CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES- 22

UTTAR PRADESH

PART X-B
TOWN SURVEY REPORT
UNNAO

Drafted by

S.C. Tripathi
Statistical Assistant

Supervised by

R.M. Singh
Assistant Director

Edited by

R.K. Singh
Deputy Director

Guided by

CHANDAN GOPAL
Of the Indian Administrative Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
UTTAR PRADESH

FOREWORD

Apart from the decennial enumeration of population, the Indian Census is steeped in the tradition of undertaking a variety of studies of topical interest. In fact, the publications brought out in connection with the earlier censuses contained veritable mines of information on racial, cultural, linguistic and a number of other aspects of life of the people of this country. With the advent of freedom, however, the scope and dimension of these special studies had to be restructured in a manner that would provide the basic feedbacks on the processes of development taking place in different spheres of life of the people especially under planned development

Thus, in connection with the 1961 Census, a massive programme was launched *inter-alia* to conduct socio-economic survey of about 500 villages selected from different parts of the country The main objective of this study was to know the way of life of the people living in Indian villages which accounted for 82 per cent of the total population as per the 1961 Census There was, however, an imperative need to extend the area of the study to urban centres as well, to provide a complete coverage of the people living in diverse socio-economic conditions It was with this objective in view ancillary studies on towns were launched as part of the social studies programme in connection with the 1971 Census.

The programme of social studies taken up in connection with the 1971 Census, was continued without any major change at the 1981 Census as well. A study on traditional rural based handicrafts was, however, added as a new item under the social study projects of the 1981 Census For the conduct of urban study, 64 small and medium towns were selected from different parts of the country following the criteria such as (a) size, (b) demographic features, (c) functional characteristics, (d) specific industry or occupation dominating the economy, (e) location, (f) concentration of different castes and communities, and (g) other social and cultural phenomenon like temple town, health resort etc

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for data tabulation and report writing required for urban studies were originally formulated by Dr. B K Roy Burman, the then Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division His successor, Dr. N G Nag took considerable pains to revise all the formats to make them more comprehensive Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General heading Social Studies Division, coordinated these studies at different levels as well as rendered necessary guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for their successful consummation. Shri M K Jain, Senior Research Officer and Smt. Suman Prashar, Assistant Director with the able assistance of Investigators, Shri V.M Tamahne and Shri Sudesh Madan did a commendable job in scrutinising the reports and communicating the comments thereon to the Directorates I am grateful to all of them

The present report is the out-come of a study on the Unnao town undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh. I am indebted to Shri Chandan Gopal, Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for their painstaking efforts in bringing out this report

New Delhi,
1st June, 1988

V S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

The developed world has nearly reached the zenith of urbanization while developing societies are still marching towards that goal. In that context one important social change of crucial significance for the sociologists and general public alike is review of progress of urbanization in the light of sub-human living conditions, coupled with excessive migration from village to tow level and subsequent squalor created due to pressure of population.

The Indian Census Organisation has been coming-up with sociological studies of selected villages since 1961 Census, as an ancillary to the regular census work. The intensive Urban studies of selected towns, was for the first time undertaken by this Directorate at the 1971 Census. Following this tradition in the 1981 Census also, five towns were selected in Uttar Pradesh. Unnao is one of them. Others are Fatehpur Sikri (Agra), Vrindavan (Mathura), Kopaganj (Azamgarh) and Ballia.

These five towns in the state were selected by taking into consideration certain parameters such as size, demographic features, functional characteristics, location and concentration of ethnic groups etc. In the first three chapters of the survey report, an attempt has been made to highlight the evolution of the town. Economic, social and demographic characteristics of the people, migration trends, neighbourhood pattern, family-life, housing condition, socio-political organization, social or religious-participation or aloofness and aberration, as well the extent and conflicts underlying the urbanization of fringe areas are the other aspects which have been dealt in the rest of the chapters.

Considering the area and population, Unnao was a town of medium size upto 1971 Census, the population rise had been like the rest of the towns in the state. But during the decade 1971-81, both its area and population had gone-up abnormally, due to increase in the statutory limits of the town. Although, the town is about eight centuries old, yet it came into lime-light at the time of Mutiny in 1857. In 1856 the town was made district headquarters. It was declared municipality in the year 1869. By and large, the town has remained a monofunctional service town upto 1971 Census. In fact, Unnao town is situated in the middle of the Gangetic upland plains between the cities of Kanpur and Lucknow of Uttar Pradesh.

The prescribed schedules (Household schedule and Town schedule) for conducting the survey were provided by the Office of the Registrar General, India. A sample of 215 households was selected from the town and convassing of the schedule in the field was taken up in April 1987.

Shri R.M. Singh, Assistant Director supervised and got completed the field work and tabulation. I appreciate the work of Sarvashri V.K. Nigam and Devendra Singh (Investigators), S.C. Tripathi, D. I. Lyall and Ajay Awasthi (Statistical Assistants), Chhabeel Singh and Balbeer Singh (Computors) and Ganga Ram (Assistant Compiler) in carrying-out field-work.

Apart from the data collected through the schedules, the information available in various census volumes and district gazetteers and interviews with the knowledgeable persons of different walks of life has been used. Sarvashri R.M. Singh (Assistant Director) and S.C. Tripathi (Statistical Assistant) prepared the first draft of the report and revised the same on the basis of comments/suggestions received from the Office of the Registrar General, India. The report was thoughtfully edited by Shri R.K. Singh, Deputy Director.

I am thankful to all of them for undertaking this strenuous job.

Art-work relating to the cover-design, maps and diagrams were prepared by the Map Unit, under the supervision of Shri J.C. Srivastava, Research Officer (Map).

I am grateful to Shri V.S. Verma, the Registrar General, India for the encouragement and guidance received from time to time. Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer and Smt. Suman Prashar, Assistant Director scrutinized the report and tables under the over-all guidance of Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) and provided valuable suggestions for the improvement of the Survey Report.

In the end, I would also like to place my deep sense of appreciation to Shri. B.P.Jain, Deputy Director Printing who assisted in the job of timely printing of this Report.

Lucknow
Dated : June 20, 1989

CHANDAN GOPAL
Director of Census Operations
Uttar Pradesh

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Field Survey and Tabulation	:	Shri V.K. Nigam, Investigator Shri Devendra Singh, Investigator Shri S.C. Tripathi, Statistical Assistant Shri D.I. Loyall, Statistical Assistant Shri Ajay Awasthi, Statistical Assistant Shri M.B. Khan, Computor Shri Chhabeel Singh, Computor Shri Balbeer Singh, Computor Shri Ganga Ram, Assistant Compiler
Typing Work	:	Shri Suresh Singh, Computor Smt. Shobha Srivastava, Typist
Maps/Sketching	:	Shri Dashrath Singh, Senior Geographer Shri V.K. Jain, Senior Artist Shri N.C. Bose, Artist Shri R.P. Ram, Draughtsman
Printing	:	Shri R.K. Saxena, Senior Technical Assistant Shri Raj Bahadur, Printing Inspector Shri K.G. Awasthi, Statistical Assistant Shri R.P. Srivastava, Computor

CONTENTS

		Pages
Foreword		(iii)
Preface		(v)
Acknowledgement		(vii)
Maps		(xiii)
Diagrams		(xxi)
CHAPTER I	Introduction	1-20
CHAPTER II	History of Growth of the Town	21-40
CHAPTER III	Amenities and Services-History of Growth and present position	41-72
CHAPTER IV	Economic life of the Town	73-112
CHAPTER V	Ethnic and Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the population	113-145
CHAPTER VI	Migration and Settlement of Families	146-180
CHAPTER VII	Neighbourhood pattern	181-195
CHAPTER VIII	Family Life in the Town	196-217
CHAPTER IX	Housing and Material Culture	218-244
CHAPTER X	Slums, Blighted and other Areas with Sub-standard living conditions	245-249
CHAPTER XI	Organization of Power and Prestige	250-255
CHAPTER XII	Leisure and Recreation, Social Participation, Social Awareness, Religion and Crime	256-290
CHAPTER XIII	Linkage and Continua	291-330
CHAPTER XIV	Conclusion	331-334
APPENDICES	(I to XXVIII)	335-404

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS

MAPS

I Location of Unnao town

II Unnao Municipal Board--Urban Land Use

III Unnao Municipal Board--Ward-wise Concentration of Religions

IV Unnao Municipal Board--Average Land Value by Wards

DIAGRAMS

I Sex-Ratio in the town

II Marital Status by Sex and Age-group

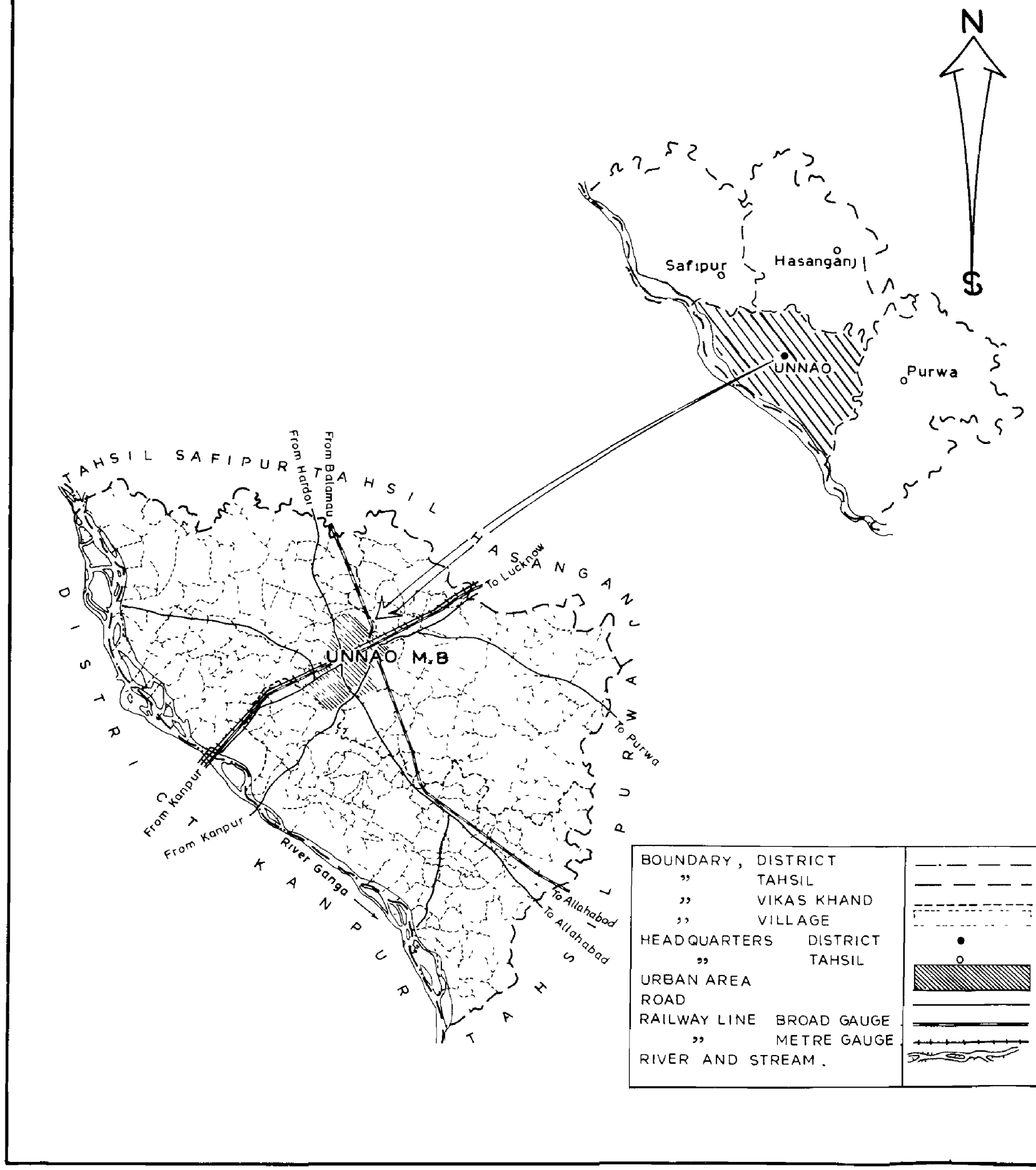
III Sex and Age Structure

IV Workers in the Total Population

V Trends in the Main Ethnic Groups in the Census Years

VI Migrants by Place of Last Residence at the time of 1971 Census and at the time of Survey 1987

