



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XV

UTTAR PRADESH

PART X

SPECIAL REPORT ON KANPUR CITY

P. P. BHATNAGAR,

*of the Indian Administrative Service
Superintendent of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh*

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PRINTED IN INDIA BY THE SUPDT., PRINTING & STY., U. P., AT THE LAW PRINTING PRESS, ALLAHABAD
AND
PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI-8.
1965

Price: (Inland) Rs. 4.95 P. (Foreign) 11 sh. 7 d. or 1 \$ 79 cents.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

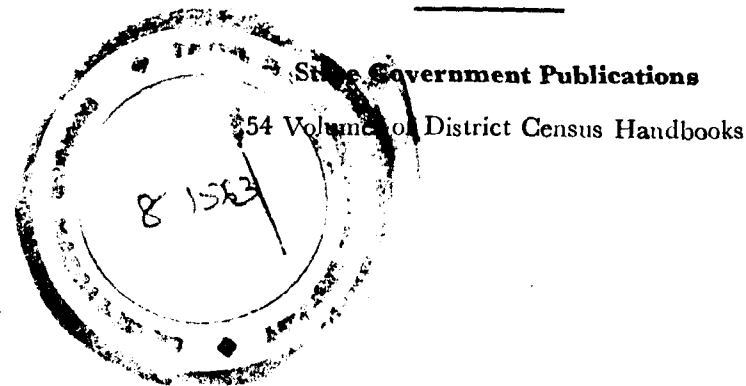
Central Government Publications

Census Report, Volume XV—Uttar Pradesh is published in the following parts:—

- I—A (i-ii) General Report
- I—B Report on Vital Statistics
- I—C(i-vi) Subsidiary Tables (in 6 books)
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- IX Census Atlas of Uttar Pradesh
- X Special Report on Kanpur

NOTE

The author considers it his duty to state that the statements made and conclusions drawn in this '*Special Report on Kanpur City*' are author's own and do not necessarily reflect or represent the views or policies of the Government.



PREFACE

A special report on a city is the first attempt of its kind in the history of Census in this State. The decision to write special reports on large cities was taken at the Third Conference of Census Superintendents held in February, 1962 at New Delhi. For Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur was selected for this purpose in view of its growing population and importance.

Collection of necessary material and data in regard to this *Special Report on Kanpur City* commenced from the middle of 1962. Several factors have contributed to the delay in the publication of this Report. A large number of inset tables illustrative of the points made out in the Report had to be prepared from Census data. The task of collecting information from outside sources was exceedingly difficult, but thanks to the all-round kind co-operation extended by everyone concerned its completion was ultimately rendered possible. In this connexion the help given by the Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika authorities, Director of Medical and Health Services and the Chief Inspector of Factories requires to be especially acknowledged.

Though in many respects the treatment of the subject is necessarily historical, the report is essentially demographic in character. Special attention has been given to population trends, ecological pattern, vital statistics, age and sex characteristics, inward and outward migration, housing, growth of trade and industry, means of communication, literacy and education and the working pattern of the population. A chapter has been devoted to the district and civic administration also, as it plays an important role in the city's development. Every precaution has been taken to ensure accuracy, but still some errors, factual or otherwise, might have inadvertently crept in. They are most sincerely regretted.

I have drawn freely on various publications and reports amongst which the following deserve special mention :—

- (1) *District Gazetteer of Kanpur* (1909) by H. R. Nevill,
- (2) *Kanpur-ka-Itihas*, by L. K. Tripathi and N. P. Arora,
- (3) *Social Contours of an Industrial City*, by D. N. Majumdar,
- (4) *India's Urban Future*, edited by Roy Turner,
- (5) *National Geographical Journal, Vol. V, Part I*, edited by Dr. S. L. Kayastha,
- (6) *Third Five Year Plan* and *Annual Reports* of Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika, the erstwhile Kanpur Municipality and Kanpur Development Board.

With gratitude I acknowledge my indebtedness to these works.

I am much beholden to the authorities of the Public Relations and Publicity Organization of J. K. and to the Principal, B. N. S. D. Inter College, Kanpur for having supplied several useful photographs to enrich the Report.

The burden of this Report was duly shared by the members of my staff. My thanks are especially due to Shri S. S. Nigam, former Deputy Superintendent, for collection of material and preliminary work, to Shri A. P. Agrawal, Deputy Superintendent, for making available to me his intimate knowledge of Kanpur, and to Sarvashri K. S. Mishra, Head Assistant, M. C. Padalia, Statistical Assistant and Mohd. Rafiq, Stenographer for their valuable assistance at various stages.

Lastly, I must express my heartfelt gratitude to Shri A. Mitra, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, for his valuable guidance and constant encouragement throughout the period the work was in progress.

P. P. BHATNAGAR
*Superintendent of Census Operations,
Uttar Pradesh.*

Lucknow
6th July, 1964.

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INTRODUCTION

1. General

Kanpur is the eighth city of India and the first city of Uttar

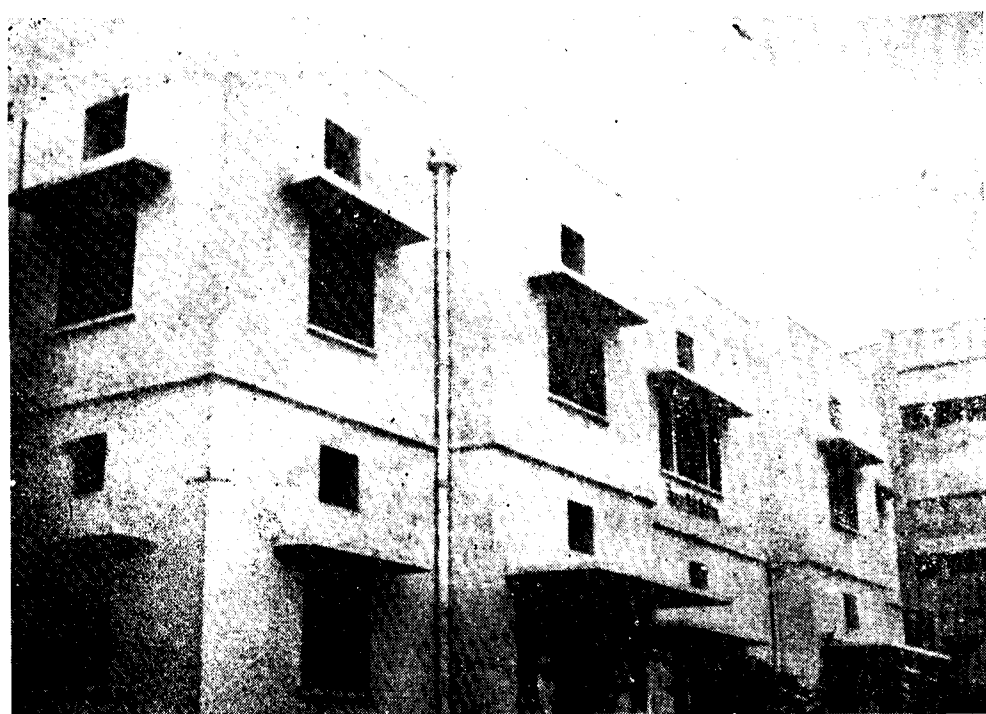
by ceding the Naini Tal Tarai and the territories comprising the present Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur and Allahabad Divisions and the southern portion of Mirzapur Kanpur became a part of the Ceded Provinces from 1801 and soon after was made into a district. From now onwards Kanpur began to develop fast. The East India Company expanded its commercial and industrial activities. Factories for indigo manufacture and cotton ginning came up. On the permanent establishment of district headquarters at Kanpur in 1819 construction of courts, the jail and the treasury was started in Nawabganj. Land for the civil station was acquired in Nawabganj outside cantonment limits. Important roads such as the Grand Trunk Road, Kalpi Road, etc., connecting the city with important towns were taken up from 1832. The General Post Office was opened in 1840, and the first telegraph line establishing through communication with Calcutta and Agra erected in 1855.

