CENSUS OF INDIA
1971

SERIES 21
UTTAR PRADESH

# PART VI B
# SPECIAL SURVEY REPORT ON SELECTED TOWNS
# CHITRAKUT DHAM

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**UTTAR PRADESH**

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# *FOREWORD*

The census has become an indispensable instrument of policy and development planning. It need hardly be stressed that a census is not a mere counting of heads. It is a kind of stock-taking as it were, of the nation's human wealth. Census aims at presenting as complete a picture of man as may be possible in his social, cultural and economic setting.

Recognising that its role is to serve the needs of the planner, policy maker, administrator and the academician, the Census Organisation from time to time arranges discussions with the main data users and seeks guidance in planning its operations. However, for a further and more realistic appreciation of the data thrown up by the Census on various aspects of the life of the community, it has been realised that more and more empirical studies would have to be undertaken. This requirement was kept in view even while planning the 1961 Census. The studies undertaken as ancillary to it, and particularly the socio-economic survey of five hundred and odd villages throughout the country provided insight into the meaning of the statistical data in terms of real life situations.

India in no doubt predominantly rural, but urbanisation has been rapidly occurring. With increasing tempo of economic and industrial development of the country urbanisation would seen inevitable. Urbanisation has become *sine qua non* of progress. Urban centres are undoubtedly the centres of dissemination of knowledge, new ideas, technical skills and so on. This influences the life around till more and more areas get urbanised. India is at this

interesting transitional stage and the Census Organisation thought it fit to undertake studies to get a deeper insight into the growth of small towns which are likely to play an important role in the life and economy of the community in the near future. Under the 1971 Census a separate Town Directory giving certain basic data pertaining to each town in the country was brought out. This is being supplemented by fairly detailed accounts of a few towns selected for study all over the country which may help to bring out the intensity and effect of the socio-economic forces generated by urbanisation as also what impact urbanisation has made on the rural neighbourhood.

In consultation with the town planners, anthropologists, sociologists, geographers, economists, demographers, etc., the criteria laid down for selection of towns for special studies were size; demographic features, such as growth rate, density of population and age of town; functional type; locational factors such as topography and natural environment, climate, growth pattern of the region, growth history and distance from nearest metropolitan area; nature of relation with other towns; concentration of ethnic or religious group, caste or community; and other social and cultural phenomena.

Towns with maximum clustering of the different criteria were preferred at the time of the selection, on an all India basis, at the same time ensuring that the various characteristics are represented in one town or the other as finally selected for the study.

This study covers, among other things, the (a) growth history of towns including the infrastructure of growth and basic and non-basic economy and concomitant changes in the economic and social relations of the region, (b) growth history of the

various servicing institutions in the towns in response to the different factors of change and the concomitant changes in the pattern of distribution of community power and prestige (c) frequency and pattern of inter-action among the different segments of the population, (d) nature and intensity of linkages with other towns of the region on the one hand and the rural hinterland on the other, (e) persistence of the values of traditional society and percolation of technological values of modern civilization in the social complex of the towns, and (f) other ancillary matters.

A set of schedules was evolved in connection with the present survey by the Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India, under the guidance of Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General, India (Social Studies). The survey of individual towns has been carried out mainly by the Directors of Census Operations in the various States and Union Territories, with the technical advice of the Social Studies Division. Qualified research personnel have been placed at the disposal of the Directors of Census Operations/Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India, for carrying out the field investigations and co-ordinating the studies of individual towns, etc. It is an encouraging feature that certain individual scholars and academic institutions have come forward to take up the studies of some towns within the framework of the present scheme. I feel confident, thanks to the enthusiasm shown by my colleagues in the State Census Offices and the academic world, a corpus of knowledge will be built up which may be useful not only for academic purposes but also for various development activities.

The credit for organising these studies rightly belongs to my colleagues in the Social Studies Division. I am grateful to Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, who

was in charge of the Social Studies Division, for stimulating his colleagues in the Census Offices to study in depth the specific problems of social changes and for developing the necessary tools for the study by devising exhaustive schedules for collecting the requisite data. I am thankful to Shri N. G. Nag, Assistant Registrar General, who later took over the coordination of the programme from Dr. Roy Burman. I also acknowledge the important role of Shri C. G. Jadhav, Officer on Special Duty, who undertook the scrutiny of the statistical data and drafts prepared in the Census Offices in the States with the assistance of Smt. R. Sabharwal and Sarvshri R. K. Mehta and N. P. Jagota.

The present monograph is the outcome of the study undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh. The study was conducted by the staff of Coding and Punching Cell, Kanpur under the supervision of Shri P. S. Tandon, Deputy Director, Shri S. K. Agarwal, Deputy Director of Census Operations, edited the report. I am indebted to my colleagues in the Census Office for their painstaking efforts in the preparation of the monograph.

New Delhi:
October 4, 1978.

P. PADMANABHA,
*Registrar General, India.*

# PREFACE

In Uttar Pradesh, 20 towns were selected for intensive study as ancillary to the 1971 Census. Chitrakut Dham Municipal Board is one of them. These studies aim at guaging the intensity and direction of the socio-economic forces generated by the process of urbanisation and the extent of its impact on the surrounding rural areas. The towns for conducting the special studies were generally chosen in accordance with certain principles covering the size, demographic features, functional characteristics, location and concentration of ethnic or religious group, caste or community as laid down by the Office of the Registrar General, India.

Chitrakut Dham Municipal Board is a class IV town with a population of 17,794 in 1971. Located in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau region just on the southern border of the state with Madhya Pradesh, it is basically a religious town and a sacred centre of Hindu pilgrimage. The religious places are spread over a vast territory extending across the State boundary also in Madhya Pradesh State.

The field survey in the town was conducted by the staff of the erstwhile Coding and Punching Cell, Kanpur, in the years 1971—73 in different stages under the supervision of Shri A. P. Agarwal and Shri P. S. Tandon, the then Deputy Directors of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh. The following types of schedules which were evolved by the Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India under the expert guidance of Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General, India, were canvassed through personal inquiry:—

(1) Town Schedule
(2) Household Schedule
(3) Village Schedule

(4) Institution Schedule

(5) Commercial and Industrial Establishment Schedule.

(6) Neighbourhood and Community Life Schedule

(7) Bank Schedule

(8) Schedule for Temple, Church, Mosque and other places of worship

The report is generally based on the information collected through the above-mentioned schedules as also the Census data. It has further been enriched by the results of the discussions held with the local municipal authorities and personal interviews with the knowledgeable persons of different walks of life. The draft report was prepared in the Coding and Punching Cell, Kanpur by Sri K. C. Upadhyaya, Tabulation Officer, under the able guidance of Shri P. S. Tandon, Deputy Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh. It was further scrutinized in the Social Studies Section of the Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, by the Deputy Director Shri S. N. Banerjee assisted by Shri R. S. Maurya, Investigator. The photographs included in this report were taken by the Photographer of the Office of the Registrar General, India and the maps prepared in the Map Section of the Directorate.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the hard labour put in by the various functionaries of the erstwhile Coding and Punching Cell, Kanpur and the Social Studies Section of the Directorate for preparing this report. I am particularly grateful to Sri K. C. Upadhyaya for drafting the report and to Sri P. S. Tandon, ex-Deputy Director, Incharge Coding and

Punching Cell, Kanpur, Shri S. N. Banerjee, Deputy Director, Incharge, Social Studies Section of the Directorate and Shri R. S. Maurya, Investigator for minutely going through the report and making significant improvements. At a later stage, however, S/Shri S. S. S. Jaiswal and S. K. Agarwal, Deputy Director, O. P. Sharma and R. K. Bhatia, Assistant Directors and Lakhan Singh, Investigator have also contributed to modify the report and to bring it to present form. It is because of their deep interest and sustained efforts that it has been possible to bring out this report. The tabulation of data for this report was supervised by Shri R. S. Maurya, Investigator and the typing work neatly handled by Shri Sant Lal Prasad, Assistant Compiler.

I am specially grateful to the Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India in general and Shri N. G. Nag, Assistant Registrar General, India in particular for quickly and minutely scrutinizing this report and giving valuable suggestions for its improvement. The ingenuity and expert guidance of Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, ex-Deputy Registrar General, India (SS) has been the source of inspiration for taking up and completing this project. Above all, the encouragement and guidance received from Shri A. Chandra Sekhar and Shri R. B. Chari, ex-Registrar General, Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India and Shri D. M. Sinha, ex-Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, contributed to the smooth completion of the project.

The residents of the town and the local authorities of the Municipal Board, Chitrakut Dham also deserve special appreciation and thanks for their continued assistance and co-operation as and when we approached them. But for their active co-operation the report would not have seen the light of the day.

The conclusions drawn in the report on the basis of the results thrown by the survey are author's own and in no way reflected the views of the Government.

RAVINDRA GUPTA,
*Director, Census Operations*
*Uttar Pradesh.*

LUCKNOW:
July 27, 1979.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

Chitrakut Dham is a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage. It ies at a distance of 67 kilometres from Banda, the d' ict headquarters. The Chitrakut Dham Municipal Board, which came n'o existence in the year 1958, has three localities as its component 's Karwi, Tarahuwan and Sitapur. The distance between Karwi and ur is 8 kilometres and between Karwi and Tarahuwan 2 kilometres. wi, the tahsil headquarters, is situated on the Banda-Allahabad alled road at a distance of 69 kilometres from Banda and 135 metres from Allahabad. The Jhansi-Manikpur branch line of the tral Railway also passes through Karwi. Sitapur is situated he bank of river Mandakini to the south of Karwi. It is nected with Karwi by a metalled road. Tarahuwan is amost adnt to Karwi and is said to be an old habitation. A peculiar ture of this Municipal Board is that the rural areas lying tween Sitpur and Karwi are not comprised in it and lie outside municipal limits.

While only the three places indicated above constitute Chitrakut am, the places of pilgrimage associated with this name comprise alities of Sitapur, Gupta Godawari, Anusuiyya ji, Janki Kund, auman Dhara, Dewangana, Koti Tirth and Bharatkup, etc. All e places, except Sitapur, lie in Madhya Pradesh State. The which is the object of pilgrimage, is known as Kamtanath or dgiri meaning the "Lordly granter of desires" and the name kut is popularly applied to the hill, the *parikrama* and the ities mentioned above. The *parikrama* is about 5 kilometres in ference at the base. The major portion of the *parikrama* district Satna of Madhya Pradesh. The hill is said to have ed great sanctity in the *Tretayug* when Lord Rama, Sita and man are said to have lived there after their exile from Ayodhya. name Chitrakut, from Chitra or pictures of various colours ut a hill, is said to have been derived from the multi-coloured s found on the hill. Around the base of the hill is a terrace on pilgrims perform the ceremony of *parikrama*. It is said to n laid in 1725 A.D. by Rani Chandra Kunwar, queen of hatrsal, the great Bundela leader.

The Paisuni (Payasuini) river flows at a distance of about 1 km- n the base of the hill to the east. The Mandakini stream, a tributy of Paisuni, flows at a distance of a little more than a kilometre wing from the hill, going. Paisuni below Sitapur. There

are a number of places of worship dedicated to various deities, situated on the low surrounding hills. Seven of these places, namely, Koti Tirth, Dewangana, Hanuman Dhara, Sphatik Shila, Sati Ansuiyya, Gupta Godawari and Bharatkup are prominent places of pilgrimage. Here the Hindus go through the ceremonies of bathing and meditation.

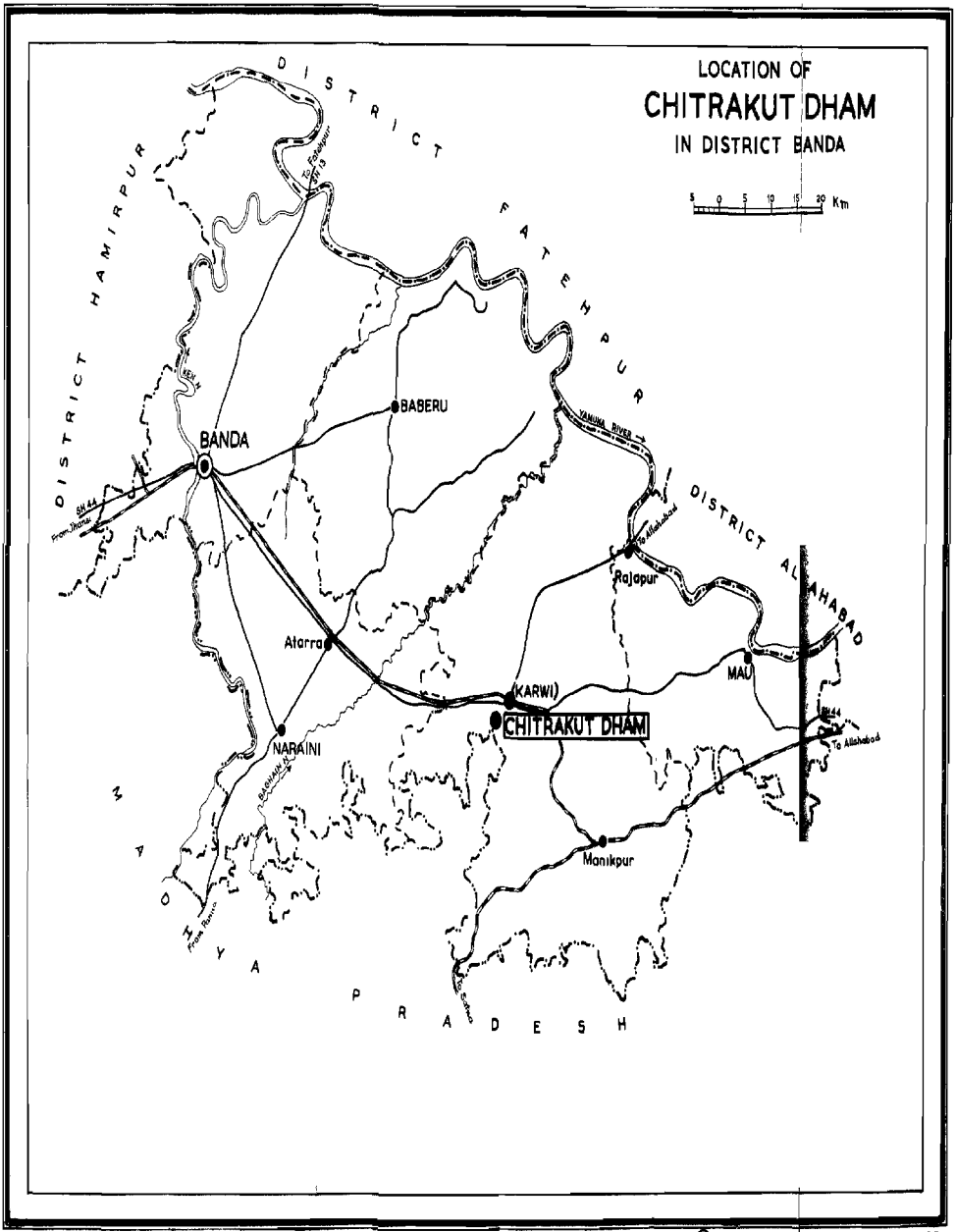
**Important Characteristics:**

The countryside around Chitrakut Dham has long been a stronghold of Brahmins and is the abode of many influential *Mahants* and priests. The sacred hill of Chitrakut and many other places in its neighbourhood are associated with episodes connected with the exile of Lord Rama, Sita and Lakshman. The hill of Lalapur at Bagrehi, about 13 kilometres from Karwi, is venerated as the residence of the great sage and poet Valmiki, who has himself sung the importance of 'Kamtanath'. Sitapur, one of the components of Chitrakut Dham Municipal Board, which lies on the bank of the holy river Mandakini, is the oldest religious place and is also called the 'Tapowan Bhumi' It is said that Lord Rama spent the major part of his exile at this place. This place has, therefore, become a source of great attraction for the pilgrims.

The residents of this place mostly live on earnings from the pilgrims. Two large fairs, one on the occasion of Ramnaumi in Chaitra (March-April) and the other at the time of Diwali in Kartika (October-November) are held here. A small fair is also usually held at every new moon and on the occurrence of an eclipse. The religious ceremonies observed on these occasions consist mainly worshipping and bathing in the Mandakini, circumambulating the hill, and presenting offerings in at the temples of 'Mahabir' and 'Mukharbind'. Some pilgrims also present offerings at the temples of 'Charanpaduka' where the rock is said to exhibit the impression of a footmark attributed to Lord Rama.

**Population**

Chitrakut Dham is a small sized town with a total population of 17,794 comprising 9,711 males and 8,083 females. Its population in 1961 was 15,220. The decennial growth of population (1961—71) thus works out to 16.9 per cent. It covers an area of 7.77 square kilometres with a density of 2,290 persons per square kilometre. The total number of literates and educated persons in the town recorded in 1971 was 6.054 constituting 34 per cent of the total population as against 5,044,i..e 33 per cent of the total population in 1961. Among the literates 4,408 were males and 1,646 females.




BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

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The Scheduled Castes constituted 14.5 per cent of the total population. This percentage in 1961 was 12.7.

The working population in 1971 numbered 4,918 persons, 4,558 males and 360 females, which accounted for 27.6 per cent of the total population. Of these, 27.9 per cent were in the primary sector (Categories I to IV-Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, persons engaged in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, plantations and Orchards and Allied Activities and Mining and Quarrying), 17.6 per cent in secondary sector (Categories V and VI-Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs and Construction) and 54.5 per cent in tertiary sector (Categories VII to IX- Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage and Communication and Other services). Thus the highest percentage of the working class people was found in tertiary sector and the lowest in the secondary sector.

**Topography and Physical Environment:**

The town is surrounded by small hills of the Vindhyan range. Layers of clay mixed with *Kankar* and rocks are found almost in the entire area. There are small forests throughout, though trees of either great height or large girth are not seen. Strange though it may appear, the place with such natural grandeur suffers from shortage of drinking water. The general topography of the town is almost flat except at Tarahuwan which is situated on a slopy ground with maximum level difference of about 10 metres.

**Flora:**

The common trees found in the town are *Mahea* (Madhca indica) *Kaitha* (Feronia limonia) and *Neem* (Azadirachta indica). Different species of trees are, however, found on the Kamadgiri hills. In the upper portion, *Karodhail* or *Dhau* (Anogeissus latifolia), *Tendu* (Diospyros tomentosa), *Kulloo* (Sterculia urens), *Chirata* (Swertia angustifolia) and *Kulu* or *Arjun* (Terminalia arjuna) are found. In the lower portion of the hill *Ghunt* (Zizyphus xylopyruns) and *Duddhi* (Euphorbia hirta) and various fern plants are found on the northern slope and *Jharberi* (Zizyphus nummularia) and grasses on the southern slope. The common fruits of the area are *Chiraunji* (Buchanania lanzan), *Aunla* (Emblica officinalis), Guava, mango *Harra* (Terminalia Chebula), *Bahera* (Terminalia belerica) and *Bel* (Aegle marmelos).

**Fauna:**

*Sambhar* and *Nilgai* are found in abundance in the area. Deer and spotted Deer are also common. Wild beasts like panthers

oxes, wild cats, jackals and wild bores are found in the forests and jungles. Bears are also seen at some places. Red and black faced monkeys are seen in the forests and even in populated areas.

Snakes and scorpians are numerous. Lizards are the other common species of reptiles seen in the area. Common birds like peacocks, parrots, sparrows, black *titar*, *bater* and *jal murghi* are also found here.

Fish of various types and size are available in abundance in the Paisuni river, the most common being the *Rohu*. Since fishing in the area is prohibited, the fish are seen floating on the surface of the water. Pilgrims and also the residents of the place feed parched rice and gram to them.

**Climate:**

The town has a moderate climate. The hot weather commences about the middle of March, and the spring crops are generally ready for harvesting early in that month. Dust-storms are rare. The rocks and rocky hills absorb the heat during the day. The nights are generally pleasant and cool. The rainy season starts, from the middle of June and the winter from the middle of October. Winter is not very cold.

The table below gives the maximum and minimum temperature recorded in the locality during the five years from 1966 to 1970:

| Year | Maximum temperature | Minimum temperature |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1966 | 48·6°.C | 4·7°.C |
| 1967 | 47·1°.C | 4·2°.C |
| 1968 | 45·6°.C | 4·1°.C |
| 1969 | 45·6°.C | 5·6°.C |
| 1970 | 46·0°.C | 7·2°.C |

It will be seen that during the above five years the highest maximum temperature was recorded during 1966 and the lowest minimum in 1968. The average maximum and minimum temperature during the above years was 46.6° C and 5.2° C respectively.

The following are the rainfall statistics for the locality during the five years, 1966 to 1970 :

| Year | Rainfall in mm |
|---|---|
| 1966 | 53·8 |
| 1967 | 121·4 |
| 1968 | 55·2 |
| 1969 | 65·2 |
| 1970 | 110·8 |

The average rainfall during these five years works out to 81.3 mm. The heaviest rains occurred in 1967 The year 1966 witnessed the lowest rainfall.

**Transport and Communication with other places:**

All the three wings of the town-Karwi, Tarahuwan and Sitapur are connected by road with Banda, the district headquarters and Allahabad, the nearest city to the town. A 204 kilometres long metalled road runs from Banda to Allahabad, passing via Karwi. Sitapur is also connected with Karwi by a metalled road. Tarahuwan lies close to Karwi. Another road running from Sitapur to Rajpur via Karwi connects it with Rajapur town, the birth-place of the great Hindi poet Goswami Tulsidas. The road is 36 kilometres in length and is pucca upto a distance of 34.4 kilometres from Sitapur, the remaining 1.6 kilometres being kachcha.

The town is also connected by road with other towns of Madhya Pradesh, namely, Chhatarpur, Satna and Rewa. There are two bus stands in the area. Buses for different places of Uttar Pradesh and Chhatarpur of Madhya Pradesh ply from the bus stand located at Sitapur whereas buses for Satna and Rewa ply from the bus stand located at the bank of Paisuni river in Madhya Pradesh territory. Private taxis also ply from this bus stand for carrying pilgrims to Gupta Godawari, Sati Ansuiyya, Sphatik Shila and Janki Kund.

The town is connected by rail with Allahabad, Manikpur and Jhansi. The trains at Jhansi-Manikpur section of Central Railway pass through Karwi. Telegraph, telephone and postal facilities are available in the town.

The total area of the town is 7.77 square kilometres. Karwi, extending towards north and south on either side of the Banda-Allahabad road, accounts for 4.55 square kilometres; Tarahuwan, to the south of Karwi covers an area of 1.96 square kilometres; and Sitapur , lying at the loop road at a distance of 3 kilometres from the

main road towards south and extending up to the boundary of Madhya Pradesh has an area of 1.26 square kilometres.

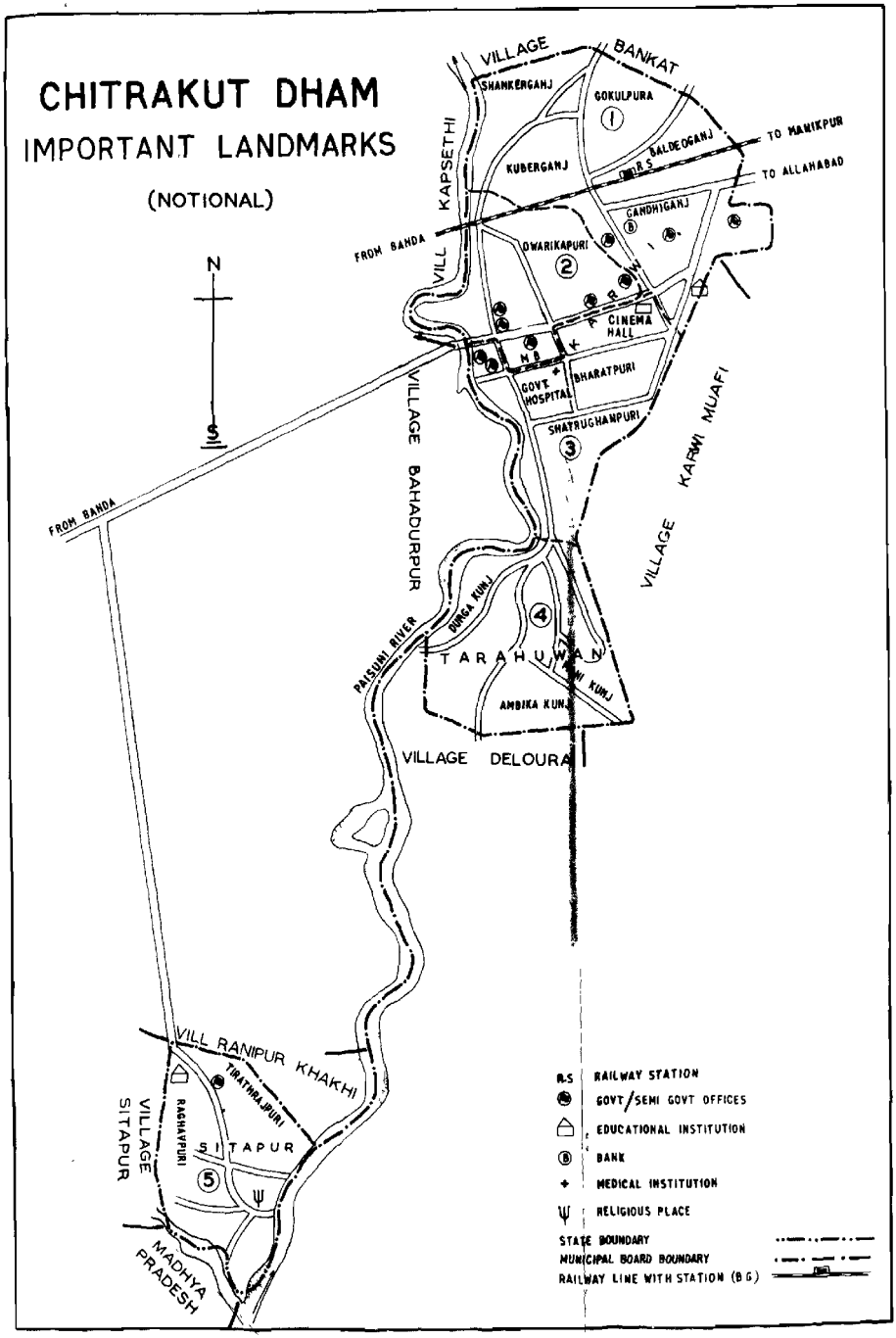
To the north the town extends along the Rajapur road upto the octroi barrier while in the south it goes upto the border of Uttar Pradesh. In the east it extends upto the octroi barrier in ward No. 1 along the road leading to Allahabad whereas in the west it goes upto the Kotwali located on the bank of the river Paisuni. The Paisuni river serves as boundary line between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh at Sitapur in the south. The railway line of the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Central Railway passes through the heart of Karwi.

**Wards:**

The Municipal Board has five wards which have been formed out of 19 localities known as (1) Gandhiganj, (2) Baldeoganj, (3) Gokulpura, (4) Shankerganj, (5) Kuberganj, (6) Jagdishganj, (7) Dwarikapuri, (8) Laxmanpuri, (9) Bharatpuri, (10) Shatrughanpuri, (11) Rampuri, (12) Jankipuri (13) Manikunj, (14) Ambikakunj, (15) Durgakunj, (16) Gopalkunj, (17) Tirathrajpuri, (18) Majgandpuri and (19) Raghavpuri. The first three wards, formed out of the first twelve localities fall in Karwi, the fourth ward *viz.*, the Tarahuwan ward is formed out of the next four localities and the remaining three localities falling in Sitapur form ward No. 5.

The area of the different wards, their population and density per square kilometre are as below :

| Name of locality | Ward No. | Area in Sq. Km. | No. of persons | Density of population (persons per km.$^2$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Karwi | 1 | 2·61 | 4378 | 1677 |
| Karwi | 2 | 0·68 | 2210 | 3250 |
| Karwi | 3 | 1·26 | 4270 | 3388 |
| Tarahuwan | 4 | 1·96 | 3734 | 1905 |
| Sitapur | 5 | 1·26 | 3202 | 2541 |


CHITRAKUT DHAM
IMPORTANT LANDMARKS
(NOTIONAL)
N
VILLAGE BANKAT
SHANKERGANJ
GOKULPURA
1
TO MANIKPUR
BALDEOGANJ
R.S
TO ALLAHABAD
KUBERGANJ
VILL KAPSETHI
FROM BANDA
GANDHIGANJ
DWARIKAPURI
2
CINEMA HALL
GOVT HOSPITAL
BHARATPURI
SHATRUGHANPURI
3
VILLAGE BAHADURPUR
VILLAGE KARWI MUAFI
FROM BANDA
DURGA KUNJ
PAISUNI RIVER
4
TARAHUWAN
AMBIKA KUNJ
VILLAGE DELOURA
VILL RANIPUR KHAKHI
TRATHRAJPURI
RAGHAVPURI
VILLAGE SITAPUR
SITAPUR
5
MADHYA PRADESH
R.S RAILWAY STATION
GOVT/SEMI GOVT OFFICES
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
BANK
MEDICAL INSTITUTION
RELIGIOUS PLACE
STATE BOUNDARY
MUNICIPAL BOARD BOUNDARY
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION (B.G)

Density of population is highest in Ward No. 3 and lowest in Ward No. 1.

The railway line passing through Karwi divides Ward No. 1 into two parts. On the north there are shops on either side of the road leading to Rajapur. A few Primary Schools, a Jan Sewa Vidyalaya, a Co-operative Bank and a Dal and Rice Mill are also functioning here. In the south there are shops of miscellaneous type on the road leading to the Karwi Railway Station. Just behind the shops, there are residential houses. The offices of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Public Works Department, State Bank of India, Dal mandi and Inspection house of the forest department are located in this area.

The Municipality and other Government establishments namely, Hydel, Kotwali, Post office etc., are located in ward No. 2. Mostly people belonging to the Vaishya community live in this area. The houses of Muslims and Kumhars are also found in good number.

Government Girls Inter College, Normal School and Chitrakut Inter College are situated in Ward No. 3. The Government Hospitals, the Mission Hospital and the Tahsil add to the importance of this ward.

In Ward No. 4 (Tarahuwan) small kachcha houses with tiled roofs as in the rural areas are very common. A Sanskrit Vidyalaya and three primary Schools are also located in this area.

Ward No. 5 known as Sitapur is the focal point for the holy pilgrimage to Chitrakut Dham. The ward can be called a centre of temples as a very large number of them, also known as Akharas, are located here. These are mostly situated on the bank of the river Mandakini popularly known as Paisuni. Some of these temples are located at the peak of the hillock. There we have a number of dharamshalas also, all located to the south-east of the bus stand on the stone road leading to Ramghat. To the north-west of Yagyavedi Ashram is located the, 'Ahiran Tukra', where the Ahir caste population lives in a cluster. A number of houses of Chamar community are found in the west of Calcutta dharamshala. The Municipal Board, Rest House and Radha Krishan Poddar Inter College, an important institution of the area, are situated near the octroi barrier.

**Functional Areas :**

For a proper understanding of the functional areas of the town one is required to have an idea of the functional characteristics of its three

components. Karwi is mostly administrative, business and residential area. Tarahuwan is manily residential with culturable land and Sitapur is the centre of religious activity. As a whole, the town has residential area all around and no area can be found without residential houses. But studded in residential areas are clusters of offices and shops etc., which may be called as nascent functional areas.

Mostly the administrative offices of the town are located at Karwi. Telephone Exchange and the Courts of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate are located in Ward No. 1. In Ward No. 2 exist the offices of the Hydel Anti-Malaria, Municipal Board and the post office and in Ward No. 3 there is the Tahsil office. Except for the Post Office and the Police outpost there are no Government offices at Sitapur.

As far as business is concerned, Karwi again is the main centre. The commercial activities are generally carried on in Puranibazar area although with the emergence of a new bazar in Ward No. 1, it is losing its importance. Most of the shops deal in foodgrains, cloth, grocery and other articles of daily needs.

The main market at Sitapur is known as Uttar Bazar. This market is located on the bank of the river on either side of the lane near Manji Dharamshala. As the main customers are the pilgrims, these shops deal mainly in articles of daily necessity, besides wooden toys and stone idols. Such shops are found scattered everywhere from the Bus stand to the Mandakini.

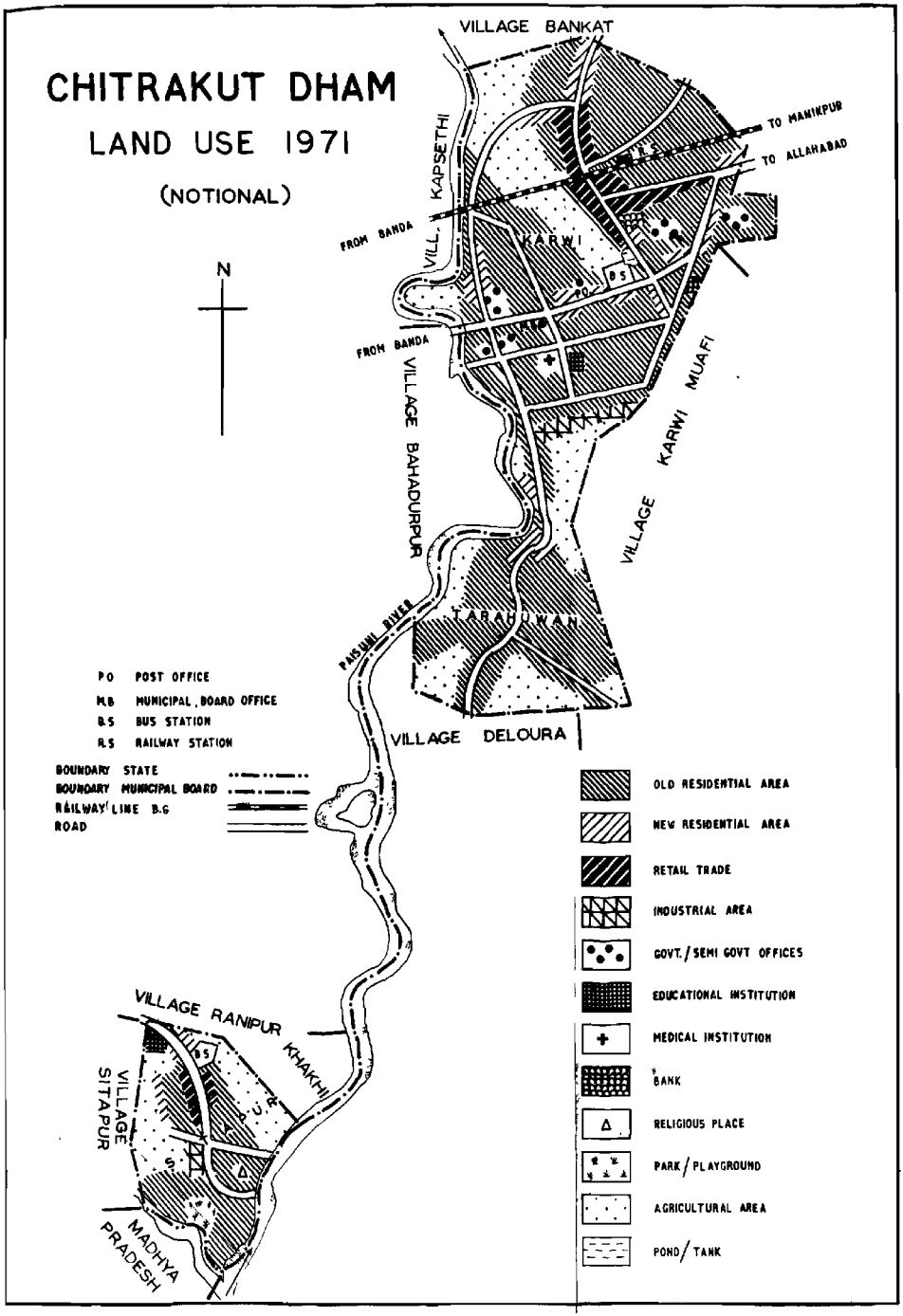
No distinct area which could be called as 'industrial' exists here. There is only one Arun Dal and Rice Mill in Ward No. 1 near the new market. However, from Sitapur Akhara to Mandakini river, on either side of the road, there are a number of household industries engaged in the manufacture of wooden toys and stone idols.

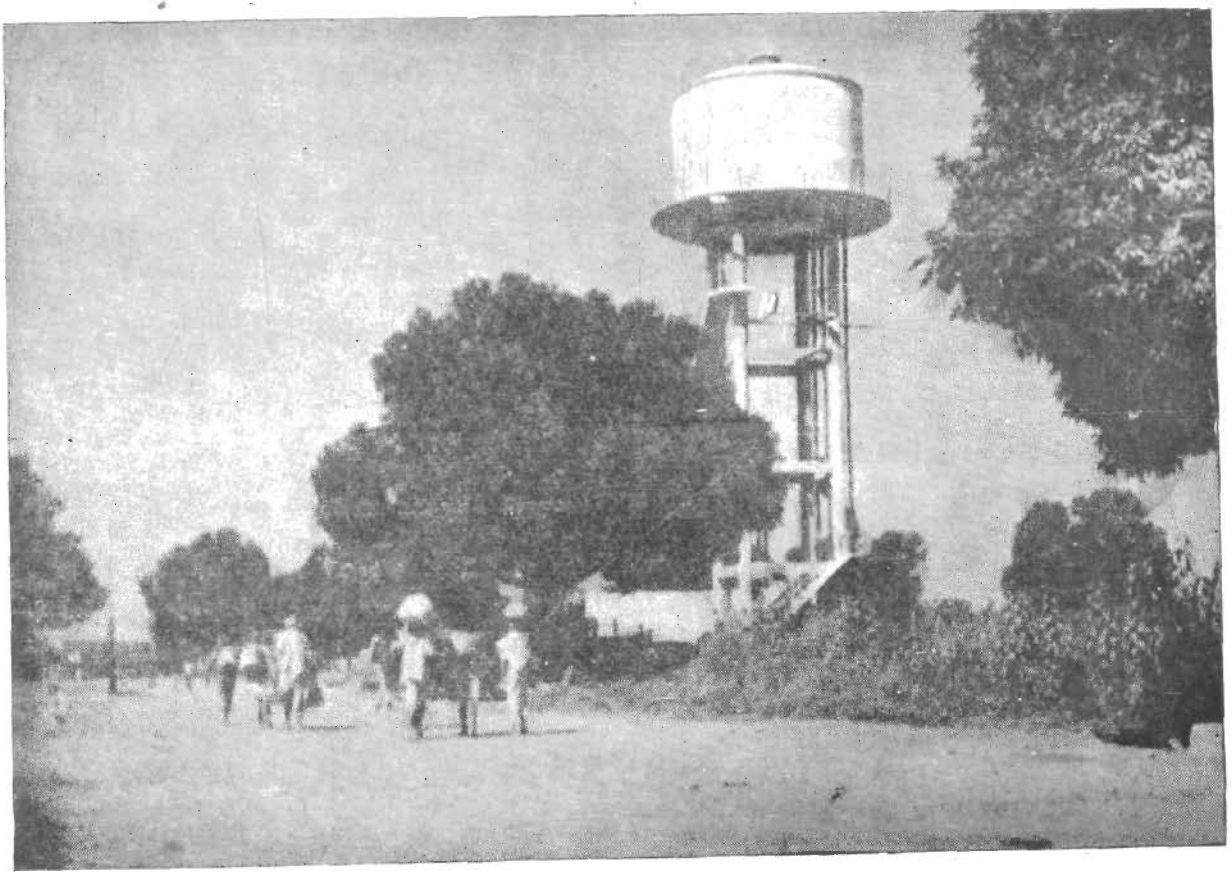
A major portion, i.e., 46.8 per cent of the total land in the town area is utilised for agricultural purposes.

**Important Public Places :**

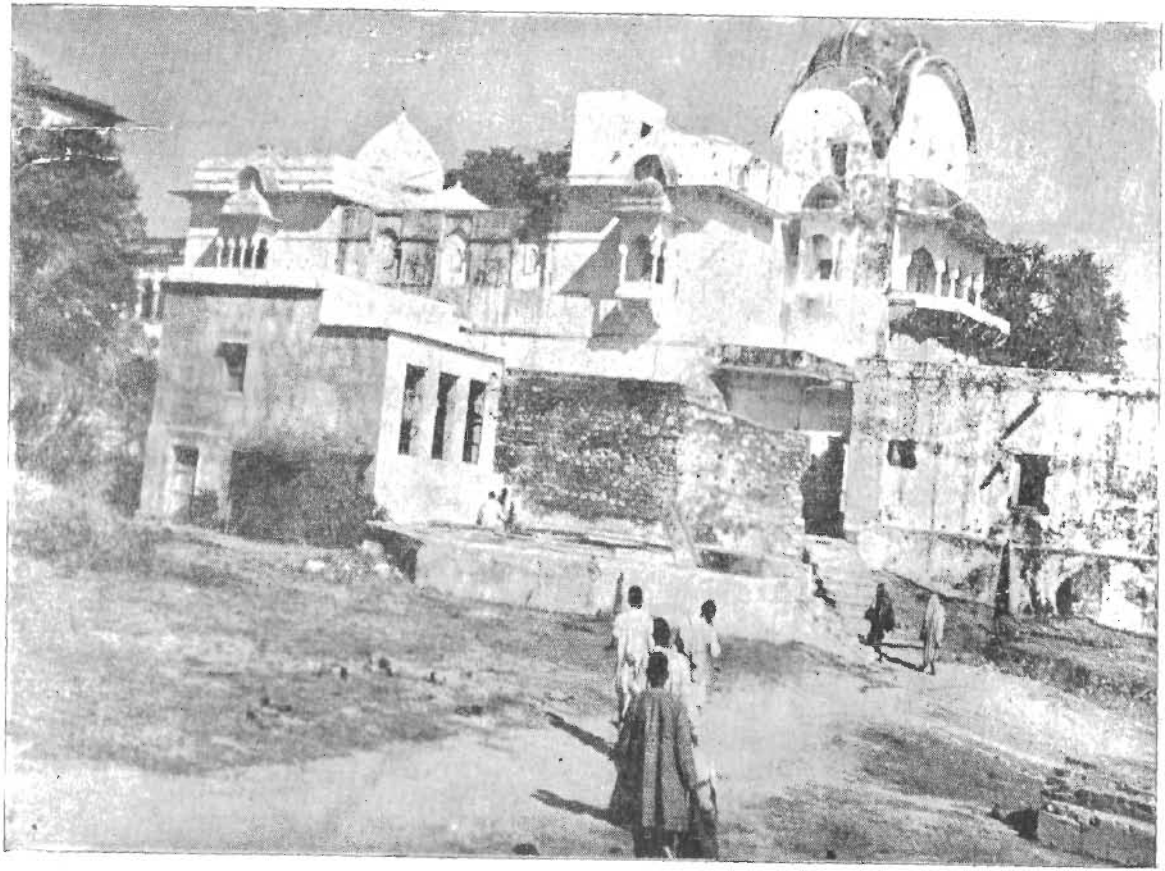
Two Government hospitals, one each for males and females, and one Mission Hospital sponsored by the Norwegian Evengelical Mission at Karwi render medical services to the public of the area. There is a Railway Station and a Bus Stand at Karwi. Two Post Offices provide all sorts of postal facilities, including trunk, telephone and telegraph services. There is a Cinema house for recreation. One Dharamshala, and two Dak Bungalows provide lodging facilities.

At Sitapur are located numerous temples and six Dharamshalas. Besides, there is a Municipal Board's rest house, a Post Office and a Hospital too.


CHITRAKUT DHAM
LAND USE 1971
(NOTIONAL)
N
VILLAGE BANKAT
TO MANIKPUR
TO ALLAHABAD
FROM BANDA
VILL. KAPSETHI
KARWI
FROM BANDA
VILLAGE BAHADURPUR
VILLAGE KARWI MUAFI
PAISUNI RIVER
TARAUWAN
VILLAGE DELOURA
VILLAGE RANIPUR KHAKHRI
VILLAGE SITAPUR
MADHYA PRADESH
PO POST OFFICE
M.B MUNICIPAL BOARD OFFICE
B.S BUS STATION
R.S RAILWAY STATION
BOUNDARY STATE
BOUNDARY MUNICIPAL BOARD
RAILWAY LINE B.G
ROAD
OLD RESIDENTIAL AREA
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
RETAIL TRADE
INDUSTRIAL AREA
GOVT. / SEMI GOVT OFFICES
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
MEDICAL INSTITUTION
BANK
RELIGIOUS PLACE
PARK / PLAYGROUND
AGRICULTURAL AREA
POND / TANK



**Water-supply Reservoir**



A view of Bazar—Sitapur

**Residential Pattern :**

As per the 1971 Census the town had 3,050 houses, providing accommodation to 3,273 households. At Sitapur the houses are mostly pucca. Stones are generally used for the construction of the wall as well as the roof. Quite a number of buildings are double storeyed. There are quite a few kachcha houses as well. Thorny twigs are laid on the roofs of kachcha houses to protect them from the monkeys. At Karwi the kachcha houses have tiled roofs. Double storeyed buildings are rare here and bungalow type residences can be counted on fingers.

**Communities and Castes :**

Being a religious place for Hindus, the bulk of the households (85 per cent) at Chitrakut Dham belong to the Hindu community. Of the remaining 15 per cent, 14 per cent are Muslims and only 1 per cent of the Christian community.

As per survey, among the Hindu households the Brahmins and Vaishyas each constitute 14 per cent. Kayasthas occupy 5 per cent and Thakurs 1 per cent. Thus 34 per cent of the households belong to these castes alone. Eighty-three per cent of the dwellings of these castes are at Karwi, 10 per cent at Sitapur and 7 per cent at Tarahuwan.

The backward classes comprising of Sunar, Vairagi, Jogi, Gaderia Arakh, Kahar, Lohar, Kurmi, Darzi, Ahir, Bhurji, Kachhi, Kewat, Teli, Nai, Kumhar, Mali and Bari castes constitute 35 per cent of the total households in the town. Amongst these, Kahar (18 per cent) Kewat (13 per cent), Sunar (11 per cent), Kurmi (11 per cent), Kachhi ( 8 per cent) and Ahir (8 per cent) castes have the largest number of households being 69 per cent in all.

The Chikwas and Sonis each account for only 1 per cent of households of the town.

The scheduled caste households constitute 14 per cent of the total households. Fifty-seven percent of their dwellings are at Karwi, 15 per cent at Tarahuwan and 28 per cent at Sitapur. The Chamars and Pasis constitute 30 percent of the households, Khatiks and Koris 19 and 9 per cent respectively and the remaining 42 per cent are shared by other Scheduled Castes.

As already mentioned, 15 per cent of the households belong to Muslim and Christian communities.

**Economic Characteristics :**

Sitapur popularly known as Chitrakut Dham, attracts people in large number from all corners of the country for pilgrimage. Thousands of pilgrims visit the place on every ordinary Amawasya. The number of pilgrims swells up to lacs on the occasion of selected festivals like Ram Naumi, Bhadaui, Maghi-Amawasya, Kartik Amawasya and Somwati Amawasya. The main income of the permanent residents here is derived from the pilgrims. Besides, there are nine household industries which are engaged in the manufacture of wooden toys. Some sculptors also manufacture stone idols and utensils. People in Karwi mostly depend for their livelihood on service and business. There is no factory or establishment in the area except one *dal* and rice mill. Agriculture is the other important source of livelihood here.

**Cultural and Social Characteristics :**

People of the town mostly keep themselves engaged in worship including bathing in the river Mandakini. They take part in *Kirtan* (recitation) also. It goes on round the clock in the Bhajan Ashram of Nirmohi *Akhara*. It is in its fourth year and is planned to continue unbroken for 14 years. Ration is distributed free to the *sadhus* in *akharas* and *ashrams*. Pilikothi Ashram on the Kamadgiri parikrama provides free medical aid to the people of the area. It also runs a Sanskrit pathshala. Sanskrit pathshalas are being run by some other temples also. A Philanthropic Association of Gujrati's, located at Janki Kund, also deserves mention here. They distribute free food to the *Sadhus* and run a mobile hospital as well.

## CHAPTER II

## HISTORY OF GROWTH OF TOWN

As stated in the previous chapter, there is no separate village or town by the name of Chitrakut. The localities of Karwi and Sitapur along with several places of historical interest in the neighbouring forest areas taken together are known as 'Chitrakut'. The union of Karwi (including Tarahuwan) and Sitapur forms the Chitrakut Dham, Municipal Board area.

Karwi town is not of great antiquity. Tradition ascribes its foundation to a colony of Brahmins who settled here about three hundred seventy years ago, and the name is perhaps derived from Kamadgiri, the name of the sacred hill of Chitrakut situated about 9 kilometres to the south-west. Till the middle of the last century it was largely overshadowed by its neighbour Tarahuwan. It came into prominence when the British occupied Bundelkhand. The establishment of the Maratha rule was responsible for a large influx of the people into the town and its expansion. After the war of Independence in 1857, Karwi again got into the background. The construction of the railway line in 1889 was landmark and Karwi has since then grown rapidly in importance. In 1895 it was amalgamated with Tarahuwan and both towns combined were converted into a notified area in 1907. In 1958 it was combined with Sitapur and this amalgamation led to the formation of Chitrakut Dham Municipal Board.

As for Tarahuwan, it is undoubtedly a place of some antiquity. One version says that in the remote past a city called Dalampur existed here but surprisingly no ruins are existant. Another version says that the village formerly existing was called Tichhakpura. The name Tarahuwan is said to be derived from *tare* meaning the lower town or land. The place lost its importance in favour of its neighbour, Karwi.

Sitapur town, situated on the left bank of the Paisuni river, 8 kilometres from the town of Karwi, is intimately connected with Chitrakut, or the sacred hill of Kamta Nath, about 2 kilometres to the south-west. The principal street of Sitapur runs along the river and is lined by a number of temples of some antiquity. Sitapur has tended to eclipse Chitrakut as the main place of pilgrimage. It is a place of more recent origin. It was originally called Jaisinghpur and was inhabited by Kols' whereas Chitrakut was already an ancient place of worship. In the year 1739, Aman Singh, Raja of the then Panna State, gave away Jaisinghpur to a Mahant free of revenue. The name was changed to Sitapur in honour of the legendary Sita, consort of Lord Rama. Gradually with the passage of time other *mahants* also settled down there until it became a place of pilgrimage.

Some people ascribe the sanctity of Chitrakut to the fact that Lord Rama stayed here in exile. But in fact it was a recognised sacred place much before that. It was because of its sanctity and natural beauty that Mahamuni Bhardwaj and poet Maharishi Balmiki advised Lord Rama to spend his period of exile here.

We get the first glimpse of Chitrakut from Maharishi Balmiki's Ramayana. The period when Maharishi Balmiki lived can not be determined. According to old Indian belief he was born crores of years before. Even if the modern historians are to be believed, he certainly lived thousands of years before Christ. From his writings it is observed that this area was full of jungles and eminently suited for devotional pursuits. A '*darshan*' of the Chitrakut hill and a bath in the Mandakini river were considered very auspicious and sacred Mostly it was the abode of *Rishis* and *Munis*. Even at the time of Mahakavi Kalidas, who was born in first century before Christ, the place was reputed to be one of religious importance. The importance of Mandakini river and Chitrakut hill is emphasised in his writings too. During the times of saint poet Goswami Tulsidas (sixteenth century) although Chitrakut had undergone a lot of change and habitations had come up all around and tribals like Kols, Kirats etc., had settled in the jungles, yet the sacred, cultural and religious character of the place remained the same as was during the times of Balmiki and Kalidas.

But today, Chitrakut is not the same as it was during the times of Balmiki or Kalidas. With the passage of time a number of changes have occurred. Large tracts of erstwhile jungles have not become inhabited areas. Numerous villages have sprung up in the neighbouring areas while some localities have developed into towns, prominent amongst them within the area of Chitrakut being Karwi and Sitapur. The Balmiki age is much too ancient, but even four hundred years ago, during the time of Tulsidas, we have no indications to show that there was any *math* or temple at Chitrakut except that it had dense forests all around, which were the abodes of *Rishis* and *Munis* and some tribes. But it is a historical fact that shortly after the age of Tulsidas, Chitrakut was flooded with *maths* and temples. The former rulers of the Panna State, Shri Aman Singh (begining of eighteenth century) and Shri Hindupat (begining of nineteenth century) were mainly responsible for constructing pucca *ghats* on the bank of Mandakini river near Ramghat, and making *parikrama* round Kamadgiri as pucca one. They also constructed numerous *Akharas* and attached villages, revenue free for their maintenance. Later on, other princes and *Sadhus* constructed their own '*Devalayas*' After the fall of Kalinjar fort, several estates, came into existence in the Chitrakut area and the *Jagirdars* constructed their own palaces here. Along with these started the practice of holding periodical fairs at Chitrakut on the day of Amawasya, Deepawali and Ramnaumi.

These fairs attracted lacs of pilgrims from all parts of the country It is said that at the time of Deepawali the number of pilgrims goes around 5 lacs.

There has been no change in the boundary of the town ever since the Chitrakut Dham Municipal Board came into existence in the year 1958 with the amalgamation of Chitrakut Town Area and Karwi Notified Area. The growth of the town in terms of population is reflected in the following statement :

**TABLE II—1**

**Area and population of Chitrakut Dham, 1901—71**

| Year | Status of town | Area in Kms. | Persons | Decadal variation | Percentage decadal variation | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1901 | | N.A. | 9,581 | | | 4,954 | 4,627 |
| 1911 | | 7 77 | 9,993 | 412 | 4 ·30 | 5,176 | 4,817 |
| 1921 | | 7 ·77 | 9,879 | 114 | 1 44 | 5,165 | 4,714 |
| 1931 | | 7 ·77 | 10,319 | 440 | 4 ·45 | 5,502 | 4,817 |
| 1941 | | 7 ·77 | 12,580 | 2,261 | 21 ·91 | 6,425 | 6,155 |
| 1951 | TA | 7 ·77 | 12,955 | 375 | 2 ·98 | 6,990 | 5,965 |
| 1961 | MB | 7 77 | 15,220 | 2,265 | 17 ·48 | 8,322 | 6,898 |
| 1971 | MB | 7 ·77 | 17,794 | 2,574 | 16 ·91 | 9,711 | 8,083 |

The land within the municipal limits is controlled by the Municipal Board under the provisions of the Municipalities Act. No land has been acquired for the development of the town. As the town has not undergone any appreciable development, there is no speculative activity in land deals. The prices range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per square yard. In Ward Nos. 1 and 5 the rate is Rs. 8 to 10 per square yard in Ward Nos. 3 and 4 it is Rs 5 to 7 and in Ward No. 2 Rs. 10 to 15.

The Municipal board, Chitrakut Dham follows the bye-laws 185, 186, 211, 265 and 307 of the U. P. Municipalities Act II of 1916 in solving the cases of conflicts regarding use of land falling under its jurisdiction. Under bye-law 185 of the above mentioned act if a person erects or does alteration in a building without giving such notice as required by section 178, or in contravention of the provisions of section 180, sub-section (5) ] of an order of the board refusing sanction or any written directions made by the board under section 180, or any bye-laws, shall be liable upon conviction to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees. Under bye-law 186 of the above mentioned act the board has power to stop erection and to demolish building erectd after giving notice. Under bye-law 211, the Municipal Board has powers to remove encroachments and projections over streets and drains for which the board has to issue notice to the owner or accupier. The bye-law 265 (obstruction of street) gives power to the Municipal Board of demolition without notice at the order of the Executive Officer, Municipal Board. Under bye law 307 section B of the above mentioned Act disobedience of notice issued to individual the Municipal Board has power of prosecution before a magistrate.

# CHAPTER III

## AMENITIES AND SERVICES

**History of Growth and the present Position :**

The development of the town has not been up to standard as compared to other centres of Hindu pilgrimage. The source of the factors responsible for sluggish growth of town are difficult topography, lack of finances and the high cost of development in the area. Most of the places of pilgrimage lie in Madhya Pradesh and are about 8 to 16 km. away. The result is that the pilgrims, just getting down at the railway station here, have little contact with the other places of the town. However, the town has received active attention during the recent past and it seems that it will soon develop into an important tourist centre assured of all modern basic amenities.

**Administrative**

All the Government offices and the office of the Municipal Board are located at Karwi On the administrative side, there is a joint Magistrate, an officer generally from the I. A. S. cadre with first class magisterial powers. He is incharge of two tahsils, namely, Karwi and Mau, which together constitute a sub-division of which he is also the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. He holds court for the disposal of revenue and criminal cases pertaining to these areas. Matters pertaining to arms, excise and food and civil supplies also come under his charge One Judicial Magistrate is attached to the Sub-Division for the disposal of criminal cases. For revenue work the Judicial Officer (Revenue), with Headquarters at Banda, visits the place twice a month. The office of the Joint Magistrate is located in his court compound near the tahsil office Sixteen assistants including three of the Supply Department work in his office

**Revenue :**

The maintenance of land records and realisation of land revenue and other government dues is in the charge of a Tahsildar, who is under the control of the Joint Magistrate He is incharge of the tahsil office and holds first class magisterial powers for law and order purposes and second class magisterial powers for disposal of criminal cases. He is assisted by three Naib-Tahsildars and other officials and class IV staff all numbering 168.