LOCATION OF UNNAO TOWN

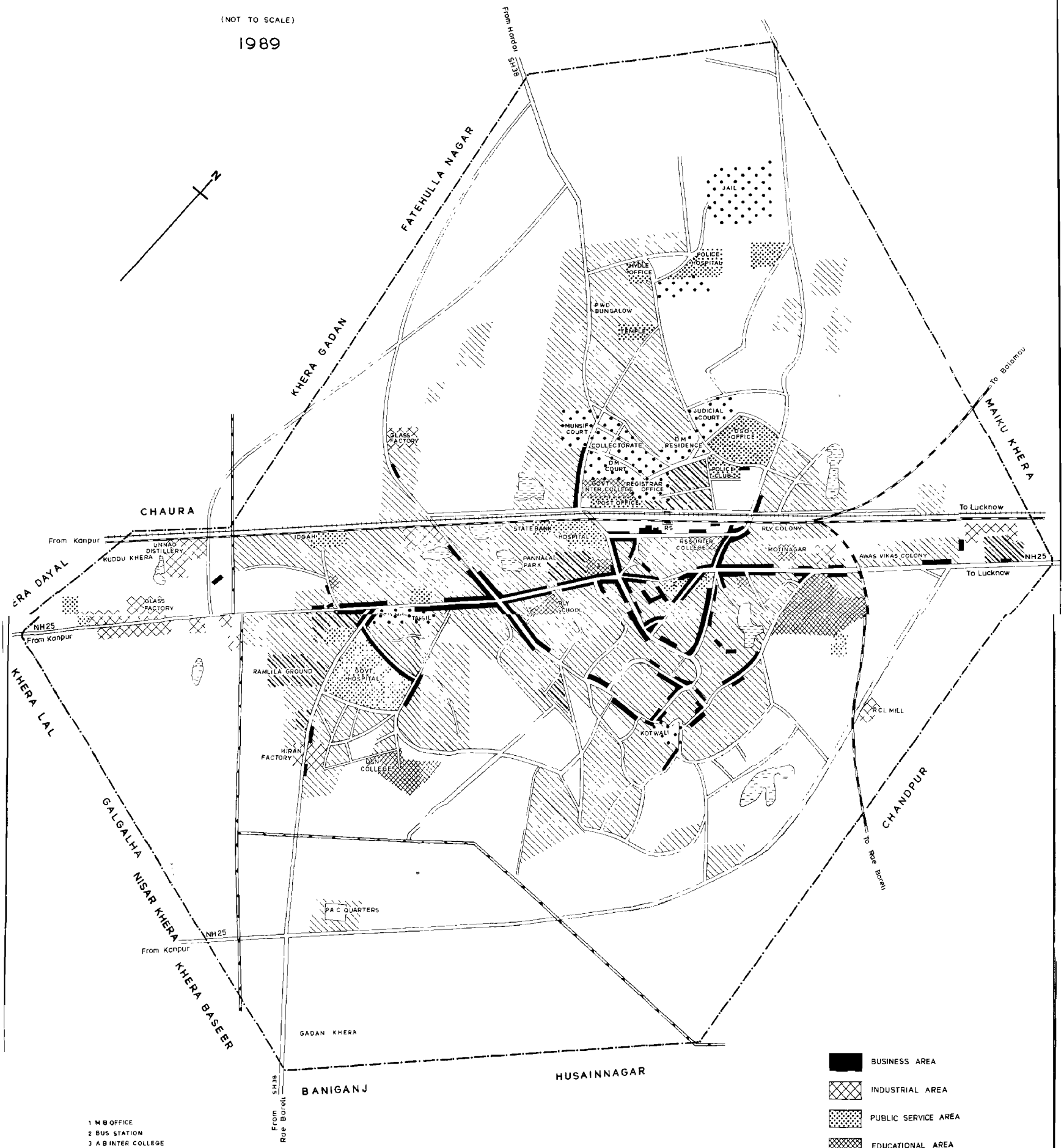


UNNAO MUNICIPAL BOARD

URBAN LAND USE

(NOT TO SCALE)

1989



1 M B OFFICE
2 BUS STATION
3 A B INTER COLLEGE

MUNICIPAL BOARD BOUNDARY

RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION: BROAD GAUGE, METRE GAUGE — RS RS

HIGHWAY NATIONAL, STATE — NH25 SH38

ROAD

CANAL

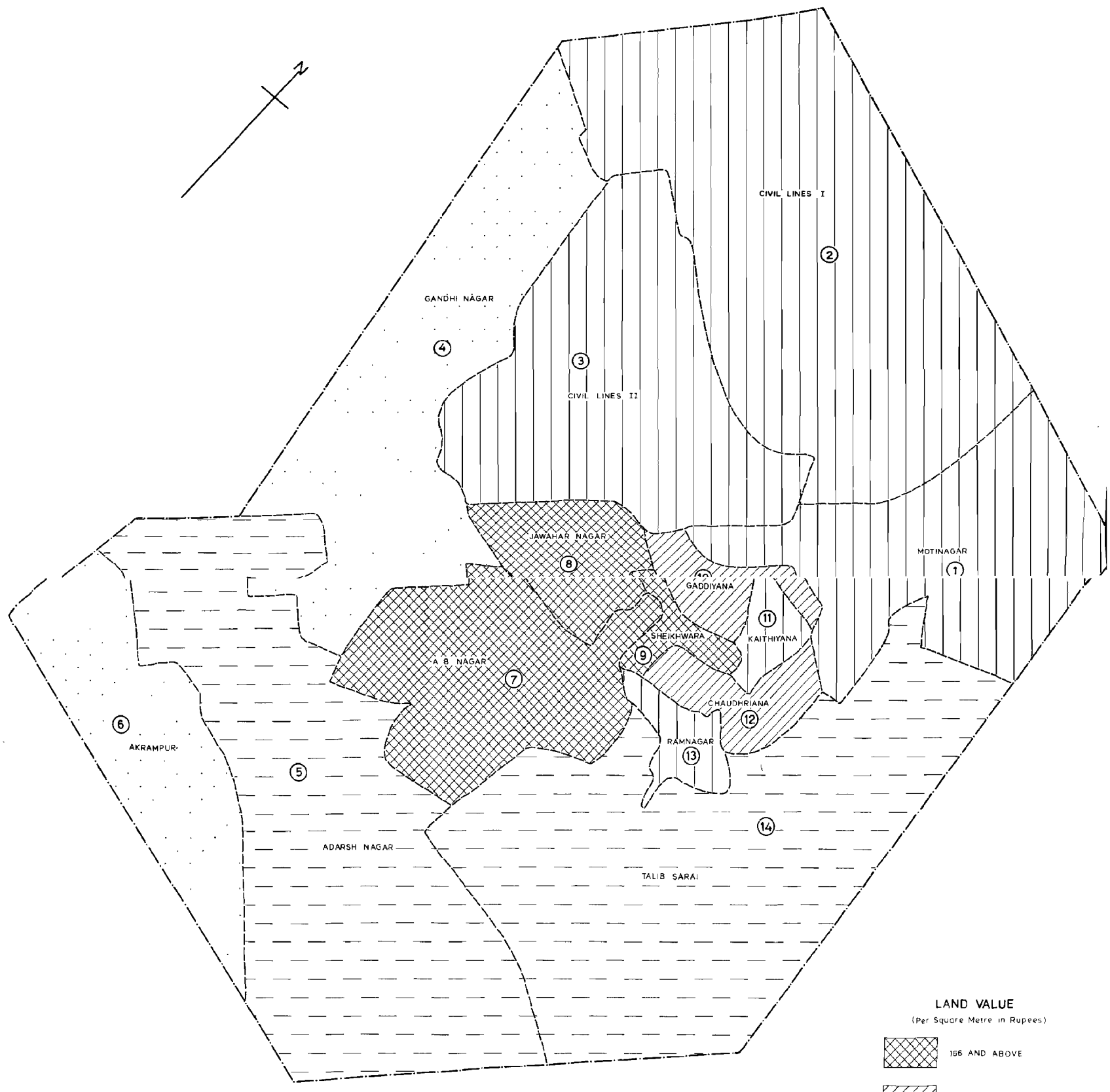
- BUSINESS AREA
- INDUSTRIAL AREA
- PUBLIC SERVICE AREA
- EDUCATIONAL AREA
- RECREATIONAL AREA
- RESIDENTIAL AREA
- ADMINISTRATIVE AREA
- OPEN AREA / ARABLE LAND
- PONDS

UNNAO MUNICIPAL BOARD

AVERAGE LAND VALUE BY WARDS

BASED ON SURVEY DATA (SAMPLE) – 1987

(NOT TO SCALE)



TOWN BOUNDARY

WARD BOUNDARY

NAME AND NUMBER OF WARD CIVIL LINE I (2)

LAND VALUE

(Per Square Metre in Rupees)