The city gradually expanded along the southern boundary of the western half of the cantonment. There was a continual growth by organic enlargement which gave an appearance of a shapeless agglomeration of houses separated by narrow lanes. In 1840 the cantonment stretched all along the river from Kanpur Kohna to Jajmau. It contained the Magazine, European General Hospital, Customs House, British Infantry Lines, Parade Ground, Native Infantry Lines, Artillery Lines, British Cavalry Lines, Native Cavalry Lines, and a Race Course. It enclosed the city on three sides leaving only one direction for expansion. Beyond the cantonment on the extreme west was the civil station in Nawabganj containing important district offices, courts, the treasury, the jail and residences of civil officials. The civil area was small, and in the words of D. N. Majumdar 'Kanpur was a city with an hypertrophied cantonment and an atrophied civil area'.

3. The "1857"

Then came the uprising of 1857 in which Kanpur played a notable role. On the 14th May the news of the outbreak at Meerut was received. A fire occurred

PLATE No. 2



T. B. Clinic, Birhana Road
Recently opened in the year 1960-61

Municipality—The municipality was first established in 1861 under the chairmanship of the District Officer. An ambitious road-building programme was undertaken and the open market of Collectorganj constructed in 1869. Attention was also paid to drainage and sanitation. The first drainage scheme was launched in 1872, and in 1894 the city received the benefit of protected water supply.

Industry—On account of its situation Kanpur was chosen as an industrial centre of Northern India. According to Bishambharnath Pande, referred to by Dr U. Singh³, an additional reason for the selection of Kanpur was the intention of providing employment to the population of neighbouring districts which had provided the largest number of participants to the 1857 movement. The Government Harness & Saddlery Factory was the first large factory to be set up in 1863. Then followed the Elgin Mills (cotton) in 1864, the Muir Mills (cotton) in 1874, the Cooper Allen & Co. (boots & shoes) in 1880, the Cawnpore Cotton Mills in 1882, the Cawnpore Sugar Works in 1894, the Cawnpore Brush Co. and the Engineering & Cycle Co. in 1896, and the North-West Tannery in 1900.

Leather, cotton and woollen factories were located in the area, lying between the city proper and the Ganga, transferred from the cantonment. The land was cheap, and

	(7) Pandunagar	(8) Sarojini-nagar	Weaving Mills	1933
	(9) Shastrinagar	(10) Mariam-pur	Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills	1934
	(11) Darshanpurwa	(12) Omnagar	Jute Textiles—J. K. Jute Mills	1931
	(13) Vijainagar		Mareshwari Devi Jute Mills	1936
F. Hamirpur Road (South of Broad-Gauge Track)	(1) Govindnagar	(2) Kidwai-nagar	Rayon Textiles—J. K. Rayon	1959
	(3) Juhi Colony	(4) Baboo-purwa	Chemicals —Cawnpore Chemical Works	1928
			Iron & Steel —Cawnpore Rolling Mills	1933
			J. K. Iron & Steel	1934

New commercial and industrial colonies also came up during this period. They are Kabari Bazar, Fazalganj, Factory Area, Industrial Estate (Kalpi Road), Dist. Co-operative Industrial Estate and Jajmau Factory Area.

Improvement Trust, Development Board and the Nagar Mahapalika—To plan the city's development an Improvement Trust was established in 1919. It took up the work of land reclamation, construction of houses, *ahatas* and workmen's quarters, road-building, clearance of slums, and improvement of water supply and drainage. The Trust was supplanted by the Development Board in 1945. An additional responsibility of this Board was city transport. Early in 1960 the municipality was raised to the status of a Nagar Mahapalika (Corporation) and the Development Board was merged therewith.

Industry—The river front and the central portion of the civil station form an important industrial zone. On its east lie the Head Post Office, chief administrative offices, banks, and commercial buildings. The other and more important industrial zone is the area south of the Cooperganj and Kalpi Roads on either side of the Grand Trunk Road. All large factories of this century except the J. K. Rayon sprang up in this area which enjoys the advantage of proximity to the railway tracks of both the Northern and North Eastern Railway systems. The Government-sponsored Industrial Estate is also located in this zone. The J. K. Rayon is, however, located at a distance in Jaykaypuri near Jajmau, in the extreme east on the bank of the Ganga.

The number of factories carrying on manufacture of one kind or the other shot up fast, but only twelve of them excluding Defence installations are such as employ 500 workers or more. They are given below :

Cotton Textiles—Swadeshi Cotton Mills	1911
Cawnpore Textiles	1922
Atherton West	1923
J. K. Cotton Manufacturers	1933
J. K. Cotton Spinning &	