The Naib-Tahsildars also enjoy second class magisterial powers for law and order purposes only

**Police**

The police force of the town is under the charge of a Station Officer, popularly known as Kotwal, who is assisted by three Sub-Inspectors

and 31 other policemen. Their work is supervised by an Inspector whose headquarters is also at Karwi The Kotwali is housed in an old building on the eastern bank of the Paisuni river near the office of the Municipal Board. Within the Municipal limits there are two out-posts under this police station which are located at Karwi and Sitapur As usual, the police is responsible for maintenance of law and order and detection of crimes. There is an Assistant Public Prosecutor for prosecuting police cases in the courts.

**Other Government Offices**

The other State Government offices functioning in the town, are those of Public Works Department, Excise, Irrigation, Forest, Local Self Government Engineering Department, Hydel and Planning Of the Central government offices, there are only a few such as Railways, Posts and Telegraph and Excise, the oldest being the Railways.

**Municipal Board** :

The Municipal Board of Chitrakut Dham has been functioning since 1958 consequent upon the amalgamation of Karwi Notified Area and Sitapur Town Area in that year. Initially, it had the status of a class IV Municipal Board but since March, 1973 it enjoys the status of a Class III Board. The Board has its office in a *pucca* building located in Ward No 2 near the *kotwali* on the Allahabad-Banda road

The Board has sixteen elected members including the chairman. It has an Executive Officer and 140 other staff members. There are four committees of the Board each with five members. These are for Finance, Public Works, Sanitation (including lighting) and Health There was a committee for Education also but it ceased to function from the year 1973-74 consequent upon the taking over of primary and junior education by the state government.

The Municipal Board, at present, performs the following functions :—

1 Lighting of public streets and lanes ;
2. Survey and putting up of boundary works ;
3. Sanitation ,
4. Maintenance, construction and alteration of public streets, culverts and drains.
5. Registration of births and deaths ,
6. Vaccination ;
7. Protection, maintenance and development of the property vested in or entrusted to the Board for management.

**Water Supply**

Though the statutory responsibility of water supply rests with the Board but this job at the time of survey was being performed by the

Local Self Government Engineering Department of the State Government. Substantial loans and grants in-aid were sanctioned to the Board for its water supply schemes during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 Till 1972-73 a total sum of Rs. 7,58,000 had been advanced for the purpose. The entire amount was transferred by the Board to the Local Self Government Engineering Department for execution of the water supply schemes.

Piped water supply was introduced in the town in March 1971, with river Paisuni as the source The rate of water supply is 90 litres per capita per day. Water is pumped from the river to the treatment plant through an intake well having a capacity of 1 5 million gallons per day. After the usual purification and chlorination water is passed on to the overhead tanks for storage and distribution There are three overhead tanks, one each for Karwi, Tarahuwan and Sitapur, having storage capacity of 1,50,000, 18,000 and 35,000 gallons respectively. The total length of the pipeline is 20 kilometres. A total of 1 27 million gallons of water is supplied every day. There are 35 public taps, 550 residential connections and 10 office connections. For 3,050 houses in the town, there are only 560 connections which show that about one-sixth of the houses or 18 per cent are availing this facility. Such a low coverage appears to be due to the poverty of the people . The rate of water charges is Rs. 6 per month per connection for all categories of consumers

The other sources of water supply are the Paisuni river, a tank and wells. There are 102 wells (85 private and 17 public) which were the main source of water supply when tap water was not available.

**Conservancy** :

The municipality of Chitrakut Dham employs 69 sweepers (50 males and 19 females) for cleaning the roards, drains and other public places. The work has been distributed wardwise amongst the sweepers. The rubbish is collected by the sweepers at one place in a ward, from where it is removed by tractors to the dumping ground at Bhairon Paga, about half a kilometre outside the town towards the Paisuni river.

**Sewerage** :

There is no Sewer system in the town so far. To meet this pressing requirement the local Self Government Engineering Department of the State Government had prepared a plan sepatately for Karwi and Sitapur involving an estimated expenditure of Rs. 2.962 million and 1.637 million respectively.

Surface drains, which discharge sullage water into the Paisuni river through nullahs exist only in some thickly populated areas. Most of these are *kuchcha* and they get badly silted. Since the town has no sewers, waste water and night soil also find way through these drains. Despite the efforts of the municipality to improve drainage, the existing system in the town is far from satisfactory.

There are 2,596 latrines in the town. Of these, 2,594 are private and two public, the later being located at Sitapur. One hundered and fifty latrines or 6 per cent of the total number are waterborne. The sweepers carry the night soil in baskets and dump it at places fixed for the purpose by the Municipal Board. There are three animal driven carts of the Board, which carry the night soil to the dumping ground at Bhairon Paga.

A Sanitary Inspector of the public Health Department of the State Government, assisted by 4 Jamadars of the Board, supervises the sanitation work of the town. The particulars of the conservancy staff employed by the Board are as below :—

| Category | Number | | Remuneration per month |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Sanitary Inspector | 1 | .. | Rs. 266/- |
| 2. Jamadars | 4 | .. | Rs. 127/- |
| 3. Sweepers | 50 | 19 | Rs. 112/- to Rs. 117/- |
| 4. Tractor Drivers | 2 | .. | Rs. 137/- to Rs. 162/- |

**Power :**

The town has been enjoying the amenity of electric supply since 1964. There is no power house and the supply of electricity is made through a distributing station located at Karwi. This is connected to the Mata Tila grid and is controlled by the Panki Power House at Kanpur. The capacity of the distributing station is 1,500 KVA. There are three sub-stations at Karwi and one at Sitapur . The area outside the town is also covered by this station and the maximum distance covered by it is about 70 kilometres.

The distribution of electricity and realisation of dues is the responsibility of the Sub-Divisional Officer of the State Electricity Board. He is assisted by two junior Engineers and other field and office staff. The dues are recovered bimonthly from domestic consumers and monthly from pumping set owners and those using it for industries. At the end of the year 1969-70 there were 1,167 connections and the consumption was 911,397 KWH. The detailed particulars of the number of connections, volume of consumption, rate per unit, charges due and realised are as below :—

**TABLE NO III – 1**

**Number of electric connections and charges realise**

| Type of establishment | Number of connections given | Volume of consumption (KWH) | Rate per Unit (Paise) | Charges due 1969-70 (Rs) | Charges realised during 1969-70 (Rs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Domestic | | | | | |
| (A) Lighting | 993 | 314,451 | 38 | 116,000 | 105,830 |
| (B) Power | 30 | 10,534 | 25 | 2,920 | 2,920 |
| Industrial | 66 | 321,723 | 8,12,18 | 70,734 | 65,770 |
| Irrigation | 72 | 213,158 | 15 | 51,496 | 48,911 |
| Commercial (Cinema) | 1 | 12,000 approx | 25 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Road Lighting | 5 | 39,531 | 38 | 14,022 | 14,185 |
| Total | 1,167 | 911,397 | | 258,172 | 240,616 |

From the above table it appears that as many as 88 per cent of total connections are for domestic purposes. These however, consumed only 36 per cent of the total power. Recovery of dues was about 93 per cent during 1969-70

The Board arranges the lighting of streets and roads. In the year 1970-71 there were 12 mercury tube lights and 56 bulbs on the streets and roads In some areas, specially Tarahuwan, Kerosene oil lamps are still being used for road lighting. In 1970-71 there were 218 such lamps on the roads.

**Municipal Budget :**

The Board has an annual budget of Rs. 5 to 6 lacs. The income of the Board during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 was as below :-

TABLE NO. III—2

**Budgetary details for 1969-70 and 1970-71 (Income)**

| Source of income | 1969-70 | | 1970-71 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount in Rs | Percentage distribution to total | Amount in Rs | Percentage distribution to total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 Grants from Government | 83,013 | 20 8 | 70,437 | 18 ·4 |
| 2. Rent from property | 5,551 | 1 ·4 | 9,933 | 2 6 |
| 3 Toll tax (Octroi) | 1,20,986 | 30 3 | 1,43,827 | 37 ·6 |
| 4. Passengers tax | 20,989 | 5 2 | 24,655 | 6 4 |
| 5 House tax | 7,692 | 1 9 | 8,129 | 2 1 |
| 6 Fines | 3,740 | 0 9 | 5,593 | 1 5 |
| 7. Revenue from licences | 1,611 | 0 4 | 1,353 | 0 3 |
| 8. Fees and revenue from educational institutions | 988 | 0 3 | 1 091 | 0 3 |
| 9 Miscellaneous receipts & other taxes | 1,503 | 0 4 | 1,773 | 0 |
| 10 C P. tax | 3,488 | 0 9 | 7,914 | 2 1 |
| 11 Extraordinary debt from Government | 1,50,000 | 37 5 | 1,08,000 | 28 2 |
| Total income | 3,99,561 | 100 00 | 3,82,705 | 100 ·00 |
| Balance of previous year | 1,81,882 | | 1,41,503 | |
| Total | 5,81,443 | | 5,24,208 | |

These figures show that the income of the Board went down in the year 1970-71 by Rs 16,856/- as compared to the year 1969-70 The three sources responsible for the decrease are the grants-in-aid from Government, revenue from licenses and extraordinary debt from Government. Proportionally, 76·6 per cent of the shortfall is accounted for by extraordinary debts, 22 9 per cent by grants-in-aid and 0·5 per cent by revenue from licences. As against the year 1969-70, the income of the Board increased in the year 1970-71 under the remaining eight heads, namely toll tax (Octroi), passenger tax, house tax, rent from properties, fines, fees, revenue from educational institutions, C P tax and miscellaneous receipts and other taxes. The income from these heads during 1970-71 was Rs 202,915 against Rs 164,937 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 37,978 of the Board's total income of Rs 382,705 in the year 1970-71, toll tax (Octroi) contributed the highest percentage of 37·6 followed by extraordinary debt from Government (28·2 per cent) and grants-in-aid (18 4 per cent) The remaining eight sources gave 15 8 per cent

On the expenditure side the figures for the two corresponding years are as given below:—

**TABLE NO. III—3**

**Budgetary details for 1969-70 and 1970-71 (Expenditure)**

| Items of expenditure | 1970-71 | | 1970-71 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount in Rs | Percentage to total | Amount in Rs | Percentage to total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 General adminstration and collection | 34,843 | 7 9 | 34,065 | 7 6 |
| 2. Staff and establishment | 13,737 | 3 1 | 18,262 | 4·1 |
| 3 Water supply | 293 | 0 1 | 8,736 | 2 0 |
| 4. Conservancy and sanitation | 54,816 | 12·5 | 71,290 | 16 0 |
| 5. Construction and maintenance of roads | 107,465 | 24 4 | 83,456 | 18 7 |
| 6. Public works establishment | 2,498 | 0·6 | 3,529 | 0·8 |

TABLE NO. III—3—*concld.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. Electricity | 27,032 | 6·1 | 67,567 | 15 1 |
| 8. Plots | 10,543 | 2·0 | 397 | 0 1 |
| 9. Public Health and medical relief | 4,435 | 1.0 | 3,412 | 0·8 |
| 10. Education | 26,306 | 6 0 | 39,806 | 8 9 |
| 11. Miscellaneous | 4,935 | 1·1 | 4,502 | 1 0 |
| 12. Payment of loans | 152,311 | 34 6 | 110,311 | 24 7 |
| 13. Deposits towards P.F. | 726 | 0·2 | 831 | 0 2 |
| Total expenditure | 439,940 | 100.00 | 446,164 | 100 0 |
| Closing balance | 141,503 | | 78,044 | |
| Grand total | 581,443 | | 524,208 | |

There was a nominal increase of Rs 6,224 in expenditure during 1970-71 as against 1969-70 However, looking at the individual items, we notice that out of thirteen items, expenditure has increased by Rs. 84,613 on seven items and decreased by Rs 78,389 on six items The items showing increase are electric including streets lighting, conservancy, education, water supply, staff and establsihment, public works establishment and deposits towards provident fund The decrease occurred in payment of loans, construction and maintenance of roads, plots, public health and medical relief, general administration and collection and miscellaneous items. The increase under the heads electricity, conservancy and sanitation, education and water supply shows that the Board is conscious of its responsibilities of providing better amenities to the public The Board has also attempted to liquidate the loans and in both the years the highest percentage of expenditure (24 6 per cent in 1969-70 and 24·7 per cent in 1970-71) has been on repayment of loans. On the whole, the budgets are balanced with an eye on provision of more amenities within the limited means of the Board.

**Transport & communication:**

The transport system in the town has been briefly discussed in Chapter I. The most popular, as we have seen, are the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the railways and the road transport on the Allahabad-Banda and Sitapur-Rajapur roads. There is a heavy flow of traffic on these routes.

Most of the pilgrims coming from various parts of the country alight at the Karwi railway station. The frequency of rail services in this section is only four, two towards Banda and two towards Manikpur. If the collection of tickets at the railway station is taken as an indication, 140,490 passengers visited the town in 1970-71. Thus on an average 11,708 persons came to the town by rail every month. The distance-wise flow of traffic to the town between July 1970 and June 1971 was as below:—

TABLE NO. III-4

**Details of incoming railway passengers by distances (in kilometres) 1970-71**

| Class in which travelled | Number of passengers coming from distances (in kilometres) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1—25 | 26—49 | 50—80 | 81—250 | Above 250 | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| I | 1 | 2 | 9 | . | 32 | 44 |
| II | 10 | 4 | 49 | 17 | 37 | 154 |
| III | 32,127 | 35,022 | 21,528 | 15,783 | 8,940 | 113,400 |
| | 32,138 | 35,065 | 21,586 | 15,800 | 9,009 | 113,598 |

The highest flow of persons is from the neighbouring areas as nearly four-fifth of the passengers come from a distance not more than 80 kilometres. The travellers generally belong to the middle and low income groups.

The town is now well served by buses, both private and of the Government Roadways. Twelve routes are covered by these buses, namely, Banda-Allahabad, Sitapur-Allahabad, Banda-Manikpur via Chitrakut, Sitapur-Rajapur via Pahari, Manikpur-Sitapur, Karwi-Allahabad, Banda-Rajapur via Chitrakut, Sitapur-Rajapur, Banda-Karwi, Karwi-Sitapur, Banda-Sitapur and Banda-Rajapur. The frequency of services of these buses is about 85 with an estimated number of 5,500 persons travelling everyday.

The frequency of the buses, particularly of private ones, increases during the *mela* periods. Buses also ply from the Uttar Pradesh Bus stand at Sitapur for Chhatarpur and from the Madhya Pradesh Bus stand for Satna and Rewa of Madhya Pradesh.

The total length of roads in the town is about 31 kilometres. *pucca* roads are 21 kilometres in length whereas 10 kilometres are *kuchcha* At Sitapur the pucca roads are made of stone called *Lahani patthar*. Roads at Karwi are wider than at Sitapur. The width of the roads at Karwi is from 3 to 8 metres and at Sitapur from 3 to 4 metres The roads are maintained either by the Municipal Board or by the Public Works Department of the State Government. There are no separate footpaths for the pedestrians Transportation of goods and passengers within the town is mainly done by bicycles, man-pulled rickshaws, handpulled four-wheeler small *thelas*, carts and *tongas*. During the year 1972-73 the Municipal Board licensed 207 bicycles, 22 rickshaws, 205 handpulled four-wheeler *thelas*, 3 tongas and 33 carts The transportation of goods from the adjoining areas is done by rail, bus, carts, rickshaws and bicycles. A peculiar thing at Sitapur is that the handpulled four wheeler *thelas* are utilised for transportation of men also.

The town has three post offices—two at Karwi and one at Sitapur to provide postal facilities to the public. During the year 1970-71 these post offices sold postal stationery worth Rs. 83,106·50. In the same year 11,128 money orders for Rs. 308,534·74 were received for payment and 1,950 money orders for Rs 139,557·40, were sent for remission This was against the 1969-70 figures of 13,004 for Rs 316,195·77 for payment and 2,008 for Rs. 130,432·48 for remission. In all, 6,106 and 5,782 telgerams were issued and received respectively in 1970-71 as against 4,462 and 4,061 telgrams in 1969-70 Seventy-seven radio licenses were issued in 1970-71 as against 34 in 1969-70. Out of these, 24 were domestic, 7 commercial and 46 concessional.

There is a manually operated telephone exchange at Karwi. In 1970-71 there were 39 telephone connections and two public telephone booths—one each at Sitapur and Karwi. The total number of trunk calls during this year was 5,364 The total revenue derived from these connections was Rs. 28,423.00 Rs. 13,616·30 on account of the trunk call charges and Rs. 14,806·70 as rent.

The town does not have any arrangements for firefighting.

**Educational Facilities:**

The returns of literacy at the Censuses of 1961 and 1971 will give some idea of the progress of the town in the matter of education. In 1961 there were 5,044 persons who were recorded as literate. This number comprised of 3,975 males and 1,069 females. In 1971 the figures of literate persons went up to 6,054. Among these, 4,408 were males and 1,646 females. In 1961, 47·7 per cent males were literate while it

decreased to 45·3 per cent in 1971 Contrary to this, the female literacy went up from 15·5 per cent in 1961 to 20·3 per cent in 1971. The overall literacy rate (34 per cent) of the town is much less as compared to the State average for the urban areas (43·6 per cent).

Four higher secondary schools—three for boys and one for girls, four junior high schools and fourteen primary schools, are at present functioning in the town. In addition, one Sanskrit college, one Government normal school, one nursery school and a number of sanskrit *pathshalas* being run in different temples, *akharas* and *ashrams,* also provide educational facilities to the residents of the area. All these primary and junior high schools, which were so far being managed by the Zila Parishad and Municipal Board, are now controlled by the Government through the Basic Shiksha Adhikari. The Higher Secondary schools and other institutions are managed by private bodies except the Rajkiya Balika Higher Secondary School and the Government Normal School which are Government-controlled.

All important institutions are located at Karwi. The most important institutions at Sitapur is the Seth Radha Krishna Poddar Inter College and at Tarahuwan the Jaidev Vaishno Sanskrit College. Sixteen educational institutions viz 4 higher secondary schools, 2 Sanskrit colleges (one of Uttar Pradesh and other of Madhya Pradesh), 3 junior high schools, Government Normal School and six primary schools, were taken up for a detailed study in 1971. Out of these 16 institutions, two primary schools, one at Sitapur and the other at Karwi are very old and have been functioning since 1885 and 1900 respectively. The next oldest are the two Sanskrit colleges, one at Tarahuwan and the other at Chitrakut in Madhya Pradesh territory, which were opened in 1918 and 1920 respectively. The Chitrakut Inter College at Karwi was started in the year 1934. With a view to provide better educational facilities to the girls, a primary school was established in 1946 by the Government, which is now functioning as a higher secondary school since 1963. Between 1925 and 1960, one primary school, two junior high schools, one higher secondary and one Government Normal school also came into existence besides the aforementioned two institutions. The remaining three primary schools, one junior high school and one higher secondary school were started after 1960. Some of important institutions of the town have been discussed below:

**Basic Primary School, Chitrakut (Sitapur):**

This is a very old school, having been started in 1885. The school has a pucca electrified building of its own with a residence for the Headmaster. The present building was constructed in 1921. The

school was managed and controlled by the Zila Parishad but with the taking over of the primary education by the Government in 1972 it is now being managed by the Government.

The school holds classes from 1st to Vth standard and has 170 students on its rolls. One hundred sixty-six students are Hindus and the rest muslims. Amongst Hindus, 23 belong to the scheduled castes, 67 to the backward classes and 76 to other castes. The medium of instruction is Hindi. The teaching subjects include Hindi, Arithmatic, Social Studies, Art and Craft. No tuition fee is charged as primary education is free in the state.

The school has 7 employees including four teachers. All the teachers are trained. One of them is below matric and the remaining three are matriculates or above. The school organises a weekly cultural programme on every saturday under its Bal Sabha. The students take part in various tournaments and celebrate the national festivals.

**Kendriya Primary Pathshala, Karwi:**

This is another old institution of the town. It was established in 1900 in a pucca building. Like all other primary institutions, this is also now controlled and managed by the State Government.

The school imparts education from 1st to Vth standard. A total of 221 students are getting education here. Of them, 214 students belong to the Hindu community and the remaining 7 are Mohammadans. Amongst Hindus, 10 are scheduled castes, 71 of backward classes and 133 of other castes. The medium of instruction is Hindi.

There are six teachers in the school, 4 of whom are matriculates and 2 non-matric. All of them are, however, trained. A *Kahar* woman is working as a maid servant.

The students celebrate the national festivals besides their annual function. A cultural programme is orgainsed on the occasion of Tulsi Jayanti.

**Shri Jaideo Vaishno Sanskrit College, Tarahuwan:**

This is an important institution, and was established in 1918. Students from different districts of Uttar Pradesh and Satna and Rewa districts of Madhya Pradesh come to this college for receiving education in Sanskrit. The college has a pucca building which was received in donation. It imparts free education and also provides free boarding and lodging facilities. The college runs on donation and income

derived from agricultural land besides an annual grant of Rs. 3,500.00 from the Government.

The affairs of the college are managed by a committee of which the Joint Magistrate, Karwi is the President. The post of Manager of the committee is filled by election.

In this college 109 students are receiving education for the various courses. The position of students in various courses by age-group is as below:—

TABLE NO. III—5

**Number of students by age-groups and course**

| Type of course | Number of students in age-group | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Below 10 | 10 –12 | 13—15 | 16 –18 | 19—24 | 25 & above | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. Praveshika | . | | 39 | . | | . | 39 |
| 2 Prathma | . | . | 4 | 7 | 1 | | 12 |
| 3. Purva Madhyama | . | . | 3 | 7 | 8 | . | 18 |
| 4. Uttar Madhyama | .. | . | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 16 |
| 5. Shastri | . | | . | 4 | 7 | 3 | 14 |
| 6. Acharya | . | | | | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Total | .. | . | 48 | 19 | 33 | 9 | 109 |

The highest number of students is in the age-group 13—15. All the students in the college are Hindus and most of them are Brahmins by caste. The subjects taught in the Praveshika and Prathma courses are Hindi, English, Mathematics, History, Geography, Civics, Astrology and Grammar (Sanskrit). In Purva Madhyama and Uttar Madhyama courses, the subjects taught are Vyakaran, Hindi and Darshan Shastra and Shastri course Vyakaran, Hindi and English. For the Acharya course they teach Shastriya Parishkar Literature, Vyakaran and Vidyant. They also hold a viva voce test for this course.

The college has 9 teachers, all of whom are Brahmins. Seven of them are post-graduates and two are graduates. All but one are untrained.

The college celebrates the national festivals besides religious festivals like Ram Naumi, Basant Panchmi, Budha Jayanti, etc

**Chitrakut Inter College, Karwi :**

The institution made a modest beginning in 1934 in its own eight-roomed building. It has gradually grown up and has now a big building with a hostel and a separate Science Block The control vests with a committee comprising a President, a Vice-President, a Manager and a Treasurer, who are all elected. It runs on tuition fees and Government aid.

The college runs in two shifts with different timings for summer and winter and imparts education from VI to XII standard. All the subjects of arts, science (except Biology) and commerce are taught in the college. It has 1,282 students, out of whom 1,179 are Hindus and 103 Mohammadans. Amongst the Hindus, 94 belong to the scheduled castes, 65 are of backward classes and 1,020 from other Hindu castes. The age-wise break-up of students is that 239 students are in the age-group 10—12 years, 603 in 13—15 age-group, 232 in 16—18 age-group and 208 in 19—24 age-group. Girls also study in the college. Ninety-nine students are getting freeship and 145 half freeship. Scholarships have been given to 59 students Fifty-two students are being helped out of the poor boys fund and other sources.

The medium of instruction in the college is Hindi. There are 47 teachers on the staff of the college. Twenty are post-graduates, 18 graduates and the remaining 9 are matriculates or intermediate pass. For clerical and other miscellaneous work there are 23 other employees in the college

The college celebrates all the national festivals and some religious festivals like Tulsi Jayanti, Janmasthmi, Shravan Shukla Saptami, etc. A wing of the National Cadet Corps also functions in the college.

**Rajkiya Balika Higher Secondary School, Karwi :**

The institution was started under Government control as a primary school in the year 1946. In the year 1963 its status was raised to higher secondary level. There are 432 students enrolled in the school from 1st to Xth standard. The religion-wise break-up of students is 385 Hindus, 46 Mohammadans and 1 Christian. Amongst the Hindus,

10 are scheduled castes, 58 belong to backward classes and 317 are from other Hindu castes Two hundred twelve students are below 10 years in age, 121 are between 10—12 years, 80 between 13—15 years and 19 are in the age-group 16—18 years.

There are 20 teachers in the school (19 females and 1 male) all of whom are trained. Three are post-graduates, 5 graduates, 10 matriculates or intermediate, one Sangit Prabhakar and one under-matric. The school has seven other employees including a clerk.

The school organises cultural programmes and celebrates national festivals.

**Seth Radha Krishna Poddar Inter College, Chitrakut Dham, Sitapur :**

This is the first institution which was set up at Sitapur in 1962 for providing higher education to the residents of Chitrakut and the surrounding villages of Satna district of Madhya Pradesh. The college functions in a single storey electrified building which was constructed in 1964. It is managed by a committee comprising a President, a Manager and a Treasurer. It runs on the income from fees, donations and Government aid.

There are 461 students in the college, all of whom are Hindus. Out of them 41 are scheduled castes and the remaining 420 belong to other Hindu castes. Two students are below 10 years in age, 49 are between 10 and 12 years, 176 between 13—15 years, 174 between 16 and 18 years and 60 in the age-group 19—24. There are some female students also. The medium of instruction is Hindi. The compulsory and optional subjects of arts and science groups are taught in the college up to high school level. In intermediate only optional subjects of arts group are taught.

Sixteen students are getting freeship and 133 half freeship. Scholarships have been awarded to 19 students and 16 students are, helped from the poor boys fund.

There are 18 teachers in the college of whom 8 are post-graduates, 8 graduates and 2 matriculates. The college has 8 other employees who attend to the non-teaching jobs.

The college celebrates all the national festivals and holds function on Tulsi Jayanti and other important festivals.

**Medical facilities :**

For the medical care of the people, there are two Government hospitals at Karwi, one for males and the other for females A mission hospial, run by the Norwegian Evangelical Mission, is also functioning hete For maternity services, there is a Government maternity and child welfare centre at Karwi. At Sitapur also there is a Government dispensary.

The Government hospital for males is the oldest and has been in existence for more than 60 years The female hospital was established in 1947 and the dispensary at Sitapur in 1950 The mission hospital was set up in 1929. The Government hospitals at Karwi and the dispensary at Sitapur have one doctor each

The doctors in the hospitals are assisted by 20 other para-medical and other staff. The male hospital has 18 beds and the female hospital 8 beds There are ten beds in the Mission Hospital The number of patients treated (in-door and outdoor) and delivery and abortion cases attended to in these hospitals during 1969 are as below :—

TABLE NO. III-6

**Indoor and outdoor patients, 1969**

| | Number of patients treated | | No. of delivery cases | No. of abortion cases |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Outdoor | Indoor | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Government Male Hospital Karwi | 7,675 | 209 | .. | .. |
| 2. Government Female Hospital, Karwi | 3,281 | 95 | 31 | 8 |
| 3. Government Dispensary, Sitapur | 3,490 | .. | .. | . |
| 4. Norwegian Evangelical Mission Hospital, Karwi | 7,500 | 480 | .. | . |
| | **21,946** | **784** | **31** | **8** |

Thus on an average 1,894 patients were handled by these hospitals every month. The main diseases treated in these medical institutions during the year 1969 are also given below :—

TABLE NO. III-7

**Distribution of patients by type of diseases, 1969**

| Category of disease | Number of patients treated | |
|---|---|---|
| | Indoor | Outdoor |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Infective and parasitic diseases | .. | 177 |
| 2. Neo Plasma | .. | 1 |
| 3. Diseases of blood and blood forming organs | 9 | 157 |
| 4. Mental, Psychonerotic and personality disorders | 8 | 223 |
| 5. Diseases of nervous system and sense organs | 1 | 7 |
| 6. Diseases of respiratory system | .. | 42 |
| 7. Diseases of digestive system | 15 | 1,281 |
| 8. Diseases of genito-urinary system | .. | 490 |
| 9. Diseases of bowels and organs of movement | .. | 7 |
| 10. Early infancy diseases | .. | 40 |
| 11. Accidents, poisoning and vomitting | 4 | 4 |
| 12. Allergic, endocrime system, metabolic and neutritional diseases | 1 | 77 |

The highest incidence of disease is in the digestive system followed by those of the urinary system.

Five registered allopathic doctors, three homoeopaths and four Ayurvedic doctors supplement the medical aid services provided by the hospitals. There is also a branch of the Sewa Samiti, Allahabad in the name of Sewa Samiti Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya functioning at Sitapur since 1925 to provide medical care to the public and the pilgrims visiting the town. A vaidya and a maid servant manage this Aushdhalaya. The Aushdhalaya provides free medicines and on an average 36 persons visited the Aushdhalaya daily in the year 1970-71.

The maternity and child welfare centre at Karwi is run by a midwife and a *Dai*. In the year 1971 this centre handled 214 anti-natal cases 139 delivery cases, 624 post-natal case and 109 infant cases. In 596 cases advice was given for family planning and 438 cases were treated.

No separate family planning centre or clinic is functioning in the town. Services on this account are rendered by all the three Government hospitals. In the year 1969 fifty-four vasectomy cases and 47 cases of intra-utrine contraceptive devices were handle in these hospitals.

Veterinary services are provided by two Government-run hospitals at Karwi and Sitapur. The hospital at Karwi has a Veterinary Surgeon while at Sitapur there is an Assistant Development Officer (Animal husbandary). During the year 1969-70 a total number of 9,367 cases (26 cases per day) were treated in these hospitals.

# CHAPTER IV

## ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

The economic life in the town does not have any special features and except for the little influence that religion exercises here and there, it is a normal one.

The population of the town is comprised of 27.6 per cent workers and 72.4 per cent non-workers. According to the definitions adopted during 1971 Census, a worker is one whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work; a non-worker is one who is basically not engaged in any economic activity, e.g., students, beggars, vagrants, persons engaged in household duties or leading a retired life, etc. A table showing the number of workers and non-worker as also their percentage to total population according to the 1971 and 1961 Censuses is given below. For comparison purposes the figures of Chitrakut Dham have been presented along with the figures for Uttar Pradesh State (Urban) and Banda district (Urban).

**TABLE NO. IV-1**

**Workers and non-workers by sex in the urban areas of the State, district and the town**

| Area | Persons | | Males | | Females | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Worker | Non-worker | Worker | Non-worker | Worker | Non-worker |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Uttar Pradesh (Urban) | 3,428,337 (27.7) | 8,960,259 (72.3) | 3,255,083 (47.9) | 3,547,326 (52.1) | 173,254 (3.1) | 5,412,933 (96.9) |
| Banda District (Urban) | 27,076 (27.6) | 70,880 (72.4) | 25,146 (46.8) | 28,566 (53.2) | 1,930 (4.4) | 42,314 (95.6) |
| Chitrakut Dham M.B. 1971 | 4,918 (27.6) | 12,876 (72.4) | 4,558 (46.9) | 5,153 (53.1) | 360 (4.5) | 7,723 (95.5) |
| Chitrakut Dham M.B. 1961 | 5,099 (33.5) | 10,121 (66.5) | 4,234 (50.9) | 4,088 (49.1) | 865 (12.5) | 6,033 (87.5) |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentages)

## Non-workers

Non-workers, as already stated, are those who are not engaged in any economically productive activity, such as, students, housewives, etc. Out of the total population of 17,794 in the town, 12,876 are non-workers. In other words non-worker constitute 72.4 per cent (53.1 per cent males and 95.5 per cent females) of the total population of the town. A table giving the percentage distribution of male and female non-workers by nature of activity is given below :—

TABLE NO. IV-3

**Percentage distribution of non-workers by sex and type of activity**

| Category of non-worker | Percentage to total non-workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Students | 20.7 | 37.4 | 9.5 |
| 2. Household duties | 30.5 | 0.9 | 50.1 |
| 3. Dependents and infants | 45.6 | 54.2 | 40.0 |
| 4. Retired, Rentiers and persons of independent means | 0.5 | 1.1 | N |
| 5. Beggars, vagrants etc. | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| 6. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions | N | N | N |
| 7. Others | 1.8 | 4.3 | 0.2 |

N=stands for negligible (Based on 80 per cent slips)

The above table shows that amongst non-workers 20.7 per cent are students, 30.5 per cent are engaged in household duties, 45.6 per cent are dependents and infants and the rest are retired persons, beggars, vagrants and others. Among non-working males, more than half are dependents and infants (54.2 per cent ) followed by 37.4 per cent students, while among non-working females the

highest number (50.1 per cent) is of those engaged in household duties followed by dependents and infants (40.0 per cent). Of the total non-working population 1.8 per cent (4.3 per cent males and 0 2 per cent females) is engaged in other activities which have not been adequately defined. Employment seekers also come in this category. A table giving the percentage distribution of non-workers (others), who are literate and above 15 years of age, by literacy levels is furnished below :—

**TABLE NO. IV-4**

**Percentage distribution of non-workers (others) by sex and type of activity**

| Educational level | Percentage to total non-workers (others) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Literate (without educational level) | 7.7 | 8.2 | .. |
| Primary | 9.8 | 10.6 | .. |
| Middle | 18.0 | 19.4 | .. |
| Matriculation | 17.5 | 18.2 | 7.7 |
| Graduates and above | 2.7 | 3.0 | .. |
| Total literates | 55.7 | 59.4 | 7.7 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

The above table reveals that among non-workers (others) aged 15 years or above 59.4 per cent of males and 7.7 per cent of females are literate. Thus literacy among females seeking jobs is low. The highest proportion of literate employment seekers has an educational attainment of middle or matriculation level.

**Occupational classification of workers :**

A further idea of the economic life of the town can be had by a study of the types of occupations by age groups and educational

levels of the persons engaged therein. The national classification of occupations, which has been adopted for the study, classifies the various occupations into 10 divisions as follows :—

| N.C.O. Divisions | Occupations covered |
|---|---|
| 0—1 | Professional, technical and related workers. |
| 2 | Administrative, executive and managerial workers. |
| 3 | Clerical and related workers. |
| 4 | Sales workers. |
| 5 | Service workers |
| 6 | Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers |
| 7-8-9 | Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers. |
| X | Workers not classified by occupations. |

The following table gives the distribution of non-agricultural workers by occupational divisional age and sex

## TABLE NO. IV-5

**Occupational classification of persons at work other than in cultivation by sex and age-groups**

| N.C.O. Division | Age groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All ages | | 0—14 | | 15—19 | | 20—24 | | 25—29 | | 30—39 | | 40—49 | | 50—59 | | 60+ | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 0—1 | 285 | 46 | .. | . | 2 | 5 | 27 | 4 | 42 | 6 | 82 | 13 | 68 | 4 | 31 | 9 | 33 | 5 |
| 2 | 23 | . | | . | . | | 2 | . | 4 | | 6 | . | 5 | | 5 | | 1 | .. |
| 3 | 267 | 2 | . | | 6 | | 29 | . | 42 | . | 86 | | 55 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 23 | .. |
| 4 | 746 | 66 | 10 | 2 | 55 | 3 | 92 | 2 | 92 | 8 | 185 | 11 | 154 | 21 | 85 | 13 | 73 | 6 |
| 5 | 216 | 30 | 5 | . | 17 | . | 18 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 45 | 9 | 56 | 11 | 35 | 5 | 12 | 3 |
| 6 | 14 | .. | .. | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | 4 | . | 5 | . | . | | .. | .. |
| 7-8-9 | 886 | 33 | 33 | . | 71 | 1 | 108 | 4 | 98 | 2 | 254 | 5 | 180 | 9 | 78 | 9 | 64 | 3 |
| X | 141 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 14 | . | 26 | | 20 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 45 | 3 | 12 | 2 |
| Total | 2,578 | 188 | 54 | 3 | 166 | 9 | 303 | 11 | 329 | 18 | 677 | 39 | 526 | 49 | 305 | 40 | 218 | 19 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

Among males, the largest number of non-agricultural workers is in Division 7—8—9 i.e. production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers. Next in number come the sales workers under Division 4. Male workers are mostly engaged as tailors, shoemakers, jewellers and goldsmiths. More than two third of the male sales workers are merchants and shopkeepers. So far as females are concerned, a very large number of them are sales workers (Division 4) followed by professional and technical workers (Division 0—1). Females in the lower age-groups are engaged in household duties or are making toys while elderly ladies participate in business.

The service workers among males from 8.4 per cent of the total non-agricultural workers. These comprise of hairdressers, sweepers, policemen, watchmen and Chowkidars. Due to the importance of the town as a religious centre, the high proportion of barbers and sweepers in service workers is natural. People from all over India visit the town for performing the 'Mundan' of their children and for a **parikrama** of the Kamadgiri hill. The number of males engaged in administrative executive and managerial jobs (Division 2) and those working as farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers (Division 6) is very small in the town. No females are engaged in these occupations.

An analysis of the age structure of the workers shows that almost 75 per cent of the workers of Division 0—1 (professional, technical and related workers) are above 30 years of age. The groups which have the highest proportion in the age-group 30—39 are as below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 07—Physicians and Surgeons | 29·4 per cent |
| 13—Social Scientists and related workers .. | 66·7 per cent |
| 14—Jurists (Lawyers and Petition writers) .. | 41·0 per cent |
| 15—Teachers .. | 28·6 per cent |

The following age-groups have the highest proportion of workers in different occupational groups of Division 0—1 :—

| Age-group | Highest proportion of occupational groups | |
|---|---|---|
| 25—29 | 03—Engineering Technicians .. | 50 per cent |
| 40—49 | 18—Composers and performing artiste | 100 per cent |
| | 19—Religious workers .. | 28·4 per cent |
| 50—59 | 08—Nursing and other medical health technicians | 37·5 per cent |

Coming to Division 2 (Administrative, Executive and managerial workers) we find that a bare 0 9 per cent of the total non-agricultural male workers are engaged in this Division. More than 70 per cent of the workers of this Division are above 30 years of age. Majority of workers in this division are under group 24, who are working proprietors, directors and managers, construction.

In division 3 (clerical and related workers) more than 70 per cent are above 30 years of age.

As stated earlier Division 4 (sales workers) has the second highest of the male non-agricultural workers of the town. Two-thirds of the sales workers are in the higher age-groups i e. 30 years and above. Out of whom 9.8 per cent are above 60 years of age. Amongst this group 9.9 per cent merchants and shopkeepers are above 60 years of age and 8.4 per cent are below 20 years. It also shows that business of the town is in the hands of higher age groups. Majority of the salesmen and shop assistants and related workers are hawkers and street vendors. Incidently all money lenders belong to the age-group 50—59 years.

Among service workers (Division 5), more than 65 per cent of them are above 30 years of age, with the highest percentage (25.9 per cent) in the age-group 40—49. Only 2.3 per cent workers in this division are below 15 years and they are hotel and restaurant keepers, cooks and waiters, dhobis, barbers, etc.

In Division 6 (farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers) the largest number (35.7 per cent) is in the age-group 40—49 followed by the age-group 30—39 (28.6 per cent). The workers in this category are mostly milk vendors and live-stock workers.

Division 7—8—9 (Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers) engaged the majority of non-agricultural workers of the town. Most of the workers have returned their occupation as labourers, tailors, shoemakers and jewellers. Out of the total workers of this division 28 7 per cent are in the age-group 30—39 followed by 20.3 per cent in age-group 40—49, 8.2 per cent in the age-group 50—59 and 7.2 per cent above 60 years. Only 35 per cent workers in this division are below 30 years

In Division X (workers whose occupations could not be classified), the highest number belong to the age-group 50—59 years followed by 20—24 years. This lowest number is in 40—49 age-group.

The occupational engagement of females in the town also reveals some interesting features. The table below shows the distribution of female non-agricultural workers according to their main occupation and age :

**TABLE NO. IV-6**

**Female workers classified by N.C.O. Divisions and age-groups**

| Occupational Division | Age-group | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0—14 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—39 | 40—49 | 50—59 | 60+ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0—1 | .. | 5 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 21 | 13 | 6 |
| 5 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 3 |
| 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7—8—9 | .. | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 3 |
| x | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Total | 3 | 9 | 11 | 18 | 39 | 49 | 40 | 19 |

(Based on 80 percent data)

As expected in a small town like Chitrakut Dham, no female was reportedly engaged in Division 2 i.e., administrative, executive and managerial services. There are only two female workers under Division 3 (clerical and related workers).

In Division 4 (sales workers) 97 per cent of the female workers are merchants and shopkeepers of retail trade.

Sixteen per cent of the non-agricultural female workers are engaged in Division 5 (service workers).

There is no female worker in division 6 which covers farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers.

Of the total non-agricultural female workers 17.5 per cent are engaged as production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers (Division 7, 8, 9), out of which 12.1 per cent are in Food and Beverage processing. No female below 20 years and above 60 years has reported this as her occupation 3.3 per cent workers are in group 78 (tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers). They are all in 20-24 age-group.

The proportion of non-agricultural female workers reporting unidentifiable occupations (group XI of division X) is only 6 per cent.

**Literacy in non-agricultural male workers :**

The table below gives the distribution of literate male workers according to their main occupation and level of education :

## TABLE NO. IV-7

**Literate male workers classified by N.C.O. Divisions and educational levels**

| Occupational Division | Percentage of workers of the division to total non-agricultural workers | Percentage of literate workers to total workers in the division | Percentage distribution by educational level | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Literate without any educational level | Primary | Middle | Matriculation or Higher Secondary | Graduate & above |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 0—1 | 16·9 | 94·7 | 14·1 | 5·2 | 18·5 | 37·4 | 24·8 |
| 2 | 1·3 | 87·0 | 5·0 | 25·0 | 20·0 | 30 0 | 20·0 |
| 3 | 16·7 | 99·6 | 8·3 | 9·4 | 21·0 | 55 3 | 6·0 |
| 4 | 30·9 | 65·8 | 33·0 | 27·9 | 24 4 | 12·4 | 2·3 |
| 5 | 5·8 | 43·1 | 25·8 | 32·3 | 23·7 | 16·1 | 2 1 |
| 6 | 0·5 | 57·1 | 25·0 | 12·5 | 12·5 | 30·0 | — |
| 7—8—9 | 27·8 | 50·0 | 44·0 | 24·4 | 16·3 | 14 4 | 0 9 |
| x | 0·1 | N | — | — | — | — | 100·00 |
| Total | 100 0 | 61·8 | 27·9 | 20·1 | 20 4 | 25·0 | 6·6 |

(N stands for negligible)
(Based on 80 per cent data)

We find that 61.8 per cent of the non-agricultural male workers are literate. The highest proportion of literate wokers (99.6 per cent) is in occupational division 3-clerical and related workers. This is followed by occupational division 0-1 where the percentage of literate workers is 94.7. The lowest proportion of literate workers (43.1 per cent) is in division 5-service workers.

Male workers are more or less evenly distributed amongst all levels except graduates and above who constitute 6.6 per cent of the total literate workers. The highest proportion (27.9 per cent) is of literate workers without any educational level, 20·1 per cent are primary pass ; 20.4 per cent are educated upto middle and 25.0 per cent are matriculation or higher secondary.

The postion of literacy amongst different occupational groups is discussed in detail in the succeeding paragraphs

Division 0-1 (professional, technical and related workers) has highly qualified workers and the percentage of workers with more than matriculation or higher secondary educational attainment is 62 2. In this group 5.6 per cent are post-graduates ; 3.0 per cent are graduates ; 2.2 per cent are graduates or post-graduates in medicines 1 8 per cent are agriculture or veterinary graduates ; 2.2 per cent have professional degree or diploma equal to degree or post- graduate degree in teaching ; 1.5 per cent are engineering or technical graduates or post-graduates and 8.5 per-cent are others.

The highest number (41.5 per cent) of the total literate workers of this division is in occupational group 15 comprising of teachers. Of these 50 per cent are matriculates and 24.1 per cent graduates and above.

Among lawyers and petition writers, 56.4 per cent are law graduates, 2.6 per cent graduates, 18.0 per cent matriculates, 17.9 per cent middle pass and 5.1 per cent primary pass.

Among priests and purohits, who form 22.2 per cent literate workers of this division, there is no highly educated person. Fifteen per cent of them are matriculates, 10 per cent primary pass, 21.7 per cent middle pass and more than half (53.3 per cent) are literate without any educational level.

The physicians and surgeons form 12 6 per cent of the total literate workers of division 0-1. Among them 32.4 per cent are matriculates, 17.7 per cent have professional degree or diploma equal to degree in medicines, 14.7 per cent are agriculture or veterinary graduates and the

remaining are below matriculates 2.9 per cent literate without educational level, 5.9 per cent primary pass and 26.4 per cent middle pass.

Coming to the engineering technicians, 60 per cent of them are matriculates and the rest are graduates and post-graduates in engineering an technology. In nursing and other health and medical technicians, who are 2.6 per cent of the total literate workers of this division, 14.2 per cent are primary pass, 28.6 per cent each are middle pass and matriculates and 14.3 per cent each are holders of non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and graduates. In group 12 (accountants, auditors and related workers) 75 per cent are matriculates and 25 per cent hold professional degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree. Among social scientists one-third each are just literate without any level, primary pass and matriculates.

Only 1.3 per cent of the total literate non-agricultural workers are found in division 2 administrative, executive and managerial workers. The majority (75 per cent) of workers of this division are working proprietors, directors and managers construction. Among them 6.6 per cent are graduates, 33.3 per cent matriculates, 26.7 per cent each primary and middle pass and 6.7 per cent literate without any educational level. The remaining 25 per cent workers of division 2 are administrative and executive officials of the State Government (15 per cent) managers banks (5 per cent) and working proprietors director and managers other services (5 per cent). The State Government officials are all well educated. Nearly two-third of them are graduates and the remaining one-third are high school pass. Managers of banks are all graduates and above and working proprietors etc. other services are only primary pass.

In division 3-clerical and related workers, 99.6 per cent of workers are literate and only a bare 0.4 per cent are illiterate. The literate workers of this division form 16.7 per cent of the total non-agricultural literate workers of the town. Of these more than half (55.3 per cent) are matriculates, 21.1 per cent middle pass, 9.4 per cent primary pass, 8.3 per cent literates without any educational level and 5.9 per cent graduates or post-graduates. A noticeable feature is that all the workers under group 32 are matriculates and those of group 38 are middle pass.

As stated earlier, 65.8 per cent of workers involved in the sales trade (Division-4) are literate. This occupational division accounts for the highest percentage (30.9) of the total non-agricultural literate workers of the town. Among the literate sales workers, the highest per centage, i.e., 33 is of literate without any educational level and the owest (2.3 per cent) is of graduates and above. About 95 per cent

literate workers of this division are in retail trade coming under occupational group 40 In this group 32.2 per cent are literate without any level, 28.6 per cent primary pass, 24 per cent middle pass, 12.9 per cent matriculates and 2.3 per cent graduates and above. Group 43-salesmen, shop assistants and related workers ; 44- insuran ce, real estate, securities and business services, sa lesmen and 45-money lenders and pawn brokers are the other occupational categories of the sales, workers.

The literacy rate amongst service workers (Division 5) is the lowest, being only 43.1 per cent. Among literates of this division the highest percentage (32.3) is that of primary pass. The lowest percentage is of graduates and above, being 2.1 per cent. The majority of the literate workers of this division are literates without educational levels or primary pass. Only in group 57 (protective service workers) there are graduates who are mostly in police or detective services.

There are only a few workers in division 6-farmers, fishermen hunters, loggers and related workers out of whom 57.1 per cent are, literate.

Of all the literate non-agricultural workers in the town 27.8 per cent are in division 7-8-9-Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers. Half of these workers are literate. Of them 44 per cent are literate without any educational level, 24.4 per cent primary pass, 16.3 per cent middle pass, 14.4 per cent matriculates and 0.9 per cent graduates or above. The groups in which the majority of literates are without any educational level comprise jewellery and precious metal workers and metal engravers (except printing) tailors, dress makers, sewers, upholsterers and related (workers labourers not elsewhere classified, food and beverage processors transport equipment operators, production and related workers not elsewhere classified.

The highest proportion of middle pass workers (27.8 per cent) is in tailors, dressmakers, sewers, upholsterers and related workers (group 79) followed by 19.4 per cent in labourers not elsewhere classified (group 99).

So far as matriculates are concerned, 50 per cent of them are in group 99 followed by 14.1 per cent in group 85.

Graduates find a place only under group 81 (carpenters, cabinet and related wood makers).

Among non-agricultural literate male workers of Division X- workers not classified by occupations, 0.1 per cent have reported unidentifiable or inadequately described occupations. All of them have been classified in occupational group XI and are graduates.

**Literacy in non-agricultural workers—Females :**

The following table gives the distribution of female literate non-agricultural workers according to their main occupation and level of education :—

TABLE NO. IV-8

**Literate female workers classified by educational level and N.C.O. Division**

| Occupational Division | Percentage of literate workers of the division to total non-agricultural workers | Percentage of literate workers to total workers in the division | Percentage distribution by educational level | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Literate without educational level | Primary | Middle | Matriculate | Graduate & above |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 0—1 | 80.0 | 78.2 | 13.9 | 2.8 | 19.4 | 52.8 | 11·1 |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 100.0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7—8—9 | 11·1 | 15·2 | 60·0 | .. | 40·0 | .. | .. |
| X | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 100.0 | 23.9 | 22.7 | 4·5 | 20·5 | 43·2 | 9·1 |

It is observed that 23.9 per cent of the total female non-agricultural workers are literate. The highest literacy rate is observed in divisions 3 and 0-1. All the workers in division 3 and 78.2 per cent workers in division 0-1 are literate. In divisions 2 and 6 there are no literate workers at all.

Taking the total number of female literate workers, we find that 80 per cent of them are in division 0-1 followed by workers in division 7-8-9. The lowest percentage is in Divisions 4 and 5 (2.2 per cent) each.

Reviewing the position of literacy by divisions we find that more than half of the literate workers (52 8 per cent) in division 0-1 are matriculates. This division can boast of having female matriculates and graduates (11.1 per cent) in the town.

All the female clerical and related workers under division 3—clerical and related workers, are literate. They constitute 4.5 per cent of the total literates in the town. Half of them are primary pass and the remaining half are literate without any educational level.

All the female workers in division 4—sales workers are literate without any educational level.

Service workers constitute only 3.3 per cent of the total female non-agricultural literate workers of the town and they are literate without any educational level. They all fall in group 52—cooks, waiters etc.

Only 15.2 per cent workers in division 7-8-9 (production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers) are literate. They form 11.4 per cent of the total literates of the town. Sixty per cent of the literates are without any level and 40 per cent are middle pass.

**Professional and private practitioners :**

The town has 40 lawyers, 5 allopathic doctors, 3 homoeopathic doctors and 4 ayurvedic practitioners. The existence of so many lawyers in the town needs some explanation. This is so because one of the components of the town is Karwi, which is the headquarters of tahsil. The tahsildar and naib-tahsildars hold the courts to decide revenue cases. Besides, the sub-divisional magistrate (known as joint-magistrate) and judicial magistrates also have their headquarters here and they hold courts for the disposal of criminal and revenue cases.

**Occupational Diversity :**

We may now briefly analyse the particulars of households having more than one occupation. Our analysis will be limited to the 225 households which were surveyed Out of 225 households only 20 households having 143 members were found to be having more than one occupation. Such households were usually large sized and as many as 14 had 6 or more members each in the family. Six households had less than 6 members. This shows that more than one occupation has been adopted to meet the requirements of the large family. Two of these households had 15 members each.

In the matter of occupations followed no uniformity was found and 17 types of combinations were reported. These are as below :—

| *Occupation number* 1 | *Occupation number* 2 |
|---|---|
| Singer dancer | Business |
| Private clerk | Driver |
| Casual labour | Business |
| Watchman | Driver |
| Peon | Grazing cattle |
| Agricultural Labourer | Bullock cart driver |
| Peon | Pointsman, Railways |
| Driver | Business |
| Stone pot maker | Wood stall |
| Private clerk | Stamp vendor |
| Business | Casual labour |
| Cultivator | Peon |
| Clerk | Cultivator |
| Business | Casual labour |
| Private service | Grazing cattle |
| Driver | Cleaner |
| Waterman in hospital | Midwife |

**Employment status :**

According to the concepts adopted at the 1971 Census, the workers can be categorised as employers, employees, single workers and family workers, by their employment status. An employer is one who besides working himself employs some other persons also to work for him ; an employee is a person who works under someone in lieu of pay or wages, payable in cash or kind, for the work done ; a single worker is a person who works for himself and neither works under anybody's supervision nor employs anybody to work under him ; and a family worker is a member of the family who works for the family's industry or business and does not get any wages in cash or kind in lieu of the work done. The distribution of the non-agricultural workers of the town according to their employment status is as below :—

## TABLE NO. IV-9

**Employment status of persons at work other than cultivation by sex and industrial category**

| Category of worker | Total non-agricutlural workers | | Class of workers | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Employers* | | *Employees* | | *Single workers* | | *Family workers* | |
| | Male | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| III | 10 | | . | | 4 | . | 4 | . | 2 | .. |
| IV | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | | . | |
| V | 641 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 44 | | 366 | 9 | 227 | . |
| VI | 42 | . | . | .. | 23 | | 19 | .. | | . |
| VII | 870 | 69 | 42 | 2 | 81 | 1 | 451 | 56 | 296 | 10 |
| VIII | 143 | 2 | . | .. | 77 | .. | 64 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| IX | 872 | 107 | .. | . | 580 | 36 | 256 | 68 | 36 | 3 |
| Total . | 2,578 | 188 | 46 | 3 | 809 | 37 | 1,160 | 135 | 563 | 13 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

The single workers representing 46.8 per cent of the total non-agricultural workers (45.0 per cent males and 71.8 per cent females) hold the highest proportion. This is due to the existence of own managed small shops in the town, where nobody else is employed. The percentage of female single workers is particularly very high (71.8 per cent). Next comes the category of employees whose percentage is 30.6 (31.4 per cent males and 19.7 per cent females). The family workers represent 20.8 per cent (21.2 per cent males and 6.9 per cent females). The proportion of employers is very small, being only 1.8 per cent (1.8 per cent males and 1.6 per cent females).

Categorywies, there are no female workers in category III-live-stock, hunting, fishing, plantation, etc. and the number of male workers is also small. Two-fifths of the male workers are employees and single workers each and the remaining one-fifth family workers. There is no employer in this category.

In category V-manufacturing, repairs etc. 57.1 per cent males and 90 percent females are single workers. These persons manufacture goods without employing anyone. This points towards the existence of small manufacturing units in the town which do not have more than one worker. Among males 35.4 per cent are family workers, 6.9 per cent employees and 0.6 per cent employers. Among females the remaining 10 per cent are employers. The break up of workers of this category into household and non-household sectors is as below :

**TABLE NO. IV 10**

**Percentage distribution of workers in household and non-household industries by employment status.**

| Industry | Employment status | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Employers* | | *Employees* | | *Single workers* | | *Family workers* | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| At Household industry | .. | .. | 1·0 | .. | 47·0 | 100·0 | 52·0 | .. |
| Non-household industry .. | 1·6 | 16·7 | 16·3 | .. | 73·5 | 83·3 | 8·6 | .. |

Among male workers in household industry 52 per cent are family workers, 47 percent are single workers and a bare 1 per cent are employees. Amongst females, all are single workers. Most of the females manufacture food products and earthen-ware. In non-household industry single workers hold an overwhelmingly high proportion (73.5 per cent males and 83.3 per cent females). Singnificantly, the remaining 16.7 per cent females are employers, mostly engaged in food products while the proportion of male employers is as small as 1.6 per cent.

There are very few workers in construction activity and all are malese. Of them 54.8 per cent are employees and the remaining 45.2 per cent are single workers.

As stated earlier, there are a large number of small establishments in the town. Natuarlly, the number of non-agricultural workers in category VII-trade & commerce, would be very large, being nearly one-third of the toral non-agricultural workers. Majority of workers in this category are single workers, their proportion among males and females being 51.8 per cent and 81.2 per cent respectively. Family workers (34. per cent males and 14.5 per cent females) come next. Among males 9.3 per cent are employees and the remaining 4.9 per cent are employers. In females the employers are 2.9 per cent and employees 1.4 per cent. Majority of single workers are engaged in legal services and retail trade. Employees are found mostly in financing, insurance real estate and business services. Employers are engaged in wholesale and retail trade, real estate and business services. Famale participatoin in business activities is an interesting feature of the town and 14.3 per cent female employers are wokrers of retail trade, food and food articles etc.

