorajpur. It is connected by road as well as by rail and has a railway station of the North-Eastern Railway at Barrajpur.

The place is said to have been founded by Sheoraj Deo, a Chandell raja, in A.D. 1886.

Sheorajpur is administered as a town area. According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 3,542 and an area 4 sq. km. It has a junior Basic school, a senior Basic school, an intermediate college, a Sanskrit *pathshala*, a post-office, a police-station and a hospital. It also has four allopathic and two Ayurvedic dispensaries, a maternity and child welfare centre, a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre, two cattle pounds, a co-operative society and a panchayat ghar. It is electrified.

Sheorajpur is the headquarters of a development block of the same name, which started functioning from October 2, 1972. The block had a population of 69,528 over an area of 23,326 ha. in 1971 and had 9 *nyaya* panchayats. Sheorajpur is also the headquarters of the *nyaya* panchayat.

Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The main items of trade are food-grains (maize, jowar, paddy and wheat), vegetables, *khoya*, ghee and cloth.

In the north of Sheorajpur, there are ruins of the fort of the Chandell raja Satiprasad, nationalist leader of the 1857 struggle of independence. In the west there are two temples, Bhuteshwar Mahadeo and of Deviji.

Sikandra (pargana and tahsil Bhognipur)

Sikandra is situated in Lat. 26° 22' N. and Long. 79° 37' E., in the north-west of the tahsil on the Kanpur-Etawah road (Mughal road) at a distance of 28 km. from the tahsil headquarters and 90 km. from the district headquarters. It is connected with the tahsil headquarters, Pukhrayan, by road and by rail (Central Railway). It is also connected by road with the district headquarters.

Sikandra is said to have been founded by Sikandar Lodi, though nothing is known of its history beyond the fact that it supplanted Bilaspur, an ancient village on the Yamuna, as the main town of the pargana which remained in existence till 1861. Sikandra has been administered as a town area. According to the census of 1971, it had a population of 4,996 and covered an area of 894 ha. There are two junior Basic schools, a senior Basic and a higher secondary school, an intermediate college, a hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre, a police-station, a post-office, an artificial insemination centre and a cattle pound. The village is electrified.

Markets are held on Mondays and Fridays. Sikandra falls in the Rajpur development block.

A fair is also held on the occasion of Dasakra, which is attended by about 1,000 persons.

CONVERSION FACTORS

Money

- 1 pie=0.52 naya paise
- 1 pie=1.56 naya paise

Linear Measure

- 1 inch=2.54 Centimetres
- 1 foot=30.48 Centimetres
- 1 yrd=91.44 Centimetres
- 1 mile=1.61 kilometres

Square Measure

- 1 square foot=0.093 square metre
- 1 square yard=0.836 square metre
- 1 square mile=2.59 square kilometres=259 hectares
- 1 acre=0.405 hectare

Cubic Measure

- 1 cubic foot=0.28 cubic metre

Measure of Capacity

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

Measure of Weight

- 1 tola = 11.66 grams
- 1 chatak = 58.82 grams
- 1 seer* = 938.10 grams
- 1 maund* = 87.82 kilograms
- 1 ounce (Avoirdupois) = 28.35 grams
- 1 pound (Avoirdupois) = 453.59 grams
- 1 hundredweight = 50.80 kilograms
- 1 ton=1016.05 kilograms = 1.016 metric tonnes

Thermometer Scales

- 1 Fahrenheit = $9/5^{\circ}$ Centigrade + 32

*As defined in Indian Standards Weight Act, 1989

GLOSSARY

<i>Adalat</i>	: Court of justice
<i>Amin</i>	: Petty official attached to court of justice and entrusted with work of realising government dues
<i>Arhar</i>	: A kind of pulse
<i>Asvamedha</i>	: Horse sacrifice
<i>Bajra</i>	: Millet
<i>Bigha</i>	: A unit of measurement
<i>Chaitya</i>	: Temple
<i>Dai</i>	: Midwife (not diplomated)
<i>Dal</i>	: Pulse
<i>Dargah</i>	: Threshold, a royal court, a shrine, a tomb
<i>Darogha</i>	: An officer of a police-station
<i>Faujdar</i>	: Subordinate military officer under Mughals
<i>Gaon</i>	: Village
<i>Garha</i>	: A kind of rough cloth
<i>Gur</i>	: Jeggery
<i>Hundi</i>	: Promisory note
<i>Jali</i>	: Grill
<i>Jarib</i>	: A unit of measurement
<i>Khandsari</i>	: Indigenous white sugar
<i>Kotwal</i>	: The chief officer of police in a town or city
<i>Mahal</i>	: Unit of land (comprising several villages) under separate engagement for payment of revenue
<i>Maida</i>	: Fine wheat-flour
<i>Maktab</i>	: Islamic school

Mandi	: Big market or bazar
Muhtasib	: A police officer in mediaeval time
Munsif	: Subordinate judge
Nazul	: Land belonging to government, situate within municipal area but not belonging to any particular department
Pancha	: Committee of five persons (members of Gaon panchayat)
Pathsalas	: School
Rakshak	: Guard
Shisham	: Sissoo
Shramdan	: Voluntary labour
Sikhara	: Uppermost part of a temple
Suji	: Granular wheat product
Tat Patti	: Matting
Thanedar	: Officer in charge of a police-station
Ugahi	: A system of recovery of loans
Vaid	: Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine
Vidyarambha	: Beginning of education

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