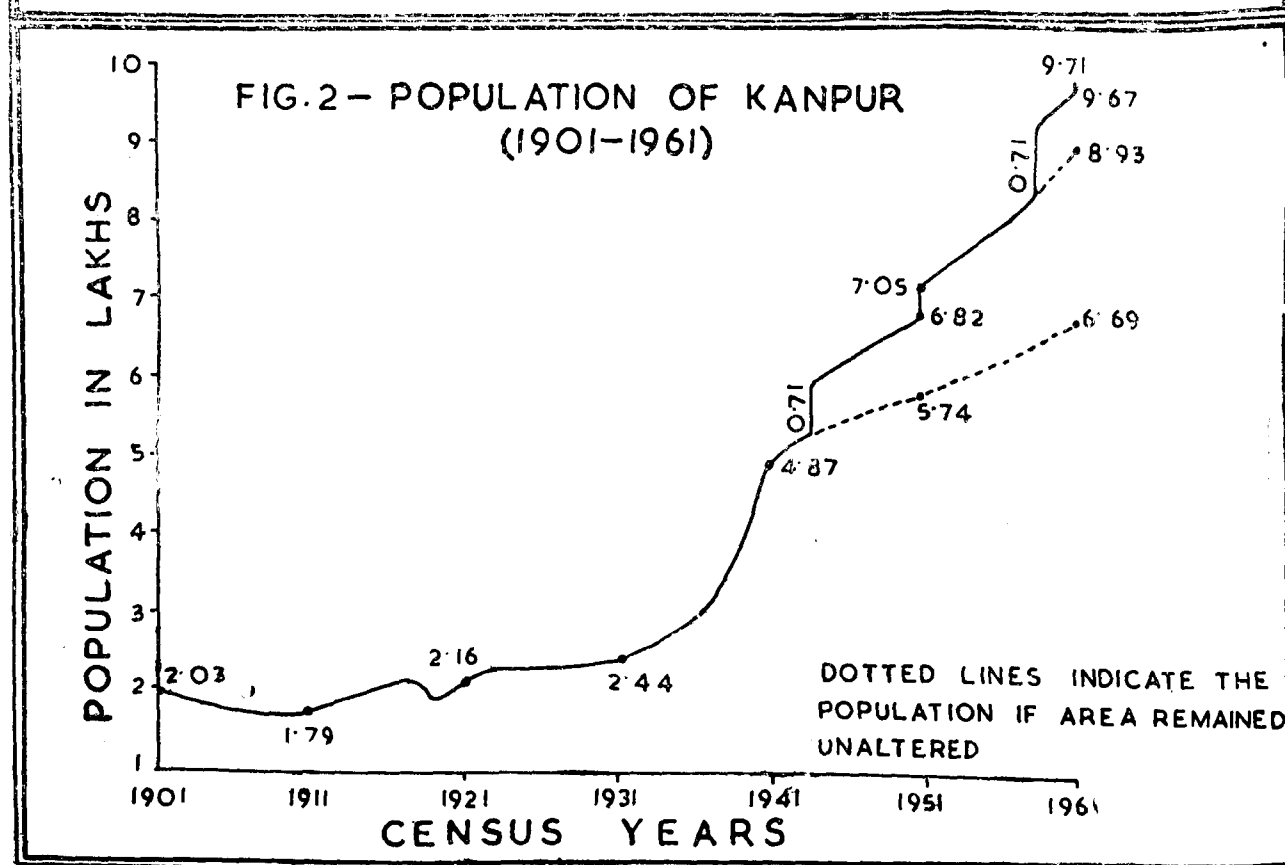
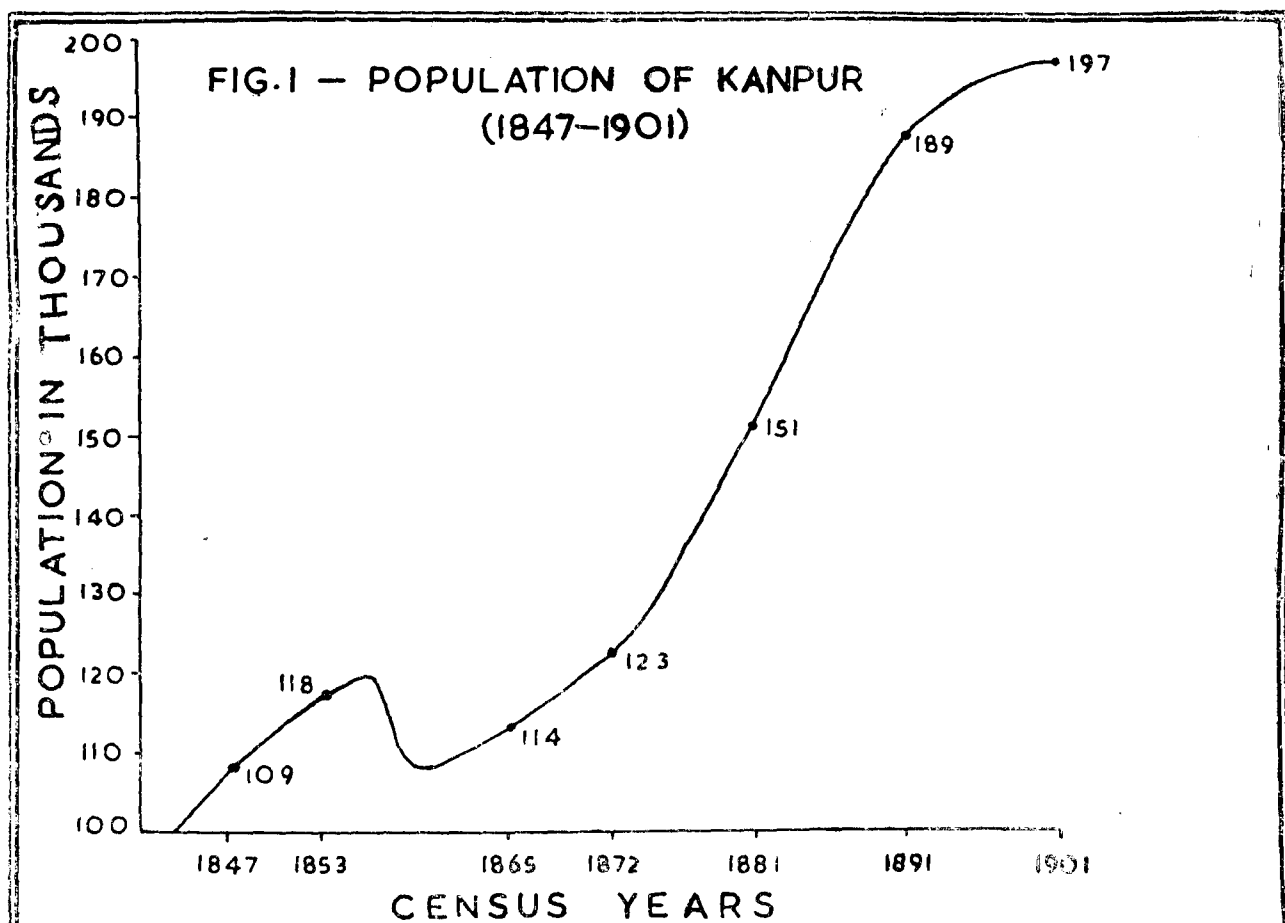
No new large factory was set up during the years of the two World Wars. The largest number of factories was established in the thirties after the depression had lifted. The only large factory that has come up since 1936 is the J. K. Rayon, established in 1959.

Banks and Chambers of Commerce—Two new Chambers of Commerce were established in 1914 and 1932. Except those of the Allahabad and Imperial Banks, branches of all banks established earlier went out of existence. However, one new bank was set up and 17 other banks opened their branches here. A branch of the Reserve Bank of India was also established in view of the place being an industrial and trading centre.