There are only two females in category VIII—transport, storage and communications and both of them are single workers. Among males, there is no employer and the percentages of employees, single workers and family workers are 53.8, 44.8 and 1.4 respectively. They are all engaged in land transport.

Majority of workers in category IX-other services are employees or single workers. There is no employer and the number of family workers is small. The percentage distribution of workers according to employment status is as below :

| | M | F |
|---|---|---|
| Employees | 66·5 | 33·6 |
| Single worker | 29·4 | 63·6 |
| Family worker | 4·1 | 2·8 |

Coming to the survey data, we find that in all there were 320 workers in the 225 households which were surveyed. Their employment status was as below :—

| Employment status | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| Employers | 19 | 19 | .. |
| Employees | 97 | 88 | 9 |
| Single workers | 90 | 82 | 8 |
| Family Workers | 70 | 62 | 8 |
| Cultivators and agricultural labourers | 44 | 39 | 5 |
| Total | 320 | 290 | 30 |

Out of 19 employers, fifteen employers were born in the town and the last residence of the remaining 4 was as below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Fatehpur (Rural) | 2 |
| ganda (Urban) | 1 |
| Madhya Pradesh (Rural) | 1 |

It would show that the business is dominated by local people. Alternately it can also be said that business here has not attracted outsiders. The occupationwise breakup of the employers is as follows:—

| Nature of occupation | Nature of establishment | No. of employers |
|---|---|---|
| Skilled manual | Shop of Lohar | 1 |
| Small buisness | Retail trade in tobacco | 1 |
| | Oil merchant | 1 |
| Highly skilled manual | Tailor | 1 |
| | Private business | 2 |
| Medium business | Retail shop of kirana and general merchandise | 3 |
| | Private business | 5 |
| | Wholesale and retail trade in grains | 2 |
| | Chat shop | 1 |
| | Retail cloth shop | 1 |
| | Others | 1 |
| Total | | 19 |

Coming to the employees, as already stated, they form the largest proportion of the working force according to survey data. Local people have a high proportion amongst employees also. Fifty nine employees (53 males and 6 females) are from the town itself and the remaining 38 employees (35 females and 3 females) have their place of last residence elsewhere. Eight persos are from urban areas of Banda district other than Chitrakut Dham, 19 from rural areas of Banda district, 2 from rural areas of Mathura district, 2 from urban areas of Hamirpur district and 1 each from Varanasi (rural), Rae Bareli (rural), Hardoi (rural), Unnao (rural), Pratapgarh (rural) and Allahabad (urban) Only 1 person had his last residence in another states namely, Madhya Pradesh (rural).

The occupation wise breakup of the employees is as below :—

| Nature of occupation | Nature of establishment | Number of employees |
|---|---|---|
| Unskilled manual | Private business | 1 |
| | Wholesale and retail shop of grain | 3 |
| | Central Government office | 6 |
| | State Government office | 5 |
| | Municipal board and local bodies office | 4 |
| | Mission hospital | 1 |
| | Others | 9 |
| | Unspecified | 23 |
| Skilled manual | Private business | 1 |
| | Unspecified | 3 |
| | Others | 1 |
| Lowest profession | Central Government office | 1 |
| | State Government office | 7 |
| | Normal school | 1 |
| | Junior high school | 1 |
| | Inter college | 1 |
| Highly skilled manual | State Government office | 1 |
| | Private roadways | 5 |
| | Unspecified | 2 |
| Clerks and shop assistants | Private business | 1 |
| | Wholesale and retail shop of grain | 1 |
| | State Government office | 7 |
| | Others | 1 |
| | Municipal board and local bodies office | 1 |

| Nature of occupation | Nature of establishment | Number of employees |
|---|---|---|
| Intermediate profession | State Government office | 4 |
| | State Bank of India | 1 |
| | Inter college | 1 |
| Medium business | Flour mill | 1 |
| | Unspecified | 2 |
| Higher profession | State Government office | 1 |
| | Total | 97 |

Majority of the employees are working in the State and Central Government offices or in small business shops. As many as 52 are working in unskilled occupations and only 8 are highly skilled. There is only 1 employee in a higher profession.

The single workers are also in a very large number. Their proportion to total workers of the sampled households comes to 28.1 per cent. They are mostly doing small business without employing anyone. Of the 90 single workers 64 were born in Chitrakut Dham itself and the remaining 26 are migrants. Seventeen of the migrants are from the other places of Banda district—1 urban and 16 rural ; one each is from urban areas of Fatehpur, Mathura, Hamirpur, Kanpur and Mirzapur districts ; two are from Fatehpur (rural) district and one each is from rural and urban areas of Madhya Pradesh State. The occupational breakup of the single workers is given below

| Nature of occupation | Nature of establishment | Number of single workers |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Unskilled manual | Animal rearing etc. | 1 |
| | Private business | 2 |
| | Fitter of electric machinery | 1 |
| | Wholesale and retail shop of grain | 1 |
| | Others | 16 |
| | Unspecified | 13 |

*(contd.)*

| Nature of occupation | Nature of establishment | Number of single workers |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Skilled manual | Hair cutting saloon | 2 |
| | Lohar shop | 1 |
| | Private business | 4 |
| | Dying and Washing shop | 2 |
| | Unspecified | 2 |
| Lowest profession | Unspecified | 5 |
| Small business | Trade of tobacco etc. | 1 |
| | Retail shop of kirana and general merchant | 2 |
| | Private business | 1 |
| | Retail trade of aluminium | 2 |
| | Hawker (newspaper seller) | 2 |
| | Retail trade of vegetables | 4 |
| | Unspecified | 4 |
| Highly skilled manual | Fitter of electric machinery | 1 |
| | Household industry | 2 |
| | Unclassified | 1 |
| Clerks and shop assistants | Unspecified | 2 |
| Medium business | Retail trade in tobacco etc. | 1 |
| | Retail shop of kirana and general merchant | 2 |
| | Cycle repairers | 2 |
| | Flour mill | 1 |
| | Private business | 3 |
| | Retail grain shop | 1 |
| | Chat shop | 1 |
| | Soft coal depot | 1 |
| | Retail cloth shop | 2 |
| | Contractor in L.S.G.D. | 1 |
| | Unclassified | 1 |
| Higher profession | Private practice, doctor, lawyer | 2 |
| | Total | 90 |

Majority of the single workers are in unskilled occupations Single workers in small and medium business come next.

Coming to the family workers, they constitute 21.9 per cent of the total working force of the town. Most of these workers are engaged in manufacturing and repairing works. Their contribution to the trade and commerce of the town is also fairly large. Most of them are engaged in the manufacture of wooden and stone toys. They are also found in good number in manufacture of shoes, gold and silver ornaments. Some have tailoring and sweet-meat business as their profession.

Out of the total, 70 family workers are from the town itself, 1 is from other urban area of Banda district .and 2 are from rural areas of Banda district. Thus all the family workers are from the district in which the town under study is situated.

The occupationwise break-up of the family workers is as below :—

| Nature of occupation | Nature of establishment | Number of family workers |
|---|---|---|
| Unskilled manual | Unspecified | 3 |
| Skilled manual | Private business | 9 |
| | Dying and washing shop | 2 |
| | Household industry | 4 |
| | Unspecified | 10 |
| Lowest profession | Unspecified | 3 |
| Small business | Private business | 2 |
| | Betel shop | 2 |
| | Retail trade of fruits and vegetables | 5 |
| | Others | 2 |
| Highly skilled manual | Tailor shop | 2 |
| | Household industry | 6 |

*(contd)*

| Nature of occupation | Nature of establishment | Number of family workers |
|---|---|---|
| Clerks and shop assistants | Unspecified | 2 |
| Medium business | Retail kirana shop | 3 |
| | Retail trade of tobacco | 3 |
| | Private business | 3 |
| | Indian oil agency | 3 |
| | Business of goats | 2 |
| | Unspecified | 4 |
| | Total | 70 |

The largest number of family workers (25) are in skilled profession followed by medium business (18).

**Place of work :**

Generally speaking, the places of work of the workers of the town are not too distant from their residence and majority of the workers work in their own locality or have to go to a distance of 1-2 kilometres. The maximum that one has to travel to reach his place of work is from one part of the town to the other, i.e. from Sitapur to Karwi which is about 8 kilometres.

The maximum distance of 69 kilometres is travelled by a clerk working in the Banda Collectorate. He lives in Manikunj locality of ward No. 4. The next largest distance covered is 40 kilometres by a housevisitor of the anti-malaria department of the State Government who resides in Ambika kunj. Next come the cultivators, skilled manual workers and small businessmen who have to travel longer distance. Cultivators have their fields a little away from the town and have, therefore, to travel a little more than the other workers.

Coming to the mode of transport to the place of work and the time taken to reach there, the information furnished by the 320 workers of the sampled households reveals the following position :—

TABLE NO. IV-11

**Modes of transport to the place of work and time spent**

| Mode of transport | Total workers | Time taken (in minutes) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Less than 30 | 30—60 | 60—90 | 90+ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| On foot | 287 | 259 | 20 | 4 | 4 |
| Bicycle | 29 | 23 | 2 | 4 | . |
| Bus | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 320 | 283 | 23 | 9 | 5 |

From the above table we find that ninety per cent of workers have to walk on foot to reach their place of work and most of them take less than half an hour in doing so. Only 1 worker uses bus services for the purpose. Of the 20 workers who take between 30 to 60 minutes to reach their place of work, 7 are unskilled manual workers, 3 skilled manual workers, one is in small business and the remaining 9 are cultivators. The fields of the cultivators are far away from the town. Four person (all cultivators) take between 60 to 90 minutes to reach their fields. Four workers (1 clerk, 1 cultivator and 2 small businessmen) take more than 90 minutes to reach their place of work.

**Hours of work :**

A table giving the number of hours for which workers in different occupations work is given below :—

TABLE NO. IV-12

**Hours of word in different occupations**

| | Occupation (NCO division) | Number of persons reporting hours of work os | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 5—6 | 7—8 | 9—10 | 11—12 | 13+ | Not given |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—1 | Professional technical and related workers | 4 | 13 | .. | ... | 1 | 9 |

*(contd)*

TABLE NO. IV-12

| | Occupation (N.C.O. Division) | Number of persons reporting hours of work as | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 5—6 | 7—8 | 9—10 | 11—12 | 13+ | Not given |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 2 | Administative, managerial and executive workers | | 1 | 2 | 6 | | .. |
| 3. | Clerical and related workers | | 18 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4. | Sales workers | | .. | 6 | 44 | 18 | 6 |
| 5. | Service workers | | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | .. |
| 6. | Farmers, fishermen hunters, loggers and lated workers | 1 | 8 | 15 | 25 | .. | . |
| 7-8-9. | Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers | | 12 | 57 | 35 | 7 | 13 |
| | Total | 5 | 54 | 88 | 113 | 31 | 29 |

(Based on survey data)

The table shows that the largest number of workers is of those who work for 11-12 hours a day. Of these 44 are male workers, 35 production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers, 25 farmers, fishermen etc., 6 administrative, managerial and executive workers and one is a clerk. Five persons (4 professional, technical and related workers and 1 farmer) work for only 5-6 hours a day. Thirty-one workers out of whom 18 are sales workers work for more than 13 hours a day.

**Unemployment :**

Unemployment does not seem to be much of a problem in the town as only 11 out of the 225 sampled households were found to be such where at least one member was unemployed and was in search of employment. That way the proportion of households having unemployed persons comes to 5 per cent. Of these 11 households, 9 were such which had only 1 unemployed person and two households had 2 unemployed

persons each. Thus in all 13 persons were found to be in search of employment out of 814 non-workers. Incidentaly, all the employment seekers are Hindu males. It appears that females engage themselves in household duties. All the unemployed persons are between 15 to 29 years of age —3 are in the age-group 15 —1 19, 8 are between 20—24 and 2 are between 25—29.

Four of the unemployed persons are illiterate, 6 are middle pass, 2 are matriculates and 1 is a graduate. Four persons (2 illiterate and 2 middle pass) want to become peon in any private or government office Two persons (1 middle pass and 1 matriculate) want clerical jobs ; two persons (1 matriculate and 1 graduate) are interested in the teaching profession and the remaining 5 persons (2 illiterates and 3 middle pass) have not given any particular choice of profession and are interested in employment of any kind. The 4 illiterate employment seekers have not even got registered their names with the employment exchange Twelve of the unemployed persons are seeking employment for the first time One person who is seeking job for the second time is a matriculate and had worked as teacher for 4 years but his services were dispensed with because he was untrained.

Nine of the unemployed persons are unmarried and four married. Ten persons have not registered their names with the employment exchange while 3 (1 middle pass, 1 matriculate and 1 graduate) have done so.

Eight of the unemployed persons have been residing in the town for more than 20 years and while 5 of them were born in the town itself, 3 were born in other places of Banda district. Three persons have been residing in the town from 10 to 19 years Two of them were born in the town and 1 was born within the district. Two persons, both of whom were borne in the district, have been residing in the town from 6 to 9 years Thus all the unemployed persons have been living in the town for more than 6 years and all of them are either from the town itself or have come from other parts of the district.

An interesting point which cannot escape attention is that no person in the town has expressed any desire for change of job. This may be due to satisfaction with the present job or reluctance to move out of the town Another factor may be their unawareness about better employment opportunities in the neighbouring areas One consideration could be that by moving outside their savings would be smaller even with raised emoluments. The town itself does not provide better prospects for employment and so the people have to remain contented with their lots.

**Establishments (including manufacturing, commercial, banking, money lending, chit fund and other establishments)**

In all there are 822 establishments in the town. Their break-up is as below :—

| Nature of establishment | Number |
|---|---|
| 1. Manufacturing | 250 |
| 2. Wholesale and retail trade | 468 |
| 3. Educational | 22 |
| 4. Public health | 14 |
| 5. Others | 68 |
| Total | 822 |

Out of these, 764 establishments are in the private sector, 53 in public sector and the remaining 5 in the co-operative sector.

**Manufacturing establishments :**

The number of manufacturing establishments in the year 1970 has shown a slight increase over the number recorded in 1960. Relevant data in this regard are given below :—

| | Nature of establishment | No. of establishments | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1960 | 1970 |
| 20-21 | Food products | 58 | 74 |
| 22 | Beverages, tobacco and its products | .. | 5 |
| 23 | Cotton textiles | 35 | 1 |
| 26 | Textile products | 7 | 23 |
| 27 | Wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures | 16 | 21 |
| 28 | Paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries | 12 | 1 |
| 29 | Leather, leather and fur products (except repairs) | 38 | 23 |

| | Nature of establishment | No. of establishments | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1960 | 1970 |
| 30 | Rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products | .. | 3 |
| 31 | Chemicals and chemical products | .. | 11 |
| 32 | Non-metalic mineral products | 21 | 6 |
| 34 | Metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipment | 1 | 9 |
| 35 | Machinery, machine tools and parts except electrical machinery | 1 | 1 |
| 37 | Transport equipment and parts | 26 | .. |
| 38 | Other manufacturing industries | 17 | 38 |
| 39 | Repairs | .. | 34 |
| | Total | 232 | 250 |

There has thus been an increase of 7.8 per cent in the number of manufacturing units (household and non-household) during the last decade 1960—70. Chitrakut Dham is not an industrial town and therefore, not much headway has been made in the matter of industrialisation. Because of this factor the urbanisation of the town has also been static.

The total number of workers employed in these manufacturing units is given below :—

TABLE NO. IV-13

**Distribution of manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments into household industry and non-household industry by number of workers**

| Nature of establishment | Total | | Non-household industry | | Household industry | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of establishments | Workers | No. of establishments | Workers | No of establishments | Workers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 20-21 Food products | 74 | 183 | 29 | 70 | 45 | 113 |
| 22 Beverages tobacco and its products | 5 | 15 | 5 | 15 | | |
| 23 Cotton textiles | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 26 Textile products | 23 | 46 | 14 | 26 | 9 | 20 |

TABLE No. IV-13—*concld*

| Nature of establishment | Total | | Non-household industry | | Household industry | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of establishments | Workers | No. of establishments | Workers | No. of establishments | Workers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 27 Wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures. | 21 | 42 | 14 | 28 | 7 | 141 |
| 28 Paper and paper products and printing publishing and allied industries | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 29 Leather, leather and fur products (except repairs) | 23 | 49 | | | 23 | 49 |
| 30 Rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 31 Chemicals and chemical products | 11 | 17 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 5 |
| 32 Non-metalic mineral products | 6 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| 34 Metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipment | 9 | 15 | 8 | 14 | 1 | 1 |
| 35 Machinery, machine tools and parts except electrical machinery | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 38 Other manufacturing industries | 38 | 49 | 15 | 20 | 23 | 29 |
| 39 Repairs | 34 | 74 | 18 | 47 | 16 | 27 |
| Total Division 2-3 (manufacturing repairs etc) | 250 | 513 | 119 | 246 | 131 | 267 |

There are 131 household industries employing 267 workers and 119 non-household industries employing 246 persons. The average number of workers employed in each unit comes to 2 only This is avery low figure and is so because the working units are small

The largest number (74) amongst the manufacturing establishments is of food products. This forms 29·6 per cent of the total number of

establishments Bulk of them are the sweetmeat shops near Ramghat in Sitapur, which cater to the requirements of the pilgrims visiting the place throughout the year. This is followed by "Other manufacturing industries" which are engaged in the manufacture of wooden toys, lamp shades, costume novelties A larger number of such industries in the household sector can be noticed on the lane from the Sitapur bus stand to Ramghat. The remaining ones are interspersed throughout the town. As many as 23 establishments (in the household sector) are manufacturing shoes. An equal number are manufacturing textile products, especially *chotis*, thread and *janau* etc and 21 establishments employing 42 workers are engaged in manufacutring wood products, furniture and fixtures. Two-third of such establishments are in non-household sector and one-third in household sector. These are quite in large number because of the existence of forests around the town Thirty-four establishments employing 74 workers take up the various repair works. Repairing workshops deal mostly in repairs of cycles, foot-wear, clocks and jewellery.

The manufacturing establishments do not have much employment potential so much so that there is no establishment in the town which employs 10 or more persons. From the point of view of size of employment the position is as below :—

| Size of employment | Number of establishments | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Non-H.H.I. | H. H. I |
| 1 Person | 99 | 47 | 52 |
| 2—4 Persons | 139 | 65 | 74 |
| 5—9 Persons | 12 | 7 | 5 |
| Total | 250 | 119 | 131 |

It can be noticed that more than 50 per cent of establishments (both in household and non-household sector) engage 2—4 workers each. No unit employs 10 or more workers and hence all are unregistered workshops in the private sector.

The position of different major-group units according to size of employment is as follows :—

TABLE NO IV-14

**Distribution of manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments (H.H.I. and other than H. H. I.) by employment size**

| Nature of establishment (N I C major groups) | Total | | Size of employment | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *1 person* | | *2—4 persons* | | *5—9 persons* | |
| | No of establishments | No of workers | No of establishments | Persons employed | No of establishments | Persons employed | No of establishments | Persons employed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 20-21 | 74 | 183 | 16 | 16 | 52 | 128 | 6 | 39 |
| 22 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 6 |
| 23 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 3 | | |
| 26 | 23 | 46 | 8 | 8 | 15 | 38 | | |
| 27 | 21 | 42 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 23 | 2 | 10 |
| 28 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 3 | | |
| 29 | 23 | 49 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 37 | 1 | 5 |
| 30 | 3 | 6 | | | 3 | 6 | | |
| 31 | 11 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 11 | | |
| 32 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 | | |
| 34 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 10 | | |
| 35 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| 38 | 38 | 49 | 28 | 28 | 10 | 21 | | |
| 39 | 34 | 74 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 45 | 2 | 14 |
| Division2-3 | 250 | 613 | 99 | 99 | 139 | 340 | 12 | 74 |

As stated earlier, the average size of employment per unit (both in household industries and non-household industries) comes only to 2 persons. More than 50 per cent units are such which employ 2—4 persons each. Such establishments are generally of food products, cotton textiles and textile Products, beverages, tobacco and its products, paper and paper products, leather and leather products, rubber and plastic products and repairs. In the case of non-metallic mineral products 50 per cent are one-worker establishments and the remaining

50 per cent two to four-workers establishments. In the single worker establishments the highest number is in major group 38—Other manufacturing industries. They form 73.7 per cent of the total units in this group and are 28.3 per cent of the total one-worker manufacturing and repairing establishments of the town. The next highest number of one-worker establishments is in major groups 20—21 (food products) followed by group 39 (repairing units). The percentage of such units to the total one worker establishments comes to 16.1 and 15.1 respectively. The units dealing in chemical and chemical products, metal products and parts (except machinery and trasnsport equipment), machinery, machine tools and parts (except electrical machinery) and others have more than 50 per cent one-worker establishments. The proportion of workers in one-worker establishments to the total workers in manufacturing and repairing establishments comes to 19.3. Leaving the one unit in major group 35 the highest proportion of workers in one-worker establishments to total workers in that group is in "other manufacturing industries" which is as high as 57.2 This is followed by major group 31—manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal). Only 12 units employ 5—9 workers. Seventy-four persons are employed in such units which are of food stuffs, beverages, tobacco and its products, wood and wooden products, furnitures, fixtures, leather and its products and repairing. These bigger units constitute only 14.4 per cent of the total workers engaged in manufacturing, repairing and servicing etc.

The following table gives an idea of the fuel or power being used by the various units :—

TABLE NO. IV-15

**Distribution of manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments by employment size and fuel or power used**

| Kind of fuel or power used | Total | | Size of employment | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1 *worker* | | 2—4 *workers* | | 5—9 *workers* | |
| | Units | Workers | Units | Workers | Units | Workers | Units | Workers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| (a) Electricity | 23 | 59 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 42 | 2 | 14 |
| (b) Liquid fuel | 11 | 23 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 20 | | |
| (c) Coal, wood and bagasse | 98 | 186 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 114 | 4 | 25 |
| (d) Other power | 1 | 5 | | . | .. | . | 1 | 5 |
| II. Manual | 117 | 240 | 46 | 46 | 66 | 164 | 5 | 30 |
| Total | 250 | 513 | 99 | 99 | 139 | 340 | 12 | 74 |

The details of the manufacturing establishments as per N I.C. classification are given below:—

TABLE NO. IV-16

**Classification of manufacturing establishments by N I.C. major-groups and power used**

| Nature of establishments (N I C major group) | No. of units | Number of manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments using | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Electricity | Liquid fuel | Coal wood or bagasse | Other power | Manual |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 20-21 | 74 | 19 | 9 | 39 | 1 | 2 |
| 22 | 5 | .. | .. | 4 | . | 5 |
| 23 | 1 | | . | 1 | . | .. |
| 26 | 23 | .. | 1 | | . | 22 |
| 27 | 21 | 2 | . | 1 | . | 18 |
| 28 | 1 | 1 | .. | . | .. | . |
| 29 | 23 | . | . | . | .. | 23 |
| 30 | 3 | . | .. | .. | | 3 |
| 31 | 11 | 1 | .. | . | | 10 |
| 32 | 6 | .. | .. | 5 | | 1 |
| 34 | 9 | . | .. | 9 | .. | .. |
| 35 | 1 | .. | 1 | . | | .. |
| 38 | 38 | .. | . | 38 | . | .. |
| 39 | 34 | .. | .. | 1 | | 33 |
| Total | 250 | 23 | 11 | 98 | 1 | 117 |

It is observed that out of 250 units 133 units or 53.2 per cent of the total are run on power and the remaining 46.8 per cent (117 in number) are utilising only man-power. In the power driven industries, 73.7 per cent or 39.2 per cent of the total units are using coal, wood, or bagasse. Although of recent origin, electricity comes as the next source of power in use. The total number of such units is 23 which is 17 3 per cent of the total power-operated units. Only 11 units or 8.3 per cent of the power operated units use liquid fuel i.e. diesel or kerosene. To the total number of units their percentage comes to 4.4. Only one industry is using "other power".

The town was provided with electricity about ten years ago. The following types of units are taking advantage of electric power:—

| N I.C. major group | Number of electrically operated units | Predominant industry in the group | Percentage of electrically operated units to total units in the group |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 20-21 Food products | 19 | Flour & Dal mills | 35.7 |
| 27 Wood and wooden products | 2 | Saw mills | 9.5 |
| 28 Paper and paper products | 1 | Printing press | 100.0 |
| 31 Chemical & chemical products | 1 | Manufacture of cosmetics like *Sindur* etc. | 9.0 |

One-fourth of the food processing industries are run by electricity. Such industries constitute 82.6 per cent of the total electrically run manufacturing units. In the wood and wooden products, furniture and fixture industries which number 21, only 2 are using electric power. One paper and paper products unit and one out of eleven of the chemicals and chemical product unit are also using electric power.

Only 11 units are using liquid fuel (diesel etc.) for running the industry. Nine out of these are food producing industries and one each is dealing with the textile products and machinery, machine tools and parts (except electrical machinery).

The most popular fuel being used by the manufacturers of the town is coal, wood or bagasse. The industries utilising this fuel are listed below:—

| Nature of establishment (N.I.C. major group) | No. of units using coal, wood and bagasse | Percentage of col. 2 to total power driven units of the group | Percentage of col. 2 to total units in the group |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 20-21 | 43 | 59.7 | 58.1 |
| 23 | 1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 27 | 1 | 33.3 | 4.8 |
| 32 | 5 | 100.0 | 83.2 |
| 34 | 9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 38 | 38 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 39 | 1 | 100.0 | 3.0 |

Out of the total 74 food processing units, 43 are are using coal, wood or bagasse. These units comprise of the sweetmeat shops and some steam driven flour mills. The next group using this fuel is of "Other industries". Silverware and jewellery making units come in this category.

Only one industry of major group 21 is using 'Other power'. This industry is engaged in the production of edible oils and fats such as mustard oil, groundnut oil etc. (*Telghani*). Only five workers are engaged in this unit.

As stated earlier, 46.8 per cent units of the town are running on manpower only without using any other source of power. There is no dearth of manpower in the town. In the following table will be found the

nature and number of establishments (both household industry and non-household industry) running on manpower:—

TABLE NO. IV. 17

**Distribution of manufacturing establishments run on manpower by N. I C. major group**

| Nature of establishment (N. I. C. major group) | Total | | Household industry | | Non-household industry | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Units | Workers | Units | Workers | Unit | Workers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 20—21 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 22 | 5 | 15 | .. | .. | 5 | 15 |
| 26 | 22 | 45 | 9 | 20 | 13 | 25 |
| 27 | 18 | 37 | 6 | 13 | 12 | 24 |
| 29 | 23 | 49 | 23 | 49 | .. | .. |
| 30 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 31 | 10 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 12 |
| 32 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 39 | 33 | 69 | 16 | 27 | 17 | 42 |
| Total | 117 | 240 | 59 | 117 | 58 | 123 |

Except for the units under N I C. groups 20-21 and 32, majority of the establishments under the other groups are run on manpower only. The establishments dealing in beverages, tobacco and tobacco products (group 22), leather and leather products (group 29) and rubber products (group 30) are using manpower exclusively. The highest number of manually operated units is in the repairing units (group 39). Out of 34 units in this group employing 74 persons, as many as 33 units employing 69 persons are run on manpower. The remaining one unit not running on manpower employs 5—9 persons. An interesting feature is that out of twelve establishments employing 5—9 persons, five are run by manual power. Three such industries employing 20 persons are in household sector and two employing 10 persons are

in the non-household sector. The next highest number of manually operated units is of leather and its products (Shoe-makers) All are in the household sector. The lowest number of such units, only one, is in group 32 (Non-metallic mineral products).

Out of the 117 manually operated units, 46 are one-worker establishments, 66 employing 164 workers are 2—4 workers establishments and 5 employing 30 workers are 5—9 worker establishments.

**Trade and commercial establishments:**

Let us now take up the trade and commercial establishments. There are 468 trade and commercial establishments in the town. The details and number of these establishments and the workers employed in them are given below:—

TABLE NO. IV. 18

**Trade and commercial establishments by type of business and number of workers**

| Nature of trade or commercial establishment (major group of N.I.C.) | Number of establishments | Percentage to total establishments | Number of persons employed | Percentage to total workers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 60—Wholesale trade in food, textiles, live animals, beverages and intoxicants | 16 | 3.4 | 70 | 7.3 |
| 65—Retail trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco & intoxicants | 228 | 48.7 | 445 | 46.5 |
| 66—Retail trade in textiles | 64 | 13.7 | 128 | 13.4 |
| 67—Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables | 69 | 14.8 | 92 | 9.6 |
| 68—Retail trade in others | 42 | 9.0 | 74 | 7.7 |
| 69—Restaurants and hotels | 44 | 9.4 | 110 | 11.5 |
| Total of wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurats | 463 | 99.0 | 919 | 96.0 |
| 80—Banking and similar types of financial institutions | 2 | 0.4 | 23 | 2.4 |
| 82—Real estate and business services | 2 | 0.4 | 13 | 1.4 |
| 83—Legal services | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.2 |
| Total of Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | 5 | 1.0 | 38 | 4.0 |
| Total trade and commerce | 468 | 100.0 | 957 | 100.0 |

The highest percentage (48.7) in the trade and commercial establishmets is of those having retail trade in food and food articles, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants. The town seems to have come up as a business centre for foodgrains. This group engages the highest number (46.5 per cent) of the trade and commercial workers. The next popular units are those relating to retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables (14.8 per cent) These include fancy, general merchandise and toys stores, jewellery marts, footwear shops, etc. However, so far as the number of workers is concerned the next highest number is in retail trade in textile followed by restaurants and hotels. Out of a total numbr of 957 persons employed in trade and commercial establishments, as many as 110 are working in restaurants, hotels, eating and drinking places and other lodging houses. Chitrakut Dham is a place of pilgrimage and is visited by persons from outside and that explains the employment of so many persons in this trade. Wholesale traders in food are only 34 per cent of the total and the number of persons employed in them have a percentage of 7.3 to the total number of workers. Only 1 per cent of the establishments and 4 per cent of workers are in the financing, insurace and business services.

From the point of view of size of establishments the position is as below:—

TABLE No. IV-19

**Trade and commercial establishments by size of employment**

| Size of employment | No. of establishments | No. of workers |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 person | 232 | 232 |
| 2—4 persons | 209 | 496 |
| 5—9 persons | 20 | 124 |
| 10—19 persons | 6 | 73 |
| 20—49 persons | 1 | 32 |
| Total | 468 | 957 |

About half of these are one person establishments. There is one establishment in major group 65 which employs 32 workers.

Among the single worker establishments, the highes number is in group 65 followed by group 67. There is only one establishment

of wholesale trade in foodstuffs. In 2—4 worker establishments, the largest number is again in group 65, which also employs the largest number of persons. Next comes group 66 (retail trade in textiles). There are 32 establishments in this group which engage 79 persons. Group No. 65 leads even in 5—9 worker establishments. This group has one banking establishment also, which employs 8 persons. In the 10—19 worker establishments we have six units employing 73 persons. Two in group 60 employ 22 workers ; two in group 69 employ 24 workers ; 1 in group 80 employs 15 persons and 1 in group 82 employs 12 persons. Only 1 unit in group 65 employs 32 persons. This is the biggest unit in trade and commercial establishments.

**Other establishments :**

There is only one establishment for distribution of electric power to households, industrial, commercial and other users. This unit employs 50 workers.

Six units having 31 persons are providing transport, storage and communication facilities to the residents of the town. Three out of these are providing communication facilities and the remaining three do storage and warehousing. In the establishments dealing in communications, two employ 5 persons and one employs 15 persons. The post offices at Karwi and Sitapur and the telephone exchange at Karwi employ two to four persons each.

There are 97 units employing 506 persons which provide community, social and personal services. The details of these are given below :—

TABLE No. IV. 20

**Community, social and personal services establishments classified by number of workers**

| Nature of establishment (Major group of N.I.C.) | No. of establishments | No. of persons employed |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 90—Public administration and defence services | 23 | 206 |
| 92—Educational services | 22 | 200 |
| 93—Medical and health services | 14 | 43 |
| 94—Community services | 16 | 16 |
| 95—Recreational services | 1 | 14 |
| 96—Personal services | 21 | 27 |
| Total | 97 | 506 |

The largest number of establishments (23) employing 206 persons belong to public administration and defence services. The offices coming in this group are of the State and Central Governments and the Municipal Board. The next in importance are the education services where there are 22 institutions employing 200 workers. These two groups together account for four-fifth of workers employed in service establishments. Sixteen establishments are providing community services. These are the temples with their *Pujaris*. Fourteen units provide medical care. These include veterinary services. In the personal services come mostly the barbers shops. There is 1 cinema in the town employing 14 person for providing recreation to the town dwellers.

**Management activity, physical structure and environment capital, manpower structure, production, volume of transaction, industrial relations and other problems of various types of establishments:**

Chitrakut Dham town is still under-developed and has little industrialization. Shortage of capital, lack of skilled personnel, and poverty are the main obstacles to its progress and growth. The crucial deficiencies are of capital, labour and management skills, and organisation. The economy of the town has little momentum and seems to be in a semi-static condition. Because of the small structure of the establishments, industrial management presents no problem.

Out of 250 manufacturing establishments, particulars of only 8 were collected. These were dealing in oil, pulses, paddy, wood, stone and leather products. The general conditions, physical and environmental of five of them was found to be satisfactory while of the remaining three dealing in oil, stone and leather products was not good. Two establishments dealing in oil and pulses and rice work for 6 days in a week. One establishment dealing in leather products also works for 6 days in a week but its working hours are between 9 to 12. The remaining 5 establishments work for all days in the week and while in three of them the working hours are 13 or above, two have 9 to 12 working hours. Two leather product establishments and one dealing in stone products do not have the facility of electric power. Leather for the shoe manufacturers has to be obtained from Kanpur and is not available locally. Stone for the dealers in stone products is supplied by contractors. Their irregular supply sometimes causes difficulty for these establishments. The details of these establishments are given below.—

**(1) Oil mill:**

This is situated at Karwi and was established in the year 1969. It is owned by one Narendra Kumar Agrawal, a Vaishya (Hindu) by caste and the mill is named after him. It has a separate pucca building of

its own. Mustard oil is produced here, for which mustard is purchased locally. Electric power is used for running the machinery which is valued at about Rs. six thousand but the supply is irregular. The mill runs for 8 hours a day and six days in a week. Besides the owner, there are three more workers in the mill, all of whom belong to Karwi. The mill is running smoothly. Although details of volume and value of output during 1970-71 were not furnished, the mill is reported to have made a profit of about Rs. 800 during that year. The mill holds a licence from the district authorities for running it.

**(2) Wooden toys:**

The establishment does not have any name but is owned by one Bihari Singh, a Rajput. Wooden toys are manufactured here. It is situated at Sitapur. The exact year when it was set up is not known but it is a very old establishment of about 75 years standing with no change in ownership. It runs in a part of a pucca building which is also used as a shop-cum-residence. It is a household type of establishment and three workers, all skilled and family workers, are engaged in it. The establishment runs all days in a week and for 13 hours a day (7 A.M. to 8 P M.). Electricity and wood are used as power. Wood and colour are the two raw materials used for the manufacture of toys and the process includes cutting and finishing the wood to shape and then colouring it The waste wood is used as fuel. One thousand places valued at Rs 1,500 were manufactured in the year 1970-71 but no profit or loss account was maintained. Lack of finance and irregular electric supply are the two problems of the establishment.

**(3) Chitrakut Khilauna Nirman Udyog Sahkari Samiti Limited:**

The establishment deals in wooden toys and is situated at Sitapur. Though it is styled as a co-operative society, its owner for all practical purposes is one Laxmi Prasad. It was set up in 1965 when eleven members formed a society with a membership fee of Rs. 13. A loan of Rs. 1,200 repayable in ten years was obtained from the Director of Industries, Uttar Pradesh. The building is not pucca It is used for residential purposes also. The amenity of light is available. Although the building is situated in a dirty and congested lane, it has proper ventilation. The establishment runs all days in a week and for 10 hours a day (8 A M. to 6 P.M.) Two unskilled and 1 skilled workers are engaged in it. Electricity and wood are used as power. Wood and colour are the two raw materials which are used here and these are available locally. Two thousand pieces of toys valued at Rs. 2,200 were produced here in the year 1970-71. It ran on a profit although no profit and loss account was maintained. The industry has no problem excepting that of finance.

**(4) Leather products :**

The establishment is owned by one Baldharu Lal, a Chamar by caste. It is situated at Karwi and was set up in 1949 The building housing this industry is rented one @ Rs. 3 per month and is of mud and tiles. It is used for residence also. It is not electrified. It is a single worker establishment where the owner works from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. on all days of the week. It is a household industry and runs on manpower only. The manufacturing process consists of finishing of leather and then preparation of shoes. The raw materials used are leather, colour, thread, nails, and wax. The raw materials, particularly leather, are not available locally and have to be obtained from Kanpur. During the year 1970-71, 240 pairs of shoes valued at Rs. 2,640 were manufactured in this unit yielding a profit of Rs 960. The industry requires more funds for expansion. Availability of raw material is another problem which is faced by the industry.

**(5) Chhedi Lal Shoe-maker :**

This establishment, where shoes are manufactured, is also situated at Karwi. It was set up in 1964 and is owned by one Chhedi Lal, a Chamar by caste. The building in which work is done is a *kuchcha* structure made of mud and wood. It is neither properly ventilated nor electrified. It is used as residence also. The establishment runs all days in a week and for 13 hours a day (7 A.M to 8 P M ). This establsihment employs 3 workers all of whom are family workers and are skilled. It is a household industry. A sum of Rs 1,500 (including Rs. 500 loaned from the Directorate of Industries repayable in 5 years) has been invested in the industry. During the year 1970-71, 350 pairs of shoes valued at Rs. 3,500 were manufactured by this unit. No profit or loss account was maintained but the establishment is reported to have yielded profits. Lack of adequate finance and non-availability of raw material locally are the two problems faced by this industry.

**(6) Pardesi Lal ki Dukan :**

This shoe manufacturing establishment is also situated at Karwi. It was set up in 1951 and is owned by one Pardesi Lal, a Chamar (Hindu) by caste. It runs in a rented building the rent being Rs. 3 per month. The building is Kuchcha with mud floor, brick walls and roof made of chhappar. The electric light is available. The general condition of environmental sanitation is good. The establishment works six days in a week, Thursday being a closed day, and the working hours are from 8·00 A.M. to 8·00 P.M. Besides the owner 2 family workers and 2 employees work in this unit. All workers excepting

the owner are skilled. It is a household type of industry and during 1970-71, 1,800 pairs of shoes worth about Rs. 15,000 were manufactured here. No profit or loss account is being maintained but it is a profit earning unit. It requires more finance for expansion. Further, if raw materials become available locally, its major problem would be solved. The industry has no other problem.

**(7) Ram Bahori Stone Works :**

This concern dealing in building material and stone manufactured articles (idols etc.) is functioning at Karwi where it was set up in 1946. The building in which it functions is a pucca one and belongs to the owner of the concern who utilises it as his residence also. It is ill-ventilated and without electricity. The establishment works all days in a week and for 11 hours a day (7·00 A M. to 6 00 P. M.). It is a single worker concern of the household type and its owner is skilled. It runs on manpower only. Raw stone is shaped into idols which are then coloured. A hammer and *chhainis* (large and small) are all the instruments that the workers require. During 1970-71 it produced items worth Rs. 3,000 yielding a profit of Rs. 2,000. Stone supply is not regular and that is its only probelm.

**(8) Arun Dal and Rice Mill :**

This estblishment is located at Karwi. It deals in rice and dal and Sarvshri Arvind Partap Gupta, Harish Chandra and Yogendra, all Vaishyas by caste, own it. It was established in 1951 by Sarvshri Ram Saran Gupta and Ayodhya Prasad, both Vaishyas, and was transferred to the present owners in 1967. The building housing this industry is an electrified pucca structure made of brick and stone and is owned by the owners. It is also used as a shop It works six days in a week. Thursday is a closed day. The working hours are from 11·00 A.M. to 2 00 P.M. and 3·00 P.M. to 8·00 P.M. The unit has four employees, besides the three employers. It is registered firm. The environmental sanitation is satisfactory. Electric power is used for running the machines, which are valued at about Rupees forty three thousand. Its main product is rice, for which paddy is procured from the open market. During the year 1970-71 about 5,500 quintals of paddy valued at about Rs. 511,000 was processed and a profit of about Rs. 15,000 was made. The only problem facing the unit is of funds for modernising it.

A look into the above picture would show that there are no industrial problems Finance and raw materials are the only two problems which these units have to face. With quite a lot of forests all around, the wood industry has a vast scope of development in this area.

Coming to the 468 wholesale and retail trade establishments of the town we find that 16 out of these units are wholesale trade establishments, 447 are retail trade establishment and 5 are financing, insurance, real estate and business service establishments The average number of workers engaged in wholsale and retail trade establishments is only 2 while it is 8 in financing, etc. establishments.

During the survey 22 establishments spread over the entire town were studied in detail. These were hotels or establishments dealing in sweets, utensils, textiles, vegetables, grains, wooden toys or items of grocery and general merchandise. Two vegetables shops belonged to Muslims and the remaining 20 shops were owned by Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya caste people of the Hindu community. No case of transfer of ownership was reported. The time of setting up of these shops is as below:—

| Time of setting up | Number of shop |
|---|---|
| Within 3 years | 9 |
| 4—5 years | 2 |
| 6—9 years | 4 |
| 10—19 years | 3 |
| 20—49 years | 3 |
| 50 years and above | 1 |
| Total | 22 |

Except a few shops which have walls and floor of mud and tiled roofs, most of these shops are located in pucca buildings Twelve buildings are used exclusively for shops purposes while 10 are used for residence purposes also. Electric facility is available in all the

shops but fans were being used in only 6 of them. The general condition of 3 shops is good, of 12 satisfactory and of 7 bad. Seventeen shops run all days in a week and five work for only 6 days. The working hours are more than 9 There are very few employees and as such there are no labour problems. No accounts of volume of transaction, etc were furnished by them. Loss of business due to rising prices and shortage of commodities was their main problem.

There are 22 educational, 14 public health and 68 other establishments in the town. Particulars of only 22 institutional and 3 banking establishments were collected during the survey. Of the institutional establishments 16 are educational, 1 is a public library and 5 provide medical care. These have been dealt with in detail in the previous chapter.

Detailed particulars about the three banking establishments are given below:—

**(a) U.P. Rajya Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd.:**

This bank with its headquarters at Lucknow and branch at Karwi was established on 1st April, 1971. It was set up to provide long-term loans to borrowers but it had not done any business at the time of survey as it was set up only some times back. Its staff comprised a branch manager, an assistant, accountant and a peon. Its working hours were 10·00 A.M. to 5·00 P.M. and it was observing holidays according to U P. Government's orders.

**(b) State Bank of India :**

This bank opened its branch at Karwi on 23rd May, 1960 with its area of operation as Karwi and adjacent villages. Its working hours are from 10·00 A M. to 5·00 P.M. on all week days except Saturdays when it works from 10·00 A.M. to 2·00 P.M. The holidays observed are as per Negotiable Instruments Act. It has a staff of 22 workers—one Agent, one Head cashier, 6 clerks, 5 officials in the cash section 3 guards and 6 subordinate staff. The bank does not provide any facility for promotion of cultivation, agricultural marketing, household industries, other manufacturing industries and other commercial activities.

**(c) Banda District Co-operative Bank Ltd ;**

The branch of this bank was established at Karwi on 14th December, 1961. The banks' head office is at Banda. Its working hours are 36½ in a week. It observes holidays as per Negotiable Instruments Act. It has a staff of 9 workers, 1 branch manager, 1 clerk-cum-cashier, 3 clerks and 4 peons and chowkidars.

The details of the total deposits made in the Banks of the towns during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given below:—

| Nature of Account | No of Accounts | | | Total deposits (in rupees) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 68-69 | 69-70 | 70-71 | 68-69 | 69-70 | 70-71 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Fixed | 152 | 155 | 182 | 606,400 | 591,400 | 803,100 |
| Current | 167 | 186 | 195 | 938,548 | 951,850 | 1,299,916 |
| Savings | 642 | 746 | 835 | 1,261,649 | 1,433,927 | 1,557,530 |
| Total | 961 | 1,087 | 1,212 | 2,806,597 | 2,977,177 | 3,660,54 |

The above figures reveal that the depo sits with the banks are increasing progressively.

No problems or difficulties were reported by any of these establishments.

**Land, livestock and other resources, land revenue/land tax and other particulars:**

The livestock position can be assessed on the basis of the surveyed households only. Out of 225 households 115 were found rearing domestic animals like cows, buffaloes, bullocks, goats, pigs, horses, ponies, donkeys and poultry; 5 households were engaged in poultry rearing; 49 households reared 109 cows; 4 householdes 9 buffaloes, 18 households reared 44 bullocks, 35 households reared 70 goats, 1 household reared 2 pigs, 1 household each reared a horse and a pony and 1 household reared 2 donkeys. Brahmins were rearing the highest number of cows, buffaloes and bullocks. This may so because these animals are of religious importance for the Hindus. No Brahmin household was found rearing a pig, pony, horse, donkey or poults. Ahirs come next to Brahmins so far as rearing of cow is concerned. This is natural becuase they sell milk and are motivated to rear cows on that account. Of the 16 Muslim households rearing livestock and poultry, 5 households were rearing 19 goats and 3 were rearing poultry. They were

the largest in number so far as rearing of goats and poultry was concerned. Poultry were being reared by two sweeper households also, the number of poultries being 7. No other community was rearing poultries. After Muslims, next in number in rearing goats were the Kahars (Hindus).

Buffaloes were being reared by Brahmin, Vaishya and Ahir households only. Only backward class Hindus were found rearing pig, horse, pony and donkey. Horse was reared only by one household of Jogi caste. One Beldar household was found rearing pony and donkey.

Fish of various types and sizes are found in abundance in the Paisuni river but fishing is prohibited here. For fear of hurting the Hindu sentiments, it is not considered desirable to exploit this resource. Wood and stone, which suit the local industry, provide a lot of scope for exploitation.

As for the land revenue, holdings below 9·37 acres as are not taxable The rate of land revenue on holdings above this limit ranges from Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 12·75 per acre according to the quality of land. The land revenue is realised by the revenue department of the U.P. Government. The Municipal Board of the town realises tax for the use of land and roads falling within its jurisdiction by way of house tax, conservancy tax, octroi, tax on animals used for driving and riding, tax on vehicles other than those propelled mechanically, kerosene licenses and tax on passengers (within 65 kilometres).

**Operational details of different types of economic activities—Cultivation:**

In the 1971 Census, 773 persons (743 males and 30 females) in the town were returned as cultivators. However, among 225 households covered by the survey, 41 households with 44 persons (39 males and 5 females) were found to be engaged in cultivation. Their lands lay either inside the town or adjoining it in Uttar Pradesh territory or in Satna district of Madhya Pradesh. The bulk of the cultivators are Brahmins, Kachhi or Muslims but there are some Kurmis, Lohars, Kewats, Ahirs, Kahars and scheduled castes also in this occupation. The holdings are generally of small size. Seven households have less than 1 acre of land, 10 have between 1 acre to 2·5 acres, 9 have between 2 6 to 5 acres, 11 have between 6 to 10 acres, 3 have between 11 to 25 acres and 1 has more than 26 acres. The largest holding is of about 60 acres which is owned by a household of Dwarkapuri locality. Its fields lie at a distance of 2·3 kilometres from Dwarkapuri.

Most of the land grows two harvests known by the usual name of Kharif and Rabi. A third crop known as Zaid is also sown by some landholders. This is nothing but a crop of vegetables The vegetables produced are surplus to the requirements of the town and are marketed at Banda, the district headquarters. In the town vegetables are sold at two places, near the office of an Municipal Board and at Sitapur bus stand.

The operations for the Kharif crop open with the first burst of monsoon rains Lands are ploughed and sown with a mixture of *Juar, Mung* or *Urd*. One or two ploughings are considered sufficient and the seed is put in without any particular method. Frequently it is spread over the total unprepared field, ploughed in and left to nature without further care. In October the staple Kharif crops are harvested. The *Juar* heads are cut off with the sickle and the smaller *millets* rooted up or cut. The stalks of the former are utilised as fodder for the cattle. Immediately thereafter ploughing for the Rabi commences. By that time the rainfall has had time to soak the ground. For the Rabi harvest usually a much better tilth is prepared than for the Kharif. Ploughing and cross ploughing goes on till November. Four ploughings are considered necessary for Rabi specially if wheat is to be sown. Little watching is done for the Rabi and it is left to ripen. At the end of March it is garnered. During the remainder of the year the fields are left to solitude.

*Juar* and gram may be said to be the crops, par excellence, of the Kharif and Rabi respectively. Very little rice and *Arhar* are grown in this area. The other crops grown in Kharif are the smaller millets, *kakun* or *kodon* and *til* or *tilli*. The chief Rabi staple is gram but wheat is also grown. The quality of the soil is not good and much care is not given to cultivation. As a consequence, the yield per acre is not satisfactory. It varies from 7 to 10 quintals per hectare and a little less during Kharif.

The ordinary agricultural implement is a plough drawn by a pair of oxen. Leveller, harrow, spade, *Khurpa* and *Hansiya* are the other common implements of the agriculturists. Modern agricultural implements have not gained popularity. The agriculturists do not have the benefit of many means of irrigation and have to depend entirely on the monsoon rains. Wells are also utilised for irrigation. Water of the Paisuni river is also utilised for irrigation in lands situated on its side.

Village refuse and cattle droppings are very commonly used as manure. Chemical fertilizers are not very popular because of their non-availability and high cost.

Fifty per cent of the households consume whatever they produce and leave nothing for marketing. Twenty-five per cent households consume eighty per cent. Another twenty-five per cent households consume seventy per cent of what they produce and sell the remaining thirty per cent.

Twenty-eight households cultivate the land themselves without employing any labour ; 7 employ labourers besides the family workers and 6 get the job done by hired labour only.

# CHAPTER V

## ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

**Religion :**

According to the 1971 Census the population of Chitrakut Dham was 17,794. Of this, the Hindus formed the bulk of the population being 87.89 per cent of the total. The table below gives the distribution of population by religion and sex :

TABLE NO. V

| Name of Religion | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Hinduism | 15,640 | 8,581 | 7,059 |
| 2. Islam | 2,106 | 1,107 | 999 |
| 3. Christianity | 34 | 15 | 19 |
| 4. Buddhism | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| 5. Sikhism | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Total | 17,794 | 9,711 | 8,083 |

**Scheduled Castes :**

The Scheduled Caste population of the town according to 1971 Census was 2,578 as against 1,928 in 1961, being 14.5 per cent of the total population as against 12.7 per cent in 1961. The growth between 1961 and 1971 was 33.7 per cent which is almost twice the growth rate for the total population. Sexwise, 1,392 Scheduled Castes are males and 1,186 females. Among them 238 persons (223 males and 15 females), i.e., 9.2 per cent of the total are literate.

A table showing literacy among different Scheduled Castes is given below :—

TABLE NO. V-1

**Scheduled Castes classified by castes and literacy**

| Serial No. | Name of Scheduled Castes | *Illiterate* | | | *Literate* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Baheliya | 53 | 28 | 25 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| 2. | Balmiki | 102 | 51 | 51 | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 3. | Basor | 58 | 30 | 28 | 14 | 13 | 1 |

TABLE NO. V-I—*concld*

| Serial No | Name of Scheduled Castes | *Illiterate* | | | *Literate* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 4. | Beldar | 42 | 19 | 28 | | .. | |
| 5 | Chamar | 976 | 544 | 432 | 85 | 79 | 6 |
| 6. | Dhobi | 109 | 52 | 57 | 19 | 19 | |
| 7. | Domar | 104 | 42 | 62 | 15 | 13 | 2 |
| 8 | Khatik | 396 | 199 | 197 | 9 | 9 | |
| 9. | Kol | 10 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| 10. | Kori | 152 | 63 | 89 | 19 | 19 | .. |
| 11. | Pasi or Tarmali | 338 | 138 | 200 | 49 | 48 | 1 |
| | Total | 2,340 | 1,169 | 1,171 | 238 | 223 | 15 |

The table reveals that there are eleven Scheduled Castes in the town. The most numerous caste is that of Chamars who numbered 1,061 or 41.2 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population. Khatiks (405) and Pasis (387) come next, their percentage being 15.7 and 15.0, respectively. Other castes account for the remaining 28.1 per cent.

The lowest number is of Kols who are only 18. As for literacy, the highest rate of about 45 per cent is in Kols and the lowest in Beldars among whom not even a single person is reported to be literate.

**Scheduled Tribe:**

There are only 6 persons (3 males and 3 females) belonging to the Bhotia Scheduled Tribe in the town. Out of them only one is literate and the remaining five are illiterate. It is interesting to note that the only literate among them is a woman.

**istribution of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status :**

Data showing distribution of persons by age and sex is given elow :

TABLE NO. V-2

**Population by Age and Sex**

| Age-group | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 0—14 | 7,490 | 3,984 | 3,506 |
| 15—19 | 1,462 | 951 | 511 |
| 20—24 | 1,317 | 709 | 608 |
| 25—29 | 1,315 | 657 | 658 |
| 30—39 | 2,360 | 1,255 | 1,105 |
| 40—49 | 1,689 | 964 | 725 |
| 50—59 | 1,142 | 612 | 530 |
| 60— | 1,019 | 579 | 440 |
| Total | 17,794 | 9,711 | 8,083 |

The percentage of population in broad age-groups is : 42.1 in 0—14, 36.3 in 15—39, 15.9 in 40—59 and 5.7 in 60+. The highest proportion is in age-group 0—14. Taking males and females separately, the proportion in the case of males in age-groups 0—14, 15—39, 40—59 and 60+ is 41.0, 36.8, 16.2 and 6.0 per cent respectively and in the case of females it is 43.4, 35.7, 15.5 and 5.4 percent respectively. Sex ratio in all age-groups, except 15—19 is quite balanced. In age-group 15—19 it is as low as 537 females per 1,000 males. Coming to the marital status, the percentage of never married persons in the town is 48.9 ; 45.3 per cent are married ; 5.7 per cent are widowed and 0.04 per cent are divorced or separated. Taking males and females separately, never married males are 53.0 per cent and females 44.0 per cent married males are 43.5 per cent and females 47.6 per cent ; widowed males are 3.4 per cent and females 8.4 per cent.

**Literacy and Education :**

According to the 1971 Census, the percentage of literate persons in the town was 34.0. For males and females separately these figures were 45.4 and 20.4 per cent respectively. Banda district, in which the town lies has a literacy of 18.4 per cent, only, the figures for males and females being 29.4 per cent and 5.7 per cent respectively. Thus there are considerable differences between the town and the district in the matter of literacy. However, taking only the urban areas of the district, the percentage of literacy comes out to be 40.3 and the figures for males and females are 51.5 and 26.9 respectively. This shows that the town falls short in the matter of literacy so far as the urban complex of the district is concerned. During the last decade, of course, the literacy rate has gone up from 33.1 per cent to 34.0 per cent.

The table below gives literacy by age in the town :

TABLE NO. V-3

**Distribution of population by literacy, age and sex**

| Age-group | *Total population* | | | *Illiterate* | | *Literates without educational level* | | *Primary* | | *Middle* | | *Matriculation or Higher Secondary* | | *Graduates and above* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 0—4 | 2,038 | 1,059 | 979 | 1,059 | 979 | | | . | | . | | . | | | . |
| 5—9 | 2,186 | 1,120 | 1,066 | 742 | 841 | 378 | 214 | | 11 | | | | | | |
| 10—14 | 1,782 | 1,022 | 760 | 311 | 379 | 5 | 142 | 705 | 178 | 1 | 53 | | 8 | | . |
| 15—19 | 1,176 | 773 | 403 | 193 | 231 | 42 | 23 | 104 | 65 | 265 | 51 | 168 | 31 | 1 | 2 |
| 20—24 | 1,038 | 558 | 480 | 184 | 338 | 47 | 33 | 62 | 55 | 108 | 33 | 143 | 19 | 14 | 2 |
| 25—34 | 2,046 | 1,010 | 1,036 | 451 | 824 | 120 | 75 | 99 | 72 | 122 | 36 | 174 | 25 | 44 | 4 |
| 35+ | 3,846 | 2,121 | 1,725 | 1,083 | 1,537 | 338 | 67 | 179 | 66 | 200 | 35 | 205 | 16 | 66 | 4 |
| Total | 14,112 | 7,663 | 6,449 | 4,023 | 5,129 | 980 | 554 | 1,149 | 447 | 696 | 208 | 690 | 99 | 125 | 12 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

Age-group 0—4 consists of infants who are treated as illiterate according to the accepted definition of literacy. In the age-group 5—14, half of the males and two-third females are illiterate. Normally, this age-group should produce the largest school going persons and it is unfortunate that such a high percentage in this age-group is not availing the facilities of free education. The position of females in this age-group is worse than that of the males. Poverty, backwardness and indifference towards education may be the reasons for this state of affairs. There is an adequate number of educational institutions in the town and such a high percentage of illiteracy in this age-group cannot be attributed to any reasons other than those stated above. The position in 15—19 age-group is slightly better amongst the females, the percentage of literacy here being 43. In the higher age-groups, namely, 20—24, 25—34 and 35+, the percentage of female literates is found to be decreasing progressively being approximately 30, 20 and 10 respectively. Literacy among males in age-groups 15—19, 20—24 and 25—34 can be called satisfactory keeping the overall picture in mind. The percentage of literacy again declines in age-group 35+.