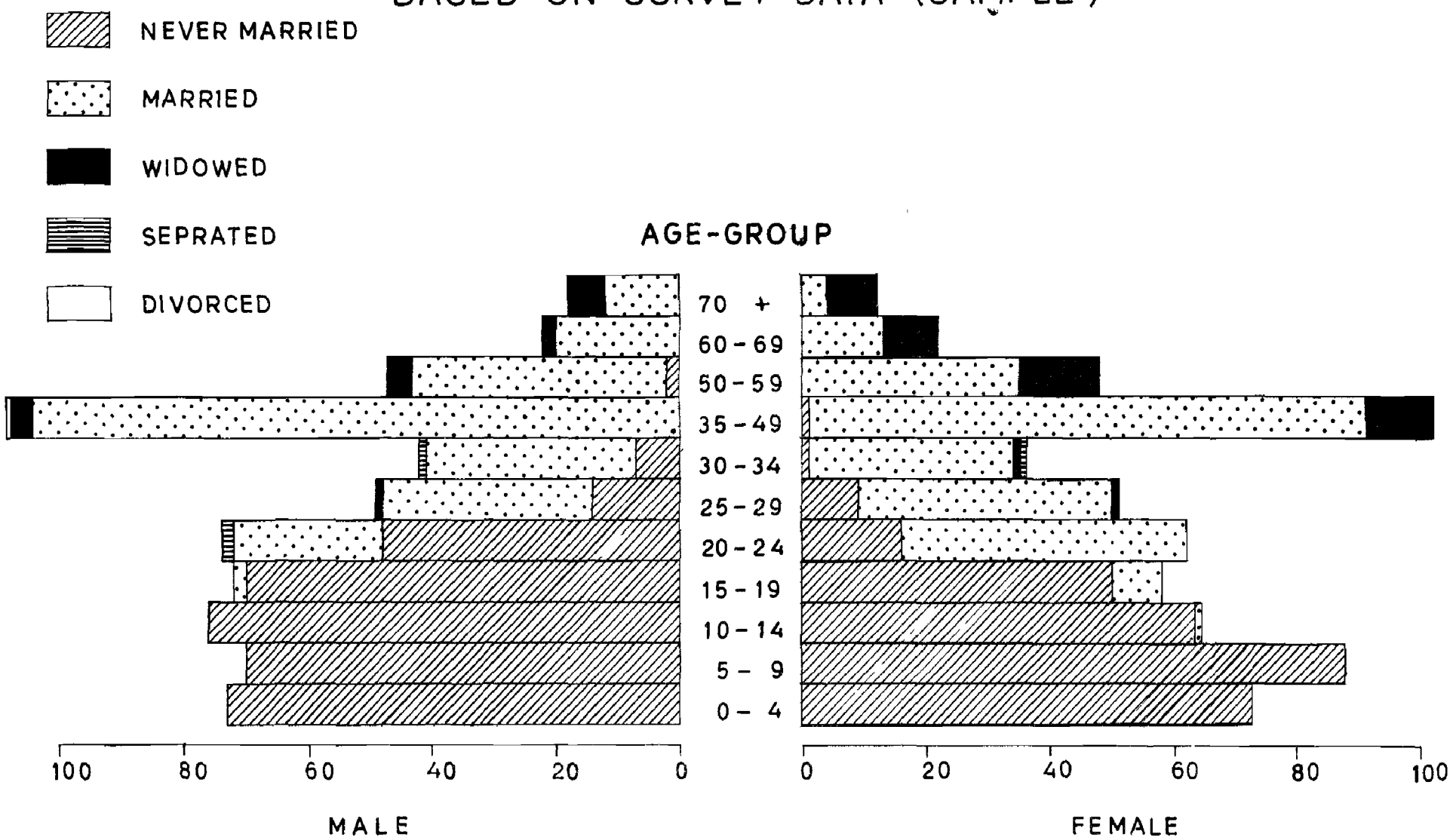
- 166 AND ABOVE
- 146 — 165
- 126 — 145
- 106 — 125
- 105 AND BELOW


UNNAO M.B.
SEX RATIO
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
1981
1987
CENSUS YEARS

UNNAO M.B.

MARITAL STATUS BY SEX & AGE GROUP

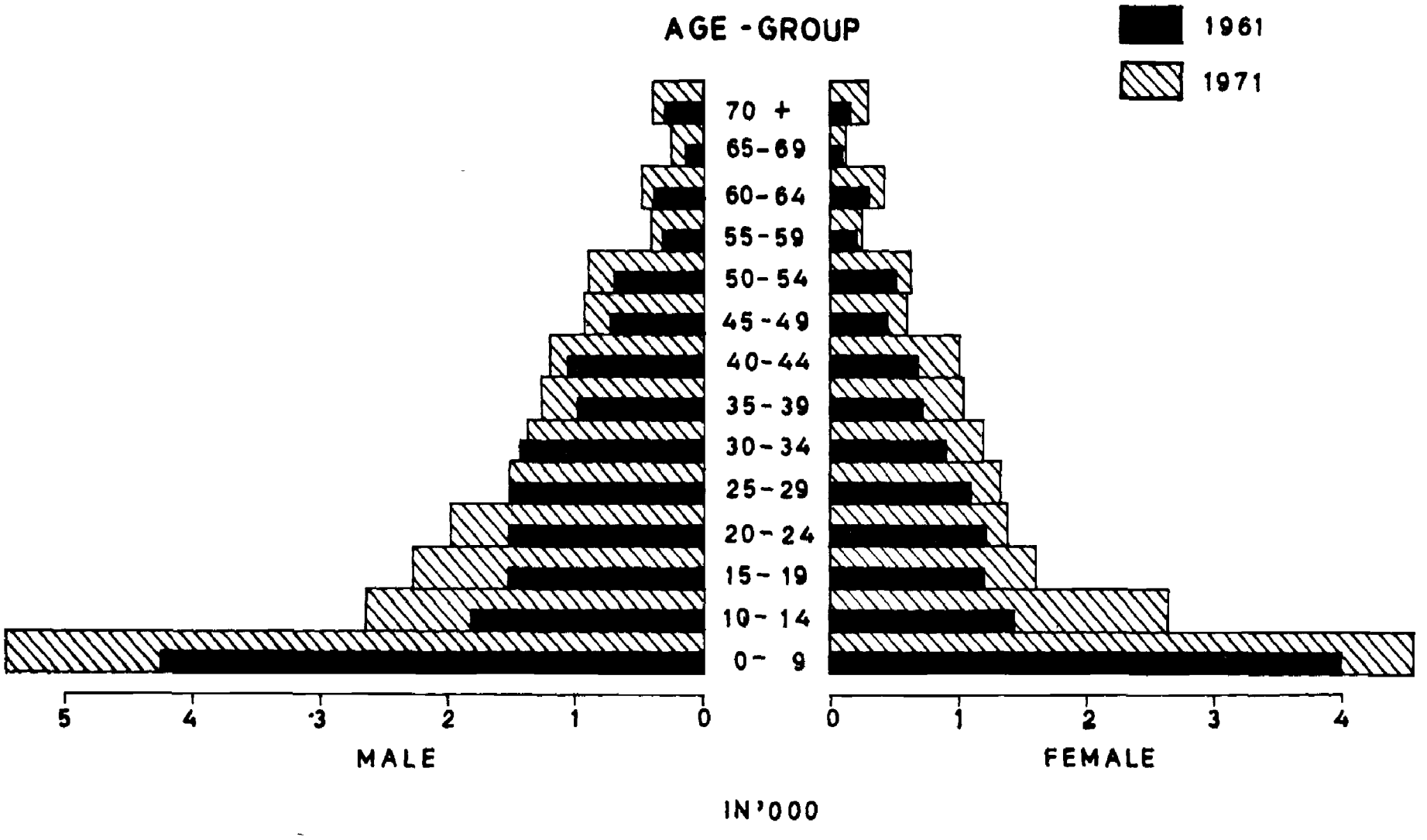
BASED ON SURVEY DATA (SAMPLE)



UNNAO M. B.

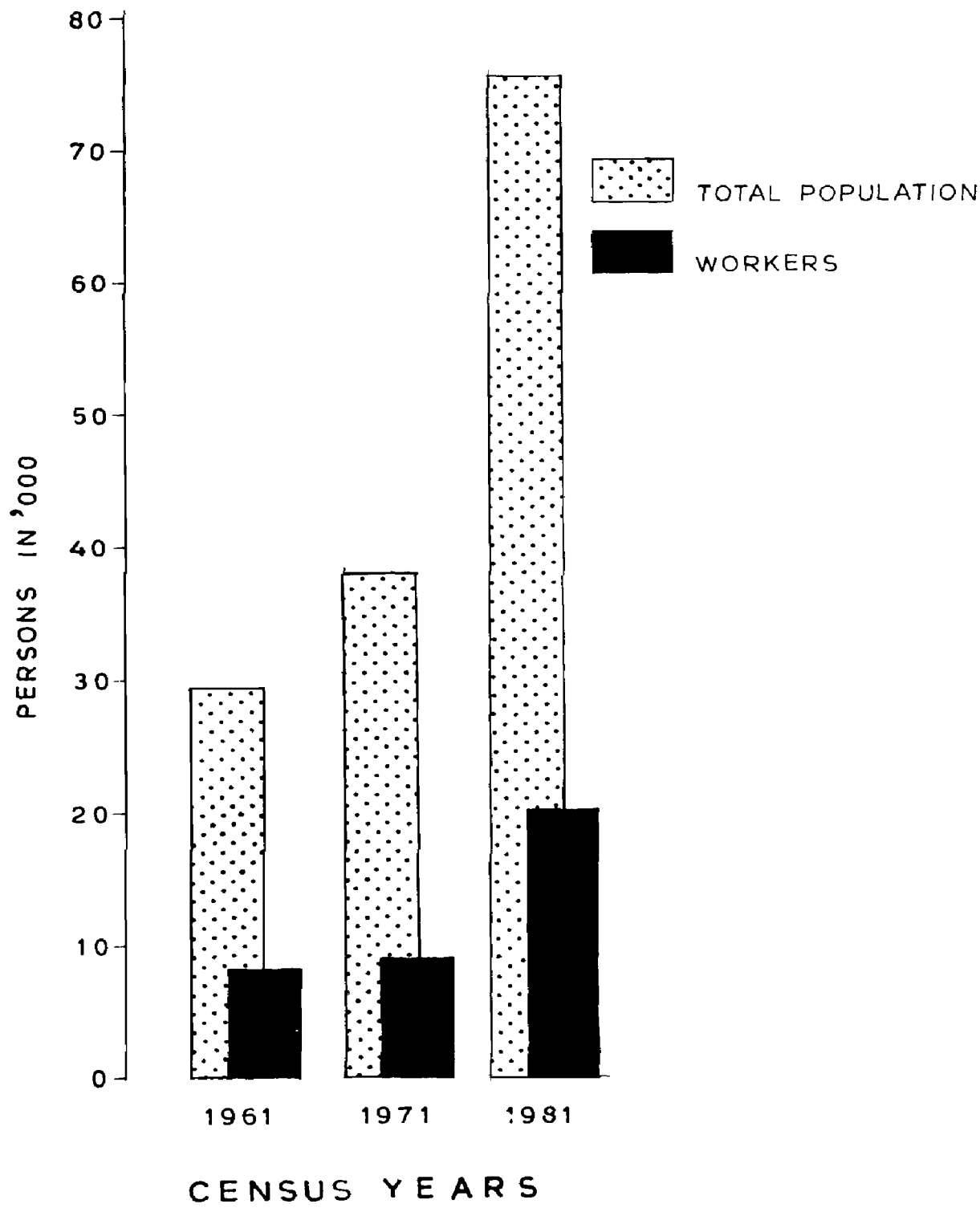
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE

1961 & 1971



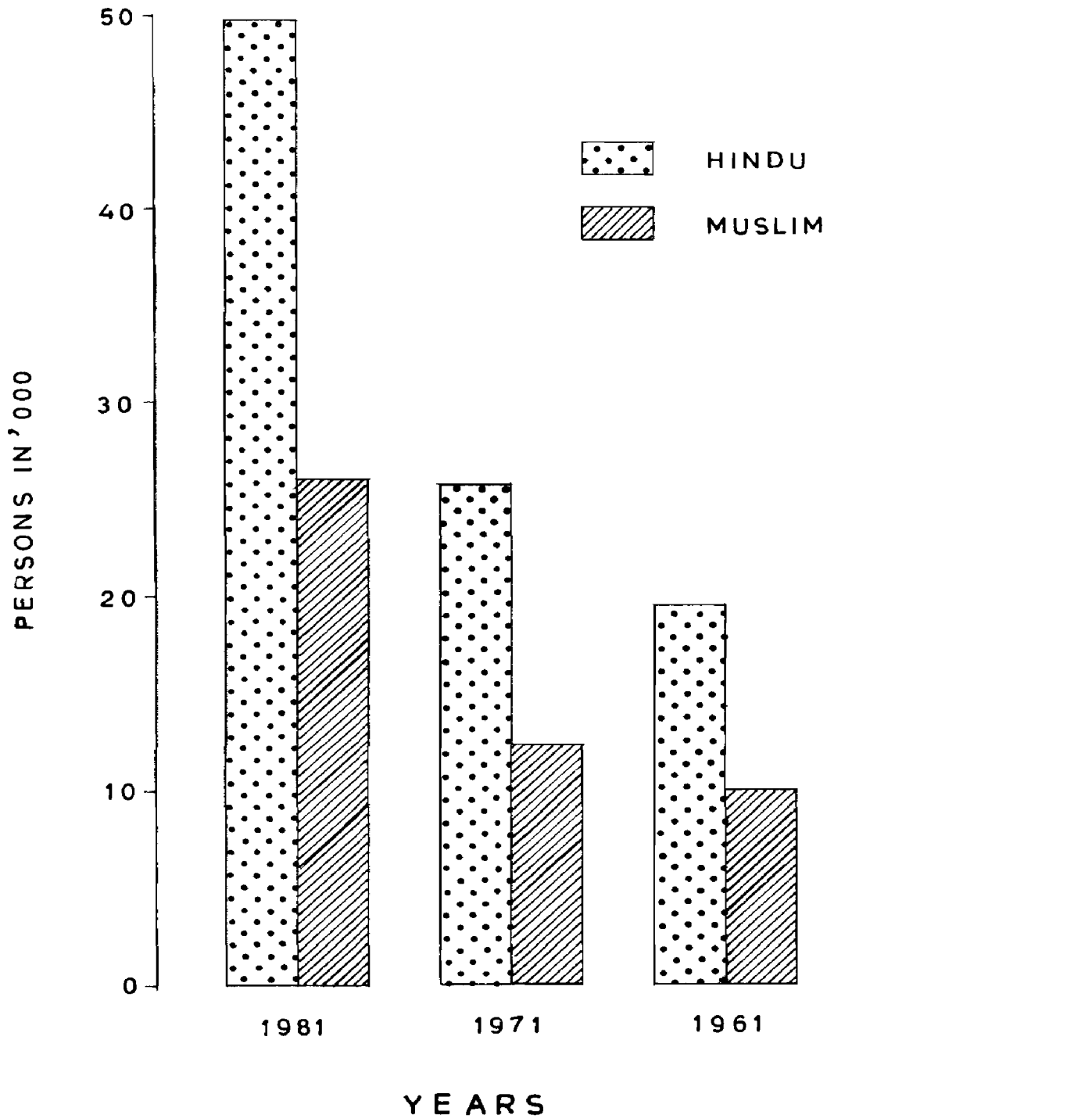
UNNAO M.B.

WORKERS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION

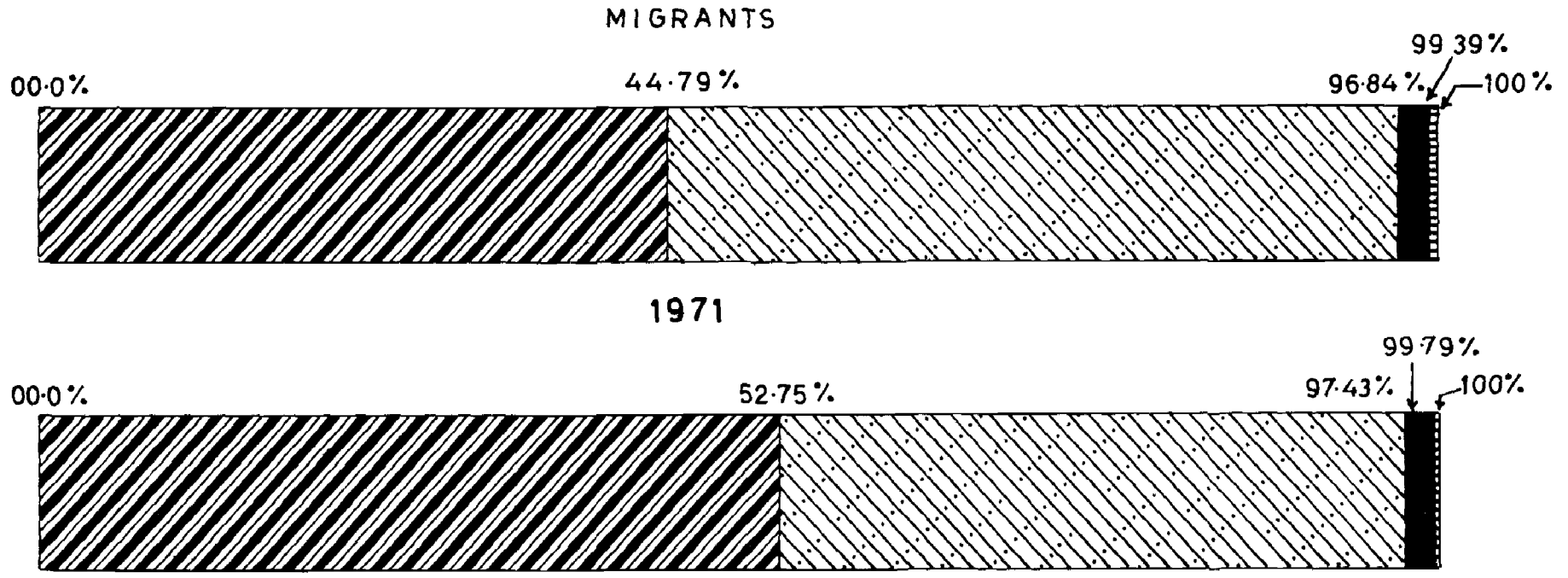


UNNAO M.B.

TRENDS IN THE MAIN ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE CENSUS YEARS



MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AT THE TIME OF 1971 CENSUS AND AT THE TIME OF SURVEY - 1987



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Unnao town is situated on the Lucknow-Kanpur road, about 57 km., in the South-west of the former and 18 km. towards north-east of the latter. It is almost in the middle of the Gangetic plains of the state of Uttar Pradesh. In the north-east side of the town, the river Ganga flows at a distance of 15 km. The town is the district headquarters since 1856 and a municipality since 1869. At the 1981 Census, it's area was 15.54 square kilometres and the population stood at 75,983 persons.

Most Important Characteristics of the town

The town was made the district headquarter in place of Purwa in 1856, considering it's strategic position between the cities of Kanpur and Lucknow. It soon gained the status of a municipal board in 1884. At present it is one of the oldest municipality in the state of Uttar Pradesh. In the latter part of nineteenth century it was connected by railways with Kanpur and Lucknow as the rail link from Kanpur extended upto Lucknow. All the important district level offices of the state and central governments are at arm's length from the Railway Station. Most of these are located in the collectorate compound Till 1961 the town was having only a handful of industries. During the period 1975-80 a few important big and small industries have comeup. However, Unnao still remains a monofunctional service town.

Total Population of the town

Unnao town was placed under the governance of a Municipal Committee in the year 1869, which was subsequently converted into a Municipal Board in year 1884. This indicates that the town was having a sizeable population during those decades. The area of town which was 5.65 sq. km. at the 1971 Census had been extended to 15.54 sq. km. before 1981 Census, vide State Government's notification no. 1089/11/3/79-316/66 Lucknow dated March 1, 1979. Accordingly three villages, i.e. Sheikhpur, Singrausi and Ibrahimabad were wholly merged into the town and part of the areas of villages Unnao (rural), Akrampur, Gadankhera, Husain Nagar and Bazidpur alias Rajepur were also brought within the boundaries of the town.

The population of the town at the 1981 Census was 75,983 resulting in the elevation of the town's status from class III to Class II. The population of Unnao town was 20,107 in 1941, 25,240 in 1951, 29,780 in 1961 and 38,195 in 1971. During the decade 1971-81, there had been an abnormal increase of 98.93 per cent in the population of the town. It was partly due to its location between the two developed cities of Uttar Pradesh namely Lucknow and Kanpur and also on account of inclusion of a few village in the town. On the basis of its population Unnao stood at the 41st position among all towns of Uttar Pradesh at the 1981 Census.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population

The scheduled caste population at the 1981 Census was 9,371 constituting 5,058 males and 4,313 females. The proportion of scheduled castes population was 12.33 per cent to the total population as against 9.00 per cent at the 1971 Census.

At the 1971 Census, there was return of scheduled tribe population in the town. However, at the 1981 Census, 7 persons (5 males and 2 females) were returned as belonging to scheduled tribes.

Topography, Flora and Fauna

The town lies on the upland formed by the river Ganga. In the upland, the surface is gently undulating. Here, the water-table is low. The upland is mainly made of fertile stiff-loam, at places converted into the *usar* wastes and shallow depressions. In the depressions, the clay predominates. Several tanks and ponds in the town are formed due to such deeper depressions.

On the site of the present town of Unnao, extensive forests grow in early times. However, at present the town has only an insignificant vegetative cover. Common plants found around the town are the *babul,* bamboo, *ber, khair,* sissoo and *munj* on the clay soil and the *kanji, arru, semal,* bamboo, *khair* and teek on the sandy soil. There are groves of mango and *mahua* also. Other common trees found in these groves are the *jamun, bel* guava, *neem* and sissoo.

Monkey and squirrel can be spotted at places in the town. Ordinary varieties of birds common to the plains i.e. the grabe, cormorant, darter, heron, vulture, cuckoo, owl, kingfisher, hornbill, woodpeker, parrot, crow, sparrow, *bul-bul,* flycatcher, warbler, sunbird and several varieties of partridges, ducks and pigeons are also found in the town. Quails are fairly common during the cold weather.

The commonly found reptile in the town is the Russel's viper. It is viviparous and nocturnal in it's habits. Fishes found in the tanks are *rohu* (Labeo calbaru), *katla (Catla catla), singhai* (Hateropneustes fossilis) and *bam* (Mastacembelus aramatus).

CLIMATE

(a) Temperature

The climate of the town is similar to the adjoining areas which varies from hot and dry in summer to pleasant cold in winter. In summer the temperture shoots up to 46.1° Celsius, while in the winter it drops to 4.1°C. The mean daily temperture in summer and winter is about 27°C and 8°C respectively. May and June are the hottest months while January and first fortnight of February are the coldest. In both the seasons, gust of westernly winds lead to hottest noons and coldest mornings. The table no. I.1 shows the monthly maximum and minimum temperature of the town for the year 1983-84:--

Table I.1 : Monthwise variation in maximum and minimum temperature (in degrees celsius from July 1981 to June 1984)

	Year 1983					
	July	August	September	October	November	December
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Maximum	39.5	36.2	35.5	36.0	31.7	27.4
Minimum	24.0	24.0	23.5	14.0	8.8	5.2

	Year 1984						
	January	February	March	April	May	June	Average for 1983-84 (monthly)
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Maximum	26.5	27.0	40.4	42.8	34.8	43.1	44.8
Minimum	3.4	3.4	9.3	15.9	20.6	22.0	3.4

The climate of the town during the year may be divided into four seasons. The summer season is from March to the middle of the June, followed by rainy season from mid of June to September. From October to the first fortnight of the November the weather is pleasant and this period constitutes the post-monsoon season. The cold season starts from middle of the November and lasts upto the end of February.

The monsoon period is relatively humid, but from post-monsoon season humidity drops to 25 per cent in summer. During the monsoon season, sky is cloudy and in the months of July and August there are dark clouds occassionally. In rest of the year except rainy season, sky remains clear but for a brief spell during cold season cloudy conditions recur yielding to rains caused by winds of western distrubances. During the monsoon season rains or heavy rains are usually followed by thunder-storms. From October to April wind blows in moderate pace and the direction is from the west and north-west, which changes its course and flows from north-east and south-east in the months from May to August. There are few thunder-storms or dust-storms in the months of May and June. Sometimes they are followed by light rains. In the cold season, specially in the month of January occasionally there occurs fog. It persists usually upto 8 in the mornings.

(b) Rain-fall

The average rainfall of the town is 74.19 Cms. The table I.2 shows the data relating to rainfall by months for the years 1983 to 1987.