Education—The number of educational institutions has greatly increased. While there were only two Degree Colleges at the turn of the century, now there are fourteen. Eight of them are for general education, including two for girls. One is for law and one is a training college for girls. Four are technical and professional institutions. The total number of students on the roll in degree classes exceeds 10 thousand. By 1961 the number of Higher Secondary Schools including Inter Colleges rose to 54, the total number of pupils on roll being about 50 thousand. The number of Junior High Schools for boys rose to 48 having over 12 thousand pupils. Primary Schools also multiplied, numbering 325, having in all over 60 thousand students.

Medical Facilities—There has been vast improvement in the medical facilities also. Nine general hospitals and dispensaries (including one for females) are run by the Nagar Mahapalika, seventeen by Government (including one for female) and one by Cantonment Board. In addition Government maintains five special hospitals and two mobile units. Four general and three special hospitals are run by private bodies. There are, besides, eleven departmental hospitals of the Railway, Military, Police, Roadways and KESA.

Some maternity and child welfare centres have also been opened. There is one maternity hospital and one maternity centre, twelve health centres and one family planning centre.



The population of the large cities of the State for the period 1941-61 is given in the following Table for the sake of comparison :—

Table 1-9 : Population of KAVAL Town-Groups from 1941 to 1961

Year	Kanpur	Lucknow	Agra	Varanasi	Allahabad
1941	487,324	387,177	284,149	266,002	260,630
1951	705,383	496,861	375,665	355,777	332,293
1961	971,062	655,673	508,680	489,864	430,730

Kanpur has continued to occupy the first place all these years. Other town-groups also have retained their respective places. Allahabad has throughout held the last place owing to its woeful lack of industries. Only very recently it has started coming up on the industrial map.

The densities of population for the Nagar Mahapalika limits of these cities are given below :—

Table 1-10 : Density of Population in KAVAL Nagar Mahapalikas in 1961

	Per Sq. Km.	Per Sq. mile
Kanpur	3,369	8,725
Lucknow	5,747	14,886
Agra	7,476	19,364
Varanasi	6,384	16,535
Allahabad	6,572	17,023

The low density of Kanpur in spite of the largest population is due to the inclusion of a comparatively large area on the eve of the formation of the Nagar Mahapalika. The highest density exists in Agra, where the increase in the area has been the least.

4. Graphical Representation of the Growth of Population from 1901 to 1961

For the year 1901 recast population of 202,797 is taken instead of the actual population of 197,170 owing to the extension of municipal limits taking place in that year immediately after the Census. There was no further extension in the limits of the town-group up to the Census year 1941. The actual population for the years 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1941 can be plotted and a smooth curve drawn through the five points representing the Census years from 1901 to 1941, keeping in view that there were numerous deaths from influenza in 1918-19 and the population growth was very rapid during the year 1939-41.

After 1941 the limits of the municipality were extended several times, and new localities have been added to the town-group. The estimated population of the area included within municipal limits in 1944 was 71,100. The actual population of this area in 1951 was 107,739. In the same year Railway Colonies and Armapur Estate having a population of 23,782 was recognized in the town-group. Similarly, a large rural area having an estimated population of 71,045 was incorporated in the Nagar Mahapalika in 1958-59. The actual population of the newly added area in 1961 was 73,821. For the 1961 Census another locality, i.e., Chakeri Aerodrome having a population of

3,842 was deemed to be a part of the town group. Thus there were sudden increases in population in 1944, 1951, 1958-59, and 1961 on account of extension in limits or recognition of new units. These give distinct discontinuities to the curve in these years. Bearing this in mind, the increase in population from 1901 to 1961 can be shown graphically as in Figure 2. The dotted lines show the growth of population presuming that no extension had taken place (1) in 1941-61 and (2) 1951-61.

5. Place of Kanpur among the Cities of India

In 1901 Kanpur occupied the eighth place among the cities of present-day India. Its position deteriorated to twelfth in 1911. It held the tenth and eleventh places in 1921 and 1931, respectively. Its position rose to seventh in 1941, again coming down to the original eighth in 1951 which it has since retained. The following Table gives the position of Kanpur vis-a-vis other large cities of India from the beginning of the twentieth century.

Table 1-11: Position of Kanpur among the Cities of India from 1901 to 1961

Table 1-12 : Population of first eight Cities of India in 1951 and 1961

City or Town-Group	1951 Population	1961 Population
1. Greater Bombay	2,994,444	4,152,056
2. Calcutta	2,698,494	2,929,289
3. Delhi Town-Group	1,437,134	2,359,408
4. Madras	1,416,056	1,729,141
5. Hyderabad Town-Group	1,125,578	1,251,119
6. Bangalore Metropolitan Area Town-Group	786,343	1,206,961
7. Ahmedabad Town Group	877,329	1,206,001
8. Kanpur Town-Group	705,383	971,062

Delhi and Bangalore Metropolitan Area Town-Groups have added more than 60 per cent and 50 per cent population, respectively, during the decade; while Greater Bombay Ahmedabad and Kanpur Town-Groups have added between 35 and 40 per cent.

6. Limits of Kanpur Town-Group in 1961 and Distribution of Population

Kanpur Town-

ANNEXURE

SHOWING POPULATION, AREA, AND PERSONS PER ACRE IN CHAK Nos. 1 to 133

Chak No.	Name of Chak	1961 population	Area in acres	Persons per acre	72	Shuturkhana (with Central Railway Colony).	645	129.5	5
1	Nawabganj ..	6,397	675	9	73	Collectorganj ..	1,029	20	51
2	Do. ..	5,539	65	85	74	Dhankuti ..	4,881	9	542
2A	Do. (Western) ..	1,310	200	7	75	Ranjitpurwa ..	4,619	15	308
3	Do. ..	4,912	210	30	76	Coolie Bazar ..	9,461	15	631
3A	Old Kanpur East ..	1,386	105	43	77	Coolie Bazar ..	3,532	14	238
4	Old Kanpur ..	4,526	27	88	78	Anwarganj ..	5,281	11	480
5	Old Kanpur ..	2,385	47	34	79	Bans Mandi ..	4,063	24	177
6	Bhairon Ghat ..	1,575	517	14	80	Butcherkhana Bara ..	4,257	32	133
7	Gutaiya ..	7,065	140	59	81	Cooperganj ..	4,735	12	395
8	Aryanagar ..	8,242	104	74	82	Cooperganj (with Railway Colony).	481	120	4
9	MacRobertganj ..	7,727	105	107	83	Juhi Khurd ..	4,703	210	22
10	Khalasi Lines ..	11,228	136	92	83A	Juhi Khurd (with Juhi Rly. Military Com-pound).	3,476	52	67
11	Souterganj ..	12,507	63	210	84	Jareeb-ki-Chowki (with Rly. Colonies).	7,897	484	16
12	Gwaltoli ..	13,256	82	103	85	Laxmipurwa ..	12,543	150	84
13	Parmat ..	8,468	229	27	86	Raipurwa ..	10,083	100	101
14	Civil Lines ..	6,096	264	36	87	Bhannanapurwa ..	7,287	85	86
15	Civil Lines ..	9,463	284	10	88	Chamanganj ..	20,515	74	277
16	Civil Lines ..	2,712	23	123	89	Dalelpurwa ..	8,068	43	188
17	Kursawan ..	2,828	14	308	90	Anwarganj ..	5,693	21	271
18	Kursawan ..	4,307	13	382	91	Dalelpurwa ..	3,349	12.5	268
19	Patkapur ..								

birth rates for towns from Census data by direct methods is also uncertain owing to the large volume of inward and outward migration.