In regard to the levels of education, it is found that in the town 137 persons (125 males and 12 females) or 2.7 per cent are graduates or above. Of these 64 are graduates, 28 post-graduates, 4 engineering and technical degree holders, 6 holding degrees in medicine, 5 agriculture, veterinary and dairying graduates, 6 holding teaching degrees and the remaining 24 others. All the technical graduates and post-graduates are male. 11 females are graduates and only 1 is post-grduate. There are only 5 technical diploma holder and one non-technical diploma-holder (all males) in the town. There are 789 (690 males and 99 females) matriculates, who form 15.7 per cent of the total literate population of the town. In all, 904 persons (696 males and 208 females) are educated upto junior high school, 1,596 (32.2 per cent of the literates) are primary pass and 1,534 persons or 30.9 per cent are literate without any level.

**Age at Marriage** :—

Of the total females in the town, 47.56 per cent are married.

The following table gives the percentage distribution of married women by age at marriage :

TABLE NO. V.4

**Marriaged Women by age at Marriage**

| Age at marriage | Percentage of married women |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Less than 13 | 19·6 |
| 13—17 | 61·5 |
| 18—22 | 14·7 |
| 23—27 | 0·5 |
| 28+ | 0·3 |
| Age not stated | 3·4 |

The percentage of married women among scheduled castes is 36.7. Among them 34.5 per cent married before attaining age 13 and 55.6 per cent during 13—17 years of their life.

**Age at Marriage and Education :**

The following table gives the distribution of currently married women and related births during the last year by education and age at marriage :—

TABLE NO. V-5

**Currently married women classified by age at marriage, education and related births, during the last year**

| Age at marriage | Illiterate | | Literate but less than matriculate | | Matriculation and above but less than graduate | | Graduate and above | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Women | Births | Women | Births | Women | Births | Women | Births |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| All ages | 2,467 | 443 | 532 | 100 | 56 | 13 | 12 | 2 |
| Less than 13 | 517 | 82 | 80 | 14 | 4 | .. | . | .. |
| 13—17 | 1,504 | 312 | 351 | 73 | 26 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| 18—22 | 354 | 48 | 75 | 13 | 16 | 5 | 6 | .. |
| 23—27 | 9 | 1 | 4 | . | 3 | . | 1 | 1 |
| 28+ | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | . |
| A.N.S. | 79 | . | 21 | . | 5 | . | | . |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

The table reveals that the fertility goes on decreasing as the literacy level increases. Illiterates have more children than the rest. Similarly those marrying earlier have more children than others. Obviously so, since the increase in the age at marriage reduces the span of effective reproduction period—hence its effect on fertility.

**Currently Married Women and Related Births during one year by duration of Marriage and age at Marriage :**

A table showing the number of currently married women, related births during one year and duration of marriage is given below :—

TABLE NO. V-6

**Currently married women and related births during one year by duration of marriage**

| Duration of marriage | Number of currently married women | Related births |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Less than 1 | 26 | 2 |
| 1—4 | 423 | 72 |
| 5—9 | 432 | 127 |
| 10—14 | 498 | 137 |
| 15—19 | 461 | 115 |
| 20—24 | 341 | 53 |
| 25—29 | 245 | 36 |
| 30+ | 536 | 16 |
| Unspecified | 105 | |
| Total | 3,067 | 558 |

The table indicates that 71 per cent of the women (2,181 women) have been in married state for 0—24 years. They gave birth to 506 children during one year. Thus about 25 per cent of them gave birth to a child.

Looking at the Scheduled Castes, the fertility ratio in their case is one child per 5 women while it is one child per 6 women in the case of other castes. In their case the highest fertility ratio i.e. one child per one female is for those females whose duration of marriage is 10—14 years and age at marriage between 23—27 years

Women married between 18—22 years and having 10—14 years duration of marriage had the fertility ratio of one child per two famalies. Still lesser fertility ratio of one child per 3 females is for women married at age 13—17 with duration of marriage 5 to 9 years. The fertility ratio among scheduled caste women whose duration of marriage is 30 years or above, irrespective of age at marriage, is 15:1 in comparison to 47:1 of other castes.

According to the survey, no case of inter religion marriage, inter-caste marriage, widow marriage, divorce or re-marriage has been reported in the town.

**Co-relates of Age at Marriage:**

During the survey 579 persons, comprising 288 males and 291 females, were found married. The ratio between married males and females was thus balanced. A table giving their present age and age at marriage is furnished below :—

TABLE NO V-7

**Distribution of married persons by sex, present age and age at marriage**

| Present age | Males with age at marriage as | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Below 15 | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—29 | 30—34 | 35—39 | 40 & above |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Below 15 | 1 | . | | | | | |
| 15—24 | 12 | 26 | 8 | .. | . | | .. |
| 25—34 | 8 | 29 | 28 | 6 | 1 | . | .. |
| 35—44 | 6 | 16 | 24 | 7 | | . | . |
| 45—54 | 7 | 29 | 23 | 6 | 1 | | 1 |
| 55+ | 3 | 23 | 16 | 7 | | .. | . |
| Total | 37 | 123 | 99 | 26 | 2 | . | 1 |

*(contd.)*

TABLE NO. V-7

| Females with age at marriage as | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Below 15 | 15 –19 | 20 –24 | 25 –29 | 30 –34 | 35 –39 | 40 & above |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 4 | | | | | | |
| 37 | 38 | 1 | | | | |
| 25 | 27 | 3 | | | | |
| 26 | 32 | 5 | | | | |
| 17 | 27 | 1 | | | | |
| 21 | 25 | 2 | | | | |
| 130 | 149 | 12 | | | | |

From the above table it appears that the largest number of males were married during age 15—19 years. Such married males constitute 42.7 per cent of the total. The number of married males goes on declining in subsequent age groups. Only three males were married at the age of 30 years or more. Among females, majority of them were married in the 15—19 age group Females married in age group 20—24 are quite few.

Now looking at the age at marriage and educational levels, the survey data reveals that among married males, out of 37 who, were married below 15 years of age, only 29.7 per cent are literate and the remaining 70.3 per cent are illiterate Of the literates, 18.1 per cent are literate without any level, 27.3 per cent are primary pass, 45 5 per cent are middle pass and 9.1 per cent are matriculates. There is no graduate or post-graduate in this age group. Among those married at the age 15—24, literates and illiterates are nearly balanced covering 49.1 and 50.9 per cent respectively. Among literates, 8.6 per cent are literate without any level, 14 per cent are primary pass, 14.9 per cent are middle pass, 7.6 per cent are matriculates, 2.7 per cent are graduates, 0.9 per cent are post-graduates and the remaining 0.4 per cent are teaching degree holders. Graduates who married between 15—20 years of age are 33.3 per cent while those marrying between 20—24 years of age are 66.7 per cent. In the age

at marriage groups 25 years or more, 34.5 per cent are literate and 65.5 per cent are illiterate. Of the literates, primary pass and literate without any level are 6.9 per cent each, 3 5 per cent are middle pass and 17.2 per cent are matriculates. In this group there is no graduate, or post-graduate or technical diploma holder.

In the females, majority of them were married between 15—19 years In this group only 14 1 per cent are literate and 85.9 per cent are illiterate. Amongst those married below 15 years, the position is still worse. Here only 10 per cent are literate and 90 per cent are illiterate. Of the literates, 4.6 per cent each are literate without level and primary pass and 0.8 per cent are matriculates In the 15—24 age at marriage group 85.1 per cent females are illiterate and 14 9 per cent literate (3.7 per cent literate without level, 5 per cent primary pass, 3.1 per cent middle pass, 2.5 per cent matriculates and 0 6 per cent technical diploma holders). The foregoing analysis of the survey data leads to two conclusions. Firstly, that the level of literacy is very low Secondly, early marriages seem to be prevalent. We find that 95 9 per cent females (51.2 per cent between 15—19 years and 44 7 per cent below 15 years) were married before attaining age 19 years and a bare 4.1 per cent were married between 20—24 years of age.

**Educational Score**

An attempt has been made to work out the educational score. The basis on which educational score has been worked out is indicated as under The following points were allotted to the various educational levels :

| Level of education | Number of points allotted to each individual with reference to educational levels |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Illiterate | 0 |
| Literate without educational level | 1 |
| Primary or junior basic | 2 |
| Matriculation or higher secondary | 3 |

(*contd.*)

| Level of education | Number of points allotted to each individual with reference to educational levels |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Technical diploma not equal to degree | 4 |
| Non-technical diploma not equal to degree | 4 |
| University degree | 5 |
| Technical degree or diploma equal to degree | 5 |
| Post-graduate degree other than technical degree | 5 |
| Post-graduate technical degree | 5 |
| Ph. D. or equivalent or higher | 6 |

The total score of all individuals, males and females, has been divided by the total number of individuals, to obtain the average per head score

The average educational score of married males (including widowed) is 1.0 and of married females (including widowed and separated) is 0 2. The average educational score of all married persons (including widowed and separated) is 0.6 and of never married persons is 0 7. The average score of never married males is 0 8 and of females is 0 5.

**Non-enrolment in School**

For the purposes of our study we have taken children of 6—14 years of age only as of school going age. From this consideration only 123 households out of the 225 surveyed were such who had children of school going age-47 households had only male children. 28 households had only females and 48 had both male and female children of school going age. Of these, 17, 11 and 10 households

respectively did not send their children to school. Their caste and communitywise break up is as below :—

| Caste or community of head of household | Number of households failing to send their wards to school | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Both boys and girls |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Ahir | 2 | 1 | |
| Bhurji | 1 | 1 | |
| Brahmin | | | 1 |
| Chikwa | | | 1 |
| Goldsmith | 2 | 1 | |
| Kachhi | 3 | | |
| Kahar | | 2 | 2 |
| Kewat | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kurmi | 1 | | |
| Scheduled castes | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Jogi | 1 | | |
| Muslim | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | 17 | 11 | 10 |

In one household of Vaishya having both male and female children of school going age, there was failure to send male children only to school. Similar was the case of one Kewat household also. In 3 households (1 of Kachhi and 2 of Lohars) the failure was in the case of female children only. Incidently, in the Lohar community only 2 households have children of school going age. There is no household with both male and female children of school going age where the default is partly either of male or female children

Let us now examine the position of the defaulters keeping in view the occupation of the head of the household. The occupation

of the heads of those 47 households where there were male children of school going age only are as below :

| Occupation of head of household | Number of households | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total | Defaulter to send the children to school |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 Unskilled manual | 14 | 8 |
| 2 Skilled manual | 2 | 1 |
| 3 Lowest professional and administrative (e g primary teacher) | 2 | |
| 4 Small business | 4 | 2 |
| 5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual | 5 | 1 |
| 6. Clerks and shop assistants | 3 | |
| 7 Intermediate professional and clerical posts, secondary teacher | | |
| 8 Medium business | 11 | 1 |
| 9 Cultivator | 4 | 3 |
| 10. Beggar | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 47 | 17 |

Cultivators and unskilled manual workers are the worst defaulters, as is evident from the above statement

The occupationwise break up of 28 households where there are only female children of school going age is as below :

| Occupation of head of household | Number of households | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total | Defaulters |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Unskilled manual | 4 | 3 |
| 2. Skilled manual | 3 | 2 |
| 3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher) | 3 | |

*(contd.)*

| Occupation of head of household | Number of households | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total | Defaulters |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4. Small Business | 2 | 2 |
| 5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual | 2 | 1 |
| 6. Clerks and shop assistants | 1 | 1 |
| 7. Intermediate professional and clerical post, secondary teacher | 1 | .. |
| 8. Medium Business | 6 | .. |
| 9. Cultivator | 4 | 1 |
| 10. Non-worker | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 28 | 11 |

Small businessmen are the worst defaulters in regard to sending girls to schools.

The occupationwise break up of 48 households where there are both male and female children of school going age is as below:—

| Occupation of head of household | Number of households having both male and female children of school going age | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total | Defaulters |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Unskilled manual | 8 | 3 |
| 2. Skilled manual | 8 | 2 |
| 3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher) | 2 | .. |

*(contd.)*

| Occupation of head of household | Number of households having both male and female children of school going age | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total | Defaulters |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4. Small Business | 7 | 3 |
| 5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual | 2 | .. |
| 6. Clerks and shop assistants | 3 | .. |
| 7. Intermediate professional individual post, secondary teacher | 1 | .. |
| 8. Medium Business | 8 | 1 |
| 9. Highly professional and salaried post | 1 | .. |
| 10. Cultivator | 7 | .. |
| 11. Non-worker | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 48 | 10 |

In one small business household only male children were not sent to school. In a skilled manual household also the default was in not sending some male children to school. In 3 households (2 skilled manual and 1 cultivator) only female children were not sent to school. Similar is the case of one household each of the skilled manual and small business occupations.

**Discontinuation of Studies :**

There are only 2 children.(1 male and 1 female) who had to discontinue their study, the reason being poverty. The male child is 10 years old and the female is 13 years old. There is no case where discontinuation was due to illness or tradition.

# CHAPTER VI

## MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

According to the 1971 Census, out of the total population of 17,794 69.5 per cent were born in the town itself, 17.8 per cent elsewhere in the district, 8.3 per cent in other districts of the state, 4.2 per cent in other States of the country and the remaining 0.2 per cent in other countries. Of the few foreigners who are residing in the town, the major percentage i. e. 80 per cent is shared by persons from Pakistan and the rest by Nepalese (11 per cent) and Norwegians (9 per cent). The high percentage of persons from Pakistan is mostly due to post-partition migration. Norwegians have settled here to run a missionary hospital at Karwi which is known as Norwegian Evanglical Mission Hospital.

It has already been mentioned that 30.5 per cent of population of the town was born outside the place of enumeration i.e., Chitrakut Dham town. The break up of such population between males and females is given in the following table :

**TABLE NO. VI-1**

**Persons born outside the town**

| Place of birth | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Within Banda district excluding Chitrakut Dham town | 2,507 | 1,030 | 1,477 |
| In other districts of Uttar Pradesrh | 1,173 | 468 | 705 |
| Outside Uttar Pradesh in other parts of India | 596 | 125 | 471 |
| Outside India | 35 | 20 | 15 |
| Unclassified | 1 | | 1 |
| Total | 4,312 | 1,643 | 2,669 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

Out of total immigrants who were born in places outside the town, 38.1 per cent are males and 61.9 per cent females. Considering the position by place of birth 62.7 per cent males and 55.3 per cent females

reported their place of birth within Banda district ; 28 5 per cent males and 26.4 per cent females in other districts of the state , 7 6 per cent males and 17.6 per cent females in the other states of India, and 1 2 per cent males and 6.7 per cent females in countries other than India. The females outnumber males among the migrants from within the country. This is largely because of marriage migration.

**Migrants Classified by Place of Last Residence and Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration**

It is observed that 31.2 per cent population had resided elsewhere before their enumeration in the town in 1971. Considering the position of males and females separately it is found that 21 6 per cent males and 42.5 per cent females were such who had resided elsewhere outside the town before their enumeration in the town An idea about the distribution of migrants having their place of last residence outside the town can be had from the table given below :

TABLE NO. VI-2

**Migrants classified by place of last residence**

| Place of last residence | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Within Banda district excluding Chitrakut Dham town | 2,533 | 1,021 | 1,512 |
| In other districts of Uttar Pradesh | 1,225 | 491 | 734 |
| Outside Uttar Pradesh in other parts of India | 611 | 132 | 479 |
| Outside India | 28 | 15 | 13 |
| Unclassified | 1 | . | 1 |
| Total | 4,398 | 1,659 | 2,739 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

The above table reveals that out of total migrants 61 5 per cent males and 55.2 per cent females reported their place of last residence within Banda district ; 29.6 per cent males and 26.8 per cent females in other districts of the state ; 7.9 per cent males and 17.5 per cent females in other states of India excluding Uttar Pradesh and the remaining 1 per cent males and 0.5 per cent females in countries other than India.

The position regarding duration of residence of migrants enumerated in the town is given in the following table :

TABLE NO. VI-3

**Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration in the place of enumeration**

| Place of last residence | Duration of residence in place of enumeration | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1—4 years | 5—9 years | 10—19 years | 20+ years | Period not stated | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Within Banda district excluding Chitrakut Dham | 142 | 591 | 397 | 618 | 682 | 103 | 2,533 |
| In other districts of Uttar Pradesh | 140 | 407 | 183 | 271 | 203 | 21 | 1,225 |
| Outside Uttar Pradesh in other parts of India | 43 | 124 | 90 | 137 | 206 | 11 | 611 |
| Outside India | | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | | 28 |
| Unclassified | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Total | 325 | 1,128 | 676 | 1,032 | 1,102 | 135 | 4,398 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

It will be seen from the above table that nearly a quarter of total inmigrats have been residing in the town for 20 years or more and almost equal number residing here for the last 10—19 years. One-third of them have settled here during the last 4-5 years. Thus the place of migration has quickened in the recent past.

**Migrants Classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Educational Levels :**

An idea about the migrants by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels can be had from the data given below :

TABLE NO. VI-4

**Migrants classified by sex, age groups and educational level**

| Age-group | Total population | | | Illiterate | | Literate without educational level | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 0—14 | 612 | 349 | 263 | 137 | 162 | 97 | 43 |
| 15—29 | 1,521 | 546 | 975 | 98 | 685 | 28 | 64 |
| 30—59 | 1,937 | 649 | 1,288 | 216 | 1,069 | 102 | 75 |
| 60+ | 328 | 115 | 213 | 48 | 200 | 24 | 8 |
| Total | 4,398 | 1,659 | 2,739 | 499 | 2,116 | 251 | 190 |

| Age-group | Primary | | Middle | | Matriculation or higher secondary | | Graduate and above | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 0—14 | 114 | 41 | 1 | 14 | | 3 | | .. |
| 15—29 | 46 | 112 | 146 | 75 | 202 | 35 | 26 | 4 |
| 30—59 | 74 | 71 | 72 | 49 | 137 | 20 | 48 | 4 |
| 60+ | 11 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 3 | |
| Total | 245 | 227 | 235 | 139 | 352 | 59 | 77 | 8 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

The above data show that only 40.5 per cent migrants are literate and the rest 59.5 per cent illiterate. Thus the literacy rate of migrant population is considerably high as compared to the overall literacy in the town (34 per cent). Analysing different educational levels of migrants, the above data show that primary passed migrants are in majority sharing 26.5 per cent, followed by literate without educational level (24 7 per cent), matriculates (23.0 per cent), middle pass (21.0 per cent) and graduates and above (4.8 per cent). Sex-wise, the literacy among male migrants comes to 70.0 per cent as against 22.7 per cent for females. Thus, while the literacy level of female migrants is only slightly high as compared to their general literacy (20.4 per cent), the literacy rate of male migrants is as much as $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of total male literacy (45.4 per cent) of the town.

Out of 85 migrants who are graduates and above, 55 migrants are graduate (48 males and 7 females), 13 post-graduate (12 males and 1 female), 4 engineering and technical degree holders, 4 medical graduates 4 agricultural, veterinary and dairying graduates and the rest 5 are the holders of degree in teaching. All the 13 technical graduates are males.

The maximum number of literate migrants are found in age-group 15—29 and minimum in age-group 60 and above i.e., 41 4 per cent and 4 5 per cent respectively to the total literate migrants It is significant to note that majority of graduates and above are found in age-group 30 and above accounting for 64.7 per cent of the total graduates and above.

An idea about economic activity (other than agriculture) of migrants can be had from the data given in the followng table :

TABLE NO. VI-5

**Migrant workers classified by sex and occupational division**

| N C.O. Division | Particulars of the Division | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 0—1 | Professional, technical and related workers | 161 | 132 | 29 |
| 2 | Administrative, executive and managerial workers | 13 | 13 | |
| 3 | Clerical and related workers | 167 | 166 | 1 |
| 4 | Sales workers | 220 | 206 | 14 |
| 5 | Service worker | 108 | 90 | 18 |
| 6 | Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers | 8 | 8 | |
| 7-8-9 | Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers | 292 | 273 | 19 |
| | Total | 969 | 888 | 81 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

The data show that the highest number of migrant workers are engaged in division 7-8-9 i e. production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers Next in order come the sales workers under division 4 The lowest number of migrant workers are found in division 6 relating to farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers and these activities are carried on by males only

Business and services seem to be the main sources of attraction to migrants for settlement in the town.

The study of migrants of different age groups engaged in various types of occupations shows that migrants between the age groups 30 to 59 years are found to be more actively varrying on one or the other economic activity. The migrants of this age group are the highest in number covering 63.4 percent of the total.

TABLE NO VI- 6

**Migrant workers classified by sex, age groups and occupational division**

| Occupational Division | Age group | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0—14 | | 15—29 | | 30—59 | | 60+ | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0—1 | 1 | | 40 | 11 | 80 | 15 | 11 | 3 |
| 2 | | | 4 | | 9 | | | |
| 3 | | | 50 | | 104 | 1 | 12 | |
| 4 | | | 59 | 1 | 126 | 12 | 21 | 1 |
| 5 | | | 22 | 1 | 63 | 16 | 5 | 1 |
| 6 | | | 2 | | 6 | | | |
| 7-8-9 | 3 | | 83 | 4 | 170 | 12 | 17 | 3 |
| Total | 4 | | 260 | 17 | 558 | 56 | 66 | 8 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

It is seen from the above table that only 4 male migrants of 0—14 years of age-group out of total 969 are engaged in divisions 7--8-9 and 0-1. This negligible percentage of employment of migrants of the said age group leads to the conclusion that the economic condition of migrants is generally good and the minors are kept away from economic activity.

Considering employment of migrants of different age groups in a particular economic activity it is revealed from the table that the highest number of migrants of 30—59 years of age are found to be engaged in division 7-8-9 This trend holds good as far as male migrants are concerned but looking to female migrants we see that highest number of females of 30—59 years of age are found to be engaged in division 5 i e. service workers. It is significant to note here that 22 migrants (21 males and 1 female) of 60 years or over are engaged as sales workers in occupational division 4.

**Place of Last Residence, Duration of Residence:**

The study shows that 19.6 per cent of the total population comprising 13.7 per cent males and 26.7 per cent females had their last residence in rural areas of the country and 11.3 per cent consisting 7.8 per cent males and 15.6 per cent females in urban areas before their enumeration in the town in 1971 census. The study excludes the persons having their last residence before enumeration outside India.

Among the population last residing in rural area of India 73.9 per cent population had resided within the district of enumeration 78.6 per cent males and 71.0 per cent females, 16.1 per cent males and 18 6 per cent females in other districts of the state and the remaining 5.3 per cent males and 10.4 per cent females in other states of India.

As regards the population who had their last residence outside the place of enumeration in urban areas the study reveals that 33.3 per cent of males and 28.9 per cent females had resided within the district of enumeration , 54.1 per cent males and 41.2 per cent females in other districts of Uttar Pradesh and the remaining 12.6 per cent males and 29.9 per cent females in other states of India.

Turning to the duration of residence in the town the study reveals that migrants from rural areas with duration of residence as less than 3 years and more than 3 years share 23.1 per cent and 76.9 per cent respectively. As regards migrants from urban areas 28.7 per cent had their last residence for less than 3 years and 71.3 per cent for more than 3 years.

**Migrant Workers and Non-workers According to Main Activity Classified by Place of Last Residence:**

The town consists of 24.8 per cent of the migrants who are workers and the remaining 75.2 per cent are non-workers.

An idea about the working and non-working class, who had their places of last residence in different parts of the country as well as outside the country can be had from the data contained in the following table:

TABLE NO. VI-7

**Migrants classified by workers and non-workers and sex**

| Place of last residence | Total | Workers | | Non-workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Within Banda district excluding Chitrakut Dham town | 2,533 | 581 | 73 | 440 | 1,439 |
| In other districts of Uttar Pradesh | 1,225 | 305 | 25 | 186 | 709 |
| Outside Uttar Pradesh in other parts of India | 611 | 79 | 12 | 53 | 467 |
| Outside India | 28 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| Unclassified | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Total | 4,398 | 976 | 113 | 683 | 2,626 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

The analysis of the data of the working class in relation to their place of last residence in different parts of the country other than the referrent town shows that (a) 60 0 per cent of working class had their last residence within the district; (b) 30.3 per cent in other districts of Uttar Pradesh; (c) 8.4 per cent in other places outside Uttar Pradesh but within the country; and (d) the remaining 1.3 per cent outside India.

Among the migrant workers men constitute 89.6 per cent and women 10.4 per cent. Detailed picture about working class is depicted below:

TABLE NO. VI-8

**Industrial classification of migrant workers**

| Industrial category of workers | Particulars of category | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Cultivators | 71 | 67 | 4 |
| II | Agricultural labourers | 49 | 21 | 28 |
| III | Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations orchards and allied activities | 5 | 5 | |
| IV | Minning and quarrying | | | |
| V(a) | Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (household industry) | 56 | 52 | 4 |
| V(b) | Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (other than household industry) | 75 | 72 | 3 |
| VI | Construction | 8 | 8 | |
| VII | Trade and commerce | 275 | 261 | 14 |
| VIII | Transport, storage and communications | 77 | 76 | 1 |
| IX | Other services | 473 | 414 | 59 |
| | Total workers | 1,089 | 976 | 113 |

*(Based on 80 per cent data)*

The above table shows that majority of migrant workers i.e. 68.7 per cent of the total are fo und to be engaged in "Trade and commerce" (25.3 per cent) and "other services" (43.4 per cent) and the remaining 31.3 per cent of workers are engaged in other activities, viz; cultivators (6.5 per cent), agricultural labourers (4.5 per cent), livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities (0.5 per cent), household industries (5.1 per cent ), non-household industries (6.9 per cent), construction (0.7 per cent) and transport, storage and communication activities (7.1 per cent).

Taking male workers into consideration the above table shows that "other services" account for highest number of workers followed by "trade and commerce" and "transport, storage and communication". These constitute 69.0 per cent of workers to the total. The remaining percentage of workers is spread over in other categories except "mining and quarrying". The opening of various Government offices under different development schemes during the last 10 years is responsible to a great extent for highest percentage of engagement in "other services". A very negligible percentage of workers is engaged in "livestock, forestry, fishing etc." The simple reason for this low percentage of employment in this industry is that there is no scope for this industry in the town.

Turning to female migrant workers, the study reveals that they are engaged as agricultural labourer, cultivator, manufacturing/repairing workers etc. (household and non-household ), trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services. Majority of the women are found to be engaged in other services constituting 5 4 per cent to the total. This is followed by agricultural labourers and trade and commerce covering 2.6 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively to total.

Let us now discuss the working class people engaged in different economic activities in relation to their last residence separately under the above four heads.

**(a) Within Banda District excluding Chitrakut Dham:**

It has been stated above that workers having their last residence within the district constitute 60.0 per cent of the total working class. This percentage consists of 53.3 per cent males and 6.7 per cent females The majority of workers i.e. 23.0 per cent arefound to be engaged in "other services" followed by "trade and commerce" (15.7 per cent) and in manufacturing industries (6.7 per cent). The remaining 14.6 per cent of workers are employed in other activities. The lowest percentage of employment i.e. 0.2 per cent which is very negligible is found in construction industry.

**(b) In Other Districts of Uttar Pradesh:**

Only 30.3 per cent of the total working class reported their last residence in other districts of Uttar Pradesh. Among this percentage males contribute 28.0 per cent whereas females 2.3 per cent. Under this head the highest employment is found in "other services" having 17.4 per cent followed by 6.8 per cent workers in "trade and commerce"

industry. The remaining 6.1 per cent of the working class is found employed in different industrial categories.

**(c) Outside Uttar Pradesh in Other Parts of India:**

Out of 8.4 per cent workers under this head 7.3 per cent are males and the rest 1.1 per cent are females. The employment in "Other services" is the highest having 2.7 per cent of workers followed by "Trade and Commerce" category in which the employment is 2.2 per cent. The remaining 3.5 per cent of workers are found to be employed as cultivators and agricultural labourers (0.4 per cent each); in manufacturing industry (2.3 per cent) and the remaining 0.4 per cent in "Transport, Storage and Communication" activities.

**(d) Outside India:**

A very negligible percentage (1.3 per cent) is of those workers who had their last residence out of India. The males share 1.0 per cent and the females 0.3 per cent. The employment of these persons is found only in four industries viz., non-household manufacturing industry (0.2 per cent), trade and commerce (0.5 per cent) and transport, storage, communications and other services (0.3 per cent each).

**Migrants Classified by Place of Last Residence, Age-group, Duration of Residence and Marital Status:**

Taking into consideration the migrants of the town classified by place of last residence in relation to their marital status, age-group and duration of stay in the town the study reveals that out of the total migrants 72.7 per cent are married, 19.1 per cent are unmarried and the rest 8.2 per cent are widowed, divorced or separated. The above date show that percentage of married persons is the highest. Among the married migrants women outnumber men covering 69.0 per cent of the total married migrants The simple reason for this high percentage of female married migrants is the marriage migration. As far as the different age-groups of migrants are concerned, female married migrants of 25—49 age-group share the highest percentage i.e. 30.5 per cent to the total migrants The study of duration of stay of migrants in the town also shows that the highest number of female married migrants had the maximum duration of stay i.e 10 years or above in the town. These females account for 30.5 per cent of the total migrants. The subject matter can further be discussed in detail by place of last residence.

**(a) Migrants having their Last Residence within the District of Enumeration excluding the Peferrent Town:**

The following table gives an idea about the migrants having their

last residence within the district of enumeration in relation to their age-group and marital status:

TABLE NO VI-9

**Classification of migrants from within the district by age and marital status**

| Age-group | Marital Status | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Never married | | Married | | Widowed or Separated | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—14 | 186 | 103 | 7 | 16 | | |
| 15—19 | 103 | 18 | 71 | 84 | 1 | |
| 20—24 | 33 | 3 | 83 | 192 | 3 | 1 |
| 25—49 | 22 | 1 | 361 | 759 | 15 | 42 |
| 50+ | 4 | | 101 | 745 | 31 | 148 |
| Total | 348 | 125 | 623 | 1,196 | 50 | 191 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

It will be seen from the above table that married persons share the highest ratio to the total migrants. Out of 1,819 married migrants the number of females is 1,196 and of males 623 The widow and separated females also outnumber males. The position is quite reverse among never married migrants where males outnumber females. As regards different age-groups of migrants in relation to their marital status the data shows that the highest number of married migrants are found in the age-group 25—49. In this age-group too married females and widowed and separated females outnumber males in the corresponding marital status group but the position is just the reverse in case of never married persons. Only one case of widowed male has come to light in the age-group of 15—19. The

above table shows that the lowest number of married persons (1781) are found in 0—19 age group which covers 9.8 per cent to the total married This phenomenon brings to light that migrants are quite alive to the consequences of early marriages

**(b) In other districts of Uttar Pradesh :**

The following table gives an idea about the migrants having their last residence in other districts of Uttar Pradesh in relation to their age-group and marital status :

TABLE NO. VI-10

**Migrants having last residence in other districts of the state classified by age-group and marital status**

| Age-group | Marital Status | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Never married | | Married | | Widowed or Separated | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—14 | 125 | 66 | 2 | 40 | | |
| 15—19 | 28 | 12 | 7 | 54 | | 2 |
| 20—24 | 16 | 3 | 27 | 108 | 1 | 2 |
| 25—49 | 13 | 1 | 198 | 351 | 5 | 15 |
| 50+ | 3 | 1 | 53 | 58 | 13 | 21 |
| Total | 185 | 83 | 287 | 611 | 19 | 40 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

It will be seen from the above table that the married persons share the highest ratio to the total migrants Out of 898 married migrants the number of females is 611 and of males 287. Married females outnumber married males. The table shows that widowed and separated females also outnumber males, their ratio being as 40:19. This position is just opposite among never married migrants

where males outnumber females denoting their ratio as 185:83. As regards different age-groups of migrants in relation to their marital status the data show that the highest number of married migrants are found in age-group 25—49. In this age-group too, married females and widow and separated females outnumber males in their respective marital status but never married persons give quite different picture. It is interesting to note that there is a wide gap in the ratio of never married males and female migrants in the said age group Another interesting aspect of the study is that there has been no widowed or separated migrant in the age-group 0—14 and only 2 cases of widowed females have come to light in the age-group of 15—19. The above table shows that the lowest number of married persons (103) are found in 0—19 age-group which covers 11.5 per cent of the total married. This phenomenon brings to light that migrants are quite alive to the consequences of early marriage.

### (c) Outside Utter Pradesh but in Other States of India

The following table gives an idea about the migrants having their last residence outside Uttar Pradesh and within other states of India in relation to their age-group and marital status

TABLE NO. VI-11

**Migrants having last residence in States of India**

| Age-group | Marital Status | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Never married | | Married | | Widowed or Separated | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—14 | 27 | 34 | | 2 | | |
| 15—19 | 10 | | 2 | 35 | | |
| 20—24 | 8 | | 11 | 68 | | 1 |
| 25—49 | 6 | | 34 | 226 | 2 | 16 |
| 50+ | 3 | | 25 | 61 | 4 | 36 |
| Total | 54 | 34 | 72 | 392 | 6 | 53 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

It will be seen from the above table that married persons share the highest ratio to the total migrants. Out of 464 married migrants the number of females is 392 and males 72. The married females outnumber married males in this category of migrants. The table shows that widowed and separated females outnumber males. But a reverse picture is seen among never married migrants where males outnumber females. As regards different age-groups of migrants in relation to their marital status the data shows that the highest number of married migrants are found in the age-group 25—49. In this age group too married females and widowed and separated females outnumber males in their respective marital status but the position is quite reverse in the case of never married persons. There is no widowed and separated migrant in 0—14 and 15—19 age-groups and only 1 case of widowed female in the age-group of 20—24. The above table shows that the lowest number of married persons (39) are found in 0—19 age-group which covers 8.4 per cent to the total married This phenomenon brings to light that migrants are quite alive to the consequences of early marriages.

**(d) In Other Countries Outside India :**

The following table shows the position regarding migrants having their last residence in other countries outside India in relation to their age-group and marital status :

TABLE NO. VI-12
**Migrants having last residence outside India**

| Age group | Marital Status | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Never married | | Married | | Widowed or Separated | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—14 | 2 | 2 | . | . | .. | .. |
| 15—19 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20—24 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 25—49 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 50+ | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Total | 6 | 6 | 9 | 6 | .. | 1 |

(Based on 80 per cent data)

It will be seen from the above table that married persons cove[r] the highest percentage to the total migrants. Among married persons males outnumber females in this category of migrants. Only 1 case of widow and separated female has come to light. Never married male and female migrants are in equal number. As regards different

age groups of migrants in relation to their marital status the data shows the highest number of married migrants in age-group 25—94. In this age group married males outnumber married females, but in case of never married persons males and females are in equal number No widowed or separated male is found but only 1 case of widowed female has come to light in 50+ age group. The above table shows that the lowest number of married persons (1) is found in 0—24 age-group which covers 6 7 per cent to the total married. This phenomenon brings to light that marriage at quite advanced age is common among them.

The Census Organisation undertook study of social, economic and demographic conditions of a few selected households on a random sample basis of the town by canvassing household schedules. These schedules contained *inter alia* information on migration status etc. of the families residing in the town. The following pages are devoted to the results regarding migration status drawn from the study of the schedules.

**Number of Members by Migration Status and Place of Birth/Last Residence of Head of Household :**

The canvassing of 225 household schedules in the town reveals that 156 families were residents of the town while the remaining 69 families were migrants. The distribution of members among these 69 migrant households show that 12 households are single member households 41 households have 2 to 5 members, 15 households have 6 to 10 members and the remaining 1 household has 11 and above members in the family

**Number of Households in relation to Place of Birth of the Head of Household :**

The following table gives an idea about number of migrant households in relation to the place of birth of the head of household :

TABLE NO. VI-13

**Migrant households classified by place of birth of head of households**

| Place of birth of the head of the household | Number of households having members | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single | 2 to 5 | 6 to 10 | 11 and above | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Within district of enumeration excluding referrent town | 6 | 26 | 11 | 1 | 44 |
| Other districts of the State | 2 | 12 | 3 | . | 17 |
| Oher states of India | 4 | 3 | . | .. | 7 |
| Other country | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Total | 12 | 41 | 15 | 1 | 69 |

It will be seen from the above table that majority of migrant households are from within the district of enumeration where the heads of the households were born, covering about 64.0 per cent to total households. Among 44 migrant households from Banda district about 77.0 per cent households are from rural areas and the rest are from urban areas. Out of 17 households migrated from other districts of the state, 6 are from urban areas and the rest from rural areas. It will be interesting to make a mention about the names of the districts where heads of the migrant households were born. These are Fatehpur (4 households), Hamirpur (1), Mathura (3), Kanpur (1), Unnao (2), Rae Bareli (1), Hardoi (1), Varanasi (1), Jhansi (2) and Mirzapur (1).

Of the 7 heads of the households migrated from outside the state, 5 migrated from Madhya Pradesh and 1 each from Bihar and West Bengal. The birth place of 3 heads of households is in urban area and of remaining 3 in rural area Only 1 head of the household migrated from Pakistan.

The households whose heads were born within the district of enumeration numbered 26 having 2 to 5 members. There is only 1 migrant household having 11 and above members in it whose head was born within the district of enumeration.

**Number of Households in relation to the Last Residence of the Head of the Household :**

The place of last residence outside Chitrakut Dham town has been reported by heads of 71 households comprising 49 from rural areas and 22 from urban areas. Out of the above, 48 households have their place of last residence in Banda district, 18 in other districts of Uttar Pradesh and the rest 5 in other state (Madhya Pradesh) of India. Single member households among these 71 households are 12, 2 to 5 members households 43, 6 to 10 member shouseholds, 15 and the remaining 1 household has reported 11 and more members

**Households by Longest stay of any Member :**

Out of 71 migrant households 22 households have reported longest stay of any member to be 21 years or more. Among these 22 households, 13 have their last residence in rural area while the rest 9 have their last residence in urban area. Single member households have been reported to be 3 in number, 2 to 5 members households to be 13 and 6 to 10 members households 6.

There is no significant change in the position from the point of view of last residence of head of the households Seventy-one heads of the households have reported their last residence outside the referrent town where as only 69 have reported their place of birth outside the referrent town The increase in number of households reporting their last residence outside the town is due to the fact that two heads of households were born in Chitrakut Dham but their place of last residence was elsewhere in Banda district. Only 48 households have reported their place of last residence in Banda district as against 44 as the place of birth 18 households have reported their place of last residence in other districts of the state as against 17 as place of birth Only 5 households have their last residence in other states as against 7 as place of birth No household has reported the place of last residence outside India as against 1 as place of birth. These minor differences are due to the fact that 2 heads of the households who were born in Chitrakut Dham had their last residence in Banda district The other 2 households, 1 each from Jhansi district of the state and Bihar, had also their last residence in Banda district. Besides, 1 head of the household who was born in West Pakistan had his last residence in Pratapgarh district of the state and one head of the household from West Bengal had his last residence in Allahabad district.

**Migration Stages of Households hailing from Outside :**

Out of 69 migrant households 36 had migrated in 1955 or earlier Of these 36 households, 25 households belong to Banda district excluding the referrent town, 6 to other districts of the State, 4 to Madhya Pradesh State and 1 to Pakistan. Of the remaining 33 migrant households, 1 household migrated during the year 1956—60, 7 during 1961—65 and the rest 25 after 1965. Out of these 33 migrant households stated above 29 had migrated to the town directly from the place of their origin and the rest 4 had migrated in stages (3 in two stages and 1 in four and above stages). The household who migrated during the year 1956—60 had its place of origin in rural area of Banda district of Uttar Pradesh State. Of the 7 households migrated during 1961—65, 1 had migrated from urban area of Banda, 5 from rural area of Banda and 1 from rural area of Fatehpur district of Uttar Pradesh State Of the 21 households migrated directly from their place of origin after 1965, 11 had their place of origin in Banda district, 9 in other districts of the State and 1 from Madhya Pradesh State of the country. Out of 4 households who were migrated in stages 1 had their place of origin in urban area of Jhansi district of the State, 2 in other States of the country (Bihar 1 and West Bengal 1) and the remaining 1 from rural area of Banda district of the State.

The migration study was made in respect of those households which had settled in the town after 1955. Such households numbered 33 out of the total 69 migrant households. Out of these 33 households, 27 households have reported that they had migrated to the town in search of employment for their livelihood, 4 households had migrated for carrying on their business in the town, 1 for persuing study and the remaining 1 for cultivation.

**Characteristics of the Places of Successive Migration :**

As stated earlier there were only 4 households belonging to Hindu community who have reported successive migration. Three of them migrated in two stages while the remaining 1 in four stages. The time of their migration to referrent town has been reported to be in 1966 or at later dates. As regards different stages of migration of 4 households one has reported his migration from village to small town and from there to referrent town, the second one from small town to medium size town and thereafter to referrent town, the third one from city to city and thereafter to the town while the last one has reported his migration in four stages. It migrated from one village to second village and thereafter to third village and from there to the referrent town.

**Property at the place from where migrated :**

Only 6 migrant households have reported their property at the place from where migrated. The property of one migrant is being looked after by his brother and father, of another one by his brother, of two by their mothers, of one by his other family members and of the remaining one has been given on rent. Only 3 migrants out of 6 have been enjoying benefits from their properties but none has sold their property either at the time of their migration or thereafter.

**Close relations at the place from where migrated :**

Only 13 migrated households have reported their close relations living at the places from where they had migrated. Fathers in the case of 3 heads of the households, mothers in case of 4, son in case of 1, unmarried brother in case of 1, wives in case of 3 and uncle in case of 1 head of the households are living at the places from where they had migrated.

So far as visits to close relations by the family members of migrated households are concerned, 11 have reported that they had not visited their close relations during the last 3 years while 2 have reported their visits to their close relations during the last 3 years. The maximum frequency of the visit of any member of their family in case of 1

household is 3 times whereas in case of another it is more than 6 times. Both these households belong to Hindu religion, 1 of Brahmin caste and the other of Kahar caste having their place of last residence in rural area of Banda district. As regards visits from close relations to the migrant households, 9 were not visited during the last 3 years while the remaining 4 households were visited by their close relations. The frequency of the visit in case of 2 ranges between 1 to 3 times while in case of remaining 2 between 4 to 6 times

**Unit of Migration :**

Considering the unit of migration of households in relation to their place of last residence the study of the selected households reveals that out of 71 households, all the members of 44 households were migrated at a time, male working member of 23 households migrated first and the unit of migration in respect of 4 households could not be ascertained

**Help received from various sources during migration :**

It is revealed from the study that only 8 migrant households had received help from various sources at the time of their migration. 50 per cent of these households are Hindus and the rest are Muslims. All these households hail from different districts of the State. Out of these 4 belong to Fatehpur district, 2 to Banda district, 1 to Kanpur district and the rest 1 to Mathura district 2 Hindu households belonging to Fatehpur district received help from their relations and the remaining 2 Muslim households of the said districts received help in cash from others as a loan. One Hindu and the other Muslim household hailing from Banda district received help from their employing agency and religious institutions respectively. The Muslim household belonging to Kanpur district took loan at the time of his migration which was repaid by him after the settlement of business in the town The migrant Hindu households of Mathura district raised funds from other sources at the time of his migration. It is thus seen from the above that the migrants had to take help from one or the other sources at the time of their migration which clearly indicates that all of them were not economically well off and for economic reasons they had migrated to the town.

**Problems faced during or after migration :**

Very few households, numbering 5, faced problems during their migration and thereafter. Such households account for only 7 per cent of the total migrants. Out of 5 households 4 hail from Uttar Pradesh and the remaining 1 from urban area of Madhya Pradesh.

Half of the households hailing from Uttar Pradesh had their last residence in rural area of Fatehpur district and the remaining half had equally in rural area of Banda district and urban area of Kanpur district. The general problems faced by the said migrant households had been reported to be economic, housing and unemployment.

The study reflects that migration to the town is a permanent phenomenon. The migrants who come to the town either for service, trade and commerce or for leading their rest part of life as a "Vanprasthi" in such a holy town settle themselves permanently here. Female migration is due to marriage migration which is a general phenomenon found in other places of India. The settlement of foreigners, *i.e.*, Norwegians in the town *prima facie* appears to be an exception in this holy town. The Norwegians have migrated here for running their missionary hospital located in one component of the town, *i.e.*, Karwi.

# CHAPTER VII

## NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

The word neighbourhood may be defined in different ways, *i.e.*, in terms of a physical entity, a particular region, a group or a set of neighbours, a moral and social entity or a combination of both the physical and social entities. The last one is the aspect we are concerned here. It is a group consisting of persons who live together in close proximity of each other not only physically attached but within the bonds of social and moral bindings. If there are persons who live within a particular region but they do not recognize any social and moral customs in between them, they do not constitute a "Neighbourhood". What they form is only a physical set of persons. Also, the persons mutually attached and having close association in terms of social life amongst themselves but very much away from one another without any proper physical link cannot be grouped together to form a "Neighbourhood". Thus by neighbourhood we mean places in close proximity wherein persons living together share their joys and sorrows. In this light, the survey of neighbourhood pattern of Chitrakut Dham was conducted as a part of the intensive study of town.

The town Chitrakut Dham is small both in terms of its size and population. The question of the absence of physical link in between the persons living in different localities of the town does not therefore pose any problem. If the people of the town desire to see their friends and relations residing in any of the localities even daily, they can easily reach their destinations either by the transport available in the town or by making their journeys on foot. Therefore, the movement of person residing in the town does not come in the way of maintaining proper neighbourhood and naturally the idea of physical link in between the persons of one region to another is not important in case of this town for studying neighbourhood pattern. What is actually concerned here is the social and cultural life of the people of one region and their participation in the activities of people residing in other regions. As a matter of fact, it was noticed at the time of interview of a few people of this town that people try to participate and cooperate in the cultural, religious and social activities in general, considering the whole town as one unit. Leaving few cases, the majority of the interviewees living in different localities of the town made a mention of the fact that people of this town generally remain in touch in some way or the other with the persons living in and outside their regions.

The town is divided into five different wards. These wards have been further divided into other minor localities called mo hallas

However, due to some administrative reasons, the neighbourhood pattern of the town was surveyed and dealt with at ward level and some selected localities only were covered. These localities are not homogeneous in composition but may be considered as separate neighbourhoods.

In order to get the information and other important characteristics 50 persons living in different localities were interviewed. The composition of the wards and their functional characteristics observed during the study of these neighbourhoods are as follows :—

| Name of Units | Ward Nos. | Characteristics |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Karwi | 1, 2, 3 | Has administrative, business and residential areas |
| Tarahuwan | 4 | Mainly residential with culturable land |
| Sitapur | 5 | A place of temples and residential area |

**Details of the Individuals Interviewed :**

The interviewees were asked different types of questions and also to indicate the physical boundaries of their respective neighbourhoods, The localitywise break-up of these interviewees, who belonged to different communites is given below :—

| Name of ward | Number of interviewees | *Religion* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Hindu | Muslim |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Ward No. 1 | 8 | 8 | .. |
| Ward No. 2 | 6 | 6 | .. |
| Ward No. 3 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| Ward No. 4 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Ward No. 5 | 19 | 19 | .. |
| Total | 50 | 48 | 2 |

Eight persons—3 belonging to Vaishya community, 1 Brahmin, 1 Kayastha, 1 Kalwar, 1 Sonar and 1 Kurmi were interviewed in Waid No. 1.

Six persons, 4 of them of Vaishya community and one each of Raikwar and Brahmin communities, were interviewed in Ward No. 2.

In Ward No. 3, 9 persons, two each of Vaishya, Brahmin and Kayastha and one each of Thakur, Chaurasiya and Kol communities were asked to answer questions.

Ward No. 4 is the only ward in which 2 Muslims as against the 6 Hindus residing in different localities could be interviewed. The 2 Muslims were of Sheikh community and amongst the Hindus, 5 persons were of Brahmin community and one of Vaishya community. All of them were residing in this area for the last 10 years or more.

Nineteen persons were interviewed in ward No. 5 which is an important area and is known as Sitapur. It is a core centre of religious activities of Chitrakut Dham town. These 19 persons comprised 9 Brahmins, 3 Vaishyas, 2 Kayasthas, 2 Khatiks and one each from Goldsmith, Nai and Kalwar communities.

**Naming of Neighbourhoods :**

Regarding the naming of their respective neighbourhoods the persons interviewed offered similar comments about the names of their localities and their history. The information gathered in this regard is indicated below :—

**Gandhiganj :**

Two interviewees of Kalwar community—1 each of Kurmi and Brahmin community—told that the locality has been named in the memory of the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi.

**Baldeoganj :**

There is a temple named as Baldeo temple having been constructed by Juggilal Kamlapati of Kanpur. The area as such associated with the said temple is known as Baldeoganj. Only two persons could give this information.

**Shankerganj :**

The area came on the name of temple known as Shanker-Ji-Ka-Mandir.

**Kuberganj :**

Only one interviewer made a mention that the name was given by the Municipal Board. All the other persons interviewed could not give any satisfactory reply in this connection.

**Jagdishganj :**

Same reason was given in this case as was mentioned for the Kuberganj locality, viz., it was named by the Municipal Board of the town.

**Dwarikapuri :**

It was told that the locality has been named after a man who used to live in it and as such the area was named as Dwarikapuri.

**Laxmanpuri :**

It was assumed that the locality was named on the name of Laxmanji. However some of the persons of this area made a mention that it was attributed to one of the respectable members of the Municipal Board whose name was Sri Laxman Prasad and it was after his name that the area was called Laxmanpuri.

Like these localities, other areas were also named on similar ground and found mostly attached on religious names.

**Boundary of Neighbourhoods :**

As stated earlier boundary of these neighbourhoods includes mohallas and sub-lanes of the wards concerned. Ward No. 1 constitutes one neighbourhood which has 6 localities. The interviewees described the boundary of their neighbourhood as follows :—

1. North—Pahari Rajapur Road.
2. South—Purani Bazar.
3. East—Road.
4. West—Paisuni river.

Ward No. 2 with only one locality constitutes one single neighbourhood. The boundary of this neighbourhood as narrated by interviewees is as follows :—

1. North—Naya Bazar.
2. South—Karwi.
3. East—Some portion of Naya Bazar and some of Karwi.
4. West—Paisuni river.

Ward No. 3 includes 5 localities and composition of these 5 units constitutes another nighbourhood. Interviewees described the following boundary :—

1. North—Purani Bazar.
2. South—Tarahuwan
3. East—Road (Ganesh Bagh).
4. West—Paisuni river.

Another neighbourhood is ward No. 4 which includes 4 localities to form a neighbourhood. Boundary as described by interviewees is given below :—

1 North—Karwi.
2 South—Forest.
3. East—Road (Sidhyapur gaon)
4. West—Bahadurpur gaon (Paisuni river)

The last neighbourhood is ward No. 5 which includes 3 localities. Interviewees stated the following boundary of this neighbourhood :—

1. North—Bahadur gaon.
2. South—Boundary of Madhya Pradesh.
3. East—Forest.
4. West—Peeli Kothi Road.

The response given by interviewees was common as narrated above. These interviewees were of different religions/castes, of different occupational groups and of different ages and educational levels.

**Cultural, Religious and Social Activities :**

Regarding cultural, religious and social activities in and outside the neighbourhoods, it was mentioned by the local persons of the town that the festivals like Holi, Diwali, Dussehra, Ramlila, Janmasthami and Ram Navmi were much more popular and poeple were generally reported as taking part with great enthusiasm. Besides, Tulsi Jayanti, Shiv Ratri, Idul-Fitr and Idul-Zuha are also celebrated by the people. Muharram is observed as in other parts of the country by a section of the town's people. Similarly, when Ram Lila is played or *kirtan* is arranged, people of all sects co-operate in one way or the other by either participating in the activities or making contribution in terms of money. The majority of the population attends such type of functions with keen interest. National festivals like Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanti are also celebrated as in other parts of the country. Taking bath in the river on each Amavasya and Purnima is also very

significant religious activity of the town In general, it was noticed and informed by the interviewees as well that people keep themselves engaged mostly in worship including bathing in the river Mandakini and taking part in the cultural activities related with the religious functions, etc. People were reported to be participating in such activities not only in their own neighbourhoods but outside the neighbourhoods as well. Most of the persons of the town in general and those residing in Sitapur area in particular were reported as taking part in Kirtan also In Sitapur one Kirtan is going on round the clock and is planned to be continued for 14 years. Sadhus in Akharas and Ashrams get free food. Medical facilities are also available free of cost to all the people residing in Bhajan Ashram An association of Gajrati people was also distributing free food to the Sadhus and reported as running a mobile hospital at the time of the study.

**Purchase of Commodities in and outside different Neighbourhoods :**

The interviewees were also asked to report about the purchase of commodities by them. The following table gives the details of the purchases made inside or outside the locality :—

TABLE NO VII. 1

**Purchase of commodities in and outside the different neighbourhoods during 1970**

| Commodity | Total number of interviewees | Number purchasing | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Entirely within the neighbourhood | Partly inside the neighbourhood and partly outside either within or outside the town | *Entirely outside the neighbourhood* | | |
| | | | | Within the town | In the town as well as outside the town | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Grocery articles | 50 | 26 | 15 | 9 | .. | |
| Vegetables | 50 | 27 | 15 | 8 | | |
| Fish and meat | 50 | 17 | 7 | 2 | | |
| Cloth | 50 | 16 | 24 | 10 | | |
| Stationery | 50 | 17 | 23 | 10 | | |
| Toilet goods | 50 | 22 | 18 | 10 | . | |
| Cement, Iron and Bricks | 50 | | 2 | .. | | |

Commodities like grocery, vegetable, fish and meat, toilet goods were purchased by the majority of people entirely within the neighbourhood. Stationery and clothes were purchased partly inside the neighbourhood and partly outside—within or outside the town by the majority of houses. Only 2 interviewees reported about the purchase of building material partly inside neighbourhood and partly in the town.

Purchase of commodities entirely outside the neighbourhood was reported by 9 persons for grocery, 8 persons for vegetables, 2 persons for meat and fish and 8 persons each for cloth, stationery and toilet goods. Majority of the local people do not take fish and meat and therefore only twenty-six interviewees out of the total fifty interviewees made a mention of it. The rest either did not reply or were actually unaware about its place of availability. Cement, iron and bricks are the articles used only at the time of construction or repairing of houses and as such these are not purchased at all times and by all the persons.

The interviewees also made a reference to the most important fact that the items of daily use like grocery articles and vegetables can be easily made available within the area of Sitapur and Karwi and also partially in other parts of the town. It was opined that there was no problem to get these items inside the town at different localities.

**Availability of Educational, Medical and Recreational Facilities in the Neighbourhoods :**

The survey revealed that institutions for primary education existed in all the five neighbourhoods and that of secondary education in ward No. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Facilities of post-secondary or higher education did not exist in any of the neighbourhoods. As regards the enjoyment of this facility, all the sampled households in ward Nos. 2, 3 and 4 which required the facility of primary education availed of it in the respective neighbourhoods, while three out of the 5 needy households of ward No. 1 and two out of the 7 needy households of ward No. 5 sent their wards to the other neighbourhoods for primary education. For secondary education, majority of households in all the neighbourhoods except ward No. 3 were reported to be sending their children outside the neighbourhood, mostly to the other parts of the town and in a few cases to Allahabad or Satna (Madhya Pradesh). In ward No. 3, three out of the 4 selected needy households enjoyed the facility of secondary education in the neighbourhood itself and one household preferred to go to the other locality of the town for the purpose. For post-secondary or higher education, the town is mostly dependent on the educational institutions at Allahabad or Banda. One of the three sampled households in ward No. 3 availed of the facility of post-secondary education at Panna (Madhya Pradesh).

So far as medical facilities are concerned, it was reported that facilities for Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Allopathic treatment were available in every neighbourhood of the town. Besides, Unani treatment could be had in ward Nos. 3 and 5 and naturopathy in ward No. 3 alone. The residents of ward No. 3 and 5 mostly availed of the facilities of Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic treatment in their respective neighbourhoods, while those of the other three wards used to go outside for the same purpose. One household of ward No. 1 was having Homoeopathic treatment at Kanpur. The afore-mentioned pattern of enjoyment of medical facilities generally held good for the allopathic treatment also with a conspicuous departure that nearly all the sampled households of ward No 3 reportedly used to visit other towns (Allahabad, Banda and Kanpur) for allopathic treatment whereas this ward leaned heavily on the local facilities for other systems of medicines. Facility of naturopathy was availed of only by the one sampled household of ward No. 3, where it existed.