The table I.2 shows that the average rainfall per annum during 1983-87 was 1969.32 mm as against 1324.5 mm and 1327.1 mm in 1983 and 1985 respectively. It appears that there is a tendency of decrease in rainfall in subsequent years.

Further, the table indicates that most of the rainfall occurs during the period of June to September. During the period 1983-87 the maximum rainfall recorded was for the month of July in year 1986, whereas for the years 1983, 1985 and 1987 it was the month of September and for 1984 it was August. No rainfall occured during the month of November during the period 1983-87.

Communication with other places

Several important places within and outside the State are connected with the town through metalled roads as well as by railway lines. The old Badshahi road from Delhi to Allahabad passing through Hardoi district and Safipur tahsil of Unnao goes through this town. It passes through tahsils Unnao and Purwa and crosses

Table 1.2 : Monthwise Rainfall Statistics for years 1983-1987 (figures in mms.)

Months	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987	
	No. of Rainy days	Monthly Rain fall	No. of rainy days	Monthly Rain fall	No. of Rainy days	Monthly Rain fall	No. of Rainy days	Monthly Rain fall	No. of Rainy days	Monthly Rain fall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	5	37.2	-	-	4	20.5	1	4.2	1	15.0
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43.4	2	13.6
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.0
April	3	11.7	1	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	4	104.4	-	-	-	-	1	3.2	2	21.0
June	5	225.2	3	102.8	4	36.1	2	74.5	-	-
July	13	260.0	9	244.0	17	347.5	19	457.0	8	94.4
August	9	191.6	17	273.9	11	88.8	7	183.8	7	93.2
September	15	354.2	10	120.8	9	437.4	4	83.8	11	210.2
October	5	118.8	1	15.0	7	396.8	1	7.0	3	99.0
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	1	21.4	1	1.6	-	-	2	12.0	1	6.4
Annual	50	1324.5	42	769.1	52	1327.1	38	868.1	36	557.8

Note: Information collected from Tahsil H.Q.

over into district Rae Bareli and to Allahabad via Dalmau in district Rae Bareli. The National Highway originates from northern bank of Ganga and proceeds to Lucknow passing through the town. It was constructed by Nawab Wazid Ali Shah, the last ruler of Avadh. Other metalled roads are feeder roads and connect the town with other towns of the district and tahsil headquarters. Details of important roads connecting the town from tahsils and other places are given below:

Table I.3 : Names of the important roads connecting the town from tahsils and other places

Name of the road	Length in the district (in kms)
1	2
1. Metalled roads	
(i) Unnao-Maurawan(1)	40.23
(ii) Unnao-Hardoi	58.00
(iii) Unnao-Allahabad(3)	52.00
(iv) Unnao-Husainnagar-Jamka	9.6
(v) Unnao-Railway station feeder number-5	2.1
2. Un-metalled roads	
(i) Unnao-Badarka-Pariar	22.4
(ii) Unnao-Resulabad	17.6
(iii) Unnao-Banthar	6.4
3. National Highway	
(i) Jhansi-Lucknow road via 48 km. Kanpur(2) (passes through Unnao)	

(1) It passes via tahsil Purwa.

(2) It passes from Ajgain from where another road leads to Hasanganj Tahsil.

(3) The old Badshahi road (from Delhi to Allahabad) comes from District Hardoi and after traversing tahsil Safipur reaches the town of Unnao.

The information about government and non-government agencies plying buses on various routes leading from the town is given in the following table:--

Table I.4 : Details of buses run by U.P.S.R.T.C. and private owners (referrent year April 1986 to March 1987)

	Route			Distance	Frequency of service	
	From		To		Onward Trips	Return Trips
	1		2	3	4	5
(a) U.P.S.R.T.C.						
1.	Unnao	(Via-KNP)	Bahraich	248	2	2
2.	Unnao	(-do)	Gorakhpur	392	2	2
3.	Unnao	(-do-)	Beloha	390	1	1
4.	Unnao	(-do-)	Barhaj	472	2	2
5.	Unnao	(-do-)	Delhi	470	1	1
6.	Unnao	(-do-)	Kithawar	232	2	2
7.	Unnao	(-do-)	Pratapgarh	235	2	2
8.	Unnao	(-do-)	Sultanpur	232	2	2
9.	Unnao	(-do-)	Chitrakut	248	2	2
10.	Unnao	(-do-)	Rae Bareli	140	8	8
11.	Unnao	(-do-)	Maurawan	101	34	34
12.	Unnao	(-do-)	Lucknow	115	12	12
13.	Unnao	(-do-)	Munshiganj	64	10	10
14.	Unnao	(-do-)	Bhawaniganj	232	2	2
15.	Unnao	(-do-)	Sarani	109	6	6
16.	Unnao	(-do-)	Bhojpur Padri	104	26	26
17.	Unnao	(-do-)	Buxar	128	11	11
18.	Unnao	(-do-)	Malihabad	118	10	10
19.	Unnao	(-do-)	Padri	87	4	4
20.	Unnao	(Via-KNP)	Mirri	79	4	4
21.	Unnao	(Via-Akohri)	Maurawan	59	4	4
22.	Unnao	(Via-Hilauli)	Maurawan	59	4	4
23.	Unnao	(Via-Tripurapur)	Purwa	51	4	4
24.	Unnao	(Via-Assaindha)	Maurawan	95	2	2
25.	Unnao	(Via-Asoha)	Maurawan	62	7	7
26.	Unnao	(Via-Maurawan)	Buxer	92	6	6
27.	Unnao	(Via-Rajhai)	Purwa	54	4	4
28.	Unnao	(Via-Dhannithera)	Buxar	71	4	4
29.	Unnao	(Via-KNP)	Buxar (Hired bus service)	128	8	8

1	2	3	4	5
(b) Private Owners				
30. Unnao	Maurawan	45	9	9
31. Unnao	Bhojpur	60	9	9
32. Unnao	Hardoi	114	14	14
33. Unnao	Sandila	72	15	15

(KNP for City of Kanpur)
(Based on the Survey information)

The above table shows that the town's road transport if largely subservient to its needs centred at the city of Kanpur. The first 20 routes given in the said table, whether east or west bound and proceeding to the distant cities, as far-off as Delhi, Gorakhpur, Bahraich etc; go through Kanpur city.

As in the case of communication with rest of the country, the town owes greatly to railways for transportation. The town is connected by broad-gauge and meter-gauge tracks with Kanpur, Lucknow and districts of Hardoi and Rae Bareli. It was in 1864, when a scheme was drawn to extend the then Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between the cities of Kanpur and Lucknow through the town. Eventually, in 1867 the rail route was opened. The East Indian Railway Station at Kanpur was connected in 1875 to this newly opened route. A meter-gauge line was opened for taffic in 1897. Both the lines were managed by the then Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Further, the town was connected with Dalmau in district Rae Bareli by a broad-guage line between 1902 and 1911. Balamau in district Hardoi was connected with the town in year 1930 by the then East Indian Railway. In the same, year, the East Indian Railway took control over all the broad-gauge lines passing through the town. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway continued managing the metre-gauge line passing through the town.

In 1951, the railways were nationalized. Now the broad-gauge railway system of the town is under the Northern Railway zone. The metre-gauge railway system is under the North-Eastern Railwayzone. Above description shows that by the end of the nineteenth century the bulk of the traffic going through the town had shifted in favour of roads and railways instead of the traditional methods of transportation.

It is worth noting that neither a local train/ shuttle passes through the town, nor a single train originates from here. Under the aegis of the Northern Railways, eleven pairs of trains pass through the town on Kanpur-Lucknow broadgauge section. Between these cities, on the metre-gauge section (which is under the control of North-Eastern Railways) seven pairs of up and down trains run in a day. Under the management of the Northern Railways are also the following routes, all passing through the town and are broad-gauge sections--one is Kanpur-Rae-Bareli (Via Dalmau), and yet other is Kanpur-Balamau (in district Hardoi). On these sections three, one and two pairs of passenger trains run daily. The average number of outgoing and incoming passengers through all these pairs of trains from the Unnao Junction during 1986-87 has been 86 and 27 thousand per month. Annual sale proceeds from tickets sold at the Unnao Station was from 6 to 7 lakhs of rupees in a month.

Post and Telegraph Services

During the sixties of the last century, there had been an imperial post in the town. Those were the years, when police stations were involved in sending and collecting postal articles. Properly speaking, the imperial postal system in the town started from the year 1892.

There is one head post-office alongwith several other post-offices in the town. The main head office was set-up in year 1913. It is situated between the railway station and the collectorate. It's total staff-strength is 91. The office of the sub-divisional offices, telegraphs has been set-up in 1987. The staff-strength is 80 including three women. In year 1986-87, the number of postal stationery sold in the town at the head post office was 1,528,770; of that 588,900 were post cards, 142,600 were inland-covers and 797,270 were envelopes. The stamps sold during that year amounted to Rs. 945,824. The sale proceeds during that year were Rs. 88,335 in respect of post-cards, Rs.85,556 and 50 paise in respect of inland-covers and Rs. 279,044 and 50 paise in respect of envelops. The total sale proceeds in that year including stamps wereworth Rs. 1,398,760.

During 1986-87, about 18 thousand telegrams were received and 13 thousand were sent. Money orders numbering 134,969 were received in the town amounting to Rs. 35,416,001. In turn, money orders numbering 62,520 worth Rs. 10,573,609 and 99 paise were issued from the town. The postal department received a commission of Rs. 325,086 in lieu of the money-orders issued.

Previously, the town was served by an old telephone exchange. It was further expanded in year 1969. From that year, the town was connected with Kanpur City through direct-dialling system. Now, the town owns an automatic telephone exchange. The number of telephone connections upto February 1980 was 540. The number of total calls made during 1986-87 was 200,000. In that year (1986-87); 1,133 trunk calls were made. Total revenue accrued was Rs. 1,500,000 in 1986-87. The number of applicants seeking connection in the waiting list was 17.

Spread and Morphology

The physical setting of different localities and the morphology of the town are intimately related to historical evolution of it's various parts.

The National Highway divides the town into two zones viz., the northern and southern zones. In the northern zone, there are offices of district administration, railway station, head post-office, district jail and district hospital. In the southern portion, there are densely populated localities. The approach to these localities is through streets, lanes and by-lanes.

Upto 1979, in the north-east, the town was limited upto meeting point of broad-guage railway line and Lucknow and Rae-Bareli roads. In the south-west and in the south, it extended upto old Badshahi road. But now, the town extends 1/2 km. on either side of old Badshahi road and along the Unnao By-pass road.

Functional areas

Unnao, a medieval town, was functioning was a small *bustee* upto the middle of the eighteenth century. With the laying out of the old Oudh Trunk road during the Nawabi rule, it's communicational value further got enhanced. Before the initiation of the above road, it's sole importance lay in it's being situated alongside the old Badshahi road. Oudh-Truck road is present-day National Highway number-25, while the old Badshahi road is now known as the State Highway number-38. Thus, after the annexation of Oudh in 1856, the British made this town the district headquarters in place of Purwa in the

year 1856 itself, considering the strategic location of this town. In the year 1869 it was put under the governance of a Municipality.

In the wake of establishment of the district headquarters here, the present collectorate came into the shape. Being located in the shadow of Kanpur city the town could not achieved full advantages of it's location and remained an industry-zero area till late sixties of this century. Consequently, it served only the administrative purposes for the native district and has been repeatedly returned as a monofunctional service town by subsequent Census counts since the 1961 Census. Various functional areas viz., residential, commercial, industrial, etc. which grew in significance with it's growth as an administrative and communication centre are delineated below.