Comparison of registration data of different cities is not safe, as the quality of registration differs from place to place.

Registered birth rates for five decades are presented in the following Table :—

Table 2-6 : Registered Birth Rates for Kanpur from 1911 to 1961

Decade	Birth Rate
1911-20	41.7
1921-30	32.7
1931-40	35.2
1941-50	27.0
1951-60	26.9

Figures for 1901-10 are not available. The rate for the last decade has been estimated from the figures of six years only, as figures for the period 1952-55 are not available. It is obvious from the above Table that since 1931 there has been a definite decrease in the birth rate, even allowing for the vagaries of registration. In 1958 and 1959 a large rural area was incorporated in Kanpur city. Municipal data do not include the figures of births occurring in this area, for most of the years. A correction is, therefore, needed on this account. If the same is applied, the registered birth rate for the last decade goes up to 27.7 which is slightly higher than the figure for the previous decade.

As is usually the case elsewhere, more males are born than females. During

water. The number of deaths from cancer was 260 in 1951 and 195 in 1953. Figures for 1952 are not available. From 1954 to 1959 the number of deaths per year was between 50 and 80. However, in 1960 the number rose to 105. Deaths from this disease have been particularly specified as no satisfactory cure for this has been found so far. Deaths from injuries and accidents are between 150 and 200 per year on the average.

Besides other causes, deaths from child-birth are quite common in this country. A sizable number of deaths occur every year as the following Table will show:—

Table 2·8 : Deaths from Child-birth at Kanpur

Year	Deaths	Year	Deaths
1951	254	1956	369
1952	N.A.	1957	364
1953	308	1958	311
1954	270	1959	335
1955	238	1960	247

In other large cities deaths from this cause are not so numerous, but as comparability on account of different standards of registration is difficult, their figures are not being quoted.

7. Mortality by Age and Sex

The male constitution in many respects is

2 *Number of children born*—The number of children born to a woman depends on many factors. The lower the age of marriage down to 13 years, the larger the number of children. The number falls rapidly as the marriage age of the woman advances. Advancement of the marriage age is a powerful factor in reducing the birth rate.

3. *Age-Specific Fertility*—Fertility increases with age in youth. Then for some years it remains at a constant level, after which there is a rapid fall.

4. *Spacing and Order of Birth*—Interval between two consecutive births decreases with the order of birth,⁴ more rapidly at first and less rapidly after the fourth, except in the case of the last.

Percentage of births decreases with the order of birth. For any marriage group the greater proportion of women fall out of the reproductive field at each birth. For low birth orders the proportion falls slowly, but after the fourth it declines rapidly.

The family planning enquiry referred to in the previous Section, conducted by D. N. Majumdar's team included the study of maternity pattern also. The child-birth index for mothers of all ages, was 4.23. The index for women of completed fertility was 6.66. The team studied the variation in the total number of children born by the age of the mother at effective marriage and found that there was an appreciable reduction as the effective marriage age was raised from 15 to 19. Differentials for further rise in age were not obtained, but the results obtained in the Registrar General's fertility survey show that there is an average reduction of about 12.5 per cent in total births as the age of woman at marriage is raised from