In the name of recreational facilities, a cinema hall and a library existed in ward No. 3 and a club in ward No 1. The cinema though located in ward No. 3 was enjoyed by the residents of the whole town alike. The library facility was mostly availed of by the neighbourhood where it was located, i e., ward No. 3, as out of the 11 sampled households which reportedly required this facility 8 belonged to this ward, one to ward No. 4 and 2 to ward No. 5. Likewise, the club was also enjoyed almost exclusively by the residents of the neighbourhood (ward No. 1) where it existed.

# CHAPTER VIII

## FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

### Composition of Households by Number of Members :

The following table gives the distribution of households by size class:—

TABLE NO. VIII 1

**Composition of households by number of members**

| Size class | Number of households |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Single Member | 24 |
| 2-3 Members | 61 |
| 4-5 Members | 52 |
| 6-7 Members | 45 |
| 8-9 Members | 26 |
| 10-12 Members | 11 |
| 13+Members | 6 |
| Total | 225 |

The table reveals that a model household comprises 2-3 members. There are 61 households in this group followed by 4-5 member households (52) and 6-7 member households (45). Twenty-six households have 8-9 members each, 11 have 10—12 members and 6 have more than 13 members. Twenty-four households are single member households.

Religion, caste or community has no influence on the size of the households An interesting feature is that as many as 24 households are single member households. These form about 11 per cent of the total sampled households. Eleven of them are females and all of them are widows who are either dependents or earning their livelihood by working as labourers. Eight are government servants, 1 is an advocate and 4 are engaged in other occupations. Out of the total households 7.5 per cent households have more than 10 members. Households

having more than 8 members account for 19 per cent of the surveyed households About 61 per cent households have upto 5 members only.

**Composition of Households by Age and Sex of Members .**

The table below shows the distribution of households by age and sex of members :

TABLE NO. VIII. 2

**Households classified by age and sex of members**

**Number of households**

| Total number of households | *Adult male and female with* | | | | *Adult male with* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Minor male and female both | Minor male only | Minor female only | Adult male and female only | Minor male and female both | Minor male only |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 225 | 90 | 33 | 26 | 36 | 2 | 1 |

**having**

| *Adult female with* | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minor female only | Minor male and female both | Minor male only | Minor female only | Adult males only | Adult females only | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| .. | 3 | .. | . | 22 | 12 | .. |

(Based on survey data).

The table shows that there are 90 households with minor as well as adult males and females both ; 33 households have minor males only; 26 households have minor females ; 36 households have adult males and females only ; 2 households have adult males with minor males and females both ; one household has adult male with minor male only; 3 households have adult female with minor males and females both and 22 households have adult males only and 12 households have adult females only. No households has adult male with minor females or adult female with minor males only or minor females only.

**Nature of Relation of Members to Head of Household :**

Out of the households covered by survey 69 are migrants and 156 are non-migrants. Of these 24 are single member households, 11 have only self and spouse, 84 have self, spouse and unmarried sons and daughters Various types of combinations are found in the remaining households. A self explanatory table showing the distribution of households by nature of relation of members to head of house-hold and migration status is furnished below :—

TABLE NO. VIII. 3

**Nature of relation to head of household**

| Nature of relation of members to head of household | Number of household | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Migrant | Non-migrant | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Self | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| Self and spouse | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Self, spouse with unmarried son and daughter | 31 | 53 | 84 |
| Self, spouse, married son, son's wife with or without unmarried son and daughter | 3 | 27 | 30 |
| Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with or without son and daughter | . | .. | .. |
| Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with or without unmarried son and daughter | .. | 1 | 1 |

*(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Self (male), unmarried son and daughter | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Self (female), unmarried son and daughter | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Self, spouse, with or without unmarried son and daughter and widowed mother | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Self, spouse, with or without unmarried son and daughter and widowed father | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Self, spouse, married son, son's wife with unmarried children and wife's sister | . | 1 | 1 |
| Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, unmarried sons and daughter with widowed mother | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Self, married son, son's wife with or without unmarried son and daughter | .. | 5 | 5 |
| Self, father and mother with or without son and daughter and brother and sister | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Self, married son | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Self, spouse with married son and daughter with widowed brother and father | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Self, spouse with unmarried son and daughter and widowed brother | . | 1 | 1 |
| Self, spouse, father and mother with unmarried brother and sister and children | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Self, widowed brother and sister married son, son's wife, married daughter with unmarried son and daughter | 1 | . | 1 |
| Self, spouse, married son, sons wife, widowed mother with or without unmarried son and daughter | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Self, married brother, bother's wife with or without brother's son and daughter | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Self, spouse, with unmarried brother | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Self, spouse, married son and daughter with or without unmarried son and daughter | . | 3 | 3 |
| Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, widowed father with unmarried son | .. | 1 | 1 |

*(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Self, spouse, married daughter with unmarried son and daughter . | . | 3 | 3 |
| Self, widowed father | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Self, unmarried brother with widowed mother | | 2 | 2 |
| Self, spouse with widowed mother, mother's sister | . | 1 | 1 |
| Self, widowed brother | . | 1 | 1 |
| Self, married daughter, daughter's husband with unmarried son and daughter | . | 1 | 1 |
| Self, spouse married brother, brother's wife, married brother son and brother's son's wife with unmarried son and daughter | | 1 | 1 |
| Self, widowed mother | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Self, widowed sister and her son | . | 1 | 1 |
| Self, spouse, married son, son's wife, wife's brother with unmarried son and daughter | | 1 | 1 |
| Self, widowed son and son's daughter | | 1 | 1 |
| Self, unmarried brother | | 1 | 1 |
| Self, disciple | 1 | | 1 |
| Self, widowed mother married brother brother's wife with unmarried son and daughter | . | 1 | 1 |
| Self, spouse nephew widowed daughter with unmarried son and daughter | . | 1 | 1 |
| Self, widowed sister | . | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 69 | 156 | 225 |

**Type of Households and Correlates :**

Before presenting the data regarding the type of households, it would be useful to state the definition of various types of households. A nuclear household is one where there is a couple with or without unmarried children; supplemented nuclear households means a nuclear household plus a single member relative of the parents ; sub-nuclear

household is a fragment of a former nuclear household i. e. widow or widower with unmarried children; single person household is formed by one person ; supplemented sub-nuclear household has a group of relatives i. e. a formerly complete nuclear family plus some single member relative who was not a member of the family ; collateral joint household has two or more married couples with a sibling bond plus unmarried children; supplemented collateral joint household has a collateral joint family plus widowed mother or father or an unmarried sibling ; lineal joint household is one with two couples with a lineal link ; supplemented lineal joint household is a lineal joint household plus a single member relative not lineally linked ; lineal collateral joint household has three or more couples linked lineally and collaterally joint plus their unmarried children and supplemented lineal collateral household means a lineal collateral joint family plus unmarried or widowed relatives who belong to none of the nuclear families lineally and collaterally linked. The remaining types of households not covered by the above will be categorised under the heading "others".

The statement below indicates the number of various types of households among the sampled households :—

| Type of households | Number of households |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Nuclear | 93 |
| Supplemented nuclear | .. |
| Sub-nuclear | 8 |
| Single person | 24 |
| Supplemented sub-nuclear | .. |
| Colleteral Joint | .. |
| Supplemented collateral joint | 2 |
| Lineal joint | 20 |
| Supplemented lineal joint | 3 |
| Lineal collateral joint | 6 |
| Supplemented lineal collateral joint | .. |
| Others | 69 |
| Total | 225 |

The table shows that the largest number (93) is of nuclear house holds. In other words only about 14 per cent households are joint. The number of joint families is declining There are no supplemented nuclear, supplemented sub-nuclear, collateral joint and supplemented lineal collateral joint households.

Let us now look at these households from the point of view of literacy of the head of household. The following table shows the literacy in these households : —

TABLE NO. VIII. 4

**Type of households by educational level of head of households**

| Type of household | Illiterate | Education without level | Primary | Matriculation | Degree and above | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Nuclear | 57 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 93 |
| Sub-nuclear | 6 | .. | . | 2 | . | 8 |
| Single person | 11 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 24 |
| Supplemented collateral joint | . | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lineal joint | 14 | 1 | 5 | | . | 20 |
| Supplemented lineal joint | 2 | | | 1 | | 3 |
| Lineal collateral joint | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | | 6 |
| Others | 39 | 5 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 69 |
| Total | 131 | 17 | 48 | 22 | 7 | 225 |

(Based on survey data)

About 58 per cent of heads of households are illiterate, 8 per cent are literate without any level, 21 per cent are primary pass, 10 per cent are matriculates and 3 per cent are graduate and above.

The occupational break up of the various types of households is given in the table below:—

**Table No. VIII·5**

Type of households by occupation of head of households

| Occupation of head of household | Type of households | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nuclear | Sub-nuclear | Single person | Supplemented joint | Lineal joint | Supplemented collateral joint | Lineal collateral joint | Others | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. Unskilled manual | 26 | 3 | 9 | .. | 4 | . | 1 | 17 | 60 |
| 2. Skilled manual | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 13 | 21 |
| 3. Lowest professional, and administrative (e.g. primary teacher) | 6 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 15 |
| 4. Small business | 11 | 2 | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | 6 | 19 |
| 5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 12 |
| 6. Clerks and shop assistants | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 12 |
| 7. Intermediate professional and clerical posts, secondary teachers etc. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| 8. Medium business | 19 | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 35 |
| 9. Higher professional and salaried posts | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| 10. Owners of factories large shops etc. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. Cultivators | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 10 | 22 |
| 12. Non-workers | 5 | 2 | 5 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 21 |
| *Total* | *93* | *8* | *24* | *2* | *20* | *3* | *6* | *69* | *225* |

(Based on survey data)

From the table it is apparent that the type of households has no effect on the occupation of its head. The largest number (60) are engaged in unskilled manual professions; 54 heads are engaged in business (35 in medium and 19 in small business); 21 are skilled manual; 15 are in lowest profession and 12 in highly skilled and supervisory manual profession , 12 are clerks and shop assistants, 5 are intermediate professionals, 3 hold highly professional and salaried posts, 22 are cultivators and 21 are non-workers.

**Composition of Households by Country/State of Origin:**

Out of 225 households covered by the sample, heads of 224 households were born either in the town itself or at other places within the country. Only one head of the household, a Brahmin, was born in Pakistan. According to the census returns there are some Nepalese and Norwegian households also in the town but in the sampled households there is no such household. The Brahmin who was born in Pakistan is from a nuclear family and is working as Head Cashier in the State Bank of India The following table gives the distribution of households by district, state, country to which the head of household belongs:—

**Table No VIII.6**

Households classified by place to which the head belongs

| Total Number of households | Number of households whose heads belong to | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Banda | Fatehpur | Varansi | Rae Bareli | Hardoi | Mathura | Jhansi | Mirzapur |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 225 | 200 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

| Unnao | Hamirpur | Kanpur | Madhya Pradesh State | Bihar State | West Bengal State | Pakistan |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

(Based on survey data)

The table shows that seven heads of households were born in other states, five in Madhya Pradesh and one each in Bihar and West Bengal. Six of them are Hindu households and one is a Christian. Among Hindus, two each are Brahmin and Kayastha and one each is a Bari and Vaishya household. The Christian is from a nuclear family and is employed in the Mission Hospital. He is a recent convert from Hinduism. The Vaishya is also from a nuclear family and is doing business in grain. The Bari is from a single person household and is a seventy years old widow She maintains herself by making and selling *Dona* and *Pattal*. Of the Brahmins, one is a female, who is maintained by her son. She is a widow and is single. The other Brahmin is a peon in a State Government office. These five are migrants from Madhya Pradesh, a neighbouring state. The Kayastha who has migrated from Bihar lives alone and is a State Government clerk. The other Kayastha who hails from West Bengal also lives alone and is a draftsman in the Irrigation department.

Seventeen heads of households come from various districts of the state (4 from Fatehpur, 3 from Mathura, 2 each from Jhansi and Unnao and 1 each from Varanasi, Rae bareli, Hardoi, Mirzaur, Hamirpur and Kanpur) Two hundred heads of households are from Banda district in which the Chitrakut Dham town lies. Of these 156 are from the town itself, 34 are from rural areas of the district and 10 are from other urban areas of the district. It is thus clear that there has been very little migration and whatever migration has been there, it is from within the district or from neighbouring districts and states. The town is a centre of Hindu piligrimage and people in large numbers visit it only from that point of view and not for settling there permanently.

*Members Staying outside Reason, Nature of Link with the House hold.*

A table showing the houeholds whose close family members are staying outside classified by the state/country to which the head belongs is furnished below :—

**TABLE NO. VIII. 7**

Households whose members are staying outside.

| Total number of households | Number of households where head of household belongs to | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Uttar Pradesh | Madhya Pradesh | West Bengal | Other country (Pakistan) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 27 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

(Based on survey data)

There are in all 27 households or 12 per cent of the total whose close family members are staying outside the town The heads of 23 households belong to Uttar Pradesh, 2 to Madhya Pradesh and 1 to West Bengal. One head of household belongs to Pakistan.

Nine heads of such households belong to the town itself. The last residence of an equal number of heads of households is within 50 kilometeres of the town, in one case it is between 51 and 100 kilometres, in 2 cases it is between 101 and 200 kilometres, in 5 cases it is between 201 and 500 kilometres and in 1 case it is over 500 kilometres.

The following chart gives the occupation of the heads of such households:

| Occupation with N.C.O. group | Number of persons | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | |
| Physical science technicians | (01) | 1 |
| Engineering technicians | (03) | 1 |
| Physicians and surgeons | (07) | 1 |
| Accountants, auditors and related workers | (12) | 1 |
| Teachers | (15) | 2 |
| Administrative and executive officials, government and local bodies | (21) | 1 |
| Village Officials | (31) | 1 |
| Book keepers, cashiers and related workers | (33) | 1 |
| Clerical and related workers | (35) | 2 |
| Merchants and shopkeepes (wholesale and retail) | (40) | 4 |
| Salesman, shop assistants and related workers | (43) | 1 |
| Cultivators | (61) | 5 |
| Food and beverage processors | (77) | 1 |
| Jewellery and precious metal workers | (88) | 1 |
| Labourers not elsewhere classified | (99) | 1 |
| Dependents | | 3 |
| Total | | 27 |

Three heads of households are dependents, 5 are cultivators, 11 are in service, 1 is a labourer and 7 are in business

A table giving the particulars of close relations staying outside the town by age and relation to head of household is given below :—

TABLE NO. VIII

Age and relation of members staying outside

| Age-group | Number of persons staying outside who are related to head of household as | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Father | Mother | Son | Daughter | Brother | Sister | Other kin |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 0—9 | . | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 10—14 | .. | .. | 3 | . | . | 1 | .. |
| 15—24 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 25—34 | | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 35—59 | | 3 | 2 | .. | 2 | . | 3 |
| 60+ | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 3 | 5 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 |

The table shows that in 39 cases close relatives are staying outside the town. Of these 17 are illiterate, 5 are literate without any level, 4 are primary pass, 3 are middle pass, 8 are matriculates and 2 are graduates and above. Of these 5 are still studying-4 in nursery or primary, 1 in B.A. 10 are dependents and 7 are doing household

duties. The occupation of the remaining 17 relations staying outside is as shown below:—

| Occupation with 3 digit N.C.O. family | | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 |
| Teacher, University or college | (150) | 1 |
| Ordained religious worker | (190) | 1 |
| Village official | (310) | 1 |
| Clerks general | (350) | 3 |
| Office attendents (Peons, daftries etc.) | (358) | 2 |
| Merchant and shop keepers, wholsale trade | (400) | 2 |
| Merchant and shop keeper, retail trade | (401) | 1 |
| Domestic servant | (531) | 1 |
| Cultivators not elswhere classified | (619) | 2 |
| Electric linesmen and cable jointer | (857) | 1 |
| Foreman railway | (984) | 1 |
| Labourer not elsewhere classified | (999) | 1 |
| Total | | 17 |

No persons staying outside is seeking employment and all are gainfully employed. Study, doing household duties, service, business, or earning livelihood by any other means seem to be the reasons for staying outside Those who are dependents have, of course, to stay outside with their relation on whom they are dependents. The following table gives the distribution of family members staying outside by length of time, reason and relationship to head of household :—

TABLE

Member staying outside classified by relation,

| Relation to head of household | Numbers of family | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1-4 years | | | |
| | Due to cultivation | Due to residence or home | Study | Service | Business |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Father | | | | | |
| Mother | | | | | |
| Son | 2 | 1 | 3 | | |
| Daughter | | 1 | | | |
| Brother | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sister | | | | | |
| Other kin | | | | 1 | |
| Total | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

NO. VIII-9

reason and duration of stay

members staying outside for

| 5–9 years | | | 10–19 years | | | 20+ | | Un-specified |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Due to residence or home | Service | Business | Due to residence or home | Service | Due to residence or home | Service | Sadhu | Due to Service |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | | 1 | | | 2 | | | |
| 1 | | 1 | | | 3 | | | |
| | 2 | | 4 | 2 | | | | 2 |
| | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | 3 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

The table shows that 2 relations are living outside for less than one year, 8 are away for 1—4 years, 9 are living between 5—9 years, 10 are staying between 10-19 years, 7 are away for more than 20 years and in the case of three persons the information about their period of stay outside the town is not available. Twelve persons are in service, 6 are doing buisness, 2 are cultivators, 3 are studying, 1 is a *Sadhu* and 15 are staying outside because they have got their home at the place of stay.

The members staying ouside are, however, maintaining links with the households. They are receiving or sending remittances, although the amounts involved are small. Besides, they are visiting the town as frequently as possible. Nine relations have not visited the town at all during the last 3 years ; 10 relations have visited the place only once ; 3 have visited twice , 4 have visited thrice ; and 13 have visited more than thrice. All of them are maintaining communication by post.

# CHAPTER IX

## HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

In all 225 houses in the town were studied, of which 62 are in ward number one, 280 in ward number two, 60 in ward number three, 37 in ward number four and 38 in ward number five. Of these, 19 are separate houses with a compound, 194 are separate houses without a compound and 12 are in multifloor housing units. In ward number 1, particularly in Baldeoganj locality, the houses are situated in narrow lanes.

Ward number 2, which comprises of only one locality, namely Dwarikapuri, has dirty sorroundings and insanitary conditions prevai' during the rainy season.

In ward number 3, the Laxamanpuri locality is dirty and the houses here suffer from lack of proper ventilation.

In ward number 4, the Ambikakunj locality is dirty and congested and insanitary conditions prevail during the rainy season. The houses in Majgandpuri, another locality of this ward, also suffer from lack of proper ventilation.

The houses are generally old-fashioned and suffer from lack of proper ventilation. There is a lot of congestion and conditions become bad during the rainy season. These problems are particularly marked in Sitapur and Tarahuwan, two of the components of the town.

Religion, Caste or community has not affected the housing pattern in the town nor has it been the cause of any of the problems. All the localities have a mixed population.

Now as far as the place of origin of the heads of household is concerned, the residential pattern has not gone by the State/District of origin of the head of household nor have any problems come up on the account. Out of 156 households whose heads belong to Chitrakut Dham, 10 have separate houses with compound, 141 have separate houses without compound and 5 have floor in multifloor housing units.

Out of 44 households whose heads belong to Banda district, 4 have separate houses without compound, 36 have separate houses without compound and 4 have floor in multifloor housing units. Out of the four households of Fatehpur district two have separate houses without compound and 2 have floor in multifloor housing units. The one household hailing from Hamirpur district has a separate house with compound. All the three households coming from Varanasi, Kanpur

and Rae Bareli has separate houses whithout compound. The single household coming from Hardoi has a separate house with compound. There are three households of Mathura district. One of them has a separate house with compound and 2 have houses without compound. The 2 households from Jhansi and 1 from Mirzapur have separate houses without compound. Out of the 2 households of Unnao, 1 has a separate. house without compound and the other has a floor in a multifloor housing unit.

There are 5 households hailing from Madhya Pradesh while 1 of them has a separate house with compound, 4 have separate houses with out compound. The one household of Bihar has a separate house without compound. One household coming from West Bengal has a separate house without compound.

One household oming from Pakistan has a separate house with compound.

The occupational status of the head of the household has also not affected the housing pattern in the town. Though at some places a number of households belong to the same occupation, by and large, the population is mixed. Houses are being used mostly as residences but at some places these are being used as shop-cum-residence.or work-shop-cum-residence.

**Floor position of houses and Problems :**

**TABLE NO. IX-1**

**Floor position of houses covered by survey**

| Ward No. | Floor in the building | Number of sampled houses | Number of households whose houses are at | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Ground floor | Ist floor | Ground and first floor |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | One | 59 | 59 | .. | . |
| | Two | 3 | 2 | 1 | . |
| 2 | One | 26 | 26 | . | .. |
| | Two | 2 | | .. | 2 |
| 3 | One | 55 | 55 | .. | |
| | Two | 5 | | .. | 5 |
| 4 | One | 37 | 37 | | |
| | Two | | | . | |
| 5 | One | 36 | 36 | .. | |
| | Two | 2 | 1 | . | 1 |
| Total of town | One | 213 | 213 | | |
| | Two | 12 | 3 | 1 | 8 |

(Based on Survey data)

The table shows that 213 are single storeyed houses and only 12 are multistoreyed. No problems have been reported because of the floor position.

Of the houses studied, 95 per cent are single storeyed. It is a small old town and hence absence of a large number of multi-floored buildings is natural. In ward No. 4 (Tarahuwan) cent per cent houses are single storeyed.

**Time and Cost of Construction :**

There is no early record of any attempt at assessing the time and cost of construction of the houses in the town. The figures collected during the present survey also are approximate and inadequate as the persons from whom information was gathered could furnish only rough figures.

However, taking the figures as they stand, the position of the houses covered by survey as far as their time of construction is concerned is indicated below :—

| Time of construction | Number of houses |
|---|---|
| 4 year or less | 13 |
| 5—9 years | 28 |
| 10—19 years | 47 |
| 20—39 years | 63 |
| 40+ years | 74 |
| Total | 225 |

Only 13 houses are new having been constructed during the last 4 years. This shows that there has been very little construction activity in the town during the last 5 years. Houses seem to have been constructed out of sheer necessity and not from the point of view of development of the town. Eleven out of these houses are in Karwi 3 in ward 1 and 4 each in wards 2 and 3) and 1 each in Tarahuwan and Sitapur. At Sitapur the cost of construction was only Rupees three hundred approximately and its present value is Rupees five hundred approximately; at Tarahuwan the cost was Rupees five hundred and present value is rupees seven hundred ; in ward number 3 of Karwi the average cost per house worked out to Rupees four thousand seven

hundred seventy-five and present value is Rupees seven thousand ; in ward number 2 of Karwi the cost of construction averaged to Rupees four thousand four hundred per house and present value is Rupees seven thousand and four hundred and in ward number 1 of Karwi the average cost came to Rupees six hundred seventy and present value is Rupees one thousand and thirty-five.

Twenty-eight houses were constructed during the last 5—9 years. Here again, 20 houses are in Karwi (12 in ward 1, 2 in ward 2 and 6 in ward 3) and 4 each at Tarahuwan and Sitapur. At Sitapur, the average cost of construction of these houses was Rupees two thousand four hundred and fifty and present value is Rupees four thousand three hundred and seventy-five ; at Tarahuwan the average cost was Rupees one thousand six hundred and twenty-five ; in ward number 3 of Karwi the average cost was Rupees four thousand nine hundred and fifteen and present value is Rupees eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, in ward number 2 of Karwi the average cost was Rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty and present value is Rupees three thousand and in ward number 1 of Karwi the average cost was Rupees three thousand and fifteen and present value is Rupees four thousand five hundred and fifteen

Forty-seven houses are 10—19 years old Out of these 38 houses are at Karwi (10 in ward 1, 7 in ward 2 and 21 in ward 3), 4 at Tarahuwan and 5 at Sitapur. At Sitapur the average cost of construction of these houses was Rupees four hundred and seventy and present value is Rupees seven hundred and forty , at Tarahuwan the average cost was Rupees six hundred and twenty-five and present value is Rupees one thousand one hundred seventy-five , in ward number 3 of Karwi, the average cost was rupees two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five and present value is Rupees four thousand six hundred and sixty ; in ward number 2 of Karwi the average cost was Rupees three thousand one hundred and thirty and present value is Rupees five thousand one hundred and fifteen and in ward number 1 of Karwi the average cost was Rupees one thousand three hundred and seventy-five and present value is Rupees three thousand one hundred and seventy.

Sixty-three houses were constructed 20—39 years ago. Out of these 44 are at Karwi (20 in ward 1, 6 in ward 2 and 18 in ward 3), 7 at Tarahuwan and 12 at Sitapur. At Sitapur the average cost of construction of these houses was Rupees one thousand and ten and present value is Rupees two thousand two hundred and seventy ; at Tarahuwan the average cost was Rupees six hundred seventy and present value is Rupees one thousand seven hundred and forty ; in ward number 3 of Karwi average cost was Rupees one thousand three hundred and eighty-five and present value is Rupees two thousand eight hundred sixty-five ; in

ward number 2 of Karwi the average cost was Rupees one thousand and fifty and present value is Rupees two thousand and eight hundred and in ward number 1 of Karwi, the average cost was Rupees two thousand two hundred and forty-five and present value is Rupees six thousand and ninety.

Seventy-four houses were constructed more than 40 years ago. Thirty-seven of them are at Karwi (17 in ward 1, 9 in ward 2 and 11 in ward 3), 21 at Tarahuwan and 16 at Sitapur. At Sitapur the average cost of construction of these houses was Rs. three thousand and five hundred and present value is Rupees twenty one thousand nine hundred and twenty ; at Tarahuwan the average cost was Rupees three hundred and seventy-five and present value is Rupees on thousand and thirty ; in ward number 3 of Karwi the average cost was Rupees one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five and present value is Rupees three thousand eight hundred and eighty ; in ward number 2 of Karwi the average cost was Rupees one thousand six hundred and five and present value is Rupees five thousand and eighty ; and in ward number of 1 of Karwi the average cost was Rupees one thousand and six hundred and present value is Rupees five thousand and fifty-five.

**Predominant Materials Used in Construction of Houses :**

According to Census table H II based on 20 per cent sample, the following materials were used in the construction of roof of the town's 252 Census houses, which included non-residential buildings also .—

| Material of roof | Number of houses |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1 Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo | 2 |
| 2. Tiles, slate, shingle | 77 |
| 3. Corrugated, iron, zinc or other metal sheets | 18 |
| 4. Brick and lime | 3 |
| 5. Stone | 103 |
| 6. Concrete- R.B C /R C C | 48 |
| 7. All other material | 1 |
| Total | 252 |

According to the same table the following predominant materials were used in the construction of walls :—

| Material of wall | Number of houses |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. Mud | 54 |
| 2. Unburnt bricks | 23 |
| 3. Burnt bricks | 162 |
| 4. Stone | 11 |
| 5. G. I. sheets or other metal sheets | 1 |
| 6. All other material | 1 |
| Total | 252 |

The above figures reveal that so far as roofs are concerned about 41 per cent are made of stone, 30 per cent of tiles, slate or shingle, 19 per cent of concrete R.B.C./R.C.C., 7 per cent of corrugated iron, zinc and other metal sheets and 3 per cent of mud, brick and lime or other materials. As regards the walls, about 64 per cent are made of burnt bricks, 22 per cent of mud, 9 per cent of unburnt bricks, 4 per cent of stone and 1 per cent of G. I. sheets or other materials.

The appendix to the aforesaid table further reveals that out of 252 Census houses, only 166 are residential, remaining being hotels, eating houses, business houses, factories etc. In these houses where the predominant material of wall is of mud, unburnt bricks etc., the material of roof of one is of mud, thatch etc., and of 56 houses the roof is of tiles, slates, shingle, corrugated iron etc. Further, where the wall is of burnt bricks stone cement etc., the roof of 109 houses is of tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron etc.

Coming to the survey data, out of 225 hoses covered in the survey the floor of 165 houses is of mud, it is of stone in 45 houses and of bricks in 15 houses. As regards the material of wall, 141 houses have mud walls, 75 houses have wall of bricks, 8 of stone and 1 of tin. The roof of 142 houses is of tiles, of 55 houses stone, of 11 houses mud, of 7 houses bricks, of 5 houses tin and of 5 houses cement concrete The doors and windows are uniformly of wood. A table giving the position wardwise is furnished below :—

## TABLE NO. IXe2

**Distribution of houses of the selected households by material of wall, roof, door and floor**

| Ward number | Predominant material of floor | | | Predominant material of wall | | | | Predominant meterial of roof | | | | | | Predominant meterial of doors and windows |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mud | Brick | Stone | Mud | Brick | Stone | Tin | Tiles | Stone | Mud | Brick | Tin | Cement concrete | Wood |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | 40 | 7 | 15 | 24 | 35 | 2 | 1 | 26 | 22 | 4 | .. | 5 | 5 | 62 |
| 2 | 22 | 2 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 1 | . | 22 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 28 |
| 3 | 41 | 3 | 16 | 35 | 24 | 1 | .. | 37 | 19 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 60 |
| 4 | 35 | . | 2 | 35 | 1 | 1 | .. | 35 | . | 2 | . | .. | .. | 37 |
| 5 | 27 | 3 | 8 | 24 | 11 | 3 | . | 22 | 12 | 3 | 1 | | .. | 38 |
| Total | 165 | 15 | 45 | 141 | 75 | 8 | 1 | 142 | 55 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 225 |

Mud is the most predominant material used for Construction of wall and floor, while tiles are mostly used for roof. Stone is another important material, particularly for floor and roofs. Ward number 4 (Tarahuwan) is the most underdeveloped. Here almost all the houses are of mud, with tiled roofs.

**Number of Rooms** : According to the 1971 Census figures which are based on 20 per cent sample, 167 households of the town having 786 persons (447 males and 339 females) have 360 rooms to live in. Of these, 50 households consisting of 167 persons (100 males and 67 females) have only one room each at their disposal ; 75 households consisting of 348 persons (197 males and 151 females) have two rooms each to live in, 27 households having 162 persons (84 males and 78 females) have three rooms each, 9 households consisting of 60 persons (35 males and 25 females) have four rooms each and 6 households having 49 persons (31 males and 18 females) have five rooms or more to live in

An analysis of the data of the households covered by the survey reveals almost a similar pattern. The 225 households consisting of 1,134 persons (610 males and 524 females) had 558 rooms to live in. The average comes to one room for 2 persons. In ward number 1, which lies in Karwi component of the town, 62 households consisting of 301 persons (173 males and 128 females) had 122 rooms at their disposal. Thus, every 5 persons had two rooms to live in. In ward number 2, which also lies in Karwi the position is similar. Here, 28 households consisting of 167 persons (90 males and 77 females) had 67 rooms at their disposal The position is a little better in ward number 3, which is also in Karwi. There 60 households consisting of 237 persons (122 males and 115 females) were living in 155 rooms, or in other wards, every 3 persons had two rooms to live in In ward number 4, which lies in Tarahuwan component of the town the position is tight because here 3 persons have only 1 room between themselves, as 37 households consisting of 237 persons (122 males and 115 females) were living in only 86 rooms. The position in ward number 5, which lies in Sitapur component of the town, is the same as in ward number 3 i e 2 rooms for every 3 persons. Here, 38 households consisting of 192 persons (103 males and 89 females) were living in 128 rooms.

The position of availability of rooms was also examined keeping in view the number of married couples living together with other members aged 5 and above There were 133 households which had only one married couple. Out of these, 27 households consisting of 75 members, were without any member aged 5 and above. Thirteen

such households consisting of 39 members had only 1 room to live in, 7 households with 18 members had two rooms at their disposal. 5 households with 12 members had three rooms to live in and 2 households with 6 members had 5 or more rooms to live in One hundred and six households consisting of 560 persons had other members aged 5 and above besides the married couples. Of these 32 households consisting of 157 members had only 1 room to live in, 45 consisting of 229 persons had 2 rooms to live in, 13 consisting of 85 persons had 3 rooms to live in. 6 consisting of 36 persons had 4 rooms to live in and 10 consisting of 53 persons had 5 or more room to live in.

There were 31 households with two married couples Of these two consisting of 8 members were without other members aged 5 and above. Both these households had 2 rooms at their disposal. Twentynine such households consisting of 257 persons had other members aged 5 and above also with them. Six of them with 48 persons had 1 room to live in, 9 with 78 persons had two rooms, 7 with 63 persons had 3 rooms, 4 with 39 persons had four rooms and 3 with 29 persons had 5 or more rooms.

Seven households with 72 members had 3 married couples. In these households there was none without other members aged 5 and above Of these 1 household with 14 members had 2 rooms, 3 with 34 members had 3 rooms, 1 with 7 members had 4 rooms and 2 with 17 members had 5 or more rooms.

Three households had more than 3 couples Of these 1 with 12 members (without other members aged 5 and above) had 2 rooms to live in. One household with other members aged five and consisting of 16 members had 3 rooms and one with 17 members had 5 or more rooms. The remaining households were not covered by the study.

**Floor Space** : The position of per capita floor space available in the town has been assessed only for the 225 households covered by survey. Three households consisting of 25 members have only one square metre or less of floor space, 34 households consisting of 210 persons have between 2-3 square metres, 46 households consisting of 260 persons have 4-5 square metres, 41 households consisting of 195 persons have 6-9 square metres, 33 households consisting of 178 persons have 10-15 square metres and 68 households consisting of 266 persons have 16 or above square metres per capita floor space The ward-wise figures are furnished below :—

## TABLE NO. IX-3

### Households classified by floor space

| Ward number | Households | | Per capita floor space | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1 *square metre or less* | | 2-3 *square metres* | | 4-5 *square metres* | | 6—9 *square metres* | | 10—15 *square metres* | | 16 *or above square metres* | |
| | Total number | Number of members | Number of households | Number of members | Number of households | Number of members | Number of households | Number of members | Number of households | Number of members | Number of households | Number of members | Number of households | Number of members |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | 62 | 301 | 2 | 18 | 13 | 81 | 13 | 62 | 10 | 40 | 6 | 23 | 18 | 77 |
| 2 | 28 | 167 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 52 | 7 | 32 | 4 | 36 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 32 |
| 3 | 60 | 237 | . | .. | 2 | 16 | 10 | 53 | 13 | 51 | 8 | 24 | 27 | 93 |
| 4 | 37 | 237 | .. | .. | 7 | 43 | 3 | 24 | 8 | 41 | 10 | 82 | 9 | 47 |
| 5 | 38 | 192 | .. | .. | 4 | 18 | 13 | 89 | 6 | 27 | 8 | 41 | 7 | 17 |
| Total | 225 | 1,134 | 3 | 25 | 34 | 210 | 46 | 260 | 41 | 195 | 33 | 178 | 68 | 266 |

**Amenities** :

For the availability of amenities in the town we have to base our conclusions on the data revealed by the 225 households which were surveyed in detail. The ward-wise position in this respect is discussed below.

Out of 62 households of ward number 1, only 14 households had a kitchen of their own, 2 were sharing it with others and 46 households did not have this amenity at all Fifty five households did not have any bathroom, 6 had their own bathrooms and 1 household was sharing it with other. Fifty five households did not have any lavatory and only 7 had their own Sixtyone households were using well as a source of drinking water. Of these 5 had their own wells and 56 households were sharing it with others. One household was using tubewell as a sourse of drinking water and this was being shared with others. The position of source of water for washing is the same. Sixteen households were benefited by the electricity while 46 did not enjoy this facility.

In ward No. 2 detailed particulars of 28 households were collected. Six households had a kitchen of their own and 22 did not have it. Only 2 households had a bathroom and lavatory and 26 did not have it. Twenty-seven households were using well as a source of drinking water as well as for washing Out of these 1 household had a well of its own and 26 were sharing it with others. One household was using tubewell as a source of drinking water as well as washing and was sharing it with others. These households were having the benefit of the electric current and 25 did not have this facility.

In ward number 3 detailed particulars of 60 households were collected. Out of these, 11 households had a kitchen of their own and 49 did not have it. Nine households had bathrooms available to them and 51 did not have it. Eleven households had their own lavatories, 48 did not have it and 1 household was sharing it with others. Fifty-four households were using well as a source of drinking water. Of these 5 had wells of their own and 49 were sharing it with others. One household had a watertap of its own ; 5 households were using the river water. Fifty-three households were using well water for washing purposes, 5 of which had wells of their own and 48 were sharing it with others. One household had a watertap of its own and 6 were using the river water Sixteen households were having electric connectons and 44 were doing without it.

In ward number 4, detailed particulars of 37 households were collected. Eight households had separate kitchens of their own, 3 were sharing

it with others and 26 did not have any kitchen. One household had its own bathroom, 3 were sharing it with others and 33 did not have any bathroom. Four households had their separate lavatories, two were sharing it with others and 31 did not have any lavatory. All the 37 households were using well as a source of drinking water as well as for washing purposes, 1 household had its own well and 36 were sharing with others Three households had electric connections and 34 did not have this facility.

Detailed particulars of 38 households were collected in ward number 5. Twelve households were having kitchens of their own, 1 household was sharing it with others and 25 did not have any kitchen. Thirty-six households were not having any bathroom, one had a bathroom of its own and one was sharing it with others Five households had their own lavatories and 33 were not having this amenity. One household was using the river as a source of drinking water as well as washing and the remaining 37 households were using wells for this purpose Five had their own wells and 32 were sharing it with others. Four households had electric connections of their own, 1 was sharing it with others and 33 were not having this facility.

The position of amenities is practically the same in all the wards and the town appears to be very much underdeveloped from the point of view of amenities. It looks strange that the bulk of the households do not have even the basic amenities of electric current and tap water supply. Lack of resources and enthusiasm both seem to be the reasons for not availing these facilities. Very few households have their own kitchens, bathrooms and lavatories. If the surveyed households only are taken as a basis for assessment, the town gives the appearance of primitiveness.

**Tenural Status :**

Census Table H-IV, based on 20 per cent sample, giving the position of Census households by their size and tenural status, reveals that out of 167 households 75 were living in own houses and 92 in rented houses. Seventeen out of these were one person households of which 6 lived in own houses and 11 in rented houses ; 20 were 2 person households of which 6 lived in own houses and 14 in rented houses ; 28 were 3 persons households of which 13 lived in own houses and 15 in rented houses ; 24 were 4 person households 8 of which were living in own houses and 16 in rented houses ; 27 were 5 person households 11 of which were living in own houses and 16 in rented houses ; and 51 were 6 or more person households 31 of which were living in own houses and 20 in rented houses. Thus, according to the census figures 45 per cent houses are owned and

55 per cent are rented. It appears that the percentage of owned houses is high where the size of the family is large.

In the survey, a slightly different picture is revealed. Out of the total 225 households, 158 households (70 per cent) are living in owned houses, 59 households (26 per cent) are living in rented houses and 8 households (4 per cent) are living in allotted houses. Five households are living for less than a year, 22 households are living for 1-4 years, 7 households are living for 5—9 years and 191 households for 10 years or above. Of those living for less than a year 4 are tenants and 1 household is living in allotted accommodation. Of those living for 1-4 years, 1 owns the house, 18 are tenants and 3 are living in allotted accommodation. Of those living for 5—9 years 3 own houses, 3 are tenants and 1 is living in a allotted house. Of those living for 10 years and above 154 have their own houses, 34 are living in rented houses and 3 are living in allotted houses Those living in allotted accommodation are employees of the Central or State government or the Mission Hospital. The ward-wise position is given in the table below :—

**TABLE NO. IX-4**

Tenural status of the selected households

| Ward number | Duration of present residence | Total number of households | Number of households living in houses which are | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Owned | Rented | Allotted |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Less than 1 year | 2 | . | 2 | . |
| | 1—4 years | 7 | . | 5 | 2 |
| | 5—9 years | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| | 10 years and above | 50 | 27 | 22 | 1 |
| 2 | Less than 1 year | 1 | .. | 1 | |
| | 1—4 years | 1 | . | 1 | .. |
| | 5—9 years | 1 | .. | 1 | . |
| | 10 years and above | 25 | 23 | 1 | 1 |

*(contd.)*

| Ward number | Duration of present residence | Total number of households | Number of households living in houses which are | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Owned | Rented | Allotted |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 3 | Less than 1 year | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| | 1—4 years | 9 | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| | 5—9 years | 2 | 2 | | . |
| | 10 years and above | 47 | 41 | 6 | . |
| 4 | Less than 1 year | . | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1—4 years | . | .. | . | . |
| | 5—9 years | 1 | 1 | . | .. |
| | 10 years and above | 36 | 34 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Less than 1 year | . | .. | . | .. |
| | 1—4 years | 5 | .. | 5 | . |
| | 5—9 years | . | .. | .. | . |
| | 10 years and above | 33 | 29 | 4 | . |

(Based on survey data)

**Furniture:**

A table showing the use of the various items of furniture in the surveyed households is furnished below :—

TABLE NO. IX-5
Households classified by items of furniture

| Ward number | Duration of present residence | Total number of households | Number of households having | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Chair | Table | Cot | Newar cot | Bench (Stool) | Takhat | Sofa | Almiran |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Less than 1 year | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | . | .. | .. |
| | 1—4 years . | 7 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | . |
| | 5+ years .. | 53 | 6 | 6 | 53 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | .. |

*(contd.)*

| Ward number | Duration of present residence | Total number of house-holds | Number of households having | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Chair | Table | Cot | New-ar cot | Ben-ch (Stool) | Takhat | Sofa | Alm-irah |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 2 | Less than 1 year | 1 | .. | . | 1 | | | | | |
| | 1—4 years | 1 | | | 1 | . | | | | |
| | 5+ years | 26 | 5 | 4 | 26 | 3 | | . | . | 1 |
| 3 | Less than 1 year | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | . | | |
| | 1—4 years | 9 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | . |
| | 5+ years | 49 | 9 | 9 | 49 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | Less than 1 year | | | | | . | | . | .. | |
| | 1—4 years | . | . | . | | .. | . | . | | . |
| | 5+ years | 37 | 2 | 3 | 37 | 4 | 1 | . | . | . |
| 5 | Less than 1 year | | .. | . | .. | . | . | .. | . | . |
| | 1—4 years | 5 | | | 5 | . | . | | . | |
| | 5+ years | 33 | 5 | 3 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | |
| | **Total for town** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Less than 1 year | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | | | |
| | 1—4 years | 22 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| | 5+ years | 198 | 27 | 25 | 198 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| | | 225 | 34 | 33 | 225 | 19 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 3 |

(Based on survey data)

The table shows that the town is backward and town dwellers are either not fond of keeping many items of furniture or can not afford to purchase them. Out of 225 households only 4 had sofa-sets and only 3 had almirahs Those who had sofasets were a judicial magistrate, a professor, a *saraf* and a tahsil official while those who had almirahs were businessmen and a *Munim* None had

a *dewan*. Another noticeable feature is that there is very little furniture other than the cot in Tarahuwan and Sitapur components of the town.

**Utensils :**

Utensils commonly used for cooking and for serving food are made of brass, iron and alluminium These include a *patili* (Brass vessel used for boiling rice and pulse or cooking vegetables), *parat* (a big brass plate for preparing dough), *Karahi* (a frying pan of iron), *Kerchhi* (a brass or iron ladle for stirring and serving vegetables), *katori*, *thali* and *gilas* made of brass or bell metal for serving food, *balti* (a brass or iron bucket storing water), *towa* (a round piece of iron used for baking chapaties) etc. Bell metal, steel, *phool*, clay, china clay and glass utensils are also in use but not in large numbers Utensils made of brass and aluminium are the most popular and bulk of the households used utensils made of these metals. Religion, caste or community or the migration status of the households do not seem to have made any difference so far as the use of utensils is concerned.

**Dress :**

The dress of the town dwellers is simple and economical. Men generally wear *dhoti* and shirts or *dhoti* and *kurta* or *pyjama* and *shirt* or *pyjama* and *kurta*. The most popular is *dhoti* and *kurta* and bulk of the males wear this. The Muslim males wear *tahmat* (Lion cloth) and shirt. Some persons wear *dhoti* and *Bandi* or *saluka* (Jacket). During winter they use coats and sweaters. The minor males normally use half-pants and shirts. The combinations of shirt and pant, *pyjama* and *kurta* and *pyjama* and shirt are also popular. The State of origin has not effected the dress of the people. The above dresses are popular with all the castes.

The females mostly wear a cotton *sari* over a petticoat and blouse Women of the backward classes wear *lahanga* and *choli*. Muslim women wear *salwar* and *kurta*. The minors wear frock and underwear or *salwar* and *kurta*. On festivals and ceremonial occasions the dress is the same but better varieties of cloth are worn The above dresses are popular in all the communities. *Lahanga* and *choli* are, however, worn only by some local residents or those who belong to rural areas of Banda district.

**Luxury goods :**

A table giving an idea of the presence of luxury and costly goods in the town, ward-wise, is furnished below :—

TABLE NO. IX-6

**TABLE NO.**

Possession of luxury goods

| Ward Number | Total number of households | Number of households | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Wrist watch | Table clock | Radio | Transistor | Gramophone |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | 62 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 5 | |
| 2 | 28 | 6 | 3 | 4 | | |
| 3 | 60 | 21 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| 4 | 37 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | |
| 5 | 38 | 3 | 3 | . | 2 | |
| Total . | 225 | 57 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 1 |

(Based on survey data)

IX-6

by the households

possessing

| Cycle | Musical instruments | Table or ceiling fan | Stove | Sewing machine | Rifle | Press |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 11 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | . |
| 4 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 |
| 17 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | .. | . |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 34 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

The wrist watch seems to be the most popular item of luxury goods. As many as 57 households (25 per cent) have wrist watches. Cycle seems to be the next most popular item. Thirty four households (15 per cent) have cycles. Transistors, table clocks, radios are also fairly popular in the town. Ward number 3 has the maximum number of luxury goods. Ward number 4 and 5 appear to be poor and the number of households having luxury goods is very small here.

From the point of view of educational level of the head of household, we find that luxury goods are mostly in those households where heads are literate. Transistors, however, appear to be popular with illiterates also. Out of 17 households having transistors, heads of as many as 6 are illiterate. Among literates the largest number of luxury goods have been found with households where heads are matriculate and above.

# CHAPTER X

## SLUMS, BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

There are no slum areas in Chitrakut Dham in the strict sense of the term. No area has been declared as such either by the district or the local authorities. During the course of survey too, no area was found which could be called as blighted area. Although a holy place, the town has never been populous. However, due to the development of tourism during the last three decades there has been a scattered growth of small houses constructed here and there mainly by people of lower income groups without any proper planning. In the course of survey it was found that substandard living conditions prevailed amongst the majority of such inhabitants in Dwarikapuri (ward No. 2), Laxmanpuri, Bharatpuri (ward No. 3), Manikunj (ward No. 4) and in some portions of Tirathrajpuri and Raghavpuri (ward No. 5) as compared to the standard of the town in particular and the district in general.

The area was neglected in the past. It has hardly any prospects of agricultural development. Rural people, especially the agriculturists, were also not attracted to settle there. Consequently it could not be developed into a market place. Poor people with very meagre resources reside around. They have no marketable surplus and live on nominal earnings which they receive from pilgrims and other sources like cart driving, manual labour and rickshaw pulling. They constructed small houses here and there for shelter with whatever small amount they had. It did not attract the attention of the authorities also till independence to develop it as a tourist and pilgrimage centre. There was no proper planning for construction of houses, roads, parks and sanitation. The big businessmen, educationists and industrialists too were not attracted to reside there and carry on their persuits. All this handicapped the flow and utilisation of money with the well to do persons in the construction of good buildings, institutions, hotels, dharmsalas and the like. From the local people it could not be clearly ascertained as to how some of the areas remained substandard. According to them people of low income groups migrated there at different times and constructed dwellings for themselves near the old houses without caring for hygienic conditions. No special project has yet been undertaken to remove such unhygienic substandard living conditions in such houses by providing alternate sites and financial help for construction of good houses and also drains or pucca roads in a planned manner.

**Ethnic groups :**

In order to have an idea about ethnic groups residing in the substandard areas a localitywise description is given below

(1) *Dwarikapuri.*—In this area the percentage of Hindus and Muslims is about 74.3 and 25.7 respectively. Out of Hindu population 29.0 per cent belong to Kewat community, followed by Kahars (20.2 per cent), Vaishyas (17.7 per cent) and Ahirs (14.5 per cent). Of the rest Brahmins are only 1.6 per cent while Kumhars and Sweepers are 10.5 and 6.5 per cent respectively. Thus more than half of the population residing in this locality belongs to Scheduled castes and backward classes. There is no Christian family in this locality.

(2) *Laxmanpuri* :—In this locality Hindus are about 80.9 per cent and the rest 19.1 per cent are Muslims. Amongst Hindus there are Brahmins, Vaishyas, Chamars, Kayasthas, Goldsmiths, Chikwas Teli and Nai. Their proportions are as shown below :

| | |
|---|---|
| Scheduled castes (Chamars) | 31·9 per cent |
| Kayasthas | 6·9 per cent |
| Brahmins | 8·3 per cent |
| Vaishyas | 30·6 per cent |
| Goldsmiths | 4·2 per cent |
| Other backward castes (Chikwa, Teli, Nai etc.) | 18·1 per cent |

The data do not show any Christian population residing in this locality too.

(3) *Bharatpuri* :—In this area there are 88.5 per cent Hindus, 5.8 per cent Muslims and the rest Christians. It is the only area which Christians are living. The Hindu population is divided as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Brahmins | 17·4 per cent |
| Vaishyas | 13.0 per cent |
| Kayasthas | 19·6 per cent |
| Ahirs | 6·5 per cent |
| Darjis | 4·3 per cent |
| Kurmis | 2·2 per cent |
| Bhurjis | 6·5 per cent |
| Pasis | 30·5 per cent |

(4) *Manikunj* :—In this area about 92·0 per cent are Hindus and the rest are Muslims. The Hindu population is constituted of the following sub-castes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Brahmins | 7·2 per cent |
| Goldsmiths | 21·7 per cent |
| Kurmis | 8·7 per cent |
| Kachhis | 5·8 per cent |
| Dhobis | 11·6 per cent |
| Jatavas (S C ) | 34·9 per cent |
| Lohars | 10·1 per cent |

(5) *Tirathrajpuri* —In this locality Hindus and Muslims are 57 1 per cent and 42.9 per cent respectively. The Hindu population is comprised of the following castes :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Brahmins | 25·0 per cent |
| Kayasthas | 4·5 per cent |
| Nais (Barbars) | 22·7 per cent |
| Koris | 25·0 per cent |
| Vairagis | 15·9 per cent |
| Baris | 2·3 per cent |
| Kachhis | 2·3 per cent |
| Kurmis | 2·3 per cent |

The majority of the population is comprised of backward and Scheduled castes.

(6) *Raghavpuri* :—The percentage of Hindus and Muslims in this locality is 95.2 and 4.8 respectively. The Hindu population is composed of the following :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Brahmins | 8·9 per cent |
| Chamars (S.C.) | 12·7 per cent |
| Goldsmiths | 6·3 per cent |
| Bhurjis | 10·1 per cent |
| Kachhis | 20·3 per cent |
| Khatiks | 10·1 per cent |
| Beldars | 2·5 per cent |
| Jogis | 21·5 per cent |
| Ahirs | 7·6 per cent |

The majority of the population in these areas has to struggle to make both ends meet. They have no time to think of amenities and development and they just manage to live in unhealthy houses. Most of the families consists of old parents, the heads of the families, their

wives and children. Big families are hardly any. The members of the family except small children are mostly engaged in their own profession and manage to make some earnings. Men of all communities reside there with their families permanently and have adopted these places at their home. Majority of them do not own any property elsewhere.

Most of the houses are *kachha* and single storeyed. There is no set pattern or design of the houses.The structure of houses varies according to land area available, the caste to which the person belongs and economic conditions of the owner. Most of their houses are made of mud with thatched roofs. The walls and floor are of mud with a small varandah outside which is used usually as a sitting space. In majority of cases the interior of the house consists of a single room used for cooking, storing and sleeping and that too with no windows or ventilators. The roofs are low and often leak during the rainy season. The floor is damp because of mud. Very a few houses have brick walls with tin and linter or tiled roofs. Some houses have brick flooring. There are a few pucca houses also. These were constructed by middle income groups residing there. There are public taps at most of the road crossings but there is no regular water supply in them and most of the taps usually remain dry. There are no rivulets, nullahs or water pools adjoining the localities.

The Municipal Board has provided electric poles at public places, lanes and by-lanes but most of the inhabitants cannot afford to have electric connections due to their poor financial condition. The use kerosene oil lamps for light.

The lanes and by-lanes are not pucca or cemented. Similar is the condition with roads and drains Water pits are seen at places full of filth and dirty water specially during rains which serve as breeding places for mosquitoes and other germs. There are no public latrines and in most of the cases people go outside in open to ease the mselves. A very neglibible number of houses have private latrines.

In such unhygienic conditions the plight of the poor residents for the most part of the year can better be imagined than described.

# CHAPTER XI

## ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

Chitrakut Dham is not a well developed town. In the recent past certain social workers have been found to be associated with the various religious, social and cultural activities in the town to make this holy town attractive like other shrines in the country. They have, to a greater extent, been able to attract the tourists and other religious minded people from all over the country to pay homage to this historical place. It owes much to the personalities described hereunder who have taken keen interest in these activities.

Sri Baldeo Pradsad Gupta, an old freedom fighter and a lawyer, is a resident of old Karwi, a component of the town He comes of a religious minded Hindu Vaishya community and is one of the influencial personalities in the field of political and social work in the areas. He has also been one of the organisers of "Tulsi Smarka Sabha" which at present is engaged in exploring the knowledge as also initiating discussions on the epic "Ram Charit Manas" (Ramayan). The ideals as enunciated by Sant Tulsi Das in his Ramayan are thus spread into the hearts of all those visiting the places. A good collection of works of great authors and writers on Tulsikrat Ramayan helps in achieving the objects of the "Tulsi Smarak Sabha". Sri Gupta has also been devoting his time as President to "Chitrakoot Utthan Samiti". He took active part in organising an other *samiti* known as the "Karma Yog Samiti" which in the year 1953 started a junior high school for the uplift and education of the illiterates of the town but due to some party factions and financial difficulties the school was closed.

Sri Gopal Krishna Karwaria is Chairman of the Municipal Board of Chitrakut Dham. He comes of a Zaimindar Brahmin family having affiliations with the Congress Party. He has been very popular in the area adjoining Chitrakut shrine As the Chairman of the Municipal Board and an elder statesman, deeply religious by inclination, he takes part in all the activities for the betterment of the town as well as the temples.

Sri Gur Charan Lal, a leading advocate of the town and a member of the Municipal Board has also been associated with the activities of the place. He is the Secretary of the two separate organisations of the town known as the "Karma Yog Samiti" and the "Tulsi Smarak Sabha" which are engaged in social and spiritual uplift of the people of the area.

Shri Gulzar Prasad, an old Vakil of 65 has been taking very keen interest in all the affairs of the town. He is also President of the Bar Association.

Young persons equally take part in affairs of the town. There is an advocate Sri Krishna Gopal Gupta, aged 32, who takes active part in all matters. He is very influential, active worker and organiser of the Jan Sangh. He takes up the matters both as a social and political worker by organising cultural programmes and staging dramas and quallis etc. Sri Gupta has been the secretary of the "Nav Yuvak Abhinaya Mandal" a registered body organised for the benefit of the local people This organisation through its concerted efforts and preserverance collected huge funds amounting to Rs. 21,000/- from the public and donated it to the National Defence Fund in 1962 For the interest and entertainment of the masses this organisation has been holding various functions like cultural programmes musical peformances etc. every year during Dashehra. Sri K.G Gupta has also been Joint Secretary of the Local Bar as well as of the Jan Sang party. He was also convenor of the cultural programmes of "Akhil Bhartiya Mela Samiti" in 1972-73.

Besides above there are some other important personalities also who have been contributing their best for the uplift and progress of the town and through their continued and concerted efforts they have gained prominence Notable among them are Sarva Shri Gopal Das Agrawal, Dwarika Prasad Ojha, Bhairon Prasad Goel, Ram Sanjivan Neta and Kashi Prasad Chaurasia.

The place Chitrakut Dham is under the administrative control of the District Magistrate Banda. The subordinate staff posted at Karwi excercises full control over all matters of the town. It accords full cooperation to safeguard the interests of the tourists and pilgrims who visit the place. The sanitation, public health and other allied matters are looked after by the Municipal Board.