Administrative area

The administrative offices of the town provide the most significant aspect of it's life. The administrative offices of the town generally have jurisdiction over the entire native district, and are mostly situated in Civil Lines. District Collector's office, Police Superintendant's office, Civil court, Office of Chief Medical Officer, District Supply Office etc. are located in close proximity of one-another. All these offices constitute a distinct administrative zone. From generations the people of the native district have been coming here to seek the redress of their grievances.

Business areas

In the town there are three distinct business areas viz, area on either side of National Highway (in ward nos. 7,8,9 and 10), areas of Civil Lines (ward numbers 2 and 3) and on either side of Dhawan Road in ward nos. 8 & 9 again, in which the commercial activities have flourished. Among these areas, shopping complexes along roads located in the heart of town are most important locally. There are number of grocery shops, cloth shops and shops dealing in building materials, agricultural implements, petrol-pump and shops for repairing cars, trucks, tyres, and other miscellaneous shops. These shops cater to the needs of town dwellers as well as the rural folks occasionally visiting the town.

Apart from the various assorted shops the office of Sadar Tahsil, Kotwali, Roadways Bus Stand, Municipal Board Office, halting-stand for private lorries (vehicles) (carrying the passengers of the various routes and to tahsils of the district) are located alongside the National Highway No. 25. There are catering shops, restaurants, fruit and vegetable shops and other eateries as well. The other business area is situated all along the Dhawan Road. This area is adjacent to the commercial areas along the National Highway-25. A number of shops selling cosmetic articles and goods of niceties are also situated here.

Yet other such area is situated just opposite Dhawan Road and goes all along the D.N. Kaul Road. It comprises of many pharmaceutical shops, tea stalls and other miscellanious small shops. Near the Collectorate, there are many small tea stalls, restaurants and *paan* shops or kiosks.

At the 1981 Census, there were 137 grocery shops, 83 cloth shops, 96 tea stalls, 24 bakeries 58 sweetmeat shops, 32 restaurants and 64 tailoring shops in the town.

Industrial area

There is no distinct industrial area inside the town. A few of the isolated workshops are located in different wards. The distillary owned by the Thaper Brothers is located on the fringe of the municipal limits. Rest of industrial units are scattered all over the town. The industrial area inside the town has little visual impact over the functional land-scape. A large number of workshops and establishments of automobile spare parts are located on either side of National

Highway-25 in the north-eastern part of the town. Of late, some factories have come-up on the outskirts of the town, along the National Highway 25. A considerable number of factory workers drawn from rural areas of the adjoining villages work in various units established at the Akrampur industrial estate of the town.

Residential areas

At the 1981 Census, there were 12,870 occupied residential houses in the town, accommodating 13,311 households including 75 institutional households. The wardwise details about residential houses alongwith their population at the 1981 Census are provided below:--

Table I.5 : Ward-wise details of residential houses and their population at the 1981 Census

Name of ward		Residential houses	Population	Population per residential houses
1		2	3	4
1.	Moti Nagar	1,277	6,953	5.44
2.	Civil Lines I	1,319	7,831	5.94
3.	Civil Lines II	1,015	5,072	4.99
4.	Gandhi Nagar	1,310	7,336	5.60
5.	Adarsh Nagar	1,119	5,293	4.73
6.	Akrampur	833	4,645	5.58
7.	Atal Behari Nagar	1,158	6,872	5.93
8.	Jawahar Nagar	910	5,453	5.99
9.	Sheikhwara	456	3,226	7.07
10.	Gaddiyana	658	4,687	7.12
11.	Kaithiyana	584	3,981	6.82
12.	Chaudhariyana	747	4,974	6.70
13.	Ram Nagar	562	3,898	6.93
14.	Talib Sarai	922	5,762	6.25
	Total	12,870	75,983	6.45

(Based on Census data)

The above table shows that the least burden of population over a residential house was found in ward Adarsh Nagar, followed by Civil Lines II, Moti Nagar and Akrampur. It is to be noted that wards Adarsh Nagar and Akrampur came into the existence as new wards on account of jurisdictional change in the boundary of the town in 1979. These two wards still exhibit a glimpse of rural housing pattern. Moti Nagar and Civil Lines II wards are still to be developed fully. Modern type of housing units are now being constructed in these wards. Much depressed housing condition was found in the case of ward Gaddiyana, followed by wards Sheikhwara, Ram Nagar, Kaithiyana and Chaudhariyana. It is to be noted, that these are older localities and are devoid of any further scope of expansion in terms of new constructions. As such these lo-

calities have buildings of typical old style.

The residential houses can be grouped into three categories with reference to materials used, size and components. These categories are bungalow-type houses, brick-built ordinary houses and mud or *kachcha* houses. The particulars of above types of houses are described below:-

(1) Bungalow-type house

The houses of bungalow type are mostly found in Civil Lines (ward nos. 2 and 3) along the D.N. Kaul road. Oldest of these bungalows were constructed during the British rule in the latter part of 19th century. These were alloted to high officials of the British Government. Presently, these are occupied by government officers. Besides, affluent businessmen, doctors and advocates have constructed such type of houses.

The specific feature of a bungalow is that the building is invariably with a covered verandah in front portion and an open area or yard in the back. It usually consists of four or five rooms, meant for sleeping, reading, storage and a separate kitchen (usually at the back of main building). It also comprises in cases, a room for the guest and a separate drawing-room. The walls and floors are made of burnt bricks with cement plaster. The roofs are commonly made of cement concrete and there are windows for cross-ventilation. Windows usually have a sloping parapate to withstand heavy rainfall.

Brick-built houses

In almost all the localities most of the house are brick built. The predominent materials used for construction of these houses are bricks, mud, lime or powder of burnt-bricks. The lime and powder of burnt-bricks or earth of kiln is mixed together and used as mortar for constructing the walls and floors. The material of roofs of houses are wood and earth or cement-concrete. Inside the house, usually there is a courtyard and verandah and living rooms, store and kitchen. The main entrance may have a big door. There is usually a compound in the front portion of the house (followed by a covered verandah). Covered verandah, in fact, protects from rains and is usually used for leisure time activities during the day-time in summers and for a sun-bath during winters. Such houses generally have service type of latrines. Middle-class families normally reside in such houses.

Kachcha Houses

Kachcha houses are in preponderence in the areas merged in the town in 1979. During that year three village were merged wholly and four partly in the town. In these newly included areas, most of the houses are *kachcha*. These merged areas are in ward nos. 5,6 and 14. In *kachcha* houses, walls are made of mud or of bamboo twigs, and plastered with mud. The roof is thatched with sugarcane leaves. Houses are inhabited by the people belonging to lower and lower-middle classes. Usually, they are at a distance from the main centres of the town or from the main roads. These houses are generally adjacent to fields or lie on the outskirts of the town. The shape of these houses is almost rectangular. Roofs are thatched and sloped in two sides and thus a central ridge occurs. There are only two or three rooms in such houses. One is used as kitchen, other as a sleeping room or for storing the grains, or for storing household goods. These houses may have a courtyard. *Tulsi* plant (*Oscimum-sanctum*) is usually grown in the courtyard of a Hindu family.

Residential Pattern by Ethnic Groups

Caste-wise details (except for Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes) are not collected through Census. Hence, the information in this respect has been obtained during the survey by convassing household schedules in each ward. According to the 1981 Census, the Unnao (M.B.)

and 13,311 household with 40,965 males and 35,018 females. More than 71 per cent households were of the Hindus. Muslims accounted for another 28.11 per cent. Household belonging to rest of the religious groups accounted for less than one per cent. In terms of population 65.52 per cent were Hindus, 34 22 per cent Muslims and less than one per cent were followers of other religious faiths. Others include the Sikhs, the Christians and the Jains. The sample (population for the survey) consists of 215 households, accounting for 652 males and 618 females. It is to be noted that there were 116 enumeration blocks in the town at the 1981 Census. Out of these, 3 blocks were selected byrandom start for convassing the household-schedule meant for the present town study. The allocation of sample households has been made in proportion to the total number of households in an enumeration block. Accordingly, 215 household-schedules had been convassed. The sample covers 1.62 per cent household and 1.68 per cent population of the town. Therefore, the household data thus derived has its own limitations.

The town comprises 14 wards. The table No. I.6 shows the ward-wise distribution of households by religion:--

Table I.6 : Number of selected households (for the survey) in different wards by religion

Name of the ward		No. of selected household			
		Total	Hindus	Muslims	Christians
1		2	3	4	5
1.	Moti Nagar	32	28	4	-
2.	Civil Lines I	20	18	2	-
3.	Civil Lines II	16	15	1	-
4.	Gandhi Nagar	19	17	2	-
5.	Adarsh Nagar	18	17	1	-
6.	Akrampur	13	10	3	-
7.	Atal Bihari Nagar	18	18	-	-
8.	Jawahar Nagar	18	14	3	1
9.	Sheikhwara	13	7	6	-
10.	Gaddiyana	5	2	3	-
11.	Kaithiyana	12	6	6	-
12.	Chaudhariyana	12	7	5	-
13.	Ram Nagar	3	1	2	-
14.	Talib Sarai	16	12	4	-
	Total	215	172	42	1

(Based on Survey data)

According to the Survey, Hindus are 78.11 per cent of the total population (in year 1987), as compared to 21.34 per cent Muslims and 0.55 per cent Christians. Older localities like Kaithiyana and Chaudhriyana are typically settled by Kayasthas (Hindus) and Muslims from the earliest known period. During the Nawabi rule Sheikhwara and Gaddiyana localities begun taking shape and presently these are primarily settled by Muslims. In the Jawahar Nagar locality dominated by Vaishyas mixed nature of residential pattern is chief hallmark. Moti Nagar and Civil lines areas are typically settled by service-class consisting of every community found in the town, however Brahmins and Kayasthas are the two largest communities settled there among Hindus. In Adarsh Nagar, Akrampur and Talib Sarai localities Scheduled Castes and various so-called "backward caste" people inhabit. In Gandhi Nagar and Ram Nagar localities no particularity in this regard is observable.

Important localities of the town

Ward Number I (Moti Nagar)

Part of the ward has been developed by Avas-Evam-Vikas Parishad. This developed area is known as Chandra Shekhar Azad Colony. All the roads/streets of the Azad Colony are well maintained and houses are well ventilated and connected with sewer line. Surroundings are hygenic. The ward also comprises part of areas of villages merged into the town. Houses in this newly merged area have oftenly dirty surroundings. In the rainy season insanitary conditions prevail therein.

Ward No. 2 (Civil Lines I)

It is situated on the out-skirts of the town. It houses almost all the government offices of district administration Police Line, Jail and Police hospital are located here It also include areas of eight merged villages namely Purab Khera, Ram Dei Khera (Kabir Khera), Gangeo Khera, Lodhan Har, Daroga Khera, Kishori Khera, Ram Bux Khera (*Krishi*-farm) and Prayag Narain Khera. Most of the dwellings in these areas are *kachcha*. These dwellings have come-up in a haphazard way. In rainy season, at places; these are become water-logged; while the administrative part of the ward has all the amenities and seldom suffers from water-logging.

Ward Number 3 (Civil Lines)

In this area, there are bungalows of administrative officers and high profesionals such as advocates. The area has almost all the modern amenities and hygenic conditions prevail therein. The ward is served by sewer line.

Ward number 4 (Gandhi Nagar)

The constituents of this ward are Lokaikhera, Narendra Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Collectorganj, Dariyai Khera, Puran Nagar and Glass Factory (Jorakhan-Khera). The railway line from Kanpur intersects the area of the ward into the two parts. Almost all the area on the north-east of the railway track is agricultural. Most of the houses of this ward lie on the south-west of the railway line. The area is largely unhygenic and at places devoid of modern civic amenities. By the side of railway track them is a big tank called Bastania Talab. Drain water of the ward leads to this tank and creates insanitary condition specially in rainy season.