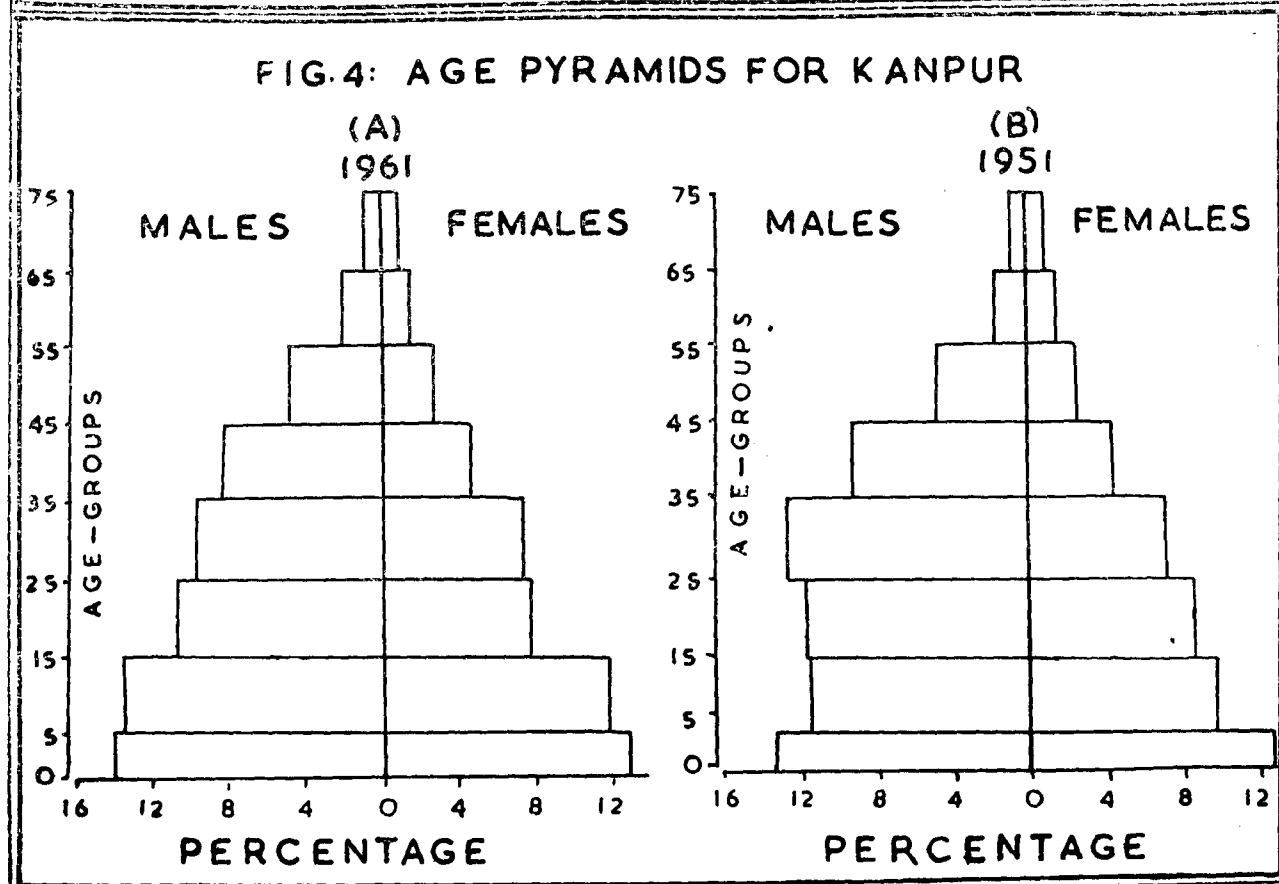
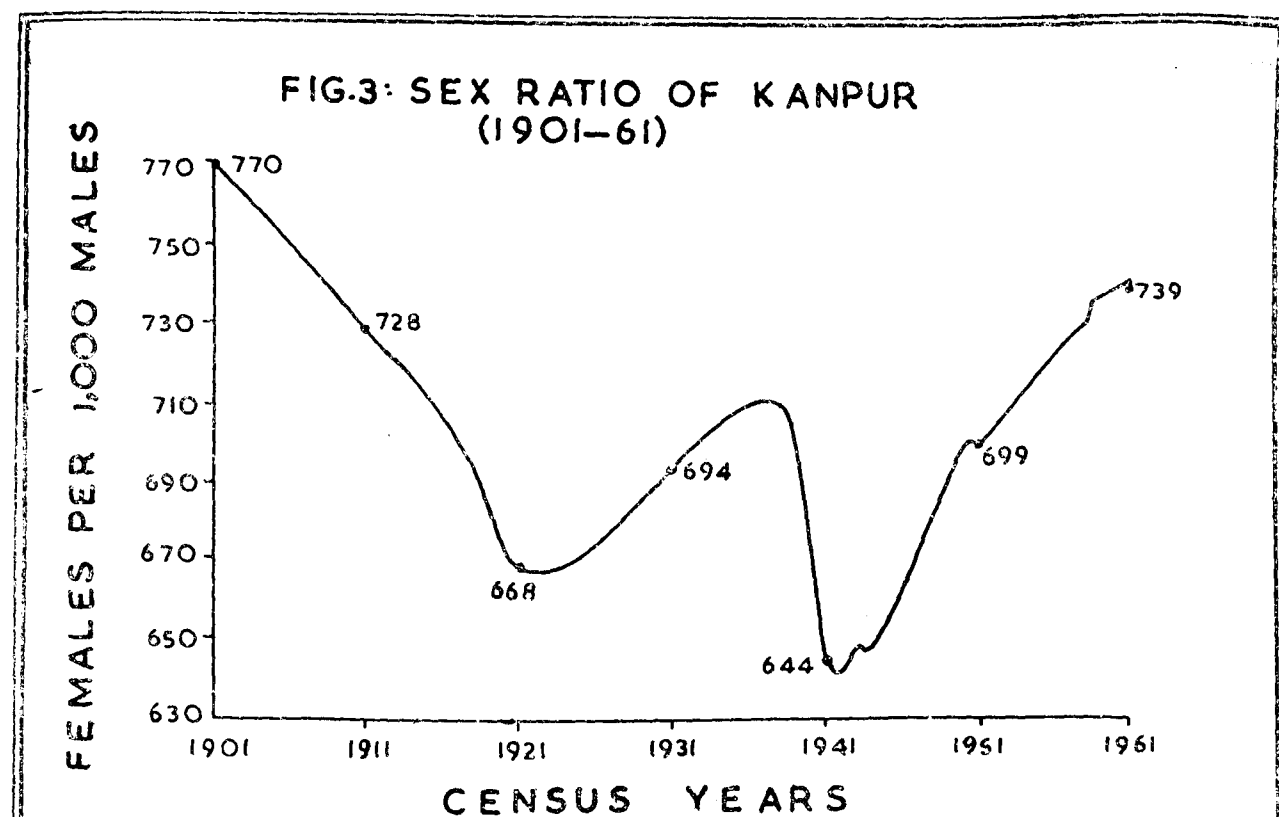
CHAPTER III
SEX AND AGE COMPOSITION

1. Importance of Sex and Age Data

Sex and age data are of great value to the demographer, as numbers of each sex in the various age-groups together with data on fertility and mortality determine the trend of natural growth of population. "The classification by sex is one of the most important in almost all types of population statistics, and at the same time one of the easiest to obtain in a census."¹ A balance between the two sexes is essential for a healthy society. Imbalance leads to a number of social and economic problems, such as white slave traffic, prostitution, promiscuity and perversion. If female population is in excess of the male, an appreciable number of women will end up as old maids. If, on the other hand, the case is reverse, a large number of men will have to go about as confirmed bachelors. In the economic sphere a higher proportion of men signifies a larger number of workers available for greater production, and a higher proportion of women usually portends fewer workers and a greater degree of economic dependence.

The study of age composition is also of great importance. A high proportion of persons below 15 years is an indication of a progressive (expanding) population capable of accelerated growth. It further implies a corresponding shortage in the working age-groups and a greater burden on workers compelled to support a large unproductive section of the population. India happens to have a highly progressive type of population and will require a mounting expenditure on maternity, children's care and primary education and continued heavy investments in agriculture, which could otherwise have been diverted towards industrialization. This tendency will doubtless have a slowing-down effect on the growth of national income.

Age data lend themselves to a variety of uses. "Information on the age-structure of the population is essential for many purposes, including the analysis of the factors of population change and preparation of correct population estimates and forecasts; the calculation of morbidity and mortality rates as a guide for public health activities and as a measure of their success; actuarial analysis, for commercial and other purposes, of the probability of survival and related measures; analysis of the factors of labour supply and of manpower for military purposes; and the study of problems of dependency represented by persons in the very young and very old age-groups.....The applications of data on age are, in fact, so numerous and so varied that it is of utmost importance in a population census to obtain detailed information on this subject with the greatest possible accuracy."<



of stagnation in the age-group 25-34 which is the period of the greatest activity. Fewer persons of active working ages have been coming from outside during the decade for employment and work.