The Organisational structure of political parties of Chitrakut Dham town shows that this town is completely mobilised as regards political activities. This town is a centre of Congress party, Communist party and Jan Sangh party workers Before independence it was a centre of freedom fighters and many freedom fighters are still residing in the town. Many active workers of Congress, Communist and Jan Sangh parties are busy in organising their respective parties. All the town dwellers specially the adults are taking keen interest in their respective parties and they are aware of their political rights.

In this town Congress party, Communist party and Jan Sangh party have their offices at block level, tahsil level and town level respectively. Many persons had fought election for Municipal Board as independent candidates but later on most of them joined Congress party. Besides the three influential parties, there are socialist party workers also in this

town but the party is not well organised and only a few workers and followers of the party are found residing in the town.

It is a matter of great interest to note that no trade union is found in this town. As stated earlier this is a backward and under-developed town. Only household industries of small scale are found in the town and there is no employer-employee struggle. Non-existence of trade union clearly indicates that relations of the labour and the management are cordial.

Religion, caste or community has not made any impact on the voting behaviour of the population residing in the town. All parties functioning in the town have members belonigng to all castes and communities. The Municipal Board election events show that irrespective of the party or community to which a person belonged the person elected is an influential worker who has done some work at least for the area from where he is a candidate. During the last municipal election held in the year 1971 the polling was reported to be 77.0 per cent which shows that the town dwellers were aware of the importance of franchise.

Being a small town, socio-economic, political power and prestige is concentrated in a few individuals who have been able to achieve the special position for themselves in their respective localities and in the town as a whole due to their services, sacrifices and position. During elections or while organising meetings these chosen persons are consulted and their views are valued. These persons are also invited during social and cultural gatherings. Such persons have their personal influence on the public of the town and their views in the local administration of temples and schools are given weight.

During the survey of the town all the persons interviewed were asked to indicate the names of five most respected and influential persons in their respective localities. In respect of all the persons indicated by interviewes (who are heads of households) as respectable and influential a rank score was obtained by assigning one score for each mention.

In Sitapur locality Sri Narmada Prasad, a literate aged 57 years, Mukhiya of the locality and Hindu (Brahmin) has obtained the highest prestige score of 13. He is a 'Panda' by profession and a member of Seth Radha Krishna Poddar Inter College Management Committee. As regards influential persons in this locality Sri Babu Singh educated upto middle standard, aged 42 years and a Hindu (Kshatriya), stands first scoring 8 points as his influence score. He is the manager of a private bus service in the town.

Sri Ram Lakhan Dass aged 34 years and Sri Ganesh Prasad Pathak aged 37 years have achieved 9 scores each as prestigious persons. Both are Hindu and belong to Brahmin caste. Sri Ram Lakhan Dass, educated upto midle standard, is a Mahant. He also does the work of cultivation and is respected in the locality for his richness and good nature. Sri Ganesh Prasad Pathank is educated up to high school and is a businessman. At the time of interview the informants told that Sri Pathak is a very helpful man in solving the problems of the people residing in the locality. Next to Sri Babu Singh, as regards influence in the locality, the name of Sri Ram Sanjewan Garg comes who has obtained 5 points as his influence score. He is Brahmin by caste. He is a 57 years old literate cultivator.

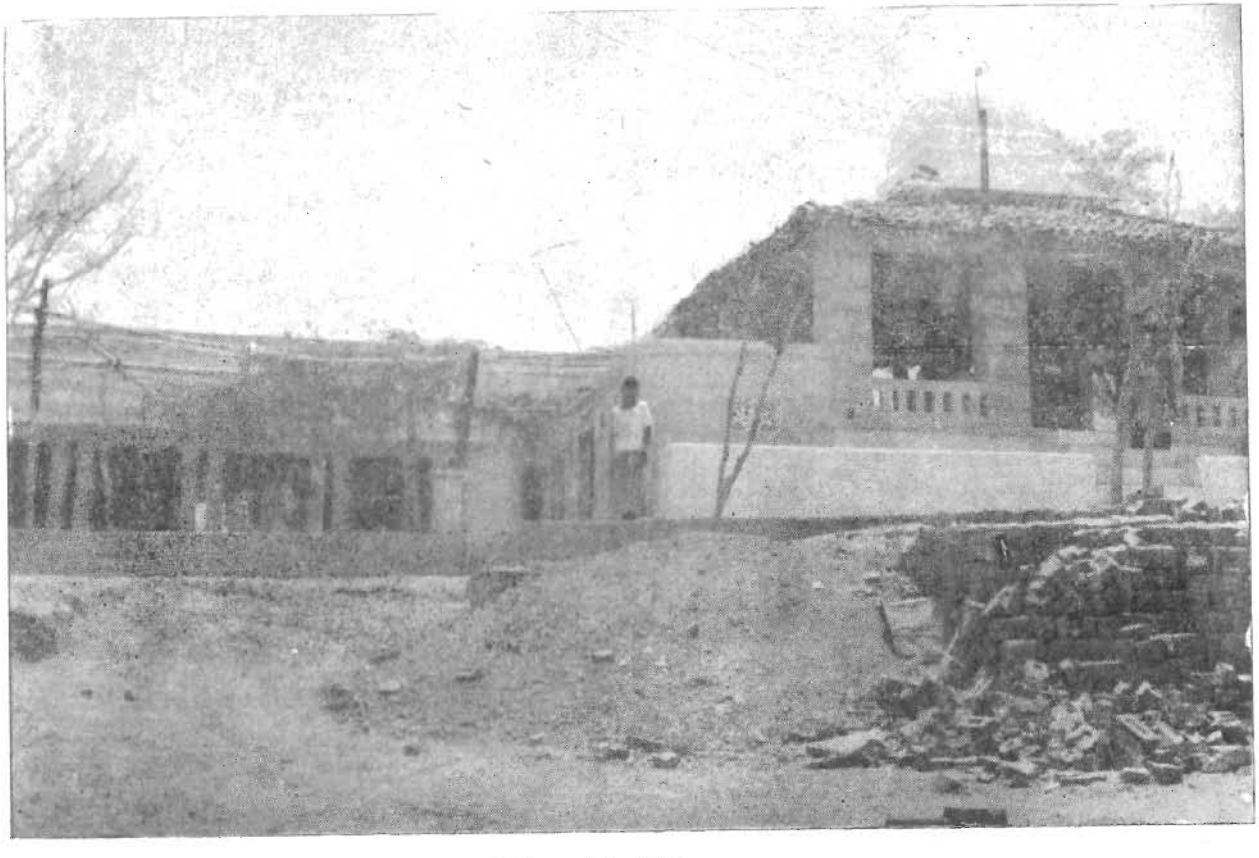
Sri Gauri Shanker Garg has scored 6 points as prestige score and 4 points as influence score in this locality. He ranks fourth as regards prestige score and third as regards influence score in this locality. He is literate and belongs to *Brahmin* caste amoung Hindus. He is a *Panda* cultivator and is also working as a member of Chitrakut Dham Municipal Board. He is 42 years of age and is an active social worker. He possess influence in this locality due to his office as a member of the Municipal Board.

In Purani Bazar locality of the town the persons interviewed told the name of Sri Guljar Prasad as prestigious person who is aged 65 years and belongs to Vishwakarma caste among Hindus. He has secured the highest (3) points as his prestige score. He is a retired man and is educated upto High School. He is respected in this locality for his honesty, sincerity and cooperative nature. He is also considered respectable in Karwi locality of the town and ranks fifth. The other persons who come next to Sri Guljar Prasad as regards prestige score in Puiani Bazar are Sri Baldeo Prasad Gupta, Sri Govind Prasad Agarwal, Sri Saligiam Richaria and Sri Saligram Agarwal. All these persons have secured 2 points each as their prestige scrore. Sri Baldeo Prasad Gupta is 60 years old and belongs to Vaishya caste among Hindus. Details about him have already been discussed in earlier paras. Sri Govond Prasad Agarwal is 59 years old and is a matriculate. H e is a Hindu and belongs to Vaishya caste. He is a cultivator and is a member of Chitrakut Utthan Samiti. He is respected for his social services. Sri Saligram Richaria is a 60 years old Hindu Brahmin. Service is his occupation and he has passed matric examination. Sri Saligram Agarwal is a 60 ycars old Hindu who belongs to Vaishya caste. He is educated up to middle standard. Being elderly in the locality Sri Saligram Richaria and Sri Saligram Agarwal are respected.

Turning towards influential persons in Purani Bazar the interviewees gave the names of Sri Ram Charn, Sri Kamta, Sri Amirual Khan and



Inner view of Brahmaaji Temple



Nirmohi Akhara

Sri Gautam as influential persons. All these persons have obtained one point each as their influence score in this locality. Sri Ram Charan is 60 years of age and belongs to Rackwar caste among Hindus. He is educated upto primary standard and is a businessman. Due to his business and social work he has gained influence in this locality. Sri Kamta belongs to Rackwar Caste among Hindus. He is 50 years of age and is a businessman. Due to his bussiness and social work he has gained influence in the locality. Sri Guatam aged 45 years is a literate cultivator and belongs to Rackwar caste among Hindus. Being an old landlord he has gained influence in this locality. Shri Amirual Khan is 40 years of age. He is intermediate and a businessman. He has gained influence in this locality being a member of Municipal Board Chitrakut Dham.

In Karwi locality of this town Sri Baldeo Prasad Gupta has scored highest points(6) as prestige score who ranks second in Purani Bazar locality of this town. Details about him have been discussed earlier. As regards influencial person in this locality Sri Janki Saran Misra a businessman of 40 years has secured the highest score *i. e.* 6 points He is a primary pass Hindu Brahmin. Being a member of Municipal Board Chitrakut Dham, he possesses influence in this locality. Next to Sri Baldeo Prasad Gupta, as regards prestige, come the names of Sri Gur Charan Lal and Sri Bharo Prasad Goel. Both have obtained 5 points each as their prestige score. Sri Gur Charan Lal is 48 year of age and is a carpenter. Details about him have been discussed in earlier paragraphs. Sri Bhario Prasad Goel who is a Vaishya by caste among Hindus is 48 years of age and is a leading business magnate and owner of "Shringar Palace" talkies of the town. He is also a member of Municipal Board Chitrakut Dham. Due to his business and money he is respected and considered influential in this locality He has obtained 3 points as his influence score in this locality and ranks third. Next to Sri Janki Saran Misra, as regards influence in this locality, the name of Sri G K. Karwaria comes. He has scored 4 points as his influence score. He is 32 years of age having primary standard education and belongs to Brahmin caste among Hindus. Being chairman of the Municipal Board he weilds great influence in this locality. Dr. Gopal Dass Agarwal has scored 4 points as his prestige score and ranks fourth as regards prestigeous persons in this locality. He is 38 year of age and is a qualified M B B S. doctor. As an active social worker he is respected in this locality.

S/Shri Raj Kumar Karwaria and Sri Ram Sanjivan Neta have also secured 3 points each as influence score like Sri Bharo Prasad Goel in this locality. Sri Karwaria is 40 years of age and belongs to Brahmin caste among Hindus. His educational qualification is intermediate and he is a businessman. He has been a director of district cooperative bank

and member of Municipal Board Chitrakut. Dham. Sri Ram Sanjivan is 56 years of age and is Kurmi by caste among Hindus. He is a post-graduate. He ranks fifth as regards prestige score (3 points) in this locality.

Coming to Nai Bazar locality of this town the interviewees here have stated the names of prestigious persons and influential persons as same. There are 3 persons namely Sri Garib Das Jaiswal, Sri Bharo Prasad Goel and Sri Keshav Prasad Agarwal who have obtained 4 points each as their influence and prestige score. Sri Garib Das Jaiswal is 45 years of age and belongs to Vaishya caste among Hindus. He is business-man having primary education. Due to his business and social services he has gained influence and prestige in this locality. Details about Sri Bharo Prasad Goel have already been discussed. Sri Keshav Prasad Agarwal is 50 years of age having high school standard of education. He is a contractor and honorary magistrate. He has gained influence and prestige in this locality by his constructive work and social services. Sri Rajendra Prasad has obtained 3 points as his prestige and influence score. He belongs to Jain Community. He is a graduate of 38 years of age. His occupation is business.

In Tarahuwan locality of the town all 6 persons have obtained 3 points each as their prestige score. They are (1) Sri Bhaiya Lal Misra, Hindu (Brahmin) of 65 years of age having primary level education and working as a cultivator. He is respected being a old resident of the locality; (2) Shri Shyam Sunder Shukla, a Hindu (Brahmin) of 45 years is a rich cultivator respected for his good nature and social services ; (3) Sri Ram Prakash, a Hindu by caste of 65 years who is illiterate and respected being an oldman engaged in cultivation ; (4) Sri Raja Mohammad, a Muslim of 40 years having high school standard as educational qualification, doing service, who is respected due to his honesty ; (5) Sri Ayodhya Prasad Bharadwaj, a Hindu Brahmin of 50 years age having middle standard qualification, working as a cultivator and remembered for his social services and as a responsible man (6) Sri G. K. Karwarla details about whom have already been discussed before.

The interviewees have stated only two names of influential persons in this locality. These persons are Sri Janki Saran Misra and Sri Gauri Shanker Garg who have obtained one point each as influence score. Details about them have already been discussed. Both possess influence in this locality being members of Municipal Board.

**Prestigious and influential persons at town level :**

During survey study the interviewees were asked to indicate the names of five most respectable and influential persons in the town. In many cases the interviewees failed to mention five names and mentioned two or three names only. Being a small town all the persons who are considered prestigious and influential at the locality level are considered as such at the town level also.

Sri G. K. Karwaria has scored the highest score as influential and prestigious man in the town, scoring 24 and 28 points respectively. Next to Sri Karwaria the second highest points were scored by Sri Gur Charan Lal scoring 13 and 25 points respectively. The third rank as regards prestige was obtained by Sri Baldeo Prasad Gupta scoring 15 points at the town level. As regards influence the third rank was obtained by Sri Ram Sanjivan who scored 12 points. Sri Narmada Prasad has scored 12 points regarding prestige at the town level and Sri Bharo Prasad Goel 10 points regarding influence at the town level. Both stand fourth in these categories.

Sri Bharo Prasad Goel and Sri Ram Sanjiwan have scored 11 points each as regards prestige at the town level. Both stand fifth. Sri Gauri Shanker Garg has scored 9 points and ranks fifth and Sri Janki Saran Misra has scored 8 points and ranks sixth as regards influence at the town level. Other particulars about all of them have been discussed earlier.

It is interesting to note that all the above-mentioned persons are Hindus who are considered influential and powerful at the town level. Besides the above mentioned persons there are other persons who are considered influential and prestigious at the town level but they have scored less points in comparison to the names mentioned above.

# CHAPTER XII

## LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

The town does not have many centres of cultural and recreational importance and while at Sitapur the people devote themselves to prayer and meditation, those at Karwi engage themselves in normal routines of trade and business. There are no parks, playgrounds or theatres. A cinema, a library and a Ramlila Bhawan are all that the town has to serve as a recreational facility for its inhabitants.

The cinema hall known as 'Shringar Palace', is located at Karwi on the Banda-Allahabad road. It was established in November, 1968. The hall is spacious, has a wide screen and is fitted with all the modern amenities. It has a seating capacity of 591—6 in box class, 105 in balcony, 96 in first class, 264 in second class and 120 in third class. The rates of admission in 1970-71 were Rs. 2.80 for box class, Rs. 2.50 for balcony, Rs. 1.75 for first class, Rs. 1 25 for second class and 80 paise for third class. The cinema exhibits only Hindi films and holds two shows everyday. On the *Amawashyas* and Thursdays three shows are held. The cinema has been enjoying a satisfactoy business. In 1969-70 it sold 92,700 tickets,. This number went up to 120,945 in 1970-71.

A small library, known as Tulsi-Smarak library also functions in the town. It has its own building near the office of the Municipal Board at Karwi. It was constructed in 1935. The Tulsi Smarak Sabha manages this library. The library ceased functioning in 1953 but was started again in 1967. Since then it has been functioning regularly. The joint Magistrate, Karwi is the *ex-officio* president who looks after its control and management with the help of a secretary. Day to day working is looked after by a librarian.

The library opens from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. every day. It has about a thousand books on various subjects. Most of the books are in Hindi The library also subscribes for some newspapers and journals for its readers. On an average about 20 persons visit this library everyday. The expenditure of the library is met by donations and the interest earned on fixed deposits. Functions are held in the library on the occasion of Tulsi Jayanti and also on national festivals.

Another institution running at Karwi is known as Ramlila Bhawan. Cultural and religious programmes are held there. In the year 1970-71 Ramlila and Raaslila were staged in the month of October and August respectively. These were held for 15 and 7 days respectively. About 2,000 persons watched the performance everyday. Professional artists were engaged for the purpose.

**Newspapers circulation :**

Newspapers and journals do not enjoy much popularity in the town. About 337 copies of daily newspapers (275 of hindi and 62 of English) get circulation in the town besides 45 copies of weeklies, 55 copies of fortnightlies and 10 copies of monthlies. The details of newspapers and magazines getting circulation are as below :

| Type | Name of newspaper/ magazine | Place from where published | Language in which published | Number of copies sold (approximately) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Daily | 1. Bharat | Allahabad | Hindi | 200 |
| | 2. Jagran | Jhansi/ Kanpur | Hindi | 75 |
| | 3. Northern India Patrika) | Allahabad | English | 42 |
| | 4 National Herald | Delhi/ Lucknow | English | 20 |
| | | | | 337 |
| Weekly | 1. Dharamyug | Bombay | Hindi | 20 |
| | 2' Panch Janya | Lucknow | Hindi | 25 |
| | | | | 45 |
| Fortnightly | 1. Sarita | Delhi | Hindi | 20 |
| | 2. Champak | Allahabad | Hindi | 20 |
| | 3. Parag | Delhi | Hindi | 15 |
| | | | | 55 |
| Monthly | Nai kahani | Allahabad | Hindi | 10 |

It is obvious from the above table that Hindi newspapers and magazines are very popular. While the weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines in circulation in the town are totally in Hindi the percentage of Hindi dailies is 82. The newspapers and magazines are circulated in the town by only one person namely M/S Chatra Bandhu Pustak Bhandar, Karwi. There are some other book stalls also but they deal only in school course books There are some book shops at Sitapur also but they deal only in religious literature particularly relating to Chitrakut Dham.

**Leisure time activities of working class people :**

From the survey of 225 households of the town it was found that 320 persons (290 males and 30 females) were engaged in economic activities. The female workers were generally engaged in domestic work and had no specific leisure time activity to report. Among males, only 26 or 9 per cent of the total reported any leisure time activity The particulars of leisure time activities are enumearted below :—

TABLE NO. XII-1

**Leisure time activities of male workers of different age-groups**

| Nature of leisure time activity | No. of males in age-group | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 15—19 | 20—24 | 25—34 | 35—44 | 45—59 | 60+ | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. Gossiping | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| 2. Indoor games (cards and *chouper*) | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| 3. Making paper dolls | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| 4. Tuition | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| 5. Reading Books | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| 6. Vaidiki | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 7. Other domestic work | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Total | 2 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 26 |

**Religious activities :**

Religion occupies a very importance place in the life of the people in this town. Naturally so the town has a large number of religious institutions. All these are Hindu institutions and are located at Sitapur or in the neighbouring areas falling in Madhya Pradesh territory. The religious institutions of other communities like Muslims and Christians are very few. Sikhs, Jains, and Buddhists have no institutions here. Bathing in the Mandakini river, performing *parikrama* of the Kamadgiri hill and worshipping in the various religious institutions is a normal routine of the people here. The important religious institutions of the town are discussed below in some detail

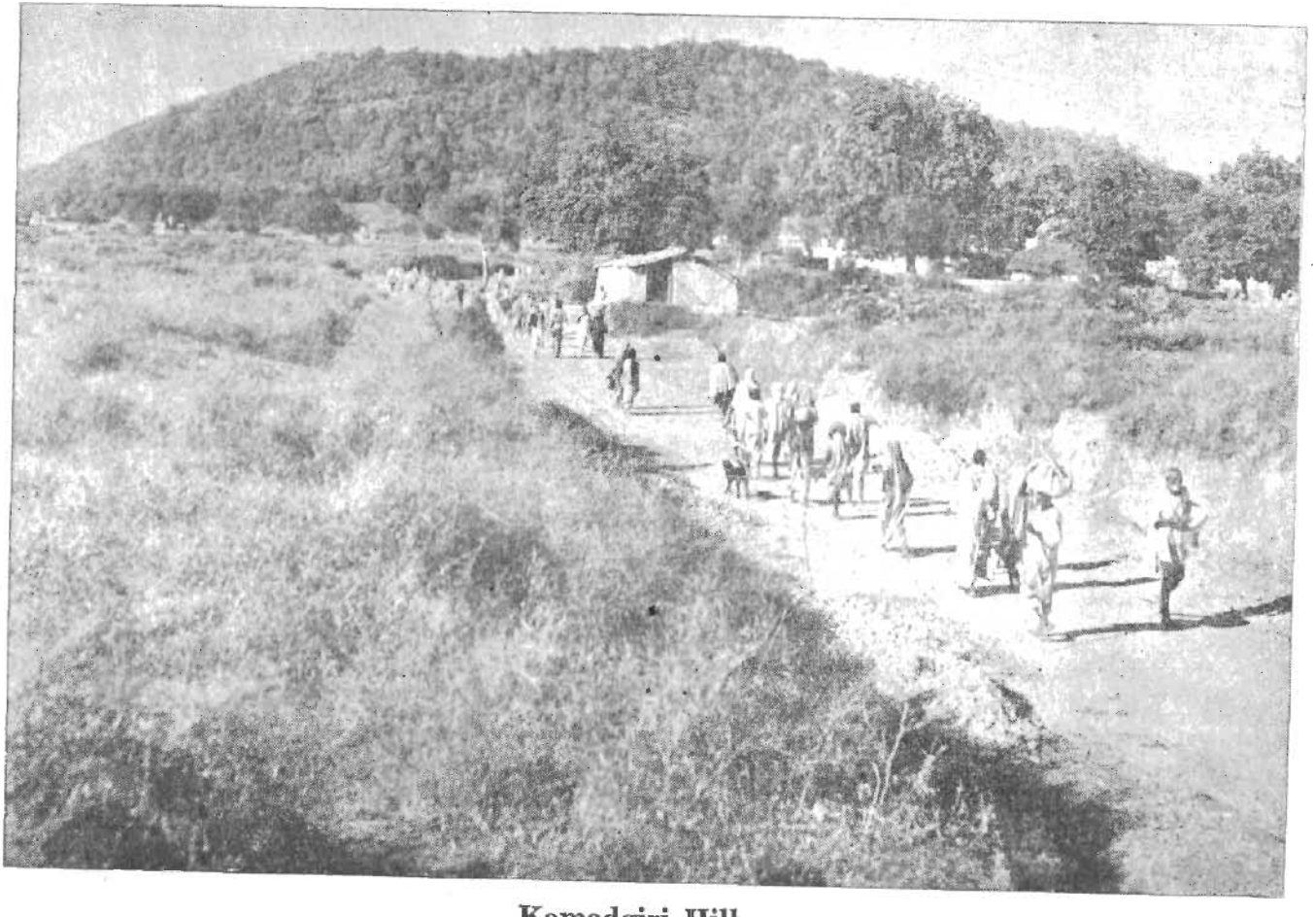
The most important place at Chitrakut Dham is the sacred hill of Kamadgiri, also known as Kamtanath. It lies at a distance of about 1.6 kilometres from Sitapur and has a circumference of about 5 kilometres. It is said that Lord Rama along with his wife Sita and brother Lakshman resided on this hill for a long time during the period of their exile. Some people believe that they still reside there. Pilgrims coming to Chitrakut first bathe in the Paisuni at Sitapur and then pass on to do the parikrama of the hill. According to tradition one who goes round the hill has all his desires fulfilled and difficulties removed. The following lines from the saint poet Tulsidas sum up the importance of the hill.

कामद गिरि मे राम प्रसाद ।
अवलोकन अपहरत बिषाद ।।

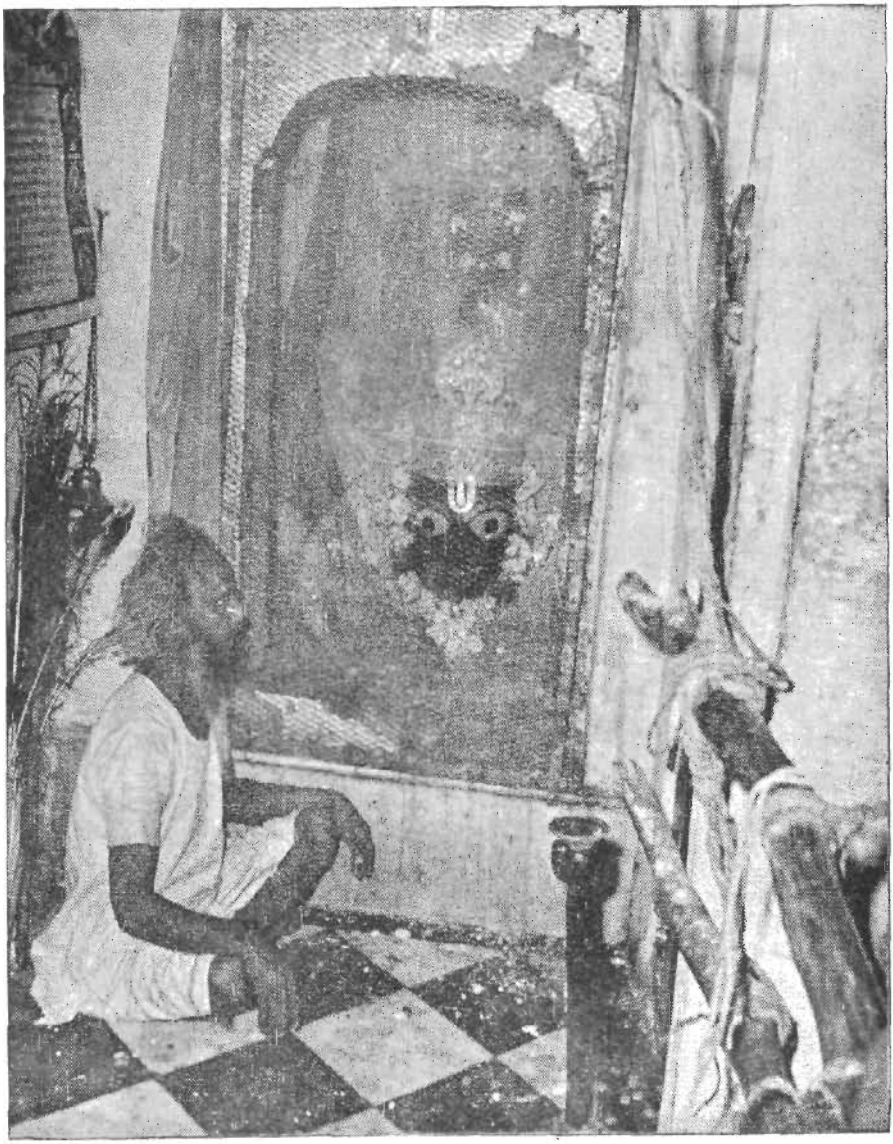
The hill has four imaginery gates corresponding to the four directions. The eastern gate is assumed to be the face of Kamadgiri and here a stone of the hill having the appearance of a face is known as "*Mukharvind*". The other gates are known as Kamdhenu on the southern side, 'Sidha Hanuman' on western side and Saryudhara on the northern side. The area between 'Kamdhenu' and 'Sidha Hanuman' gates lies in Uttar Pradesh and the remaining area falls in Madhya Pradesh territory.

**Bharat Milap (Charan Paduka):**

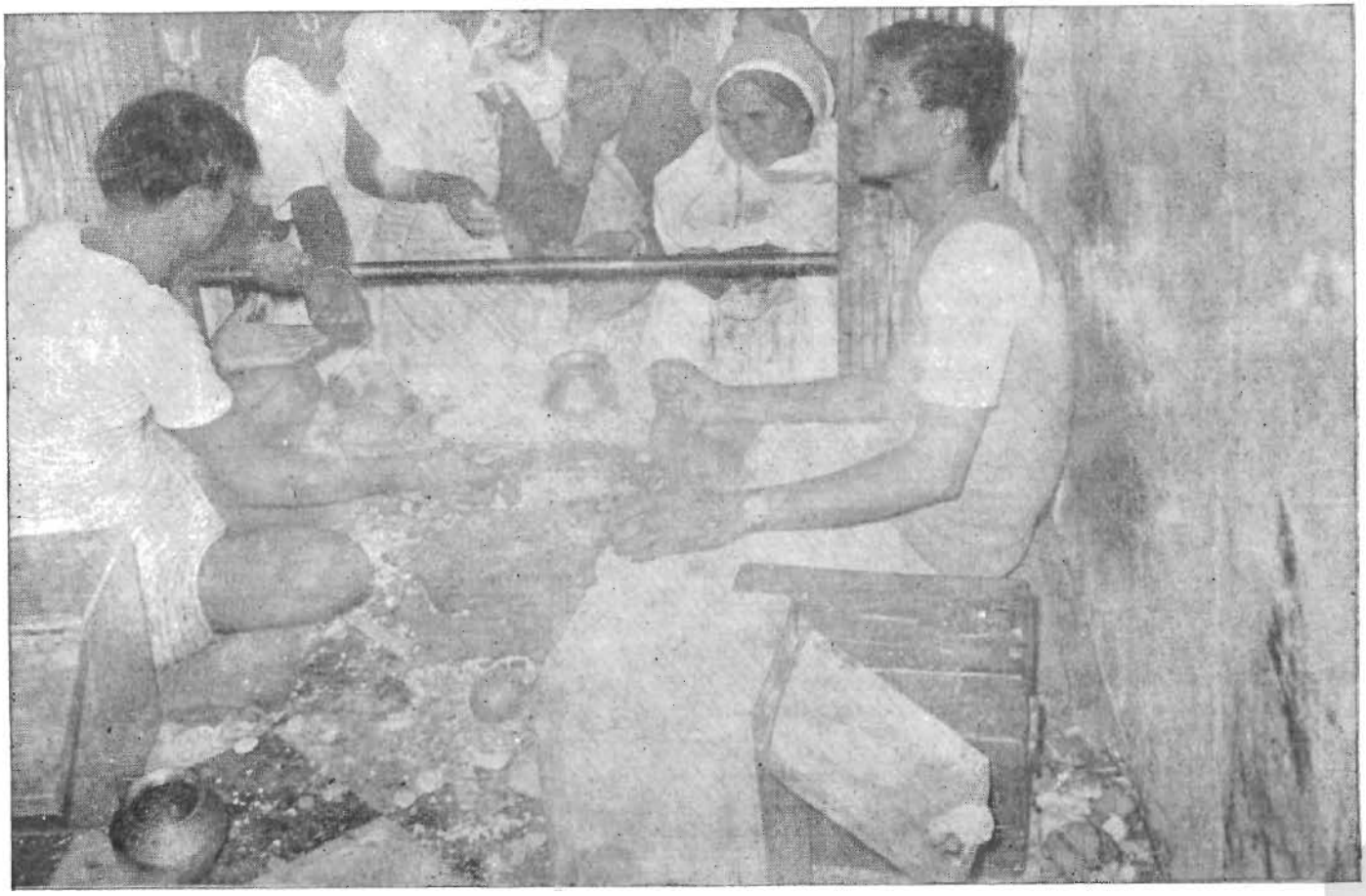
Proceeding along the *parikrama*, just after the southern gate, one sees the famous place known as Bharat Milap (Charan paduka). It is said that it was here that Bharat and other members of the family met Lord Rama to persuade him to return to Ayodhya and on his refusal to do so, Bharat took Rama's *Charanpaduka* with him. The earth here bears a number of foot-marks. Over these foot-marks two domes have been constructed. Around them is a big building where stand the installed idols of Rama, Lakshamana and Sita.



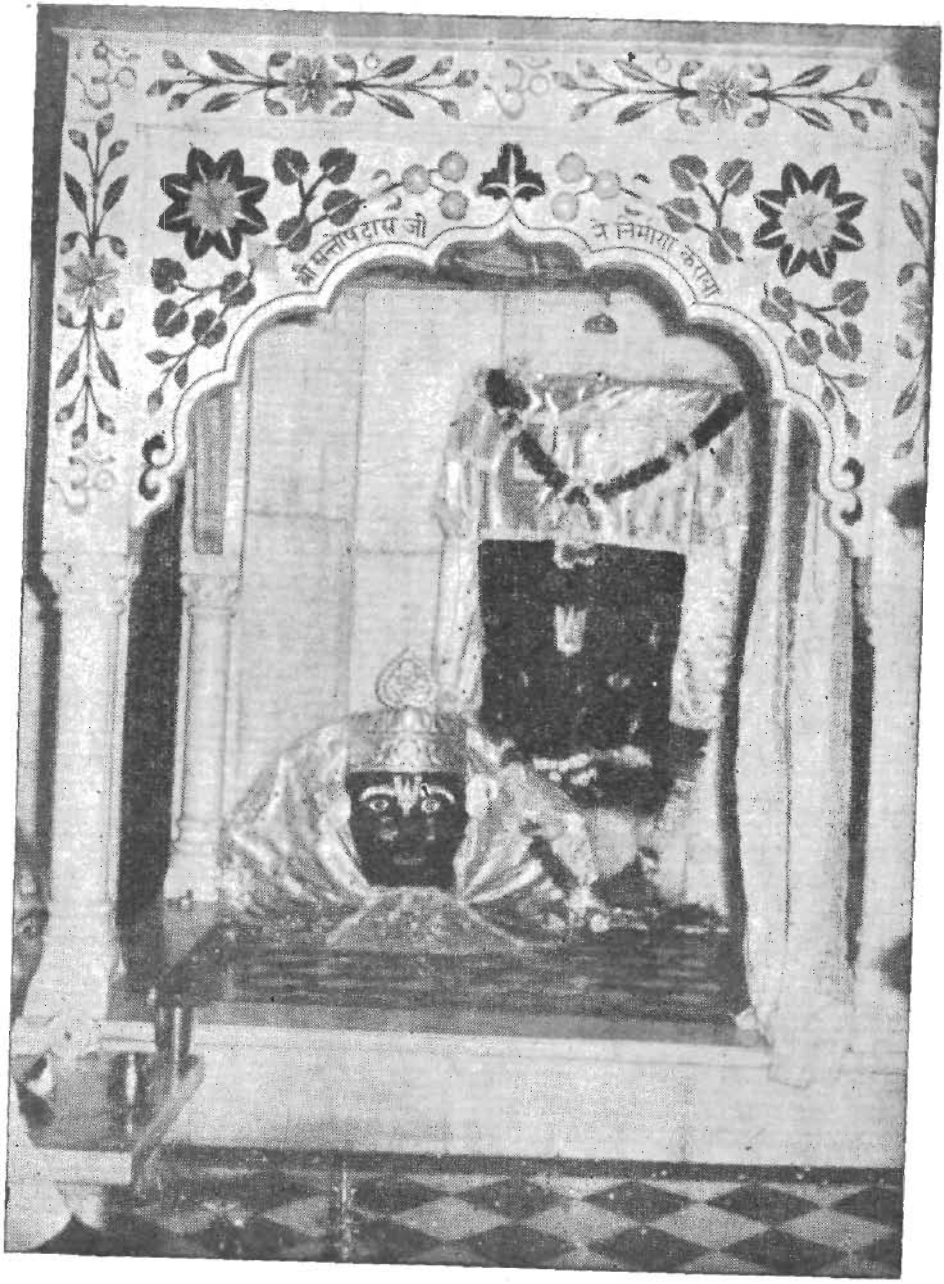
**Kamadgiri Hill**



Kamta Nath main deity at Mukharvind



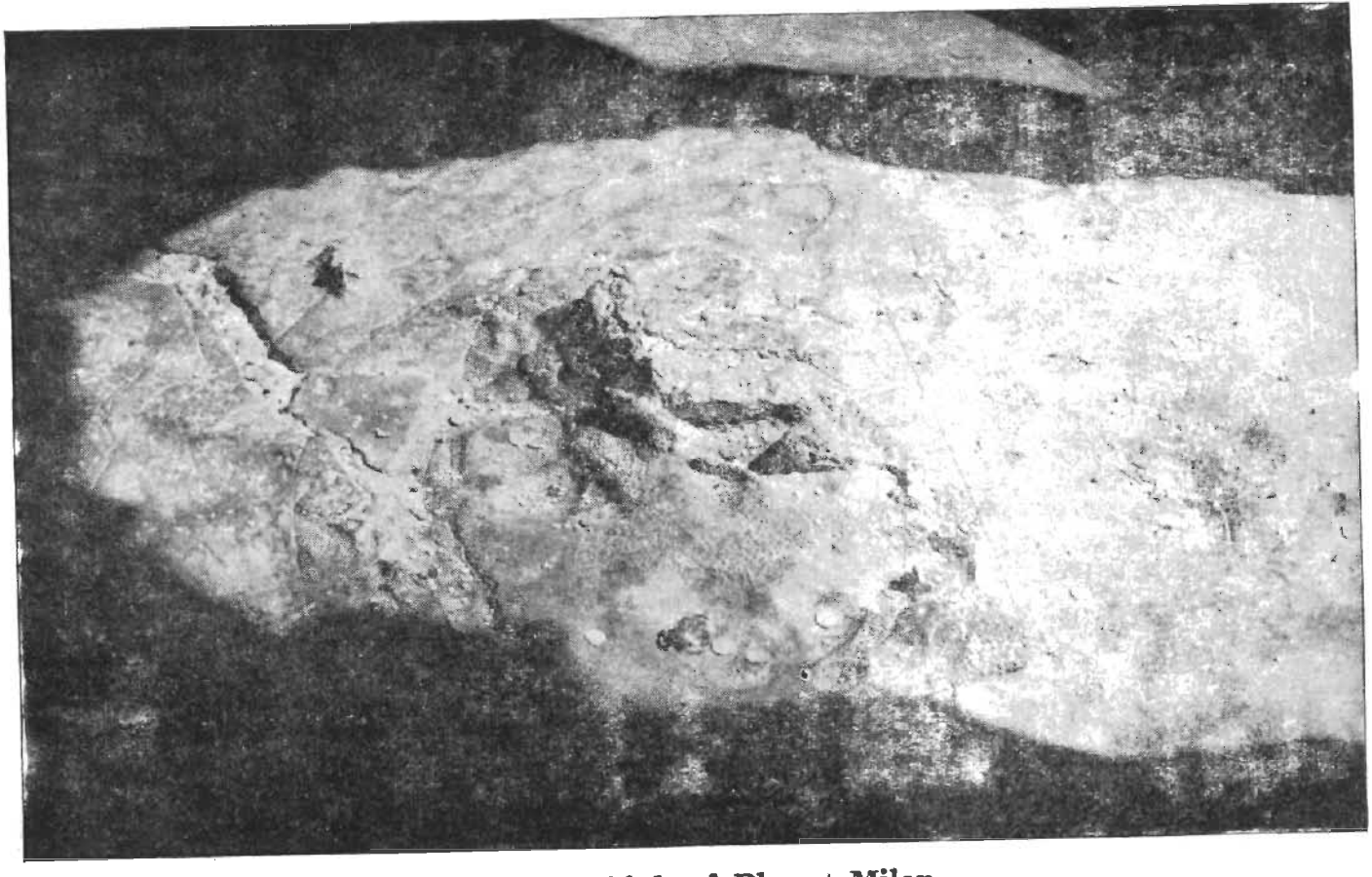
**Offering by the devotees of Mukharvind**



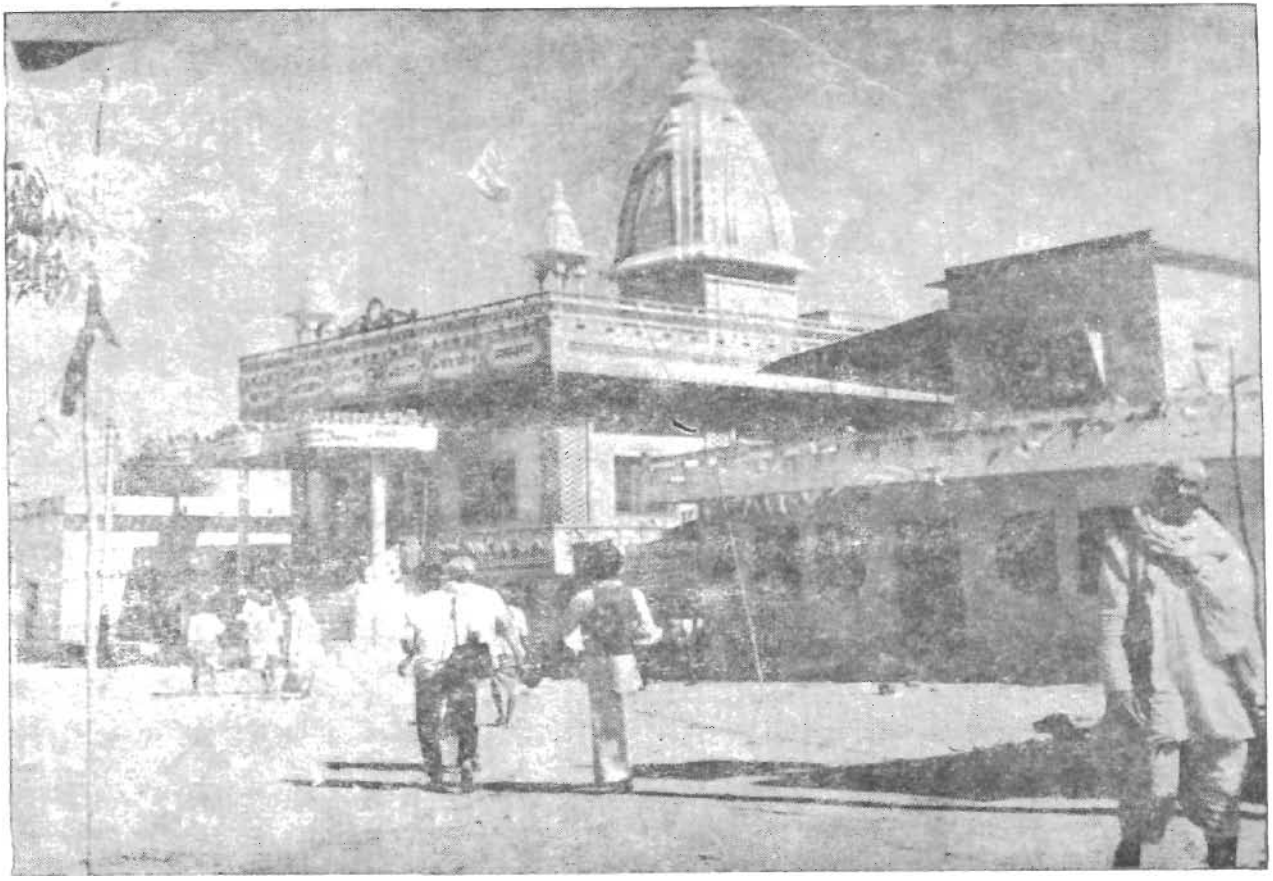

**Inner view of Eastern wing Mukharvind**



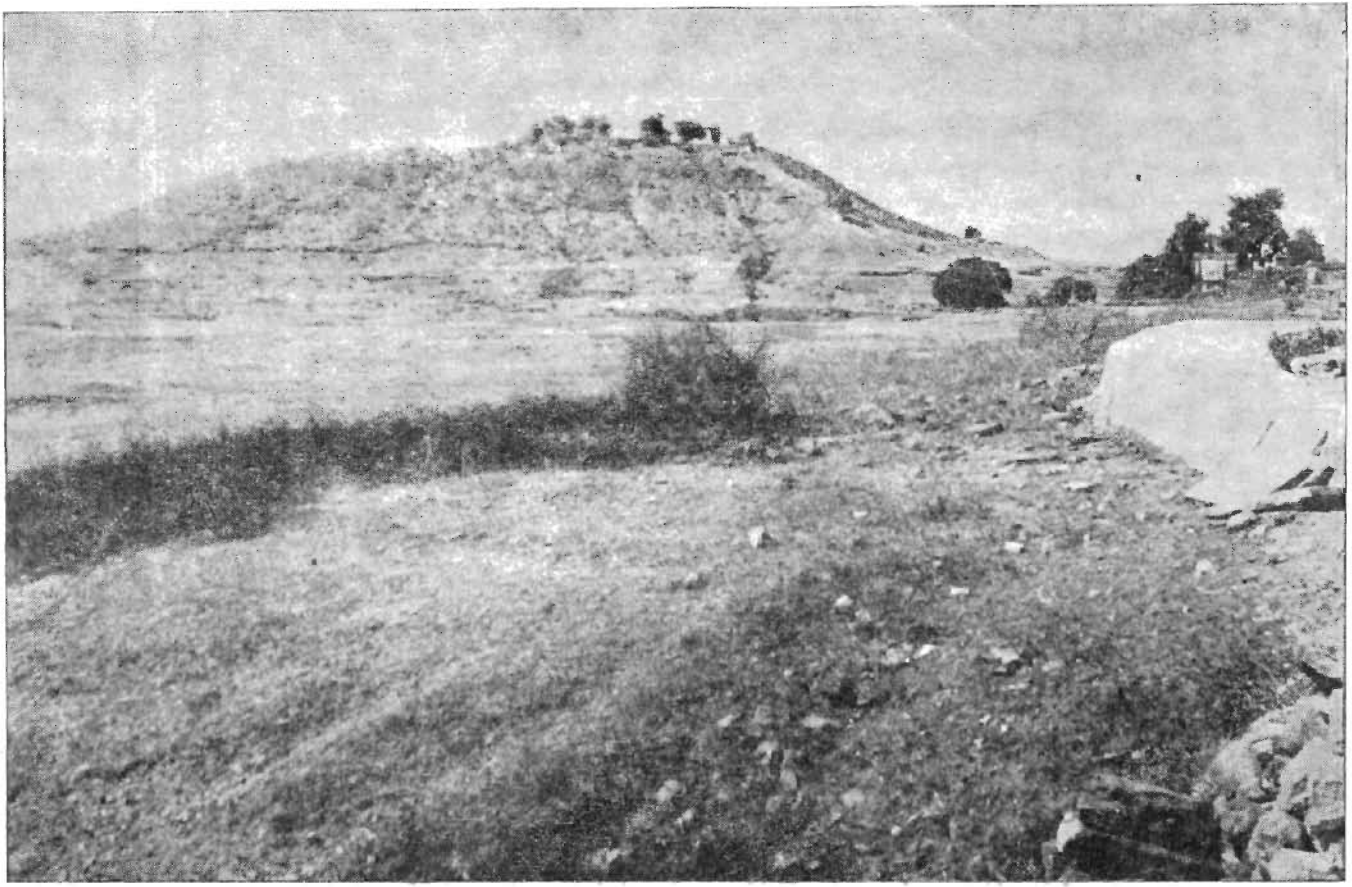
**Bharat Milap Temple**



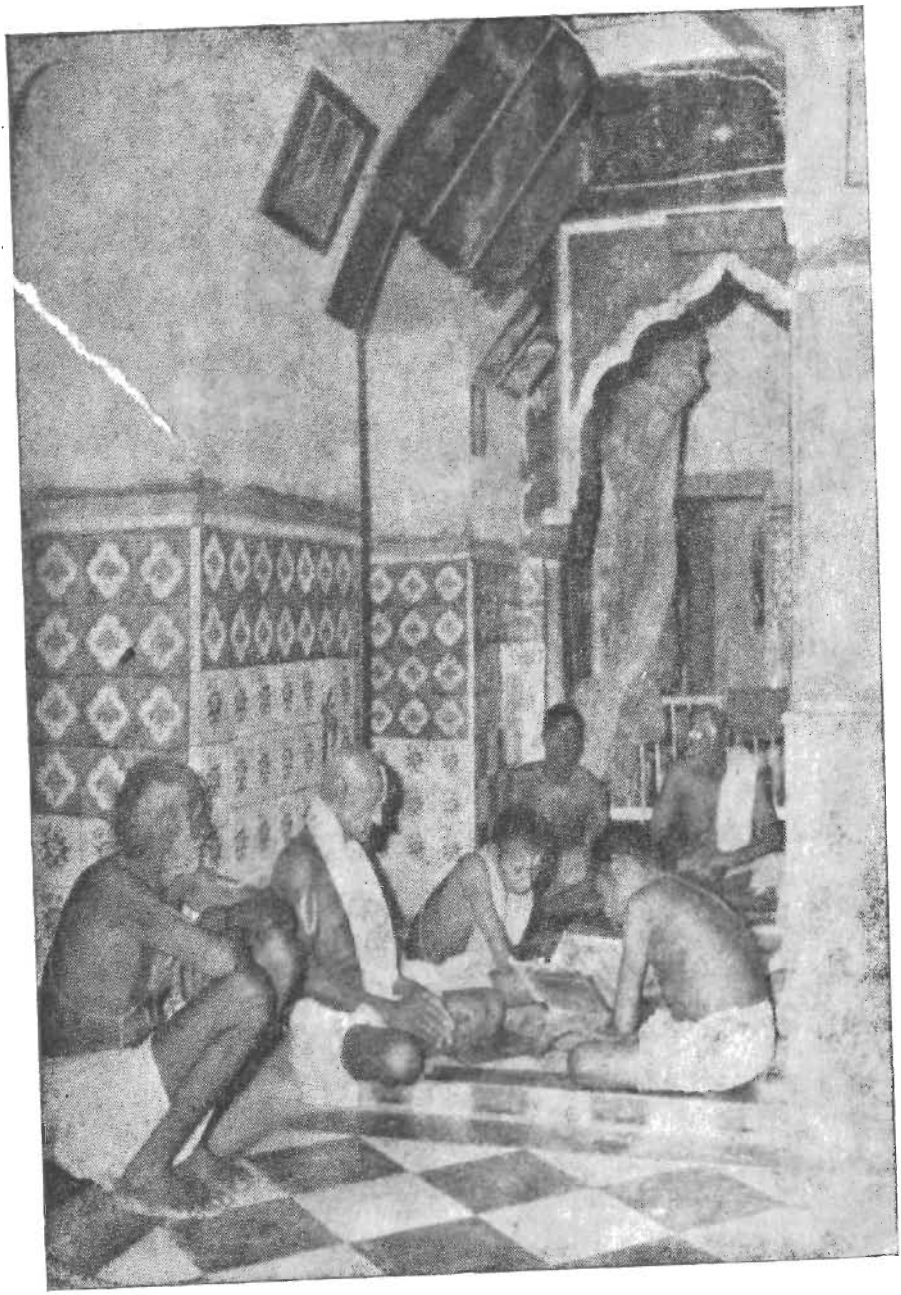
**Charan Chinh of Bharat Milap**



**Akhandanandji (Samadhi) Temple Pilikothi**



**Lakshman Tila**



**Pandits reading Ramayana**

**Lakshman Tila** ;

To the south, there is a small hillock known as 'Laxman Tila'. One has to climb 150 steps to reach the temple situated on it. It is said that Lakshmana used to reside on this hill and from here was acting as a watchman for Lord Rama and Sita.

On the parikrama route in Madhya Pradesh territory is a famous *Ashram* known as Swarag Ashram. This is more popularly known as 'Pili Kothi', as the oldest building of the *Ashram* has a yellowish colour. This building is said to have been constructed at the time of Peshwa Baji Rao. The Christians occupied it and used it for propagation of the Christian religion. One Swami Akhandanand who visited this place was distressed to find that there was no arrangements for providing food to Sadhus nor were there any facilities for treatment of the sick. He took a vow to build an Ashram here and consequently it come into existence in the year 1973.

The Ashram has a good garden and the names of those who planted trees here, written on a small tin plates are hung on the trees A magnificent *Samadhi* temple, with an attractive statue of Swami Sachidanand, has been constructed here. There are routine religious activities in the Ashram like *bhog*, *kirtan* etc. Special functions are organised on the occasion of Ram Naumi, Guru Purnima and Janamashtmi. The Ashram runs a Sanskrit Vidyalaya, junior high school, library and Ayurvedic vidayalaya with a dispensary attached for practical training.

The functionaries of the Ashram are 2 *Mahants* (Manager and assistant manager), 2 *pujaries* and 5 *Sewaks* They get free boarding and lodging Disciples of Swami Akhandanand are occupying the managerial posts. The Ashram runs on donations, government aid and income from landed property.

**Ramghat** :

There are pucca ghats on both the banks of the river Mandakini The ghats on the western bank lie in Uttar Pradesh while those on the eastern bank fall in Madhya Pradesh territory. These ghats are spread on in a length of nearly one kilometre. These are lined by a number of temples of some antiquity which are held in much veneration Among the ghats, Ramghat is the most famous and here on the walls of the temples facing the river are written verses from the Ram Charit Manas. It is about this ghat that the following famous verses were written :—

चित्रकूट के घाट पर भई संतन की भीर ।
तुलसीदास चदन घिसें तिलक करें रघुवीर ।।

(In the presence of a la rge number of saints on the ghat of Chitraku t Tulsidas was seen preparing sandalwood paste and Lord Rama' applying it to his forehead). Two rows of shops facing each another, dealing in sweetmeats, religious and other miscellaneous articls, are loca ted here for the benefit of the pilgrims.

**Raghav Prayag :**

At the end of the pucca ghats lies Raghav Prayag, a Sangam (meeting point) of three rivers. A rivulet and the invisible *dhara* of Gayatri join the Paisuni river here. People believe that Lord Rama on learning about the death of his father Raja Dashrath offered *Tilanjali* to him at this place. Another belief about this place runs as follows. Lord Rama once designated Prayagraj (Allahabad) as Lord of Tiraths. Prayagraj mentioned this to Naradji, who laughingly said that in spi te of that he could not become the Lord of Chitrakut. Prayagraj met Lord Rama at Chitrakut and conveyed to him in verbatim, what Naradjit had told him. Lord Rama then clarified the position and said that Prayagraj was, no doubt, the Lord of Tiraths but not of his own dwelling place. Since then this place is known as Raghav Prayag. The following verses from Ramcharit Manas are reproduced to support the above belief :—

चित्रकूट निजधाम, जहा बिराजे. लक्ष्मण राम ।

(Chitrakut is a place where Rama and Lakshman had stayed).

**Pramodvan :**

At a distance of about half a kilometre to the south of Ramghat on the bank of the river on the Chitrakut Satna road is another place of importance known as Pramodvan. There is a temple of Sri Narayan Bhagwan here, which was built by the Raja of Rewa. Just opposite the Pramodvan to the west is a place, knwon as 'Das Hanuman', which is also considered sacred.

**Yagyavedi Temple :**

Situated on a hillock on the bank of Mandakini river is the famous Yagyavedi temple. Made of stone and lime, the temple is said to be about 300 years old. It is believed that here Lord Brahma performed yagya in 108 yagya kunds (fire-places) The locality around this place having circumference of about 100 metres is known 'as Chitrakut puri'. The main deities of the temple are Rama, Lakshmana and Sita. Just adjacent to it is a fourfaced statue of Brahmaji with a stone umbrella overhead The daily religious activities of the temple are *Ashanan*, *Arti-Bolbhog*, *Bhog*, *Kirtan* and *Shayan*. The activity starts in the early hours of the morning (5 15 A. M.) with *Ashnan* (bath) of the deities This is followed by other activities till 8-30 p m when it is time for *Shayan*

(rest). The *Pujari* is the performer and about 10-15 persons join him. On the occasion of Ram Naumi and Janamshthmi special functions are held and the attendance is also larger The temple is open to all communities. The temple also runs a small library, which contains religious books and subscribes for some Hindi dailies and magazines also.

The temple is managed by a Mahant who has acquired the office by succession. The sources of income of the temple are an annuity and income from agricultural land donated by the Maharaja of Panna The functionaries of the temple are a Mahant (Manager), Adhikari for outdoor work, two workers incharge of stores and mess, a pujari and two servants. Except the servants who are Ahirs, all other functionaries are Brahmins. No remuneration is paid to them except arrangements for their free boarding and lodging. The servants, in addition, get about one quintal of foodgrains every year.

**Parnakuti**

Adjacent to this temple is 'Parnakuti', where it is believed that Lord Rama along with his brother Lakshman and wife Sita stayed in their exile. A small dilapidated stone hut exists here. There are no sculptures or inscriptions and the place has a deserted appearance

**Tulsi Temple :**

Nearby is the Tulsi Gupha or the Tulsi Mandir which is said to have been constructed in 1870 A statue of the saint poet Tulsidas stands installed here. It is believed that Tulsidas had a vision of Lord Rama here The temple is buit of stone and lime and beside the statue of Tulsidas, the other statues installed here are those of Rama, Lakshman Sita and Hanuman. Near Tulsidas's statue are placed his 'Kharau' (wooden-Chappals) and a piece of sandalwood. The routine religious activities of the temple start at 5.15 A M. and end at 8.30 p. m. These comprise *Ashnan* (bath), *Arti* , *Bhog*, *Kirtan*, and *Shayan* (rest). Two important festivals, namely, Tulsi Jayanti in Shravan (July-August) and Ramnaumi in Chaitra (March-April) are celebrated here with great enthusiasm and the attendance on these occasions is fairly large. The temple runs on donations and is managed by a Mahant-cum-Pujari. It is open to all communities.