Ward No. 5 (Adarsh Nagar)

It comprises mohallas Sheikhpur, Adarsh Nagar, Hiran Nagar, Patthar Colony and Gadan-Khera. Most of the area of the ward is mainly utilised for agricultural purposes. The basic amenities such as drinking water, electricity and drainage are available only in parts of the ward. The houses by the sides of Kanpur-Lucknow road and Rae Bareli road are *pucca*, whereas in the remaining part of the world there are *kachcha*. The access to the latter type of houses

is usually through lanes.

Ward number 6 (Akrampur)

This is a new ward and is located on the outskirts of the extended municipal limits. The ward is constituted from areas of two newly merged villages, i.e. Akrampur and Singrausi. It consists of vast agricultural land. The pattern of the house resembles with the ones found in rural areas. Almost all the houses have access only through narrow lanes. The ward lacks enough of the amenities and in rainy season the inhabited portion becomes surrounded by filth. The entire area of the ward (except the inhabited area) lies between Kanpur-Luknow road and Unnao by-pass road.

Ward Number 7 (Atal Bihari Nagar)

It has two constituent mohallas viz; Atal Bihari Nagar and Budhwari. In the former, the cluster of house is located along-side the streets and in the latter mohalla, in a haphazard way. The ward adjoins the old locality of Unnao. It has been developed mostly after 1950. Houses are usually single-storeyed.

Ward Number 8 (Jawahar Nagar)

It is an old locality comprising the mohallas of Shahganj and Jawahar Nagar. Kanpur-Lucknow road divides the area of the ward into two halves. On either side of the road there are shops of all types of consumer goods. Many multi-storeyed buildings are found. In addition to this, there is a public library, a park, a hospital and a *dharamshala*. It is a business centre and caters the day-to-day needs of the town as well as of the adjoining rural areas of the district.

Ward number 9 (Sheikhwara)

It comprises the mohallas of Muharish Nagar, Zerdhus and Sheikhwara. It is perhaps one of the oldest locality in the town. Houses are mostly multi-storeyed. In this area there are also houses of prominent persons of the town. The roads cross each other at right angle and the ward is well-served by streets and lanes.

Ward Number 10 (Gaddiyana)

It comprises five mohallas namely, Jagannath Ganj, Untsar, Hakim Tola, Gaddiyana and Taki Nagar. In the midst of the ward lies the office of the Municipal Board and the Bus stand. These are situated along the south-west side of the Kanpur-Lucknow road. The railway station is at an arm's length from the Bus stand in the north side. On both sides of Lucknow-Kanpur road, there are shops of agricultural implements and pumping sets, as also the offices of an insurance company and various banks. Near the Bus stand, there is an vegetable market. There are multi-storeyed buildings too; in addition to shops, tea stalls and restaurants on either sides of roads, streets and lanes.

Ward Number 11 (Kaithiyana)

It is an old settlement. It comprises mohallas Girza Bagh, Kanji, Mullan-Taraf, Kanoongoyan, Kaithiyana and Padrain Tola. The nomenclature of mohallas specially that of Kanoongoyan and Kaithiyana indicates that Kayasthas were dominant here. That is still true to some extent. The people of this community are usually well educated here and hold responsible posts in government offices. During the period of Mughals they were also holding responsible administrative posts. These mohallas are densely populated. There are multi-storeyed buildings on either side of roads. Almost all the houses have good access through roads. Sanitary conditions in these are satisfactory.

Ward number 12 (Chaudhariyana)

There are seven mohallas in this ward-Qila, Kaiserganj, Darian Tola, Bucharan, Duprapur, Chaudhariyana and Bhuri Devi. Qila is perhaps

the oldest locality and has ruins of the old fort. The plinth of the ruined fort is more than 100 ft. high from the ground. On the south of it, there lies mohalla Qaiserganj. In this mohalla, there is a wholesale grain market of the town. Mohallas Chaudhariyana and Bhuri Devi have high density of population and many multi-storeyed buildings are found there. Most of the older buildings of these mohallas are built of *lakhori* bricks. Mortar as used in these old buildings was specially prepared. It was made by mixing lime, pebbles, pulse (of *urd*) and molasses. The outer walls of these buildings have no plaster, yet weather had cast little effect on these buildings. The area is well served by roads and lanes. Water-logging occurs quite often. Sanitary condition in the ward is not good.

Ward number 13 (Ram Nagar)

It is also an old area of the town. It comprises mohallas Zer Khirki, Hazari Tola, Thigariyan Tola, Purani Bazar, Ram Nagar and Kotwali. Roads are not straight (instead have a curve). Houses are situated along the roads, streets and by-lanes. Sanitary condition is not satisfactory. The houses are not well-built.

Ward number 14 (Talib Sarai)

It is an outgrowth of the town. The ward lies in the south of Unnao By-pass road. Most of the area of the ward is used for cultivation. The ward comprises mohallas Kasif Ali Sarai, Pali Khera, Qadir Bagh-urf-Hazira and Ibrahimabad. Streets in these areas are in a zig-zag fashion and there are bends on the end-points. The area abounds in groves. The area lacks sanitation and civic amenities.

Ethnic Distribution of Populaltion

As much as about 72 per cent of households and about 66 per cent population of the town were constituted by Hindus at the 1981 Census. Muslims were about 28 per cent of total households and 34 per cent of total population. Christians, Sikhs, Jains and others Constituted only below one per cent of the total population households in the town. Hindus were about 50 thousand and Muslim 26 thousand in a total population of about 76 thousand of the Unnao town.

In a total of 215 surveyed households, 172 belong to Hindus, and 42 Muslims; while only one household is Christian. The Survey reveals that Hindus are in preponderance in wards Moti Nagar, Adarsh Nagar, Akrampur and Atal Bihari Nagar. While Muslims constitute majority in wards Gaddiyana, Kaithiyana and Ram Nagar. Ward wise distribution of different ethnic groups is provided in table V.2 of Chapter V.

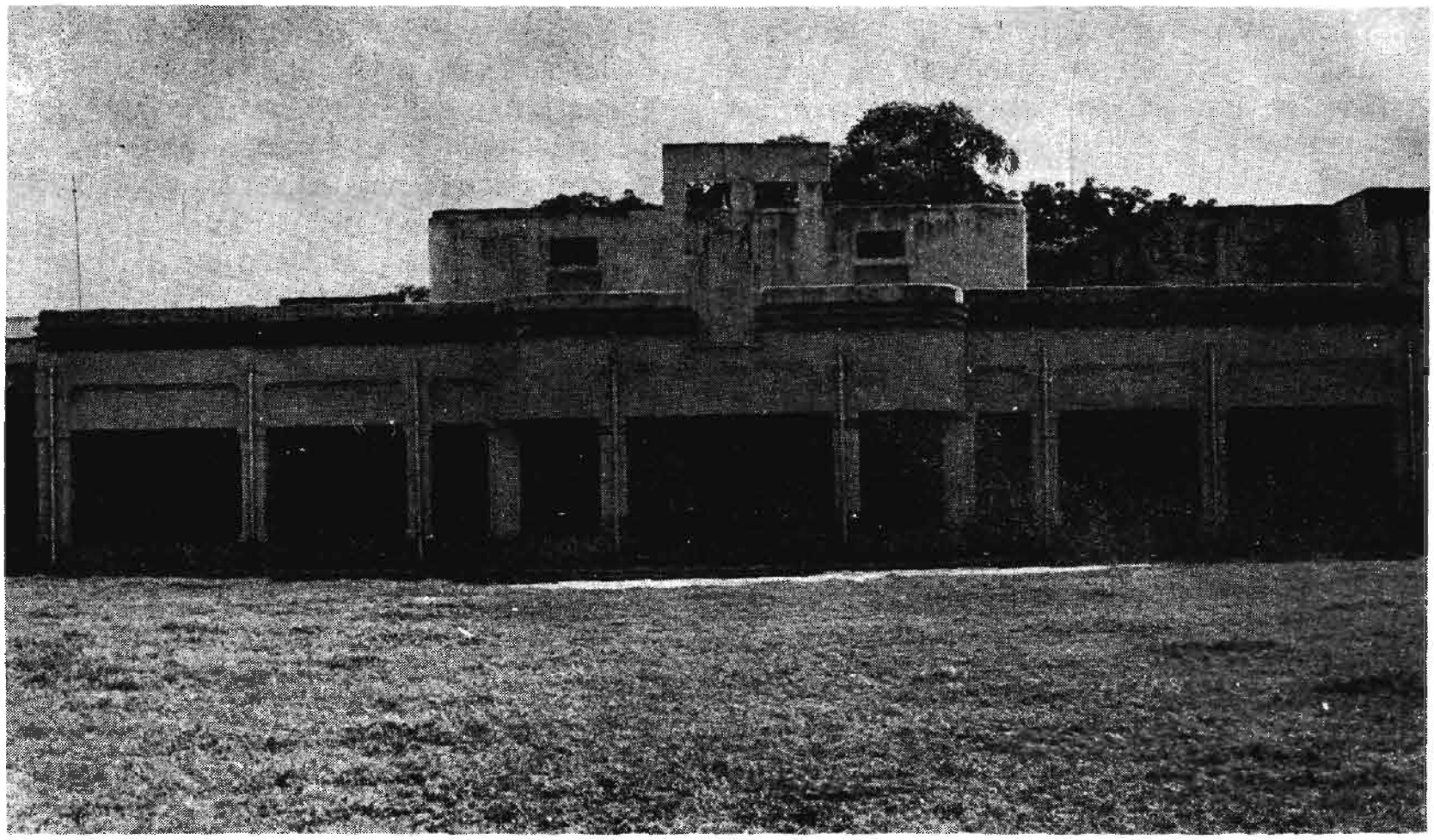
The distribution of caste/community wise population by sex is provided in the table I.7.

Table I.7 : Distribution of household and population by sex and caste or community in the town

Caste/ community	Number of				Per cent to total population
	House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(a) Hindus	172	992	505	487	78.11
1. Bari	2	9	5	4	0.71
2. Bhujwa	2	9	6	3	0.71
3. Brahmin	62	407	214	193	32.05
4. Gadariya	2	11	4	7	0.87
5. Kahar	2	12	5	7	0.94
6. Kayastha	16	103	53	50	8.11
7. Khatri	2	8	4	4	0.63
8. Kshatriya	10	51	27	24	4.02
9. Kumhar	1	8	6	2	0.63
10. Kurmi	1	5	2	3	0.39
11. Lodh	10	45	18	27	3.54
12. Lohar	3	19	11	8	1.50
13. Mali	3	13	8	5	1.02
14. Nai	2	8	4	4	0.63
15. Sunar	1	3	2	1	0.24
16. Vaishya	13	80	39	41	6.30
17. Vishwakarma	2	5	4	1	0.39
18. Yadav	8	40	21	19	3.15
19. Chamar	9	38	17	21	2.99
20. Dhanuk	2	10	5	5	0.79
21. Dhobi	7	47	20	27	3.70
22. Khatik	1	4	2	2	0.31
23. Kori	4	13	8	5	1.02
24. Pasi	7	44	20	24	3.47
(b) Muslims	42	271	42	129	21.34
(c) Christians	1	7	5	2	0.55
Total	215	1270	652	618	100.00

(Based on the Survey data)

The table I.7 exhibits, that 78.11 per cent of the population consist of the Hindus. Among the Hinuds, Brahmins are found in largest number accounting for 32.05 per cent of the total surveyed population (1,270). After the Brahmins, the Kayasthas are found in largest number among the Hindus; and they account for 8.11 per cent of the total surveyed population. Sunars among Hindus are least in number, accounting for merely 0.24 per cent of the surveyed population. As the table shows, the Muslims account for 21.34 per cent of the total population and Christians only 0.55 per cent. It is to be remarked, that the Brahmins and the Kayasthas are traditional Hindu castes associated with service occupations, that is why they are numerically strong, as Unnao is a monofunctional service town. Muslims are in higher proportion vis-a-vis other Hindu castes individually, except that of the Brahmins. It is so, because this town was a Muslim stronghold before the advent of the British.