6. Sex Ratio by Age-Groups

In Section 3 sex ratio has been discussed in relation to total male and total female population. It will be useful to revert to the subject and to study sex ratio of the population in various age-groups. A rough idea can be formed from the age pyramid. The following Table gives actual figures :—

Table 3-13 : Sex Ratio of Kanpur by Age-Groups in 1961

Ages	Sex Ratio	Ages	Sex Ratio
0-4	931	35-44	540
5-14	866	45-54	509
15-24	708	55-64	655
25-34	763	65 and Above	764
All Ages 739			

The falling sex ratio shows an improvement in the age-group 25-34. Women of these ages accompany their husbands to the city in relatively greater number or join them soon after. Then there is an abrupt fall in the age-group 35-4

CHAPTER VI

INDUSTRY, TRADE & COMMERCE

1. Historical Background

Kanpur owes its development mainly to trade and industry. It is the city of mills, factories and workshops. As centre of textile industry it came to be known as the "Manchester of Northern India". It gained importance because of its geographical situation and junctional position which opened vast potentialities of trade. In 1778 it started as a Cantonment and an agency of the East India Company was established. Initially navigation was the chief mode of transport and the Ganga was the chief water-way. Continuous improvement in roads and construction of railway lines gave a great impetus to trade and commerce. The stationing of the military in the Cantonment created a demand for materials, such as foodgrains, clothing, leather shoes etc. After the experience of 1857 it was realized that it would be better if most of the requirements of the army were met locally and there was less dependence on foreign imports. This led to a rapid growth of local manufacture. Kanpur soon grew into a great collecting and distributing centre of Northern India for cotton, cloth, grains, iron, salt, sugar, oil-seeds and indigo-seed. The existence of the Cantonment was a source of great security and contributed in no small measure to the peaceful growth of trade and industry.

In early days manufacture of country cloth and cotton printing were done in Kanpur and surrounding areas. Vessels of brass and other metals were also made. In the northern portion of the district bangles of glass were made from *reh* found in abundance. All these found their way to the city which provided a market. Later on, cotton ginning and pressing, tanning, shoe-making, cotton and wool weaving, and manufacture of cheap cutlery were also taken up by indigenous workmen after the European style.

Tanning and currying of leather and production of leather goods was the first important large-scale industry established at Kanpur. There was a large demand for leather goods for the army. At first the supply used to be obtained entirely from the open market which gave rise to an indigenous industry in boots, harness and other equipment. In 1860 steps were taken to improve the quality of leather and some training was imparted to local tanners to make leather according to the Madras system. The results were encouraging. In 1863 the Government Harness

CHAPTER VIII

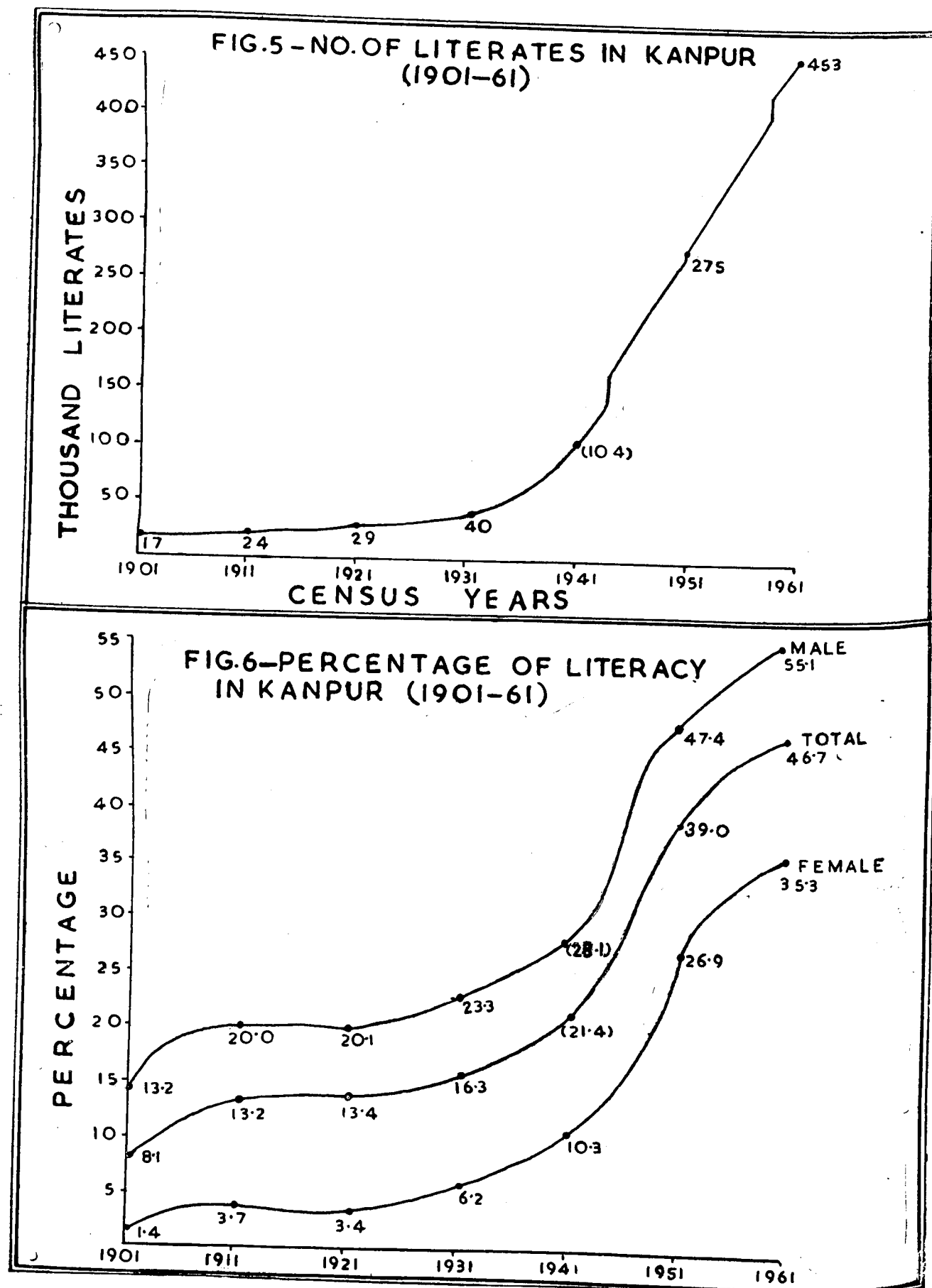
LITERACY AND EDUCATION

1. Growth of Educational Institutions

While Kanpur has been far ahead of other cities of the State in commerce and Industry from the very beginning, it remained woefully behind in the field of education for a long time. The first city to have colleges was Varanasi, where the Sanskrit College was established in 1791 (converted in 1853 into the Queen's College) and Jai Narayan's College in 1817. Agra had its first college in 1823 and Lucknow in 1841, i. e., the Agra College and the La Martiniere. A number of colleges were established at Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad and Varanasi between 1840 and 1890. But Kanpur did not have any until 1896, in which year the Christ Church School was raised to the status of a college. The Agriculture School established in 1893 was also converted into a college about the year 1900.

At the end of the last century there were only 2 High Schools, viz., the Christ Church School and the District School, 7 municipal primary schools and 16 other schools receiving municipal aid. The municipal schools dated from 1874. By 1907 besides the two high schools, there were 9 mission and private Anglo-vernacular middle, one vernacular middle, one Anglo-vernacular, and 14 municipal vernacular primary schools with a total average attendance of 2,221.