**Balajee Temple:**

Behind the post office at Sitapur is the old historical temple of Balajee This is a double storyed building with a dome over it. The temple is said to have been constructed in 1683 by the Mughal king Aurangzeb who is generally known for his bigotry as a destroyer of

Hindu temples and *maths*. Not only did he construct the temple but he also donated some land and cash and attached some villages to the temple or its maintenance. Two legends are famous for this act of the Emperor. According to one legend, the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, on reaching Chitrakut ordered his men to destroy all temples and *maths* and throw away the deities in the Paisuni river. However, before the said order could be enforced the same night all his man developed severe ache in their stomachs All the renowned physicians of the area were summoned but they could not cure the ailment. The emperor was very much perturbed. At least one of his counsellors suggested him to approach the saint of Balaji Akhara who could save the lives of his men Accordingly, the emperor went to the saint and narrated his tale of woe to him. The saint blessed him and gave him some *Vibhuti* (ash) As soon as the emperor kept the *Vibhuti* in his mouth, his men were cured of their stomach trouble The emperor was extremely pleased to see this miracle. The event brought a change in his attitude. In gratitude, he ordered the construction of the temple and granted aid for its maintenance The second legend is that, while at Kalinjar, the emperor Aurangzeb was told of the miraculous and spiritual powers of saint Balak Das of Chitrakut. Out of curiosity, he went to Chitrakut and was so much impressed by the personality and spiritual power of the saint that he immediately ordered construction of the temple and sanctioned grants for its maintenance The fact remains that the temple was got constructed by emperor Aurangzeb who also donated land for its maintenance

The main deity of this temple is of Balajee, regarded as one of the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu The other deities installed here are those of Rama, Lakshman, Sita, Hanuman, Lakshmi and Yogmaya The religious activities start at 6.30 a m with *Ashnan* (bath) and finish at 8 p m with *Shayan* (rest). In between there is the usual *Arti*, *Bhog*, *Bhandara* and *Kirtan* On the occasion of Ramnaumi and Annakut special functions are held, which attract a large gathering. Recently, the management has started a Sanskrit Pathshala, with provision for free boarding and lodging for students

The functionaries of the temple are a Mahant, two *Pujaries* and a *Kahar*. All of them are provided with free boarding and lodging In addition, one *Pujari* gets Rs 300 per annum and the *Kahar* gets Rs 5 per month plus about 5 Kg. pulses and 40 Kg. foodgrains The Mahant is the manager of the temple and the office is acquired by efficiency and seniority amongst the disciples. The expenses of the temple are met from the annuity and income from agriculture.

**Anusuiyya Ashram:**

To the south of Sitapur at a distance of about 15 kilometres situated in a dense forest is the sacred place known as Anusuiyya Ashram. This is the place from where Mandakini river originates and it is said that this branch came to pass on the request of Sati Anusuiyya, wife of sage Atri, to Lord Vishnu so that her husband may have his bath here instead of having to go to Prayag for this purpose. Further, according to legend sage Atri used to meditate in this jungle. His wife Sati Anusuiyya was very much attached to him and was his great devotee. Once the wives of the Lords Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh enquired from Naradji if there was any other lady more powerful than them. The sage, to their astonishment, replied in the affirmative and disclosed that Sati Anusuiyya was more powerful than them. Out of ealousy these ladies insisted upon their husbands to test Sati Anusuiyya. Consequently, the three Lords went in disguise to Sati Anusuiyya and asked her to offer them food without having any clothes on her body. To fulfil their desire she at first looked at them and threw a little water on them. By sheer dint of her power, the three lords instantaneously became small children. She then served them food unclothed This is the place where the above incident is said to have taken place and that is why the place is known as Sati Anusuiyya Ashram instead of Sage Atri Ashram. Again, it is here that Sati Anusuiyya initiated Sitaji into 'Pativrat Dharma' ' thus laying guidelines in this behalf for the entire womenfolk.

There are three temples here--one having the statue of Sage Atrf second having the statue of Sati Anusuiyya alongwith her three children to her left, the third one having the statue of "Datta Trai. Two newly constructed buildings, one double storyed and the other single storeyed, also exist here. In the double storeyed building we have the *samadhi* of Mahatma Paramhans, who lived and worshipped here and expired some years back, on the ground floor. On the first floor there is a full size statue of the said saint in a sitting posture. The single storeyed building is the place where saint Paramhans used to worship and meditate. This place provides an ideal site for meditation.

The routine activities of the Ashram are the usual *Bhog*, *Kirtan*, etc. Special functions are held on the occasion of Janmashthmi and Ramnaumi Sati Anusuiyya Ashram also celebrates Janki Naumi in *Bhandon*. Likewise Guru purnima in *Asarh* is celebrated in Paramhans Ashram. Thei Ashrams supply free food to Sadhus and beggars. The Paramhans Ashram runs on donation and income from agricultural land while Sati Anusuiyya Ashram runs only on donations.

**Gupta Godavari:**

About 6 kilometres to the west of Anusuiyya Ashram is another sacred spot known as Gupta Godavari. There are two caves here. The first cave is about 70 metres long and the entrance through two pieces of stones is less than a metre at the base. One enters a big circulage hall, the ceiling of which provides a resting place for the bats. The three pillar s of the hall have a natural beauty and attract the visitors. In this hall there is a shrine of "Suiya Devi", the younger sister of Anusuiyyaji. One then enters another hall. There is a small rectangular *kund* here which is known as 'Sita kund'. Water is continuously trickling here which falls in the kund and then it disappears. That is why the place is known as Gupta (Hidden) Godavari. It is believed that Sitaji used to take bath in this kund. At a height of about 8 metres is a small-shrine where we find two foot marks ascribed to Sitaji on the ceiling and an idol of Hanumanji below. A big black stone hangs in the middle, which keeps on moving. This is famous as Khatkhata Chor. People also call it Raksha Mayank (damon Mayank), who had stolen Sitaji's ornaments and was cursed by her.

Coming to the second cave, we find a five faced idol of Lord Shiva at its entrance. Four of these faces are human like at the same level and at right angles from each other and the fifth one is Shiva's ling. We then find a rectangular pit with some water in it. One has to pass through knee deep water to reach Ram and Lakshman Kunds at a distance of 130 metres. The passage is uneven and narrow and one has to move continuously with the support of the stones on either side. One the way there is a stone which appears like "Shesh phan" and another where, it is said, Rama, Lakshman and Sita used to sit. Then we come to a pit which is divided into two by a stone and the two portions are known as Ram and Lakshman *kunds.*

Both the caves are dark and one can move inside with the help of lamps only. The Gaon Sabha of Chaubeypur has provided petromex lamps for the use of which it levies a charge of 15 paise per person. For the security of the visitors, the Madhya Pradesh Government have posted a armed picket here.

**Bharat Kup :**

About 1.6 kilometres to the south of Bharat Kup railway station on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the railways is an important place of the same name. There is a big well here in which, it is said, Bharat younger brother of Lord Rama poured water of all the Tiraths on the occasion of Rama's coronation. Near the well is a temple of Bharajti. A sanskrit pathshala also runs here.

So far as the Mohammadans are concerned, they have very few institutions in the town and their religious activities centre round two mosques, namely, Nai Jama Masjid and Masjid of Qaziyana mohalla, both situated at Karwi. Both the mosques are fairly old and are said to have been established during the reign of the Peshwas. Nai Jama Masjid was, however, reconstructed in 1937. These mosques are pucca and have the usual four minarets, besides the main building. The mosques belong to the Sunni sect of the Muslim community. The Nai Jama Masjid is managed and controlled by the Sunni waqf Board, Luck now and the other one by a local Qazi of the Sunni sect.

Between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m. the namaz (prayer) is performed five times daily. Normally, there are about 30—35 persons present in the Nai Jama Masjid and 15—20 persons in the Mohalla Quaziyana Masjid. The Juma (Friday) namaz attracts about double this number. Special namaz is conducted on the occasions of Id-ul-Fitr and Id-ul-Zuha when the attendance is more than hundred. In the month of Ramzan special namaz called Taraveeh is performed every night. The Nai Jama Masjid also runs an Islamia Makhtab (School) for the local people. Nai Jama Masjid runs on income from landed property and agricultural land and donations and the Quaziyana mosque on income from landed property only.

So far as the Christians are concerned, they have only one church at Karwi. It is located in its own pucca buildings with a spacious lawn attached to it. A religious service is conducted here every sunday evening. About 15 persons attend the service. Special service is conducted on the occasion of Christmas (25th December) and the Easter (March-April). The church affairs are managed by a manager, a deputy manager and a secretary all of whom belong to the Christian community and have been deputed for missionary work There are six other employees, all paid-4 priests for conducting religious services and 2 servants for other miscellaneous work. The priests are south Indian Christians and get Rs. 200 p.m. each while the servants are Hindus and get Rs. 100 p.m each. The church gets aid from the Evengelical Mission, Norway to meet its expenditure. The mission also runs a hospital and a nursery school. It also helps the orphans.

**Crime behaviour:**

The crime position in the town is satisfactory. Only 6 reports of crimes were registered with the police in 1969, the number increased to 16 in 1970. Comparatively, Sitapur presents a better picture. In 1969 rall the reports pertained to Karwi and none to Sitapur, in 1970 three eports were from Sitapur and 13 at Karwi. The repoited cases were of

murder, dacoity, rioting,grievous hurt, house trespass and obstructing and using force against public servant in the discharge of duties. In the above period there was no crime associated with any political activity, religion or industrial unrest. Taken as a whole, the inhabitants of the town may be regarded as orderly and law abiding

There is a lock up at Karwi which can accommodate 35 persons. There is no brostal school, aftercare home, vagrancy or beggar home, or home for rehabilitation of rescued women.

# CHAPTER XIII

## LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

Banda district lies between the parallels of 24° 53′ and 25° 55′ north latitude and meridians of 80° 07′ and 81° 34′ east longitude. It is situated in the eastern part of Jhansi division. It is bounded by district Allahabad on the north-east, district Fatehpur on the north and district Hamirpur on the west. In the south its boundary forms the state boundary with Madhya Pradesh province. The area of the district, according to the Surveryor General, India, is 7,645 square kilometres.

The district consists of 5 tahsils, namely, Banda, Baberu, Naraini, Karwi and Mau. The largest in area among them is Kaiwi with a total area of 2,347.8 square kilometres and the smallest is Mau (1,036.0 square kilometres). The area figures of other tahsils are: Banda 1,645 4 square kilometres, Baberu 1,590.3 kilometres and Naraini 1,396.3 square kilometres. The district has five towns, namely, Banda M.B., Atarra M.B., Chitrakut Dham M.B., Manikpur Sarhat T.A. and Rajapur T A.

Yamuna, Ken and Bagain are the main rivers of the district. Ken and Bagain rivers enter the district from Madhya Pradesh province near Masauri and Bharatpur respectively while Yamuna river flows from west to east and forms the northern boundary of the district The other rivers of the district are Paisuni and Ashoin. Banda, the district headquarters, lies on the bank of river Ken.

**General Population:**

The district occupies 5th position in area and 42nd position in population in the State as per 1971 Census. The population of the district is 1,182,215 having 631, 921 males and 550, 294 females as against 953,731 persons having 500,573 males and 453, 158 females in 1961. The following table gives the percentage decadal variations in population of this district since 1901:—

**TABLE NO. XIII-1**
**Decadal variation in population of the district since 1901**

| Year | Persons | Decadal variation | Percentage decadal variation | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1901 | 619,186 | | | 311,958 | 307,228 |
| 1911 | 645,222 | +26,036 | +4·20 | 32 ,446 | 318,776 |
| 1921 | 602,828 | —42,394 | —6 57 | 309,212 | 293,616 |
| 1931 | 640,848 | +38,020 | +6·31 | 331,869 | 309,479 |
| 1941 | 740,219 | +99,371 | +15·51 | 382,652 | 357,567 |
| 1951 | 790,247 | +50,028 | +6·76 | 410,801 | 379446 |
| 1961 | 953,731 | +163,484 | +20 69 | 500,573 | 453,158 |
| 1971 | 1,182,215 | +228,484 | +23·96 | 631,921 | 550,294 |

It is evident from the above table that the population has been steadily increasing since 1901 except during the decade 1911-21 when the population declined due to an abnormal increase in the number of deaths. These abnormal deaths were due to the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, the famine of 1919-20 and to some extent due to the incidence of plague. The highest increase of 23.96 per cent has been recorded in the decade 1961-71. The sexwise and agewise distribution of population according to 1971 Census is as follows:—

**TABLE NO. XIII-2**

**Population classified by age-groups and sex**

| Age-groups | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 1,182,215 | 631,921 | 550,294 |
| 0—14 | 515,837 | 274,147 | 241,690 |
| 15—19 | 82,885 | 47,309 | 35,576 |
| 20—24 | 83,913 | 41,413 | 42,500 |
| 25—29 | 89,801 | 46,115 | 43,686 |
| 30—39 | 156,106 | 82,738 | 73,368 |
| 40—49 | 110,712 | 60,671 | 50,041 |
| 50—59 | 74,598 | 41,820 | 32,778 |
| 60 and above | 68,216 | 37,607 | 30,609 |
| Age not stated | 147 | 101 | 46 |

It is seen from the above table that 515,837 persons comprising of 274,147 males and 241,690 females are in the age-group 0—14. They constitute 43.9 per cent of the total population of the district. There are 156,106 persons constituting 82,738 males and 73,368 females in age-group 30—39 years accounting for 13.2 percent followed by next higher age-group 40—49 with 110,712 persons (60,671 males and 50,041 females) accounting for 9.3 per cent of the total population. In age-group 25—29 there are 89,801 persons (46, 115 males and 43, 686 females) who account for 7.5 per cent followed by age-group 20—24 in which there are 83,913

persons (41,413 males and 42,500 females) accounting for 7.1 per cent. The population in the age-group 15—19 is 82,885 (47,309 males and 35,576 females) which accounts for 7.0 per cent. 74,598 persons (41,820 males and 32,778 females) accounting for 6.3 per cent are in the age-group 50—59 and 68,216 persons (37,607 males and 30,609 females) representing 5.7 per cent of total population are of the age 60+. The remaining 147 persons, 101 males and 46 females have not reported their age.

The high percentage (43.9 per cent) in the age-group 0—14 shows that the population of the district is progressive.

The total population of the district has registered an increase of 24.0 per cent since 1961. It has increased by 32.2 per cent in age-group 0—14, 7.4 per cent in age-group 15—19, 13.7 per cent in age-group 25—29, 29.7 per cent in age-group 30—39, 17.4 per cent in age-group 40—49, 24.1 per cent in age-group 50—59 and 47.8 per cent in age-group 60 and above. The population has decreased by 3.0 per cent in age-group 20—24. The high rate of growth in the age-group 0—14 is mostly due to addition of children and reduction in infant mortality as a result of availability of proper and timely medical help in the district on the one hand and improvement in economic conditions on the other. The slight reduction in the proportion of persons in the age-group 20—24 may be attributed to misreporting of age due to illiteracy etc., to some extent as also to out-migration of youth to big cities for higher education and employment. The proportion of persons in the old age-group *i.e.*, 60 and above has registered an appreciable increase since 1961, which shows that the chances of survival of persons in older ages have improved.

**Sex Ratio :**

It is interesting to examine how sex ratio in the district has changed over time during the past decades. The following table gives the sex ratio, *i.e.*, number of females per 1,000 males, in the district as well as towns of the district as per Census results :—

TABLE NO. XIII-3

**Sex ratio in the district and towns since 1931**

| Year | Sex ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males) in | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Banda district | Banda M.B. | Atarra M.B. | Chitrakut Dham M.B. | Manikpur Sarhat T.A. | Rajapur T.A. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1931 | 938 | 824 | 977 | 875 | .. | 846 |
| 1941 | 934 | 870 | 951 | 958 | .. | 845 |
| 1951 | 924 | 867 | 884 | 853 | .. | 883 |
| 1961 | 905 | 861 | N.A. | 829 | 922 | 891 |
| 1971 | 870 | 835 | 785 | 832 | 822 | 823 |

It is evident from above that in the district the sex ratio has been continuously decreasing during the successive decades.

In 1931 the highest sex ratio was found in Atarra town followed by Chitrakut Dham and Rajapur town. Atarra and Chitrakut Dham exchanged their places in 1941. During 1941-51 towns of Banda, Atarra and Chitrakut Dham have shown a fall while Rajapur town has shown a substantial improvement. This improvement is, perhaps, due to settlement of some rural population in the town. The town Atarra has reported the lowest sex ratio among all the towns of Banda district which is due to inclusion of industrial area of rice growing villages. In 1971 Census it has also come into existence as a Municipal Board.

In general, sex ratio is lower in urban areas in comparison to rural areas and goes on decreasing with increasing urban population of the district. This is on account of the lower proportion of females in the population migrating to towns. People who migrate to towns for work are in the first instance mostly men ; women join after the men have fully settled down. Most of the women do not join their men because the male members of the family go temporarily for earning their livelihood and the women remain in the villages to maintain their families.

**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :**

Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes contributing 23.07 per cent and 0.02 per cent respectively to the district's population represent the socially, culturally and economically weaker section of the population. The percentage of Scheduled castes is some what higher and that of the Scheduled tribes much lower than the state averages of 21.0 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively. The following statement gives the percentage distribution of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes in the district and the towns of the district during 1971 Census :—

**TABLE NO. XIII-4**

**Percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the district and towns, 1971**

| Name of the district/town | Percentage of Scheduled castes | | | Percentage of Scheduled tribes | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Banda district | 23·1 | 22·5 | 23·5 | 0 02 | 0 02 | 0·02 |
| Atarra M B. | 23·1 | 22·5 | 23·8 | | | |
| Banda M.B. | 7·3 | 7·2 | 7·5 | 0·01 | 0 02 | 0·01 |
| Chitrakut Dham M.B. | 14·5 | 14·3 | 14·6 | 0·03 | 0·03 | 0·03 |
| Manikpur Sarhat T.A. | 24·0 | 23 4 | 24·7 | . | .. | .. |
| Rajapur T.A. | 27·1 | 26·6 | 27·6 | .. | . | .. |

The highest percentage of scheduled castes is found in Rajapur town area (27.1 per cent) and the lowest in Banda Municipal Board (7.3 per cent). It is interesting to note that the proportion of female scheduled castes is higher than that of males in the district as also in all the towns.

Out of the total Scheduled tribe population of the district, 93.7 per cent lives in rural areas and only 6.3 per cent in urban areas. Out of 14 persons of scheduled tribes reported to be in urban areas 8 are found in Banda Municipal Board and the remaining 6 in Chitrakut Dham Municipal Board.

**Literacy :**

The percentage literacy in the district is 18.4 as against the State average of 21.8. The national average of literacy is 29.5 per cent. Evidently, the percentage of literacy in Banda district is much below the state average and national average. It ranks 38th in literacy among the districts of the state. In the rural areas 16.4 per cent of the population (27.3 per cent males and 4 0 per cent females) is literate while the literacy rate in the urban areas is 40.4 per cent for the total population, 51.2 per cent for males and 27.3 per cent for females. The following table shows the literate and educated persons in the district as well as towns of the district.—

TABLE NO. XIII-5

**Distribution of literate and educated persons by sex**

| Sl. No. | Name of the district/town | | Total population | | | Literate and educated persons | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Banda District | Total | 1,182,215 | 631,921 | 550,294 | 217,363 | 185,230 | 32,133 |
| | | Rural | 1,084,259 | 578,209 | 506,050 | 177,774 | 157,715 | 20,059 |
| | | Urban | 97,956 | 53,712 | 44,244 | 39,589 | 27,515 | 12,074 |
| 2 | Atarra M.B. | | 17,231 | 9,652 | 7,579 | 6,026 | 4,562 | 1,464 |
| 3 | Banda M.B. | | 50,575 | 27,568 | 23,007 | 22,724 | 15,138 | 7,586 |
| 4 | Chitrakut Dham M.B. | | 17,794 | 9,711 | 8,083 | 6,054 | 4,408 | 1,646 |
| 5 | Manikpur Sarhat T.A. | | 6,512 | 3,575 | 2,937 | 2,547 | 1,783 | 764 |
| 6 | Rajapur T.A. | | 5,844 | 3,206 | 2,638 | 2,238 | 1,624 | 614 |

The literacy rate for Banda M. B. comes out to be 44.9 per cent, for Atarra M. B. 35.0 per cent, for Chitrakut Dham M. B. 34.0 per cent, for Manikpur Sarhat T. A. 39.1 per cent and for Rajapur T.A. 39.6 per cent. Considering literacy among males the literacy rate is 51.2 per cent in the urban areas of the district. The highest literacy rate among males in urban areas is 54 9 per cent in Banda M. B. and the lowest *i.e.*, 45.4 per cent in Chitrakut Dham M B. In other towns it is 42.3 per cent in Atarra M. B 49.9 per cent in Manikpur Sarhat T.A. and 50.6 per cent in Rajapur T.A.

As regards literacy amongst females we find that 27.3 per cent females are literates in urban areas of the district. The highest literacy is found in Banda M. B. (33 0 per cent) and the lowest in Atarra M. B (19 3 per cent). The female literacy percentage in other towns of the district is: 20.4 in Chitrakut Dham M. B., 26.0 in Manikpur Sarhat T.A and 23.3 in Rajapur T.A. Thus Atarra M. B. appears to be comparatively backward in educational facilities in comparison to other towns of the district.

The literacy percentage of Banda district in 1971 was 18.4 as against 14.9 in 1961. During 1961-1971 the number of literates and educated persons has risen by 53.3 per cent while population of the district has increased by 24.0 per cent. The improvement in the literacy is the result of establishment of more educational institutions in the district.

**Marital Status :**

Marital status represents demographic and sociological significance of the population of the district. The proportion of never married married, widowed, divorced or separated and unclassified persons in district of Banda is 45.9 per cent, 48.2 per cent, 5.8 per cent, 0.05 per cent and 0.05 per cent respectively. The corresponding figures for rural area are 45.6, 48.4, 5.9, 0.05, and 0.05 and for urban areas 49.1, 45.8, 5.0, 0.03 and nil respectively. The following table gives the breakup of the population of the district by age and marital status :—

TABLE NO. XIII-6

**Marital status by age-groups and sex**

| Age-group | Total population | | | Never married | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0—9 | 378,769 | 198,166 | 180,603 | 378,769 | 198,166 | 180,603 |
| 10—14 | 137,068 | 75,281 | 61,087 | 105,680 | 63,485 | 42,195 |

*(contd.)*

TABLE NO. XIII-6

Marital status by age-groups and sex

| Age-group | Total population | | | Never married | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 15—19 | 82,885 | 47,309 | 35,576 | 28,995 | 25,620 | 3,375 |
| 20—24 | 83,913 | 41,413 | 42,500 | 10,131 | 9,857 | 274 |
| 25—29 | 89,801 | 46,115 | 43,686 | 5,901 | 5,831 | 70 |
| 30—34 | 84,563 | 43,263 | 41,300 | 2,810 | 2,770 | 40 |
| 35—39 | 71,543 | 39,475 | 32,068 | 2,160 | 2,140 | 20 |
| 40—44 | 62,393 | 33,889 | 28,504 | 2,026 | 2,016 | 10 |
| 45—49 | 48,319 | 26,782 | 21,537 | 1,545 | 1,545 | .. |
| 50—54 | 46,299 | 26,166 | 20,133 | 1,139 | 1,119 | 20 |
| 55—59 | 28,299 | 15,654 | 12,645 | 795 | 784 | 10 |
| 60—64 | 32,938 | 18,429 | 14,509 | 990 | 985 | 5 |
| 65—69 | 14,952 | 8,103 | 6,849 | 360 | 350 | 10 |
| 70 + above | 20,326 | 11,075 | 9,251 | 995 | 990 | 5 |
| Age not stated | 147 | 101 | 46 | 127 | 84 | 43 |
| Total | 1,182,215 | 631,921 | 550,294 | 542,423 | 315,742 | 226,680 |

*(contd.)*

TABLE NO. XIII-6

Marital status by age-groups and sex

| Age-group | Married | | | Widowed | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0—9 | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. |
| 10—14 | 30,668 | 12,006 | 18,662 | 320 | 300 | 20 |
| 15—19 | 53,375 | 21,314 | 32,061 | 425 | 315 | 110 |
| 20—24 | 73,006 | 30,980 | 42,026 | 726 | 536 | 190 |
| 25—29 | 82,137 | 39,136 | 43,001 | 1,643 | 1,048 | 595 |
| 30—34 | 78,602 | 39,053 | 39,549 | 3,036 | 1,340 | 1,696 |
| 35—39 | 65,767 | 35,625 | 30,142 | 3,494 | 1,675 | 1,891 |
| 40—44 | 55,116 | 29,652 | 25,464 | 5,161 | 2,141 | 3,020 |
| 45—49 | 40,893 | 22,716 | 18,177 | 5,836 | 2,481 | 3,355 |
| 50—54 | 34,604 | 21,083 | 13,521 | 10,516 | 3,934 | 6,582 |
| 55—59 | 20,702 | 12,218 | 8,484 | 6,783 | 2,632 | 4,151 |
| 60—64 | 18,847 | 13,282 | 5,565 | 13,071 | 4,152 | 8,919 |
| 65—69 | 7,690 | 5,287 | 2,403 | 6,862 | 2,446 | 4,416 |
| 70 + above | 8,121 | 6,093 | 2,028 | 11,180 | 3,962 | 7,218 |
| Age not stated | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 17 | 3 |
| Total | 569,528 | 288,445 | 281,083 | 388,753 | 26,979 | 42,166 |

*(contd.)*

TABLE NO. XIII-6—*concld.*

Marital status by age-groups and sex

| Age-group | Divorced or separated | | | Unclassified | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 0—9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10—14 | 130 | 130 | .. | 270 | 60 | 210 |
| 15—19 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 60 | 40 | 20 |
| 20—24 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 20 | .. |
| 25—29 | 50 | 40 | 10 | 70 | 60 | 10 |
| 30—34 | 75 | 70 | 5 | 40 | 30 | 10 |
| 35—39 | 30 | 25 | 5 | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| 40—44 | 50 | 40 | 10 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| 45—49 | 45 | 40 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 50—54 | 30 | 30 | .. | 10 | .. | 10 |
| 55—59 | 20 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 60—64 | 30 | 10 | 20 | . | .. | .. |
| 65—69 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| 70 + above | .. | .. | .. | 30 | 30 | .. |
| Age not stated | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 540 | 455 | 85 | 580 | 300 | 280 |

The above table reveals that of the male population, 50.0 per cent is never married, 45.6 per cent married, 4.3 per cent widowed, 0.1 per cent divorced or separated and 0.05 per cent unclassified. Amongst females, 41.2 per cent are never married, 51.1 per cent married, 7.7 per cent widowed, 0.02 per cent divorced or separated and 0.05 per cent unclassified. Amongst males and females aged 35 and above 3.2 per cent males and 0.05 per cent females are never married.

Of the married males 4.2 per cent are in the age-group 10—14, 7.4 per cent in the age-group 15—19, 10.7 per cent in the age-group 20—24, 13.6 per cent in age-group 25—29, 13.5 per cent in age-group 30—34, 12.4 per cent in the age-group 35—39, 10.3 per cent in the age-group 40—44, 7.9 per cent in the age-group 45—49, 7.3 per cent in age-group 50—54, 4.2 per cent in the age-group 55—59, 4 6 per cent in the age-group 60—64, 1.8 per cent in the age-group 65—69 and the rest 2.1 per cent in the age-group 70 and above.

Of the married females 6.6 per cent are in the age-group 10—14, 11.4 per cent in the age-group 15—19, 15.0 per cent in the age-group 20—24, 15.3 per cent in the age-group 25—29, 14.0 per cent in the age-group 30—34, 10.7 per cent in the age-group 35—39, 9.1 per cent in the age-group 40—44, 6.5 per cent in the age-group 45—49, 4.8 per cent in the age-group 50—54, 3.0 per cent in the age-group 55—59, 2.0 per cent in the age-group 60—64, 0.9 per cent in the age-group 65—69 and the rest 0.7 per cent in the age-group 70 and above.

The incidence of widowhood is greater among females than among males in the total population. The percentage of widowhood is greater in males than among females up to the age of 29 years but after that age the incidence of widowhood starts rising in the case of females. The proportion of divorced or separated persons is negligible.

**Economic Characteristics :**

There are 403,850 workers in Banda district accounting for 34.2 per cent of the total population. These are divided into 337,937 males and 65,913 females. The percentage of workers is somewhat higher than the state percentage of 30.9. The table below gives the distribution of workers into broad industrial categories in the district :

**TABLE NO. XIII-7**
**Industrial classification of workers by sex**

| Industrial category | Total workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I. Cultivators | 226,658 | 205,493 | 21,165 |
| II. Agricultural labourers | 126,376 | 85,574 | 40,802 |

*(contd)*

TABLE NO XIII-7—*concld.*

**Industrial classification of workers by sex**

| Industrial category | Total workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| III. Livestock, Forestry, fishing hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities | 1,941 | 1,854 | 87 |
| IV. Mining and quarrying | 93 | 79 | 14 |
| V. Manufacturing, Processing, servicing and repairs | 11,893 | 10,462 | 1,431 |
| VI. Construction | 960 | 928 | 32 |
| VII. Trade and Commerce | 11,259 | 10,667 | 592 |
| VIII. Transport, storage and communication | 2,416 | 2,404 | 12 |
| IX. Other services | 18,333 | 16,718 | 1,615 |
| X. Non-workers | 778,365 | 293,984 | 484,381 |
| Total | 1,182,215 | 631,921 | 550,294 |

It will be seen that 87.9 per cent of the total workers are engaged in primary sector, 4.2 per cent in secondary sector and 7.9 per cent in tertiary sector.

In the primary sector 56.1 per cent are engaged in cultivation, 31.3 per cent as agricultural labourers, 0.5 per cent in livestock, forestry, fishing etc. and 0.02 per cent in mining and quarrying. The high percentage of workers in this sector is due to the fact that a large belt of agricultural land is available for cultivation in this district. The economy of the district hinges round agriculture which is its mainstay and provides the source of livelihood to about 4/5th of the working force. Another striking feature is that although the number of males working in this sector is quite large, the percentage of women agricultural labourers is very high surpassing the percentage of males in cultivation.

In the secondary sector, 2.9 per cent workers (3.1 per cent males and 2.2 per cent females) are engaged in household industry, 1.0 per cent (1.1 per cent males and 0.2 per cent femeales) in non-household

Industry and 0.2 per cent (0.3 per cent males and 0.05 per cent females in construction activities. Most important industries in the district are type-casting foundry, preparation of metal sheets, barbed wires, general engineering, radio assembling, fertiliser industry, husking of rice from waste material of paddy, manufacture of washing soaps, candles, plastic toys, hair oil and related scented commodities, wooden furniture, wooden toys, shoe making, manufacture of biscuits and breads, cutting and furnishing of stone goods and manufacture of cement grills.

Of the total working population of the district, 7.9 per cent is engaged in the tertiary sector. This sector has attracted a very small number of persons in comparison to primary sector. In this sector, 4.5 per cent of the total working force (4.9 per cent males and 2.4 per cent females) are engaged in other services such as public administration and defence services, sanitation, medical and health services, educational, scientific and research services, community, social and personal services and such activities which have not been adequately defined. In this sector 2.8 per cent workers (2.3 per cent males and 0.9 per cent femals) are engaged in trade and commerce and 0.6 per cent (0.7 per cent males and 0.02 per cent females) in transport, storage and communications.

Coming to towns of the district we find that the percentage of workr. in Banda M.B. is 26.7, in Atarra M.B. 28.41, in Chitrakut Dham M.B 27.6, in Manikpur Sarhat T.A. 30.2 and in Rajapur T.A. 30.9. Thus the proportion of workers is lower in urban areas than in the rural areas, which shows a greater degree of dependency in the urban areas.

The table set below gives the distributioh of population into nine categories of workers and non-workers separately for the ubran areas of the district and each town :—

TABLE NO. XIII-8

**Industrial classification of persons in the Urban areas of the district**

| Name of the District/Town | Total population | Total workers | I cultivators | II Agricultural labourers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Banda District :Urban | 97,965 | 27,076 | 3,109 | 3,014 |
| Attarra M.B. | 17,231 | 4,896 | 739 | 896 |

TABLE NO. XIII.-8

**Industrial classification of persons in the Urban areas of the district**

| Name of the district/Town | Total population | Total workers | I cultivators | II Agricultural labourers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Banda M.B. | 50,575 | 13,486 | 1,057 | 774 |
| Chitrakut Dham M.B. | 17,794 | 4,918 | 773 | 585 |
| Manikput Sarhat T.A. | 6,512 | 1,969 | 278 | 499 |
| Rajapur T.A. | 5,844 | 1,807 | 262 | 260 |

| III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities | IV Mining & Quarrying | V Manufacturing, Processing Servicing & Repairs | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | (a) Household Industry | (b) Other than household Industry |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 306 | .. | 1,978 | 2,277 |
| 47 | .. | 546 | 352 |
| 173 | . | 669 | 1,440 |
| 12 | .. | 468 | 338 |
| 8 | .. | 37 | 73 |
| 66 | .. | 258 | 74 |

*(contd.)*

TABLE NO. VIII-84—*concld.*

| VI Construction | VII Trade & Commerce | VIII Transport, Storage & Communications | IX Other Services | Non-workers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 586 | 6,662 | 1,938 | 7,206 | 70,880 |
| 101 | 1,282 | 105 | 828 | 12,335 |
| 392 | 3,325 | 1,130 | 4,526 | 37,089 |
| 62 | 1,234 | 219 | 1,227 | 12,876 |
| 3 | 349 | 461 | 261 | 4,543 |
| 28 | 472 | 23 | 364 | 4,037 |

The above table reveals that in primary sector the highest proportion of workers is in Manikpur Sarhat T.A. (39.8 per cent) followed by Atarra Municipal Board (34.3 per cent). In Manik pur Sarhat town area as high as 25.3 per cent of the total working population is engaged as agricultural labourers. In Chitrakut Dham town cultivators represent the highest percentage i.e. 15.7 per cent of the town's working population, followed by Atarra M.B. (15.0 per cent). In secondary sector the highest percentage of workers i.e. 20.4 per cent is in Atarra M.B. followed by Rajapur T.A. In this sector the highest percentage of workers is engaged in household industry and the lowest in construction activities.

In tertiary sector the hithest proportion of workers is in Banda M.B. followed by Chitrakut Dham and Mankipur Sarhat towns. The lowest proportion of workers is in Atarra M.B. The highest percentage of workers (33.6) are engaged in other services in Banda town which is natural as it is the headquarters of the district and many important Government and Semi-Government offices are located here. In other services the next highest number of workers are engaged in Chitrakut Dham town which is also due to the fact that this is a tahsil headquarters and some important offices of municipal board, revenue department etc. are located here besides being a centre of Hindu pilgrimage.

**Non-workers :**

Non-workers share 65.8 per cent of total population of the district. Out of the total rural population 65. 2 per cent are non-workers whereas their proportion in the urban areas is 72.4 per cent. The corresponding figure for Banda M.B. is 73.3 per cent, Atarra M.B. 71.6 per cent, Chitrakut Dham M.B. 72.4 per cent, Mamikpur Sarhat T.A. 69.8 per cent and Rajapur T.A. 69.1 per cent. The proportion of females among non-workers is higher than males and they are mostly engaged in household duties while among males non-workers are mostly infant dependants.

**Number of Urban Centres Per 100 Villages :**

The district contains 1,299 villages out of which 1,207 are inhabited, and 92 uninhabited. The number of inhabited villages has registered and increase of 13 since 1961. Out of every 1,000 persons in the district 917 live in rural areas The average population per inhabited villages is 979 as against 746 in 1961. The table below gives the number of urban centres per 100 villages in each tahsil and the district :—

TABLE NO. XIII-9.

**Number of villages and towns in tahsils**

| District/Tahsil | Number of towns | Number of villages | | Towns per 100 inhabited Villages |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | inhabited | Uninhabited | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Banda district | 5 | 1,207 | 92 | 0·44 |
| Banda tahsil | 1 | 202 | 9 | 0·50 |
| Baberu tahsil | .. | 212 | 6 | 0·00 |
| Naraini tahsil | 1 | 263 | 29 | 0·38 |
| Karwi tahsil | 2 | 363 | 31 | 0·55 |
| Mau tahsil | 1 | 167 | 17 | 0·60 |

It will be observed from the table that the number of towns per 100 villages is highest in tahsil Mau (0 60) although the number of urban units is more in tahsil Karwi

The table given below shows the distribution of inhabited villages of various population size in the district :—

TABLE NO. XIII,-10

**Villages classified by population size**

| Population size | Number of villages | Total Population | Proportion to total population of district |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Less than 200 | 214 | 20,399 | 1.9 per cent |
| 200—499 | 286 | 98,868 | 9.1 per cent |
| 500—799 | 238 | 151,054 | 14.0 per cent |
| 800—999 | 112 | 99,883 | 9.2 per cent |
| 1,000 and above | 357 | 714,055 | 65.8 per cent |
| Total | 1,207 | 1,084,259 | 100.0 per cent |

It will be observed from the table that the highest number of villages is of those which have a population of 1,000 and above. There are 357 such villages which account for 65.8 per cent of the total population of the district Population range 200—499 with 286 villages comes next followed by 238 villages having a range of population as 500—799. The proportions of the population for these villages are 9.1 per cent ,and 14.0 per cent, respectively.

**Density of Population :**

The density of population in the district is 155 persons per square kilometre which is far lower than the state average of 300 persons per

square kilometre. The following table gives the density of population of the district and tahsils by rural/urban break-up :—

TABLE NO. XIII-11

**Density of population in the district/tahsils/towns**

| District/tahsil/town | Total/Rural/Urban | Area in sq. km. | Density of population per sq. kilometre |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Banda district | Total | 7,645·0 | 155 |
| | Rural | 7,620·9 | 142 |
| | Urban | 24·1 | 4,065 |
| Banda Tahsil | Total | 1,645 4 | 174 |
| | Rural | 1,642 1 | 143 |
| | Urban | 3·3 | 15,325 |
| Banda M.B | Urban | 3·3 | 15,325 |
| Naraini Tahsil | Total | 1,396·3 | 176 |
| | Rural | 1,386 3 | 165 |
| | Urban | 10·0 | 1,723 |
| Atarra M.B | Urban | 10·0 | 1,723 |
| Karwi Tahsil | Total | 2,347·8 | 112 |
| | Rural | 2,337·8 | 102 |
| | Urban | 10·4 | 2,337 |
| Chitrakut Dham M.B. | Urban | 7 8 | 2,290 |
| Manikpur Sarhat T A. | Urban | 2·6 | 2,514 |
| Mau Tahsil | Total | 1,036·0 | 106 |
| | Rural | 1,035·6 | 101 |
| | Urban | 0·4 | 14,254 |
| Rajapur T.A. | Urban | 0·4 | 14,254 |
| Baberu Tahsil | Total | 1,590·3 | 176 |
| | Rural | 1,590·3 | 176 |

It is evident from above that rural density in the district is 142 persons per square kilometre while the urban density is 4,065 persons per square kilometre. The highest rural density, i.e., 176 persons per square kilometre is found in tahsil Baberu. In the urban areas this position is held by tahsil Banda where density comes to 15,325 persons per square kilometre. The highest urban density in tahsil Banda is due

to Banda being the district headquarters. Among the towns Banda M.B. is most densely populated town, the density being 15,325 persons per square kilometre. Next in order are Rajapur having a density of 14, 254 persons per square kilometre, Manikpur Sarhat 2,514 persons per square kilometre, Chitrakut Dham 2, 290 persons per square kilometre and Atarra 1,723 persons per square kilometre.

**System of Transport and Communication** :

The district headquarters at Banda provides direct road connection with Fatehpur through State Highway No. 13. The other important pucca metalled roads of the district are Banda-Naraini, Banda-Mahoba, Banda-Muwal, Chitarkut Dham-Karwi and Atarra-Naraini, Government roadways buses and private buses are plying on these roads. Private taxis are also operated on metalled and unmetalled roads.

There are a number of foot tracks and pathways (*pagdandis*) connecting the sacred religious places which are situated at different places of the hill areas. The people follow these *pagdandis* to reach their destination.

It would be interesting to study the transport communication linkages of rural areas also of the district. The information as given in District Census Handbook, Part A reveals that about 1 ·8 per cent of the villages of the district are connected by rail, 15 ·9 per cent are connected by pucca roads, 1 ·2 per cent by both kachcha and pucca roads, and 61 ·0 per cent by only kachcha roads. The table below gives further details in this regard:—

**TABLE NO. XIII-12**

Communication linkages of villages

| Distance from the nearest town in km. | Total number of villages | Number of villages connected by | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pucca road | Kachcha road | Pucca and kachcha road | Pucca road and train | Kachcha road and train | Pucca road and river | Kachcha road and river | Other |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0—5 | 73 | 39 | 34 | 2 | | 4 | | | 6 |
| 6—10 | 164 | 23 | 101 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | 8 |
| 11—15 | 254 | 41 | 138 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | 3 | 36 |
| 16—25 | 326 | 60 | 189 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | 7 |
| 26—50 | 349 | 43 | 232 | 6 | | | 1 | 6 | 10 |
| 51—100 | 133 | 1 | 99 | 1 | | | | 5 | 11 |
| Total | 1,299 | 207 | 793 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 1 | 14 | 78 |

The district is well served by telegraph and telephone facilities. There is a head post office at Banda having about 22 sub-post offices and 183 branch offices in the different parts of the district. Telephone and telegraph facilities are available in all the towns of the district. There is a manually operated telephone exchange located at Karwi.

**Main Productive activities :**

The district is good in natural resources. The economy of the district is mainly based on minerals and agriculture. The important minerals of the district are stated below:—

(i) *Granite.*—It is used as ballast for constructional purposes mainly for roads and buildings. It is found mainly in Bharat Koop, Banda, Chitrakut, Karwi, Panchpahari, Bara Goan, Bhooragarh, Mattongh—Palri, Khoi, Kabrai, Nahri, Gorapurwa, Sudurpur, Panchampur, Rolli-Kalyan Patra, Akabarpur, Narainur, Patrauli, Marzedpur, Rekutiam Khoh, Sumirya Khurland, Suray, Girwan, etc. Some small mines are also found in Pangada, Kartal, Kairaini and old Manikpur area of the district. The district is the main exporter of granites to eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. Out of the total production 99 per cent is sent to Deoria, Basti, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Rai Bareli, Allahabad and Fatehpur districts of Uttar Pradesh. The granite of this district is very hard. At present there are five factories of stone breaking among which 3 are located in Bharatkup, one at Chitrakut Dham and one in Banda proper.

(ii) *Agate.*—It is translucent stone and is used in the manufacture of ornaments and decorative articles. It is found in the bank of river Ken.

(iii) *Lithomargo.*—It is used in the manufacture of crockery articles, cement and welding of metals. It is found in plenty in Lakhanpur area (about 5 kilometre to the south of Tikeria railway station) of the district.

(iv) *Silica Sand.*—It is used for the manufacture of glass goods as raw material. Mostly it is found in the southern side of Central Railway line from Matkundi to Bargarh area of the district.

(v) *Lime.*—It is used for constructional purposes. Its mines are located at Godaranpur.

(vi) *Ochre.*—It is explored from forest of Manikpur area of the district.

*Agriculture* :

The district is not poor in agriculture although water is scarce. The total cultivable area was 69.2 per cent of the total area of the district in 1971 of which only 14 5 per cent was under irrigation. The district has mainly red and black soils which are suitable for *jwar, bajara* and *arhar* crops. The *rabi* and *kharif* are the main crops in which rabi is more important for the district as a whole.

The main kharif crops are *jwar*, followed by *arhar* and rice sown in the months of July, August and reaped in September-October. The principal rabi crops are gram and wheat which are sown in October and harvested in March-April A few land-holders also sow *Zaid* crops in addition to rabi and *kharif*.

*Forest* :

The ravine tracts support *Babul* and several jungles and the *pathar*, tracts of Mau and Karwi tahsils have forests of trees which are smaller in height and girth. Main trees of the district are *karonda, kareel rian, khair, chamrail, mahuwa, singota, sahjana and dhok* in the ravine tract and *mahuwa, dhama, sej tendu, achar, haldu, tinsa* bumgboo, and poor quality *sal* in the *pathartract*. The availability of forest producer has resulted in the setting up of establishments based on forest products, *i.e.* manufacture of wooden toys, etc.

In addition to above, fish is also found in plenty in the rivers and ponds of the district. Among fish the common are *Rohu, Nain Kalvis* and *Parhin*.

**Relation with other towns** :

In addition to the town of Chitrakut Dham there are four other towns, *viz*, Atarra, Banda, Manikpur Sarhat, and Rajapur, in the district. Atarra town has been treated as urban in 1971 Census. Banda is the district headquarters. All the places of the district whether urban or rural have a contact with the town in one or the other-way. Atarra town has its importance for being the chief place of industries supplying rice to other places as also the seat of Ayurvedic college. It attracts a large number of students from other towns of the districts as also from the places situated beyond it. The town under study has its special significance. This being an important religious place attracts a large number of persons for religious and spiritual performances.

The functional distribution of the town shows that Banda, Chitrakut Dham and Rajapur are the multifunctional towns. Among these towns primary activities predominate in Chitrakut Dham and Rajapur. These contribute 27.8 per cent and 32·5 per cent respectively of the total workers in these towns while service class predominates in Banda with 33·6 per cent of workers. Atarra and Manikpur are bifunctional towns with the primary activities as predominant function followed by commercial and transport activities.

Chitrakut Dham town being a sacred place for Hindus attracts large number of devotees to have a dip in the river. Mandakini, specially on the occassion of *Amavasya* of every month. A huge gathering from different parts of the district/state/country assemble here on the occasion of Deepawali and Ram Naumi festivals. Students from different parts of the district and state come here to study Sanskrit in Sanskrit *Pathshalas* of the town. Students from Chitrakut Dham go to Atarra and Banda towns for degree and higher education. People from Chitrakut Dham town also go to Banda for medical and Government work. Specially business class has to visit Banda town for commercial purposes, i.e., for purpose of foodgrains, textiles, etc.

**Travel index of the population :**

Information on the travel index was collected through the schedules. The maximum distance from the town which was ever travelled by the residents aged 5 years and above of the Households was ascertained. This travel index has been determined by adding up maximum distances travelled by all persons aged 5 years and above of the sampled households and dividing it with number of persons of the same ages. The localitywise travel index of the population of the town is given below:—

TABLE NO. XIII 13

Travel index of persons by locality

| Locality/town | Travel index (in kms.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Chitrakut Dham town | 103·5 | 118·8 | 84·8 |
| Gandhiganj | 173·5 | 165·4 | 184·2 |
| Baldeoganj | 161·2 | 188·2 | 124·6 |

TABLE NO. XIII·13—*Concld.*

**Travel index of persons by locality**

| Locality/town | Travel index (in Kms.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Gokulpura | 68·1 | 66·5 | 70·5 |
| Shankerganj | 79·4 | 75·4 | 86·9 |
| Kuberganj | 102·6 | 125·2 | 78·6 |
| Jagdishganj | 290·7 | 347·3 | 192·2 |
| Dwarika puri | 53·4 | 71·1 | 32·0 |
| Laxamanpuri | 90·4 | 81·9 | 98·9 |
| Shatrughanpuri | 73·4 | 83·6 | 62·3 |
| Rampuri | 123·1 | 155·4 | 86·6 |
| Janakipuri | 242·0 | 231·6 | 202·9 |
| Manikkunj | 88·1 | 119·8 | 53·0 |
| Ambikakunj | 157·5 | 141·7 | 173·4 |
| Durgakunj | 54·5 | 74·8 | 35·8 |
| Gopalkunj | 58·8 | 58·8 | 58·8 |
| Tirthrajpuri | 108·9 | 108·0 | 110·1 |
| Majgandpuri | 77·1 | 91·9 | 58·8 |
| Raghavpuri | 35·1 | 25·9 | 48·1 |

The above table gives the details of travel index in respect of 536 males and 438 females. The travel index of males in comparison to females is much higher in the town. Raghavpuri locality has the lowest travel index (35.1 km.) while the highest travel is found in Jagdishganj (290.7 km.) The figures for females in Raghavpuri, Ambikakunj, Laxmanpuri, Gandhiganj, Shankerganj Tirthrajpuri and Gokalpura are higher than for the males while the reverse is seen in the case of Baldeoganj, Kuberganj, Jagdishganj, Dwarikapuri,

Shatrughanpuri, Rampuri, Jankipuri, Manikuhg, Durgakunj and Majgandpuri localities. In Gopalkunj locality travel index of males and females is almost equal. Considering males it is seen that they have highest travel index in Jagdishganj (347·5 km) followed by Jankipuri (231·6 km) and Baldeoganj (188·2km.) while the lowest is seen in Raghavpuri (25·9 km.) locality. In regard to females the travel index is highest in Jankipuri (202·9 km.) followed by 192·2 km. in Jagdishganj while the lowest is seen in Dwarikapuri (32·0 km.) locality.

Coming to caste and communitywise travel index we find that the highest average distance of 325 kilometres is travelled by Christian community followed by Malis (309 km.) and Kayastha caste (219 kms.) The lowest distance of 3·9 kilometres has been travelled by Jogi caste while Kumhar and Bari castes people have reported nil as their travel index. The table given below indicates castwise travel index in the town.

TABLE NO. XIII·14

Travel index of persons by caste

| Caste/tribe or community | Travel index (in kms.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Brahmin | 159·55 | 181·26 | 134·55 |
| 2. Kshatriya | 113·27 | 171·50 | 80·00 |
| 3. Vaishya | 150·51 | 168·93 | 122·75 |
| 4. Mali | 309·00 | 280·00 | 352·50 |
| 5. Lohar | 31·39 | 27·86 | 36·78 |
| 6. Ahir | 47·28 | 71·87 | 19·08 |
| 7. Kabar | 76·04 | 88·38 | 60·48 |
| 8. Kumhar | .. | .. | |
| 9. Kewat | 32·83 | 46·62 | 23·09 |
| 10. Gadariya | 184·50 | 184·50 | |

TABLE NO. XIII.14—*Concld.*

Travel index of persons by caste

| Caste/tribe or community | Travel index (in kms.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 11. Teli | 27·44 | 51·75 | 8·00 |
| 12. Darji | 183·50 | 69·00 | 298·00 |
| 13. Nai | 132·67 | 161·25 | 109·80 |
| 14. Kurmi | 104·00 | 102 93 | 105·07 |
| 15. Kachhi | 22·84 | 20·10 | 26·85 |
| 16. Bari | .. | . | .. |
| 17. Bhurji | 62·10 | 69·00 | 55·20 |
| 18. Kayastha | 219·57 | 221·06 | 177·27 |
| 19. Goldsmith | 94·93 | 127·57 | 60·65 |
| 20. Soni | 135·00 | 135·00 | 135·00 |
| 21. Chikwa | 47·06 | 88·29 | 15·00 |
| 22. Vairagi | 55·00 | 55·00 | .. |
| 23. Jogi | 3·86 | 0·89 | 9·20 |
| 24. Kol (S.C.) | 116·67 | 286·00 | 32·00 |
| 25. Chamar (S.C.) | 138·40 | 189·90 | 90·20 |
| 26. Khatik (S C.) | 53·85 | 67·33 | 28·00 |
| 27 Balmiki (S.C.) | 61·00 | 82·80 | 33·75 |
| 28. Pasi (S.C.) | 20·00 | 30·59 | 7·64 |
| 29. Dhobi (S.C.) | 116·00 | 174·00 | 87·00 |
| 30. Kori (S.C.) | 43·91 | 46·00 | 41·40 |
| 31. Beldar (S.C.) | 69·00 | 69·00 | .. |
| 32. Arak | 118·33 | 118·33 | .. |
| 33. Muslim | 88·31 | 90·17 | 86·29 |
| 34. Christian | 325·00 | 325·00 | 325·00 |

While studying the travel index of persons engaged in different occupations we find that the maximum distance (299·4 km) has been travelled by persons reporting their occupation as professional, technical and related workers. The lowest distance of 73·6 km. has been travelled by farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers. Persons who travelled more than 100 km. are engaged in administrative, executive and managerial works (267·5 km), sales workers (162·7 km), service workers (134.5 km), clerical and related workers (119·0 km); and production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers (110·9 km.). Among male workers the highest distance (312·2 km ) has been travelled by professional, technical and related workers followed by administrative, executive and managerial workers (267·5 km). Among male workers who travelled more than 100 km. are clerical and related workers (195·0 km.), sales workers (173·6 km.), service workers (143·7 km.), production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers (119·9 km.). Among female workers an average distance of 262·9 km. has been travelled by females engaged in professional, technical and related workers. The lowest distance of 15·0 km. was travelled by female workers in administrative, executive and managerial workers.

Travel index figures are quite low in respect of non-workers. The 654 non-workers have their travel index of 84·3 km. Sexwise 246 male and 408 female non-workers have shown their travel index as 81·4 km. and 86·1 km., respectively.

**Particulars on commutation to and from the town :**

The rural and urban areas are complements of each other, particularly in the context of developing economy. Urban areas cater to the needs of rural folk such as recreation, education, livelihood, medicines, clothes, etc. while the rural areas supply vegetables, milk, raw materials etc. to the urban areas. Everyday, persons from rural areas visit urban areas and persons like bankers, businessmen etc. visit the rural areas. In order to determine rural urban linkages in respect of the town under reference a study of 16 villages situated at different distances on each communication line was made. The distance of these villages has been calculated from Karwi a component of the town. It is observed that the mode of transport is bus for the villages which are located at short distance near the roads. Those residing in the vicinity of the town travel on foot via short routes like *pagdandis*. Persons also go to the town on cycles. The survey data reveal that out of the 20,670 persons covered under the study 1,006 persons or 48·6 per cent visit the town. Of these, 338 persons visit the town for sale of goods, 112 for service, 143 for education, 19 for private profession, 306 for purchasing etc., 61 for medical treatement,

27 for attending the court etc. The highest number *i e.* 338 is of those persons who visit the town for sale of goods followed by those (306 persons) who visit the town for purchasing goods. The reason for this may be attributed to the fact that these persons go to the town for sale of grain etc. and bring necessary articles for daily use.

As regard the visit the rural areas by the residents of the town, 201 persons visit these selected 16 villages. Out of these 109 persons visit for sale of goods such as clothes, sweets and articles of daily requirements etc., 16 persons for service and the remaining 76 persons for other work such as construction work, stone breaking, cutting woods, etc. The following table gives the distribution of commuters to and from the town in respect of each village selected for special study.

## TABLE NO. XIII-15

TABLE NO.

**Special particulars on commutation to**

| Name of village | Approximate population | Predominant economy | Important means of transport to and from the town | Approximate number commuting to the | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Sale of goods | Service | Private profession |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Kasahi | 1,470 | Cultivation | Cycle | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| | | | On foot | 5 | .. | .. |
| 2. Ranipur Bhatt | 420 | Cultivation | Cycle | 20 | 11 | 3 |
| | | | On foot | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | Cart | 9 | .. | .. |
| | | | Bus | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Khoh | 1,408 | Ag. Labourers | Cycle | 20 | 1 | .. |
| | | | Cart | 26 | .. | .. |
| | | | On foot | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Chak Jafar | 615 | Cultivation | Bus | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | On foot | 1 | .. | .. |
| | | | Cycle | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 5. Nayagaon (M.P.) | 1,702 | Cultivation | Cycle | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | Cart | 20 | .. | .. |
| | | | On foot | 40 | .. | 10 |
| 6. Samaria Charan Dasi | 557 | Cultivation | Bus | 3 | .. | .. |
| | | | Cycle | 1 | 2 | .. |
| | | | Cart | 1 | .. | .. |
| 7. Sheo Rampura | 919 | Cultivation | Bus | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | Cycle | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | Cart | 2 | .. | .. |
| 8. Kamta (M.P.) | 1,437 | Cultivation | Cycle | 5 | 2 | .. |
| | | | Cart | 20 | .. | .. |
| | | | On foot | .. | .. | .. |
| 9. Chitra Gokulpura | 801 | Ag. Labourers | Cycle | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | Cart | 2 | .. | .. |
| | | | On foot | 4 | .. | .. |
| 10. Anchwara | 1,860 | Cultivation | Bus | .. | 15 | 1 |
| | | | Cycle | .. | 15 | .. |
| | | | Cart | 4 | .. | .. |

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**and from the neighbouring villages**

| **of persons town for** | | | | | **Approximate number of persons commuting from the town for** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | *Other reasons* | | | Total | Sale of goods | Service | Private profession | Education | Other reasons | Total | Remarks |
| | Purchase | Medical | Court | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 5 | 8 | 1 | | 24 | 1 | 1 | | . | 1 | 3 | |
| 30 | 40 | | . | 75 | . | 1 | . | | . | 1 | |
| 11 | | | | 45 | 2 | 2 | . | | .. | 4 | |
| 5 | 6 | 1 | | 12 | 5 | | . | . | . | 5 | |
| | . | | | 9 | | | . | | . | . | |
| | . | 8 | . | 8 | . | | . | . | .. | | |
| | 2 | . | . | 23 | 1 | . | . | .. | .. | 1 | |
| | 1 | 1 | | 28 | | | . | . | . | . | |
| 14 | 1 | .. | | 15 | 2 | . | | . | 1 | 3 | |
| 2 | 3 | 7 | .. | 12 | . | . | . | | . | . | |
| 2 | 2 | .. | . | 5 | . | . | .. | .. | . | . | |
| 2 | 2 | .. | | 6 | 2 | | . | | . | 2 | |
| 5 | .. | . | . | 205 | | . | .. | . | .. | . | |
| . | | . | . | 20 | . | . | | . | . | .. | |
| 20 | 75 | . | . | 145 | . | . | . | .. | 20 | 20 | |
| . | 7 | 5 | .. | 15 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | |
| .. | 3 | . | . | 6 | 2 | | | . | | 2 | |
| . | . | . | . | 1 | . | | .. | | 25 | 25 | |
| | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | | 2 | .. | . | . | 2 | |
| 8 | 3 | . | . | 11 | | 2 | .. | . | . | 2 | |
| .. | . | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | . | . | .. | . | 2 | |
| 10 | 15 | 5 | .. | 37 | 40 | . | . | . | . | 40 | |
| . | .. | . | . | 20 | . | | .. | . | .. | .. | |
| .. | 5 | 10 | . | 15 | 35 | . | .. | . | .. | 35 | |
| 4 | 1 | 1 | . | 12 | 2 | 1 | .. | . | 2 | 5 | |
| . | . | 1 | . | 3 | | | .. | .. | | | |
| 4 | 13 | . | .. | 21 | . | . | .. | .. | . | .. | |
| .. | 20 | 15 | .. | 51 | . | . | .. | .. | . | . | |
| .. | 5 | . | .. | 20 | 4 | 2 | . | . | . | 6 | |
| .. | . | . | .. | 4 | .. | . | . | .. | .. | .. | |

TABLE NO.

**Special particulars on commutation to**

| Nam. of village | Approxi-mate Popu-lation | Predominant economy | Important means of transport to and from the town | Approximate commuting from | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Sale of goods | Ser-vice | Pri-vate profes-sion |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 11. Rajaula (M.P.) | 411 | Cultivation | Cycle | 3 | | . |
| | | | Cart | 8 | . | .. |
| | | | On foot | 10 | . | . |
| 12. Bhaunri | 3,761 | Cultivation | Bus | 8 | 26 | 2 |
| | | | Cycle | 14 | 25 | .. |
| | | | Cart | 54 | . | .. |
| 13 .Bahari Buzurg | 2,848 | Cultivation | Bus | 25 | 6 | 1 |
| | | | Cycle | 10 | | .. |
| | | | Cart | 5 | . | . |
| 14. Bagrahi | 763 | Cultivation | Bus | 3 | .. | .. |
| | | | Cycle | 2 | . | .. |
| | | | On foot | 3 | .. | .. |
| 15. Parsidhpur | 733 | Ag. Labourers | Bus | . | . | .. |
| | | | Cycle | . | 1 | .. |
| | | | Cart | 2 | .. | .. |
| 16 Chaubepur (M.P.) | 965 | Cultivation | Railway | . | . | .. |
| | | | Bus | | .. | .. |
| | | | On foot | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand Total | 20,670 | | | 338 | 112 | 19 |

**XIII-15**

**and from the neighbouring villages**

| number of persons the town for | | | | | Approximate number of persons commuting from the town for | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education | *Other reasons* | | | Total | Sales of goods | Service | Private | Education | Other reasons | Total | Remarks |
| | Purchase | Medical | Court | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| . | | | | 8 | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | | | 25 | | | | | 25 | 25 | |
| | 14 | | | 50 | | 5 | | | | 5 | |
| | 12 | | | 51 | 5 | | | | | 5 | |
| . | 4 | | | 58 | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 6 | | 25 | 78 | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| . | 4 | | | 14 | | | | | | | |
| . | 2 | | | 7 | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 5 | | | 9 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 2 | | | 6 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | . | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| . | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 2 | |
| . | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| . | 14 | 2 | | 16 | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | 1 | | 13 | | | | | | | |
| 143 | 306 | 61 | 27 | 1,006 | 109 | 16 | | | 76 | 201 | |

**Places having special links with the town**

**(a) Rickshaws ply from the town:**

The only case of rickshaw plying outside the town is seen in between Karwi and Sitapur, the constituents of the town The villagers residing on this route utilise this facility This facility is available because of the fact that Sitapur, a component of town Chitrakut Dham, is situated at a distance of 8 kilometres from Municipal Board office located at Karwi Besides, rickshaw facility is also available to the nearest villages located outside the town.

**(b) Newspaper vendors go:**

Newspaper vendors do not go outside the town Newspaper vendors go to Karwi and Sitapur, the components of the town Outside the town newspapers are sent specially to Pahari area by the agent through bus drivers, bus cleaners or persons who come to the agent daily at Karwi or whose offices are located at Karwi.

**(c) Others:**

A few tempos ply from Karwi to Pahari and Rajapur area Manually driven 4 wheel *Thelas* are also available in the town to carry the luggage to and from the railway station, bus station etc. Private buses, taxis also ply from Sitapur to different religious places situated outside the town.

**Demographic and other characteristics of the villages studied at different distances from Chitrakut Dham town:**

A town is not limited to its statutory boundaries The nearby villages, influenced by urban areas adopt almost an urban look in their appearance, work, culture and as such usually possess higher percentage of literacy, variegated occupations, *etc* To what extent Chitrakut Dham has influenced the rural areas around it? With this view in mind 16 villages had been selected The social demographic and other characteristics of these villages are furnished in the following table:

## TABLE XIII-16

**TABLE**

Demographic features of

| Serial No. | Name of village | Distance from the town (km) | Total No. of Houses | Total No. of House-holds | Ratio of house-holds to houses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Kasahi | 3 | 314 | 368 | 1 17 |
| 2 | Rampur Bhatt | 5 | 61 | 77 | 1 26 |
| 3 | Khoh | 6 | 357 | 265 | 1 03 |
| 4 | Chak Jafar | 8 | 93 | 99 | 1 06 |
| 5 | Nayagaon (M P) | 8 | 369 | 392 | 1 07 |
| 6 | Samaria Charan Dasi | 9 | 77 | 86 | 1·12 |
| 7 | Sheorampur | 10 | 169 | 189 | 1 12 |
| 8 | Kamta (M.P.) | 11 | 244 | 350 | 1·43 |
| 9 | Chitra Gokulpura | 11 | 160 | 162 | 1 01 |
| 10 | Ainchawara | 12 | 286 | 319 | 1·11 |
| 11 | Rajaula (M.P.) | 12 | 85 | 98 | 1·15 |
| 12 | Bhaunri | 14 | 669 | 730 | 1 09 |
| 13 | Bagrehi | 18 | 134 | 151 | 1 12 |
| 14 | Pahari Buzurg | 16 | 489 | 536 | 1 09 |
| 15 | Parsidhpur | 20 | 135 | 138 | 1 02 |
| 16 | Chaubepur (M.P.) | 20 | 230 | 233 | 1 01 |

**XIII-16**

the village selected for study

| Popula-tion | Persons per sq. kms | Percentage of literacy | Total No. of | | Percentage of workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Workers | Non-workers | Primary sector | Secondary sector | Tertiary sector |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14* |
| 1,470 | 223 | 13 0 | 489 | 981 | 96 ·5 | 0 8 | 2 ·7 |
| 420 | 168 | 17 ·4 | 119 | 301 | 96 0 | 2 ·5 | 2 5 |
| 1,408 | 158 | 14 ·1 | 556 | 852 | 94 ·3 | 1 ·6 | 4 ·1 |
| 615 | 197 | 18 ·5 | 173 | 442 | 87 ·9 | 2 9 | 9 ·2 |
| 1,702 | 111 | 32 ·1 | 414 | 1,288 | 59 ·9 | 2 2 | 37 ·9 |
| 557 | 245 | 16 1 | 156 | 401 | 94 ·9 | 1 ·9 | 3 ·2 |
| 919 | 355 | 19 ·8 | 293 | 626 | 76 5 | 1 ·7 | 21 8 |
| 1,437 | 312 | 27 5 | 346 | 1,091 | 72 ·0 | 8 ·4 | 19 ·6 |
| 801 | 424 | 16 7 | 246 | 555 | 90 ·2 | 5 ·3 | 4 ·5 |
| 1,860 | 143 | 11 ·0 | 492 | 1,368 | 88 ·0 | 4 ·7 | 7 ·3 |
| 411 | 14 | 24 ·8 | 119 | 292 | 79 ·8 | | 20 ·2 |
| 3,761 | 163 | 14 ·5 | 1,251 | 2,510 | 87 ·5 | 3 ·8 | 8 ·7 |
| 763 | 113 | 14 ·5 | 252 | 511 | 92 ·5 | 1 9 | 5 ·6 |
| 2,848 | 190 | 22 7 | 1,034 | 1,814 | 87 ·9 | 2 5 | 9 ·6 |
| 733 | 242 | 14 ·3 | 355 | 378 | 92 4 | 3 ·4 | 4 ·2 |
| 965 | 99 | 19 ·5 | 397 | 568 | 93 ·7 | 1 ·8 | 4 ·5 |

The above table reveals that the highest density of population is found in village Chitra Gokulpura which is at a distance of 11 kilometres from the town. Lowest density of population is seen in village Rajaula (M.P.) which is situated at a distance of 12 kilometres from the town Taking into account the population and density we see that the hypothesis that the villages under the influence of an urban areas tend to have more population and more density in comparison to the villages of the region which are situated at long distances from an urban centre is not applicable in case of the selected villages. We find that Kasahi village which is situated at a distance of 3 kilometres from the town has 1,470 persons as its population and 223 persons per square kilometre as density while village Chitra Gokulpura situated at a distance of 11 kilometres has 801 persons as its population and 424 persons per square kilometre as its density.

The study reveals that village Bhaunri which is at a distance of 14 kilometres has the highest population followed by Pahari Buzurg which is at a distance of 16 kilometres. Ranipur Bhatt which is situated at a distance of 5 kilometres from the town has less population in comparison to villages situated at long distances and stands at 15th place in order of population and at 9th in order of density among the selected villages. Village Rajaula (M.P.), which is situated at a distance of 12 kilometres from the town has 16th position in population as well as in density. The reason of such uneven distribution of population may be attributed to the local conditions which restrict the pressure of population and density. Thus the population and density in these villages do not seem to have been affected by the town.

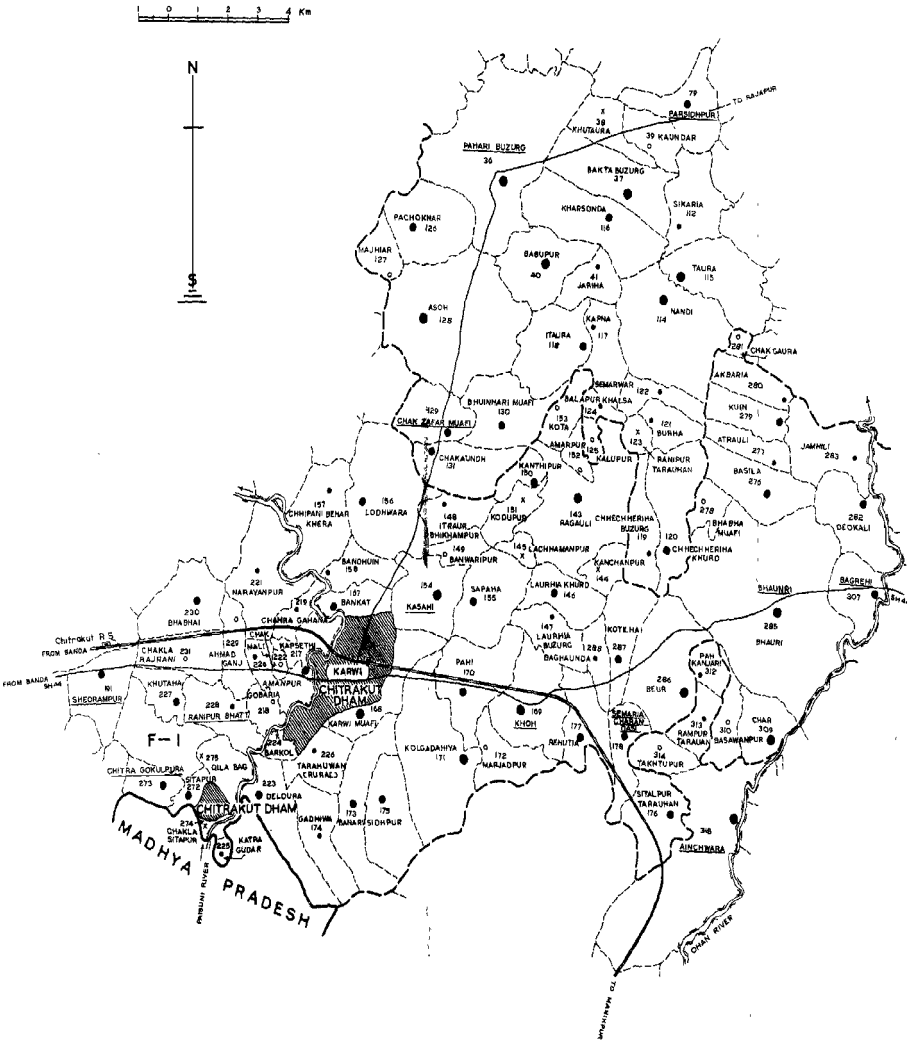
The villages which are under the influence of a town have more households in comparison to those which are at long distances having less urban influence. Keeping this hypothesis in view we see that the highest proportion of households to census houses is found in village Kamta (M P ), which is at a distance of 11 kilometres from the town. The second, third and fourth position are occupied by the villages which are 5 kilometres, 3 kilometres and 12 kilometres away respectively from the town. Thus the above hypothesis appears to be applicable to a limited extent.

The hypothesis that more participation of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy is found in the villages having urban influence and also in the nearness to the urban centre is not applicable to these selected villages. There is very little participation *i.e.* less than 5 per cent in secondary and tertiary activities in villages Kasahi and Ranipur Bhatt located within a distance of 5 kilometres from the town. The participation rate in these sectors is considerably high (more than 20 per cent) in villages Naya Gaon, Kamta and Sheorampur, all located more than 8 kilometres away.

# CHITRAKUT DHAM

(DISTRICT BANDA)

## ENVIRONS OF THE TOWN



Major participation of workers in the 16 selected villages is seen in agricultural pursuits although workers are also engaged in non-agricultural pursuits like trade and commerce, transport and communication , manufacturing, servicing, repairs and other services but their proportion in non-agricultural pursuits is nominal. Topography of the town does not permit one to draw any specific conclusion as the demographic and other aspects of study are subject to local conditions. The town lies in Bundelkhand region which is backward and lacks industrialisation.

If we consider the proportion of literacy in the selected villages, we find that the hypothesis which says that villages with high urban influence have comparatively higher level of literacy is not applicable here. A high percentage of literacy (32 17) is found in villages Nayagaon, Kamta, Rajaula and Pahari Buzurg which are situated at distance of more than 8 kilometres from the town while it is low in the villages located quite close to the town.

To sum up it may be concluded that from all account the infuence of the town under reference is almost in operative in the nearby villages. The villages Nayagaon, Sheorampur, Kamta and Rajaula which are situated in the nearness of either component of the town seem to have very little urban influence The town is small, hence the influence is limited.

# CHAPTER XIV

## CONCLUSION

In the foregoing chapters we have discussed the history of growth of the town, amenities and services, economic activities and demographic characteristics of the population, migration and other socio-cultural aspects pertaining to the local residents. Chitrakut Dham town lies in tahsil Karwi of district Banda. The famous holy shrine of Chitrakut Dham is at a distance of 67 kilometres from Banda and 8 kilometres from Karwi. It is nothing but a symbol of religious feelings where in the hill surrounding the town is an object of pilgrimage known as 'Kamtanath'. The whole area consisting of the hill *parikrama* and other religious places is known by the name of Chitrakut Dham, which has been discussed in earlier chapters. Half portion of Chitrakut Dham lies within the limits of district Banda in Uttar Pradesh while the rest part of it is in district Satna of Madhya Pradesh State.

The population of Chitrakut Dham was mainly confined to the local limits of the Municipal Board with other adjacent areas around it but it being a religious place it began to expand steadily for years together till it emerged into a tahsil headquarters. Later, in due course of time, Government and Semi-Government offices were established here. Existence of new offices in the town resulted in the enhancement of the business activities and increase in population

As per 1971 Census, the total area of the town is 7.77 square kilometres with a population of 17,794 constituting 9,711 males and 8,083 females as against the total population of 15,220 in 1961 Census constituting 8,322 males and 6,898 females. Due to increase in population during the last decade 1961—71, construction of new houses, shops, schools, hotels and other institutions has also shown a good increase in all directions of the town. The town is still showing a developing trend. The town being a centre of Hindu pilgrimage attracts devotees and tourists from all parts of the country in general and Uttar Pradesh in particular. The scope of service and business is limited in this town and most of the persons who are in service or in business are generally from the district or nearby places. The number of persons in service or in business in the town from other districts is very meagre Foreign nationals are also here in the town but their number is negligible.

Most of the population is local, followed by the persons coming from other parts of the district. The highest gathering of people in this town is seen on the occasion of Deepawali and Ram Navami festivals of Hindus which is for a very short period and most of them come here from neighbouring areas for *darshan* of the holy deities and a dip in the Mandakini.

In spite of its being a small town it has yet to develop in all directions. The places within and outside the town can be made more easily accessible if conveyance facilities are improved which are at present not up to the mark. Rickshaws ply from Karwi to Sitapur, Karwi to Tarahuwan and within Karwi and Sitapur which are the components of the town. Few tempos also run from Karwi upto Pahari which is a village in Karwi tahsil and is at about 8 kilometres. Buses, trucks and railway facilities are also available within Karwi and Sitapur as both these constituents of the town have bus/railway stations. No city bus facilitiy is available in this town though it is a real need of the pilgrims. In addition to rickshaws four wheeled *thelas* also ply in the town which are used for transporting the goods etc. within the town. The workers mostly reach their places of work either on foot, or hired rickshaws or tempos or through their own conveyance like cycles, scooters etc.

The town is still not fully developed despite its being a religious place of Hindu pilgrimage and the tahsil headquarters. The people residing in the town are peace loving and cordial to others. They share joys and sorrows of each other. There is no feeling of regionalism. During the course of study it was also found that the persons who are inhabitants of border areas and who hail from Madhya Pradesh have also no feelings of a separate state or any part of controversy on the point of provincialism. They live like good neighbours. This is an ideal example of national solidarity which the tourists witness here.

The crime report for the town shows that the reported cases were mostly of dacoity, murder, rioting, grievous hurt, house trespass and obstruction and using force against public servant in the discharge of duties. In 1970 only 16 cases were registered, of these 13 cases were of Karwi area and 3 of Sitapur. It is a matter of great interest to note that in the aforesaid period no case was reported relating to political, religious or industrial unrest. From police reports too it is observed that the people are generally peaceful and law abiding.

Chitrakut Dham Municipal Board is trying its best to beautify the town and make it more picturesque. Since its inception, in spite of its poor resources, various amenities like lighting of public streets and lanes sanitation, maintenance, construction and alteration in public streets, culverts and drains have already been provided by the board. On Karwi Sitapur road sixty two pucca shops have been built by the Municipal Board recently. There is also a plan to build some pucca shops on Kamadgiri Parikrama Marg at Sitapur. Recently it has also made pucca roads in Tarahuwan and Shankar Bazar (New Karwi). In this area the Municipal Board has done arrangements for a nullah to excrete rubbish out of the town.

Usually the budget of the Board is balanced. During the period 1969-70, 70-71 and 71-72 income and expenditure of the Municipal Board were same. They have utilised the funds in the best possible manner. Maximum utilisation of funds in different activities were done by the Municipal Board in the aforesaid period. However, we find no facility of sports, games and other voluntary organisations which only exist in the educational institutions. Except a theatre there is nothing for the public for recreation purposes in the town.

The town lacks in good educational facilities although higher secondary, junior high school and Primary schools are at present functioning in the town. There is no degree college in the town The town has four higher secondary schools (three for boys and one exclusively for girls), four junior high schools and fourteen primary schools, besides one sanskrit college, one Government normal school, one nursery school and a number of sanskrit pathsalas being run in different temples. *Akharas* and *Ashrams* are also providing educational facilities to the town dwellers by holding classes at their institutions.

The town is well connected with the important places of the State and country by rail and road both. There are railway stations at Karwi and Chitrakut . Both private and public buses ply frequently on pucca roads. Thus there is no difficulty in visiting the town or in going out of the town to any place outside. Postal and telegraphic facilities are also available in the town. Two post offices are located at Karwi and one at Sitapur for the public. Telephone and trunk call facilities also exist. During 1970-71 there were 39 telephone connections and two public telephone booths, one each at Karwi and Sitapur

Newspaper facility is also available in the town. People read both Hindi and English papers. Beside newspapers certain magazines are also popular. During 1971 the commonly read daily papers were Bharat, Dainik Jagran, Desh Doot, Aaj, Swatantra Bharat in Hindi, Northern India Patrika, National Herald, Pioneer, Times of India in English and Quami Awaj in Urdu. Besides, weekely, fortnightly and monthly magazines both in Hindi and English were also found to be in circulation in the town. These were Dharamyug, Saptahik Hindustan, Blitz, and Illustrated Weekely (Weekely); Sarita, Mukta (fortnightly) and Nandan, Parag, Champak and Chanda Mama (monthly).

In the town newspaper vendors distribute the newspapers and magazines while outside the town these papers are sent through drivers of the buses/trucks, etc., or the customer takes them from the desired place. No newspaper vendor goes outside the town. There are also press reporters and journalists in the town.

There is no problem of transportation of goods and commodities of daily use are available in abundance in the town. To serve the local population, there are good number of retail shops in the town although a few of them deal in wholesale business as well. Prices of articles in these shops are in general very moderate and reasonable. Vegetables, milk, curd, oil, medicines etc. are easily available. Cloth, garment, general merchandise and grocery shops are found in abundance. During winters a few stalls selling eggs are also seen in Karwi. Fish and meat are also available but these are not served in hotels.

Photographic goods are not available for sale although two photographers shops exist there, one at Karwi and the other at Sitapur. Special mention may be made of the shops of wooden toys at Sitapur which are locally manufactured by the town dwellers. despite its being a small town almost every facility and amenity is available here. This is mainly due to the fact that it is a centre of Hindu pilgrimage where people come from all over the country and outside and that too at special occasions of important Hindu festivals and fairs in the town.

Existence of old joint families is not much common in this town although there are few joint families. The highest number of nuclear families were found as per survey study. The change from old joint family to nuclear family may be due to economic disturbances of modern times as also to some members of the family being in service. etc. The persons who are engaged in sevices or other activities bring their wife and children only to the town while the other relatives stay at their homes. Relations amongst the families in the neighbourhood were reported to be normally good.

There is no industry worth mentioning while there is much scope in this direction. Raw materials for the production of cement, paper and glass are available in plenty. Sites for establishing industries are also available There is no problem of transport as the town is well linked with other big towns by both rail and road. Services of labourers are also available here at cheaper rates. Although few small scale household industries such as manufacturing of wooden toys and shoe making are running in this town, these industrial units cannot feed the total population. As such people are mostly engaged in trade and commerce followed by other services. Out of the total working population these categories share 25.1 per cent and 24 9 per cent respectively. People from surrounding countryside are also attracted and come here for service or for doing business. People from neighbouring villages are settled here not only for economic gain but also for providing education to their children.

People of different castes and communities reside in this town. The dominating castes among Hindus are Brahmins, Vaishyas and Kshatriyas. Their houses are scattered in the countryside in the vicinity of the town. No cluster of caste or ethnic group is found in the town in its real sense. Scheduled castes and backward classes of people are living together in the same area. Business class, service class and labourers etc., all are mostly living together in separate scattered areas. The social structure of the town is more or less the same as is in other urban areas of the Bundelkhand region.

Turning towards the point whether the growth of the town has helped in advancing or retarding the changes which are essential for economic development we see that the growth of the town has been comparatively encouraging during the decade 1961—71. The population rose to 17,794 in 1971 from 15,220 in 1961. This is not only due to increase of births over deaths but due to inmigration also. Being a place of pilgrimage the town provides opportunities for business and other various types of services. There are chances for persons to come to the town for livelihood In addition the town being a religious centre attracts people from all directions. Some also like to settle down here after active life with a view to pass the rest of their life in meditation and conducting religious studies with a view to achieve eternal peace and salvation. Being a tahsil headquaters more and more people come to this town daily for litigation etc. The customs and rites of these areas are the by products of religious beliefs, faith in traditional rites and adoption of new ways of life. Marriages here are settled by negotiations and tallying of horoscopes of both the bride and bridegroom on the basis of astrological calculations in general. They are also performed otherwise where people do not believe in horoscope.

Birth and death ceremonies are solemnized in the traditional style but some deviations have also been observed. In some cases these ceremonies are losing their traditional form. This is partly due to economic reasons and partly due to change of ideas and new wave of thinking against old customs. Expansion of education is also a factor. Festivals are organised in the traditional style.

The intermixing of the people of different castes and creeds, expansion of education and adoption of new ways of life and setting up of different types of establishments in the town have in no way retarded the development of the town. Rather it has resulted in such changes in social structure which are essential for it. This has increased the income of the town and opened more avenues for social and economic developmental activities. The expansion of amenities and other services by the local body and state Government

prove that the economic development has been possible due to the growth of the town in recent decade.

Burgess formulated a hypothesis according to which cities grow in a series of concentric zones as maintaining pressure of population and land value, converging from all directions on the city centre, leads to a segregation of different uses of land, working outward from central business district to city suburbs. The aforesaid hypothesis is true only to the extent that the pressure of population is maintained to the city centre and the rest of the hypothesis does not apply to this town. As it is a small religious town, it presents little scope for different uses of land. There are residential houses on the one hand and government offices, shops, hotels etc., on the other. In addition the town has no industrial land as it is basically a religious town.

According to the hypothesis of Hoyt, growth migrated along the radial routes in wedge shaped sectors narrow and compressed at the centre but broad and free to expand at the margins. Looking from this angle, Chitrakut Dham is compact and dense at the centre and have margins broad and free to be developed.

The growth of urban population presents a strange dilemma. The birth rate among lower income groups is more in comparison to higher income groups. The people in the low income groups do not seem to understand the value of a better standard of living or it may be so because they have no other means of enjoyment. Besides, they need more hands to increase their petty earnings. They have little education. They generally start working as labourers at quite tender ages.

People who come to the town from rural areas have very small agricultural holdings which are quite insufficient to support them. They work on normal wages as labourers. In case of higher income groups, better knowledge, crave for education and sustained efforts for the attainment of a better standard of living put a check on high fertility. This is a general phenomena and is true for Chitrakut Dham as well.

In case of Chitrakut Dham perhaps excess of births over deaths may be said to be the main reason for growth of population. In migration from other parts of the state and the country is not so significant. The town is a compact residential centre. The upper income groups do not move to the neighbourhood's places which is, perhaps, due to the absence of the developmental possibilities.

Being surrounded by hills the town leaves little scope for the development of suburbs or outlying residential areas. No class distinction is found in this context as in other big cities. There is no housing problem. Lower income groups reside in hutments of kachcha houses with plenty of space.

The town is not so much inhabited as to be quite dense and compact like other big towns and centre of pilgrimage. We still find homogeneity of culture, customs and habits. Complexity of division of labour is not seen in this town since no big industry is located, here. The main industries of the town are manufacture of wooden toys followed by shoe-making. The aforesaid industries are run on small scale engaging mostly the family members.

Chitrakut Dham is a town where people belonging to different castes, communities, religions etc., reside. The town is typical as it varies from other towns having religous importance or other big towns on account of its geographical conditions. The people residing in the town are mostly poor who believe in the ideology of simple living and high thinking. The inhabitants are peace-loving and God-fearing. Majority of the people in the town are seen worshipping or engaged in meditation. Utterings of Rama, Sita, Krishna and so on can be heard by any visitor in this town. To sum up, it is an ideal religious place.

36817 DCO—Govt Press, Chd.

# LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 25TH NOVEMBER, 1976

| Station | Serial No. | Name of the party | Cat. of Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| AGRA | 1 | National Book House, Jooni Mandi | (Reg.) |
| | 2 | Wedhwa and Co., 45, Civil Lines | (Reg.) |
| | 3 | Barwari Lal Jain Publishers, Moti Katra | (Rest.) |
| | 4 | Asa Ram Baldev Dass and Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur | (Rest.) |
| | 5 | Jeevan Book Depot, Raj Mandi | (Rest.) |
| AHMEDABAD | 6 | Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road | (Rest.) |
| | 7 | Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vera, 57-2, Gandhi Road, P.B. No. 163 | (Reg.) |
| | 8 | New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge | (Reg.) |
| | 9 | Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies,Patthar Kava Relief Road | (Reg.) |
| | 10 | Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath | (Rest.) |
| | 11 | Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement, Ashram Road, Navrangpura | (Rest.) |
| | 12 | Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, Nr. Gujrat College | (Rest.) |
| | 13 | Academic Book Centre, Bisket Gali | (Rest.) |
| | 14 | Dinesh Book House, Madalpur | (Rest.) |
| AHMED-NAGAR | 15 | V.T. Jorwekar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path | (Rest.) |
| AJMER | 16 | Book Land, 663, Madar Gate | (Reg.) |
| | 17 | Rajputana Book House, Station Road | (Reg.) |
| ALIGARH | 18 | Fridend's Book House, Muslim University Market | (Reg.) |
| | 19 | New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market | (Rest.) |
| | 20 | Shalig Ram & Sons, 12, Madar Gate | (Rest.) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALLAHABAD | 21 | Kitabistan, 17-A Kamala Nehru Road | (Reg.) |
| | 22 | Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. 4 | (Reg.) |
| | 23 | Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A Katra Road | (Reg.) |
| | 24 | Universal Book Co., 20,M.G. Road | (Reg.) |
| | 25 | University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road | (Reg.) |
| | 26 | Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg | (Rest.) |
| | 27 | Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhenga Colony | (Rest.) |
| | 28 | Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 29 | S/s A.H. Wheeler & Co., Pvt. Ltd. City Book Shop | (Rest.) |
| | 30 | New Book House, 32, Tashkant Road | (Reg.) |
| | 31 | Law Publishers, Sardar Petal Marg | (Rest.) |
| AMBALA CANTT | 32 | English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. | (Reg.) |
| AMRITSAR | 33 | Amar Nath and Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi | (Reg.) |
| | 34 | Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh | (Reg.) |
| | 35 | The Book Lovers, Retreat, Hall Bazar | (Reg.) |
| ANAND | 36 | Vijaya Stores, Station Road | (Rest.) |
| ANANTAPUR | 37 | Sri Vani Stores, Kamala Nagar | (Rest.) |
| AURANGABAD | 38 | Marathawada Book Distributors, Aurangabad | (Rest.) |
| BALLABGARH | 39 | Om Trade well, Unchagaon Gate | (Rest.) |
| BADEOGHAR | 40 | Bhakat Brothes, S.B. Roy Road. | (Rest.) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| BANGALORE | 41 | Bangalore Ptg. & Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. 88, Mysore Road, P.O. B.No. 1807 | (Reg.) |
| | 42 | International Book House, P.Ltd. 4F, M.G. Road | (Reg.) |
| | 43 | M.P.P. House, 87, 1st Cross, Gandhinagar | (Reg.) |
| | 44 | Balajee Book Co., No 2 East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishanpuram | (Rest.) |
| | 45 | S S Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road Hanumant Nagar | (Reg.) |
| | 46 | Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road | (Reg.) |
| | 47 | Vichara Sahitya Ltd. Balepet | (Reg.) |
| | 48 | Atma Stores, 5th Cross, Malleswaram | (Rest.) |
| | 49 | Coming Man, Residency Road, Bangalore | (Rest) |
| BANSDRONI | 50 | S/s. Manoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjan Pally, 24-Parganas | (Reg.) |
| BAREILLY | 51 | Agarwal Bros, Bara Bazar. | (Reg.) |
| | 52 | Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Naram Park | (Rest). |
| BARODA | 53 | New Medical Book House, 540, Madan zampa Road | (Re st.) |
| | 54 | Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Ambogaodors Wada, Raopura | (Rest.) |
| | 55 | Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.) Baroda | (Rest.) |
| | 56 | Homdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road | (Rest.) |
| BHAGALPUR | 57 | Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road | (Reg.) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| BHOPAL | 58 | Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din. Bldg , Sultania Road | (Reg.) |
| | 59 | Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road | (Rest.) |
| BHUBNESHWAR | 60 | Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg | (Rest.) |
| BHAVANAGAR | 61 | Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road | (Rest.) |
| BOLPUR | 62 | Bolpur Pustakalaya, Ravindara Sarai P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B·) | (Rest.) |
| BIJAPUR | 63 | Sh. D.V. Deshpane, Recognised Law Booksellers Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralsheeti Chowk | (Rest.) |
| BELGHARIA | 64 | Granthloka, 5/1 Ambica Mukherji Road, 24- Parganas, W·B. | (Rest.) |
| BIKANER | 65 | Bhadaoi Pras, Gega Gate . | (Rest.) |
| | 66 | Gadodia Pustak Bhandar, Fed Bazar | (Rest.) |
| BOMBAY | 67 | Charles Lambert & Co. 101, M.G. Road | (Reg.) |
| | 68 | Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar | (Reg.) |
| | 69 | Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street | (Reg.) |
| | 70 | Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd. India House, 1st Floor | (Reg.) |
| | 71 | C. Jamnadas and Co. Booksellers, 146, C , Princess street | (Reg.) |
| | 72 | International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road | (Reg.) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY—CONTD | 73 | Kothari Book Depot, Kind Edward Road | (Reg.) |
| | 74 | Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum | (Reg.) |
| | 75 | Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk | (Reg.) |
| | 76 | N.M. Tripathi P.Ltd. Princess Street | (Reg.) |
| | 77 | Lok Vhangmaya Griha Pvt. Ltd. 190 /B, Khetwadi Main Road | (Reg.) |
| | 78 | World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road | (Rest.) |
| | 79 | 69-A, International Subscription Agency, Police Court Lane, Bombay -A | (Rest.) |
| | 80 | Swastik Sales Co., Scientific and Technical Booksellers, P.B. 6007 | (Rest.) |
| | 81 | M.&. J. Services, 2-A, B ahri Building | (Reg.) |
| | 82 | Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road | (Reg.) |
| | 83 | Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, near Princess Street | (Reg.) |
| | 84 | Thacker and Co., Rampart Row | (Reg.) |
| | 85 | All India Book Suppy Co., 342 Kalbadevi Road | (Reg.) |
| | 86 | Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street | (Rest.) |
| | 87 | Asian Trading Co., 310, the Mirabille P.M. 1505 | (Rest.) |
| | 88 | Secretary, Salestax Practitioners Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road. | (Rest.) |
| | 89 | Usha Book Depot, 385, Chira Bazar | (Reg.) |
| | 90 | S/s. Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea, Gull Apartment, 4. A, Bhula Bhai Desai Road | (Rest.) |
| | 91 | Indian Book House Subscription Agency, Dr. D. N. Rd. | (Rest.) |
| | 92 | Dhan Lal Brothers, S. Gandhi Road | (Reg.) |
| | 93 | International Publications, P.B. 7170, Kurla | (Rest.) |
| | 94 | International Book Links, Marinelines | (Rest.) |

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| BOMBAY—CONTD. | 95 | Bhayani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street. .. | (Rest) |
| | 96 | National Book Centre, Tardeoh Air Condition Market .. | (Rest.) |
| | 97 | Universal Book Corpn. Dhobi Talao .. | (Rest.) |
| | 98 | Subscribers Subscription Services, India, 190, Bazar Gate Street .. | (Rest.) |
| CALCUTTA | 99 | Current Literature Co., 208, M.G. Road. .. | (Rest.) |
| | 100 | Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/2, College Street . | (Reg.) |
| | 101 | Firma K.L. Mudhopadhya, 6/1A, Bancharma Akrur Lane .. | (Reg.) |
| | 102 | Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17, Park Street .. | (Reg.) |
| | 103 | R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd., Kant House, P-33, Mission Row Extension | (Reg.) |
| | 104 | S.C. Sarker & Sons P. Ltd., I.C. College .. | (Reg.) |
| | 105 | S.K. Lahiri & Co., Ltd., College Street. .. | (Reg.) |
| | 106 | W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street .. | (Reg.) |
| | 107 | Indian Book Dist. Co. C.52, M.G. Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 108 | K.K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P.B. No. 10210 . | (Rest.) |
| | 109 | Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street .. | (Reg.) |
| | 110 | Modern Book Depot, 78, Chowringhee Centres . | (Reg.) |
| | 111 | New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue . | (Reg.) |
| | 112 | Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane .. | (Rest.) |
| | 113 | S. Bhattacharya & Co., 49, Dharamatalla Street .. | (Rest.) |
| | 114 | Scientific Book Agency, 102, Netaji Subhash Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 115 | P.D. Upadhyaya, 15, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane .. | (Rest.) |

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| CALCUTTA—CONTD. | 116 | Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street. .. | (Rest.) |
| | 117 | N. M. Roy Chowdhary Co. P. Ltd., 72, M.G. Road. .. | (Rest) |
| | 118 | Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3, Bankim Chatterji Street . | (Rest.) |
| | 119 | Sushanta Kr. De., 32/C, Gopal Boral Street .. | (Rest.) |
| | 120 | K.P. Bagchi, 286, B.B. Ganguli Street .. | (Reg.) |
| | 121 | Overseas Publications, 5/1-B, Gope Lane .. | (Rest.) |
| | 122 | A.G. Law Book Stall, 5/1 B, Gope Lane . | (Rest.) |
| | 123 | Das Book Agency, 4. Soth Bogan Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 124 | Book Corporation, 1-Mangore Lane, Calcutta .. | (Rest.) |
| CHANDIGARH | 125 | Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22-D .. | (Reg.) |
| | 126 | Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22-B. .. | (Reg.) |
| | 127 | Rama News Agency, Booksellers Sector-22 .. | (Reg.) |
| | 128 | Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D .. | (Reg.) |
| | 129 | English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D | (Reg.) |
| | 130 | Jain General House, Shop No. 70—72 (2) Sector 17-D .. | (Reg.) |
| | 131 | Jain & Co., 1165, Sector 18-C .. | (Rest.) |
| | 132 | Manik Book Shop, 70 – 72, 5, Sector 17-D .. | (Rest.) |
| | 133 | Naveen Book Agency, 80-82 Sector 17-D . | (Rest.) |
| | 134 | Chandigarh Law House, 11002, Sector 22-B .. | (Rest.) |
| CALICUT | 135 | Touring Book Stall, Court Road .. | (Rest.) |
| CUTTACK | 136 | Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack .. | (Reg.) |
| | 137 | D.P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad .. | (Rest.) |
| | 138 | New Students Store .. | (Rest.) |

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| COIMBATORE | 139 | Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street | (Reg.) |
| | 140 | Dina Mani Stores, 8/1, Old Post Office Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 141 | Continental Agencies, 4/A, Sakthi Vihar .. | (Rest.) |
| | 142 | Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street . | (Rest.) |
| DEHRADUN | 143 | Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala .. | (Reg.) |
| | 144 | Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road | (Reg.) |
| | 145 | National News Agency, Paltan Bazar | (Reg.) |
| | 146 | Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market | (Rest.) |
| | 147 | Universal Book House, 39-A, Rajpur Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 148 | Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road | (Reg.) |
| DELHI | 149 | Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate | (Reg.) |
| | 150 | Bahri Bros. 243, Lajpat Rai Market | (Reg.) |
| | 151 | Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agency), Delhi Ahata Kedara Chamallian Road .. | (Reg.) |
| | 152 | Bookwells, 85, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-110009 . | (Reg.) |
| | 153 | Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market . | (Reg.) |
| | 154 | Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate | (Reg.) |
| | 155 | Imperial Publishing Co. 3, Faiz Bazar Daryaganj .. | (Reg.) |
| | 156 | Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj | (Reg.) |
| | 157 | J. M. Jain & Bors, Mori Gate .. | (Reg.) |
| | 158 | Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd. 28, Faiz Bazar | (Reg.) |
| | 159 | K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Technical Books, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura . | (Reg.) |
| | 160 | Metropolitan Book Co., I, Faiz Bazar .. | (Reg.) |
| | 161 | Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi. Opp. Birla Mills | (Reg.) |

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| DELHI—CONTD. | 162 | Sat Narain & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium, Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi .. | (Reg.) |
| | 163 | Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subahas Marg .. | (Reg.) |
| | 164 | Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market. .. | (Reg.) |
| | 165 | Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak .. | (Reg.) |
| | 166 | Amar Hind Book Depot, Nai Sarak | (Rest.) |
| | 167 | All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar .. | (Rest.) |
| | 168 | B. Nath & Bros. 3808, Charkawalam (Chowri Bazar) .. | (Rest.) |
| | 169 | General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak | (Reg.) |
| | 170 | Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak | (Rest.) |
| | 171 | Law Literature House, 2646, Ballimaran | (Rest.) |
| | 172 | Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak .. | (Rest.) |
| | 173 | Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak .. | (Reg.) |
| | 174 | Overseas Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Ganj-110006 .. | (Reg.) |
| | 175 | Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak .. | (Rest.) |
| | 176 | Rajpal & Sons, Kashmere Gate .. | (Rest.) |
| | 177 | Saini Law Publishing Co., Darya Ganj. .. | (Reg.) |
| | 178 | Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar .. | (Reg.) |
| | 179 | Sangam Book Depot., Main Market Gupta Colony . | (Reg.) |
| | 180 | Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines .. | (Rest). |
| | 181 | University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar .. | (Rest.) |
| | 182 | Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound. .. | (Reg.) |
| | 183 | Ashoka Book Agency, 2/29, Roop Nagar . | (Reg.) |
| | 184 | Educatioanl Book Agency (India), 5-D, Kamlanagar . | (Rest.) |
| | 185 | D.K. Book Organisation, 74-D, Anand Nagar .. | (Reg.) |

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| DELHI—*contd* | 186 | Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-U.B., Kawjar Nagar | (Rest.) |
| | 187 | Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura .. | (Rest.) |
| | 188 | Krishan Law House, Tis Hazari .. | (Reg.) |
| | 189 | Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri .. | (Reg.) |
| | 190 | Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 191 | Kaushik Stationery, Padam Nagar | (Rest.) |
| | 192 | Standard Book Sellers, 402, Kucha (Chandni Chowk) Balaqui, Dariba Kalan .. | (Reg.) |
| | 193 | Modern Book Centre, Municipal F. No. 8, Bangalow Marg, Delhi | (Rest.) |
| | 194 | Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings .. | (Rest.) |
| | 195 | Capital Law House Viswas Nagar, Shahdra .. | (Rest.) |
| DHANBAD | 196 | New Sketch Press, Post Box. 26 .. | (Rest.) |
| DHARWAR | 197 | Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 198 | Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road | (Rest.) |
| ERANAKULAM | 199 | Pai & Co., Broadway .. | (Rest.) |
| ERODE | 200 | Kumaran Book Depot .. | (Rest.) |
| FEROZEPUR CANTT | 201 | English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road | (Reg.) |
| GAUHATI | 202 | United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 203 | Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road .. | (Rest.) |
| GAYA | 204 | Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg | (Reg.) |
| | 205 | Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpur Road .. | (Rest.) |
| GOA | 206 | Singhal's Book House, P.O.B. No. 70, Near the Church .. | (Rest.) |
| GURGAON | 207 | Prabhu Book Service, Nai Sabzi Mandi .. | (Rest.) |
| GUNTUR | 208 | Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arundelpet, Chowrasta .. | (Reg.) |

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| GWALIOR | 209 | Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar .. | (Reg.) |
| | 210 | Titer Bros., Sarafe .. | (Rest.) |
| | 211 | Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar .. | (Regular) |
| | 212 | M.C. Daftari, Prop. M B. Jain & Bros, Book seller, Sarafa, Lashkar | (Rest.) |
| | 213 | Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali .. | (Rest.) |
| | 214 | Kitab Ghar, High Court Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 215 | Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau Ka Bazar .. | (Reg.) |
| GHAZIABAD | 216 | Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G.T. Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 217 | S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar .. | (Reg.) |
| HYDERABAD | 218 | The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapur | (Reg.) |
| | 219 | Bhasha Prakashan, 22-5-69, Gharkaman .. | (Rest.) |
| | 220 | Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank .. | (Reg.) |
| DEORIA | 221 | Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoria (U.P.) .. | (Rest.) |
| HYDERABAD | 222 | Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar .. | (Reg.) |
| | 223 | Asia Law House, Opp. High Court | (Reg.) |
| | 224 | Book Links Corporation, Narayanogada .. | (Reg.) |
| HARDWAR | 225 | Seva Kunj Kanshal Bhawan, Brahampuri .. | (Rest.) |
| HATHRAS | 226 | Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 227 | Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hathras | (Rest.) |
| HUBLI | 228 | Prevaje's Book House, Station Road | (Reg.) |
| INDORE | 229 | Vadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road .. | (Reg.) |
| | 230 | Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura .. | (Rest.) |
| | 231 | Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace .. | (Reg.) |
| | 232 | Swarup Bros, Khajuri Bazar .. | (Reg.) |
| | 233 | Vinay Pushtak Bhandar .. | (Rest.) |

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| JAIPUR CITY | 234 | Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema .. | (Reg.) |
| | 235 | Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta | (Reg.) |
| | 236 | Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway .. | (Reg.) |
| | 237 | Raj Book & Subs, Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar .. | (Rest.) |
| | 238 | Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta | (Rest.) |
| | 239 | Best Book Co, S.M.S. Highway .. | (Rest.) |
| | 240 | Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg .. | (Rest.) |
| | 241 | Rastogi Brothers, Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur .. | (Rest.) |
| JAIPUR | 242 | India Book House, Fatehpurika, Darwaza .. | (Rest.) |
| | 243 | Dominion Law Depot, Shaw Bldg., S.M. Highway, P.B. No. 23 .. | (Rest.) |
| | 244 | Pitaliya Pushtak Bhandar, Mishra Rajajika Rasta .. | (Rest.) |
| | 245 | University Book House, Choura Rasta .. | (Rest.) |
| JAMMU TAWI | 246 | Rainas News Agency, Dak Bungalow | (Reg.) |
| JAMSHEDPUR | 247 | Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P B. No. 78 .. | (Reg.) |
| | 248 | Gupta Stores, Dha Kidith .. | (Reg.) |
| | 249 | Sanyal Bros, Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 250 | Sokhey Trading Co., Diagonal Road | (Rest.) |
| JAMNAGAR | 251 | Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road .. | (Reg.) |
| JEYPORE | 252 | Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road .. | (Rest.) |
| JHANSI | 253 | Universal Law House, 186, Chandar Shekhar Azad .. | (Rest.) |
| JODHPUR | 254 | Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar .. | (Reg.) |
| | 255 | Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents .. | (Reg.) |
| | 256 | Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate .. | (Reg.) |
| | 257 | Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road .. | (Rest.) |

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| JABALPUR | 258 | Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj .. | (Reg.) |
| | 259 | Popular Law House, Nr. Omti P.O. | (Rest.) |
| | 260 | Paras Book Depot, 129, Cantt. .. | (Rest.) |
| JULLUNDUR CITY | 261 | Hazoorina Bros, Main Gate .. | (Rest.) |
| | 262 | University Publishers, Railway Road | (Rest.) |
| | 263 | Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G.T. Road .. | (Rest. |
| JHUNJHUNU (RA) | 264 | Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra .. | (Reg.) |
| KANPUR | 265 | Advani & Co., P. Box. 100, The Mall .. | (Reg.) |
| | 266 | Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park | (Reg.) |
| | 267 | Universal Book Stall, The Mall .. | (Reg.) |
| | 268 | Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra, Civil Lines .. | (Rest.) |
| | 269 | Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines .. | (Rest.) |
| KAPSAN | 270 | Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas Azad Marg .. | (Reg.) |
| KHURDA | 271 | Kitab Mahal, Kurda (Distt. Puri) | (Rest.) |
| KOLHAPUR | 272 | Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road .. | (Rest.) |
| KUMTA | 273 | S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanura) .. | (Reg.) |
| KURSEONG | 274 | Ashoke Brothers, Darjeeling .. | (Rest.) |
| LUCKNOW | 275 | Balkrishna Book Co., B-12A, Nirala Nagar .. | (Reg.) |
| | 276 | British Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj | (Reg.) |
| | 277 | Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road | (Reg.) |
| | 278 | Ram Advani Hazaratganj, P.B. 154 | (Reg.) |
| | 279 | Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Fazabad Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 280 | Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar .. | (Rest.) |
| LUDHIANA | 280-A | Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar | (Reg.) |
| | 281 | Mohindra Bros., Katcheri Road .. | (Rest.) |

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| LUDHIANA—*contd.* | 282 | Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar .. | (Reg.) |
| | 283 | The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street .. | (Rest.) |
| MADRAS | 284 | Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Egmore .. | (Reg.) |
| | 285 | C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., 62, Big Street, Triplicane .. | (Reg.) |
| | 286 | K. Kirshnamurthy, Post Box 384 | (Reg.) |
| | 287 | P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street .. | (Reg.) |
| | 288 | C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettah High Road .. | (Reg.) |
| | 289 | M. Sachochalam & Co., 14, Sanjurama Chetty Street .. | (Rest.) |
| | 290 | Madras Book Agency, 42, Tirumangalam Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 291 | The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koil Street .. | (Rest.) |
| | 292 | Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts, Triplicane .. | (Rest.) |
| | 293 | Swamy Publishers, P.B. No. 2468 .. | (Rest.) |
| | 294 | Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapure .. | (Rest.) |
| | 295 | Sangam Publishers, 21, S.C. Street | (Rest.) |
| MANIPUR | 296 | P.C. Jain & Co., Imphal .. | (Rest.) |
| MANGALORE | 297 | K-Bhoja Rao & Co., Kodial Bail | (Rest.) |
| MADURAI | 298 | Ezhil Enterprises, 116, Palace Road | (Rest.) |
| MEERUT | 299 | Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank .. | (Reg.) |
| | 300 | Prakash Educational Stores, Subas Bazar .. | (Reg.) |
| | 301 | Bharat Educational Stores (Regd.) Chhipi Tank .. | (Reg.) |
| | 302 | Nand Traders Tyagi Market .. | (Rest.) |
| MORADABAD | 303 | Rama Book Depot, Station Road | (Rest.) |
| MHOW CANTT | 304 | Oxford Book Depot, Main Street | (Rest.) |
| MUZAFFAR-NAGAR | 305 | B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura | (Reg.) |
| | 306 | Qargya & Co., 139, G. New Market | (Rest.) |

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| MUZAFFAR-PUR | 307 | Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate | (Rest.) |
| MYSORE | 308 | H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle | (Reg.) |
| | 309 | People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace | (Reg.) |
| | 310 | Geeta Book House, New Statue Circle | (Reg.) |
| MANDSAUR | 311 | Nahata Bros, Booksellers & Stationers | (Rest.) |
| MUSSOURI | 312 | Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road | (Reg.) |
| NAGPUR | 313 | Western Book Depot, Residency Road | (Reg.) |
| | 314 | The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square .. | (Rest.) |
| NAINITAL | 315 | Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar .. | (Reg.) |
| NADIAD | 316 | R S. Desai, Station Road | (Rest.) |
| NEW EDELHI | 317 | Amrit Book Co., Connuaght Circus | (Reg.) |
| | 318 | Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Circus .. | (Reg.) |
| | 319 | Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus .. | (Reg.) |
| | 320 | English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.B. No. 328 .. | (Reg.) |
| | 321 | Jain Book Agency, C 9, Prem House, Connaugh Place . | (Reg.) |
| | 322 | Jayana Book Depot, P.B. No. 2505, Karol Bagh .. | (Reg.) |
| | 323 | Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath, P.B. 553 .. | (Reg.) |
| | 324 | Mehra Bros, 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19 .. | (Reg.) |
| | 325 | Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar .. | (Reg.) |
| | 326 | New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. P.B. No. 96, Connaught Place .. | (Reg.) |
| | 327 | Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House .. | (Reg.) |
| | 328 | Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road .. | (Reg.) |

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| NEW DELHI— *contd.* | 329 | Ram Krishana & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place .. | (Reg.) |
| | 330 | R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh .. | (Reg.) |
| | 331 | Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar .. | (Reg.) |
| | 332 | The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road .. | (Reg.) |
| | 333 | Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Place .. | (Reg.) |
| | 334 | United Book Agency, 29/1557, Naiwala, Karol Bagh .. | (Reg.) |
| | 335 | Hind Book House, 82, Janpath .. | (Reg.) |
| | 336 | Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh .. | (Regt.) |
| | 337 | N.C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi .. | (Regt.) |
| | 338 | Ravindra Book Agency, 4B/50, Double Storey Lajpat Nagar .. | (Reg.) |
| | 339 | Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony | (Rest.) |
| | 340 | Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri .. | (Rest.) |
| | 341 | The Secy. Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road .. | (Rest.) |
| | 342 | Educational & Commercial Agencies, 5/51, Subhash Nagar .. | (Rest.) |
| | 343 | Delhi Book Company, M/12, Connaught Circus . | (Rest.) |
| | 344 | Navrang, R.B.-7, Inderpuri . | (Rest.) |
| | 345 | Commercial Contacts (India), Subas Nagar | (Rest.) |
| | 346 | A. Khosla & Co., Anand Niketan | (Rest.) |
| | 347 | Books India Corporation, New Rohtak Road .. | (Regular) |
| | 348 | S. Chand & Co., Pvt. Ltd., Ram Nagar .. | (Rest.) |
| | 349 | Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East .. | (Rest.) |
| | 350 | Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajendra Nagar .. | (Rest.) |

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| NEW DEHLI—*contd* | 351 | Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh .. | (Reg.) |
| | 352 | Hukam Chand & Sons, 3226, Ranjit Nagar .. | (Rest.) |
| | 353 | Star Publications Private Ltd., 4/5, B, Asaf Ali Road | (Rest.) |
| | 354 | India Publcations Trading Corporation, A-7, Nizamuddin East | (Rest.) |
| | 355 | Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Dass Marg | (Regular) |
| | 356 | Supreme Trading Corporation, Harrison Chamber | (Rest.) |
| | 357 | Jain Brothers, New Dehli .. | (Rest.) |
| PALGHAT | 358 | Educational Supplies Depot., Sultanpet | (Rest.) |
| PATNA | 359 | Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli | (Rest.) |
| | 360 | J.N. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli | (Reg.) |
| | 361 | Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli | (Reg.) |
| | 362 | Today & Tomarrow, Ashok Rajpath | (Rest.) |
| | 363 | Books & Books, Ashok Rajpath .. | (Rest ) |
| POONA | 364 | Deccan Book Stall, Daccan Ghyamkhana | (Reg.) |
| | 365 | Imperial Book Depot., 266, M.G. Road | (Reg.) |
| | 366 | Saraswati, 132/1, J.M. Road, Opp. Modern High School, Bombay-Poona Road | (Reg.) |
| | 367 | International Book Service, Deccan Ghymkhana | (Reg.) |
| | 368 | Raka Book Agency, Opp. Nathu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk | (Reg.) |
| | 369 | Varma Book Centre, 64, Narayan Path | (Rest.) |
| | 370 | Secy. Bharati Ithiasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path | (Rest.) |
| | 371 | Vidya Commerce House, 379-A, Shanwar Path | (Rest.) |
| PRAYAG | 372 | Om Publishing House, 842, Daraganj | (Rest.) |
| PONDICHERRY | 373 | Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix | (Rest.) |
| PUDUKKOTTAI | 374 | Meenakshi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street | (Rest.) |
| | 375 | P.N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street, Main Road | (Reg.) |

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| PUNALUR | 376 | M.I. Abraham (Kerala) | (Rest.) |
| RAJKOT | 377 | Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers and Subs. Advt. Agent .. | (Reg.) |
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52 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
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58. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59. Supdt. State Govt. Press, Bhopal.
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69. The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot.
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71. The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income tax, Kerala Ernakulam.
72 The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat Parliament House, New Delhi.
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4. SPS Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansion, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan).
5. S/s Draghi Ranchi, International Booksellers, Via, Cavour, T-9-11, 35000 Padova, ITALY.

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