Great efforts have been made in this century to improve the level of education. The U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 made it obligatory on municipal boards to establish and maintain primary schools. Boys' primary education was made compulsory in two wards in 1922 and the scheme was extended to the entire municipal area by 1948. Under the Compulsory Primary Education Act, Government bear three-fourths of the approved expenditure on primary education. Compulsory primary education for girls was introduced in four wards in 1935 and by 1954-55 covered the whole municipality. In 1960 the municipality was raised to the status of the Nagar Mahapalika,



a trade. Contrary to expectation the majority of persons obtaining matriculation or higher qualification even in an industrial city like Kanpur are not in industry. Those taking employment in manufacturing industries are mostly illiterate or with a low level of education. Employment of educated persons by various categories of work is given in the following Table :—

Table 8·8 : Distribution of Persons of High School Standard and above in Kanpur by Categories of Work in 1961

	High School & Inter.	Degrees in Arts & Science	Diplomas & Technical Degrees
I, II, III (Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Plantation etc.)	112	6	..
IV,V (Manufacturing)	6,687	1,425	317
VI (Construction)	433	99	32
VII (Trade & Commerce)	6,445	2,203	396
VIII (Transport, Communications and Storage)	3,277	741	39
IX (Other Services)	17,961	6,438	1,113
All Workers	34,915	10,912	1,897
(Non-Workers)	27,744	6,087	416

Non-workers include wholetime students, unemployed, persons and those engaged in household duties etc. The proportion of non-workers

but to the A. D. M. (Judicial), who in his turn is subordinate to the Divisional Commissioner.

The district administration is being progressively decentralized. District Committees consisting of members of legislature and other non-officials were set up to advise the District Officer in various branches of administration, particularly planning. The most important of these was the District Planning Committee, which in 1958 was merged with the District Board to form the *Antarim Zila Parishad* with the A. D. M. (Planning)/District Planning Officer as Secretary. The *Antarim Zila Parishad* was replaced by the *Zila Parishad* in 1962. The A. D. M. (Planning)/District Planning Officer continues to be its C.E.O. In the villages *gaon sabhas*, *gaon panchayats* and *nyaya panchayats* were established under the *Panchayat Raj Act*, 1947 for local administration and decision of petty disputes.

The following officers are included in the district set-up :—

Collectorate and Tahsils	Civil Lines
1. Addl. Distt. Magistrate (City)	1
2. Addl. Distt. Magistrate (Rural)	1
3. Subdivisional Magistrates	6
4. City Magistrate and Addl. City Magistrates	3
5. Addl. Distt. Magistrate (Judicial)	1
6. Judicial Officers	7
7. Special Railway Magistrate	1
8. Treasury Officer and Addl. Treasury Officers	3
9. Probation and Asstt. Probation Officers	3
10. Settlement Officer (Consolidation)	1

viding more lights in conservancy lanes, newly developed areas, crossings etc.

The private company was taken over by the State Government in 1947, and the Kanpur Electric Supply Administration (KESA) came into existence. The number of consumers since the undertaking was taken over by Government in September 1947 has been steadily on the increase. In 1947 it was 13.5 thousands; in 1950-51, 23.3 thousands; in 1955-56, 37.0 thousands; and in 1960-61, 50.8 thousands. During 1960-61 2,528 new consumers were connected. The number of consumers has multiplied almost four times in fourteen years. In the years 1947, 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 the connected load was 65.5, 85.5, 108.0 and 134.3 thousand KW respectively. The year 1960-61 saw an additional 2,050 KW load connected to the system. The connected load has more than doubled during these fourteen years.

The consumption of electricity was as under :—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) in purely domestic premises —20.9 million units | |
| (b) in commercial premises such as shops, offices etc. —17.9 million units | |
| (c) in industrial productive activities —209.9 million units | |
| (d) in water works —13.2 million units | |

To meet the increased demand production of electricity has been stepped up. In 1947-48 it was 148 million

CHAPTER XI

PEOPLE AT WORK

1. General

Except for a very small fraction of families deriving their income from legacy, agricultural rent, house rent, interest on deposits, dividend on shares, pension, etc. one or more members of every family have to work for a living. The Census has attempted to make an economic classification of population by livelihood and work, so as to bring out the relative importance of the gainful activities in which men and women of the country are engaged, analyze the shifts in employment in each branch of activity, and to make estimates of the increase in labour force over measured periods of time.

Concepts and definitions have not remained static. They have been changing according to the needs of time. From 1901 to 1921 the population was divided into *actual workers* and *dependants*. In 1931 the population was divided into earners, working dependants and non-working dependants. The actual workers of the previous Censuses were thus subdivided into *earners* and *working dependants*. The 1941 Census data were, unfortunately, not tabulated. The 1951 tabulation plan introduced a new concept of self-sufficiency and divided the population into *self-supporting*, *earning dependants* and *non-earning dependants*. In effect, the earners and working dependants of 1931 were clubbed together and the new classes of self-supporting and earning dependants were formed out of them.

The terms *actual worker*, *earner*, *self-supporting*, *earning dependant* employed at the previous Censuses included not only those who performed actual work, but also those who lived on unearned incomes from such sources as house rent, pension etc. A major change was effected in 1961. The whole population was divided into two groups, namely, *workers* and *non-workers*. Those who subsisted on unearned incomes were taken off the list of workers for the first time and included among non-workers. For determining the number of workers for previous Census years, according to the 1961 definition the number of persons

APPENDIX-I

**NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND WORKERS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING (DIVISIONS 2 AND 3) BY
MAJOR GROUPS AND SELECTED MINOR GROUPS**

Divisions, Major groups and selected Minor groups of Standard Industrial Classification	Registered Factories (Manufacturing)	Workers in Registered Factories	All Workshops and Factories (Housing Table E-III)	All Workers (Table B-IV Part C)
1	2	3	4	5
Divisions 2 & 3 Manufacturing	410	74,545	4,595	118,150
Division 2	110	55,444	2,452	77,015
20 <i>Foodstuffs</i>	52	3,377	1,048	7,078
200 Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	23	1,000	455	2,850
205 Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	5	271	61	626
206 Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	1	44	27	305
207 Production of edible				

APPEN
PRIMARY CENSUS

Kanpur Nagar Mahapalika

Serial no.	Name of Chak	No. of Enumerators Block	Area of Chaks in Acres	Occupied Houses	Households	Total Population			Sl. No.
						Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Nawabganj ..	10	675	1,000	1,554	6,397	3,823	2,574	1
2	Nawabganj ..	9	65	436	1,124	5,539	3,058	2,481	2
2A	Nawabganj (Western) ..	2	200	314	354	1,310	782	528	