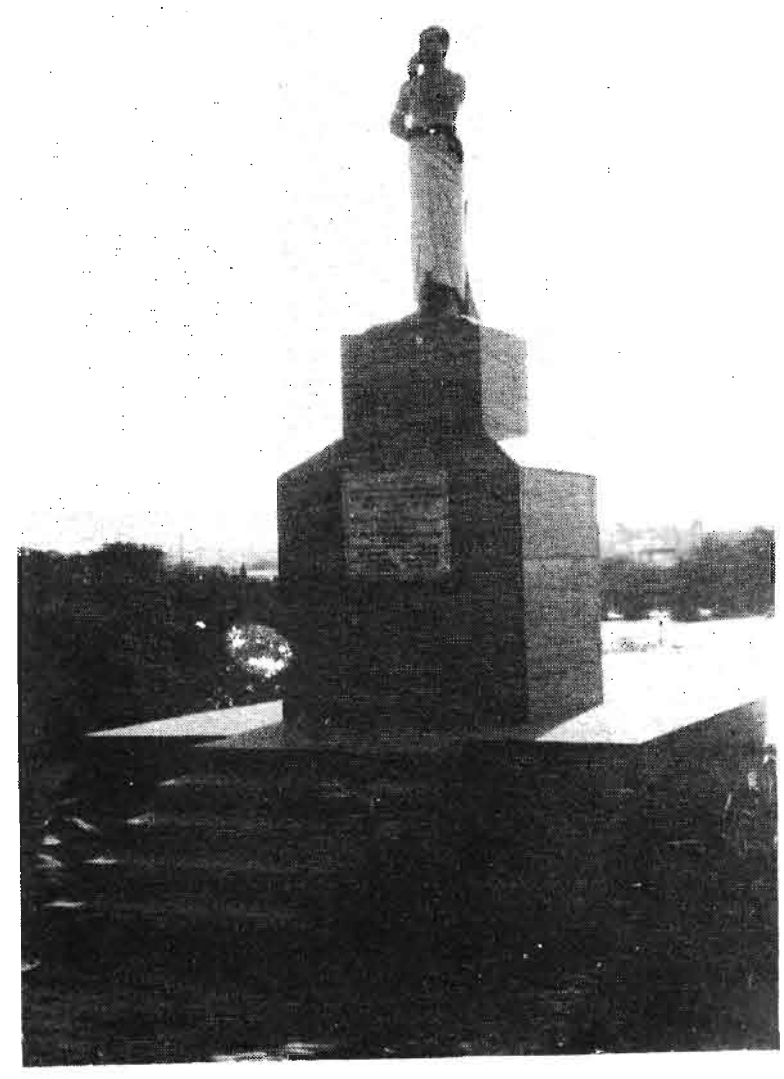
Kamla Bhawan



Statue of Chandra Shekhar Azad
at the Bye Pass Park Unnao



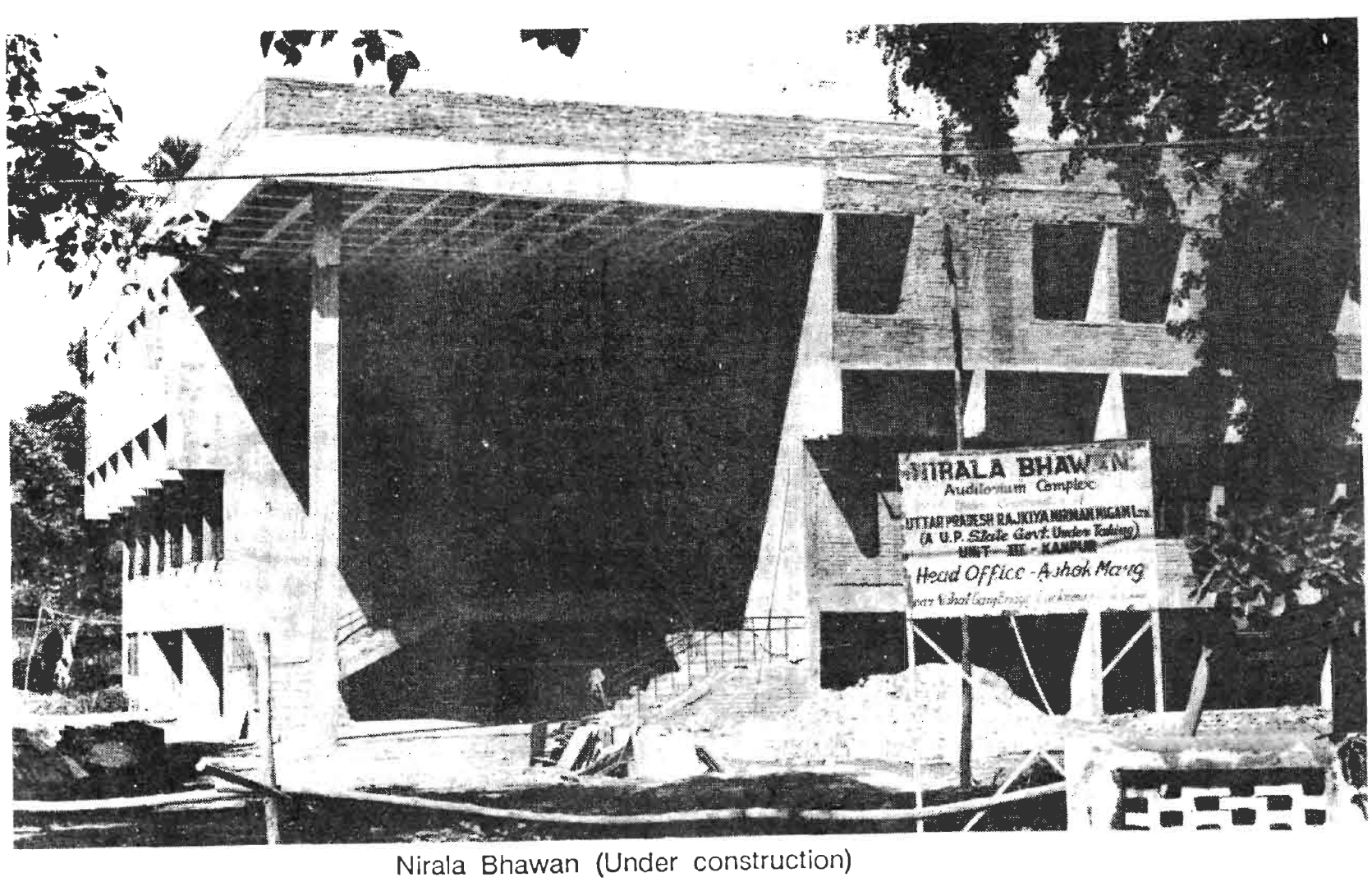
Chandra Shekhar Azad Statue at Bye Pass Park Unnao



Chandra Shekhar Azad Statue



Chandra Shekhar Azad Statue



Nirala Bhawan (Under construction)

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF TOWN

Circumstances in which the town was set up

Prior to the 12th century A.D., the present site of the town and its surroundings were covered with dense forest. It is said that during 1156 to 1170 A.D., a Chauhan Rajput, Godo Singh an officer in the army of Raja of Bengal got built a *Sarai* after clearing the forest and named this place as *'Sarai Godo'* after his name.* Godo Singh later-on moved else where from the place. After his departure from the place, a Chandra Bansi Kshatriya Raja Ajaipal of Kannauj, annexed this place and appointed one Khande Singh as Governor of the place. Later, his lieutenant Unwant Singh killed him and declared himself as independent chief of the locality. He had built a fort here and renamed the place after his name as Unwantpur. However, in due course of time, the name of town changed into Unnao. After independence it is spelled as Unnao. His descendants ruled over the area upto 1450 A.D., in that year one of the descendent of Raja Unwant Singh (son of Jagdeo Singh) had objected that Muslims should not offer prayers in open. It infuriated the Muslims. One of their leader, Saiyid Baha-ud-din, a Zaidi Saiyid, organised the Muslims and entered into the fort of Raja by a stratagem during a feast alongwith his armed-men. He managed to send his warriors in litters, in disguise of women to attend the feast. These warriors spread into the fort and everpowered the army of the Raja and killed the Raja and took possession of his entire estate. The reign of Saiyids over the town lasted till annexation of oudh by the Britishers.

Unnao town with rest of Avadh passed under the British rule in early 1856. Unnao was a scene of ghastly massacre during the Mutiny. After the Mutiny, administration passed from the Company to the British Crown. Soon after, Unnao town was declared a district headquarters. The size of the district was enlarged after 1869. In the year 1884, the town acquired the status of Municipal Board.

During the struggle for freedom, Unnao had been a citadel of freedom-fighters. From 1880 to 1920, due to severe drought, famine, plague, cholera and endemic influenza, the town was severly affected, which retarded its growth. On April 11, 1930, about a thousand volunteers were arrested in the town in defiance of the Salt Act. Vishambbar Dayal Tripathi, a Congress worker of the district made Unnao centre of his activities. During the year 1937, the town was agog with *Kisan* conferences under the presidentship of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and Rafi Ahmad Kidwai. It is a matter of pride that in 1939, Subhash Chandra Bose also visited this town.

The native district had contributed several men of letters and freedom-fighters. The chief among them are Shri Gaya .Prasad Shukal 'Sanehi', Shri Pratap Narain Mishra, Shri Surya Kant Tripathi 'Nirala', Babu Bhagwati Charan Verma, Shri Chandra Shekhar 'Azad' and Shri V.D. Tripathi.

Pre-urbanisation details of town

Unnao is a town of madieval era. Authentic history of the town is little known. It is learnt that upto the middle of eighteenth century Unnao was a small *busti*. It was located at the meeting point of the two main roads-old Badshahi road and Oudh-Trunk road. The former road ran from Delhi to Allahabad via district Hardoi and the latter originated on the northern bank of Ganga in district Unnao and proceeded to Lucknow. The latter was constructed by the last ruler of Avadh, Nawab Wazid Ali Shah, Besides, it is near the

*Source. The District Gazetteer--Unnao

city of Kanpur and has easy approach from either of the cities of Kanpur or Lucknow.

As has already been mentioned, in February 1856, the area of Avadh region was annexed by Britishers. Prior to that, the area under district of Unnao was known as district Purwa. Soon, the district headquarters were shifted from Purwa to Unnao and the name of district was changed from Purwa to Unnao. During the Mutiny of 1857-58, there occured a fierce battle around Unnao town. The Britishers had faced a tough resistance from the freedom-fighters and had to retreat and were driven away from Unnao Later-on, rallying their forces at Kanpur they entered the district. A decisive battle was fought on July 29, 1857 in Unnao Town, in which mutineers were defeated. Soon the law and order was restored and the civil administration was re-established. Before the year 1869, the area of the district was small as stated before and its present shape was carved-out in that year.

Unnao was constituted as a Municipality in 1884 and later, in 1979 its boundaries were extended all around it by a government notification. Sinced then the area under the town is 15 54 sq. km. But the residential area has not stretched too far as yet

Events connected with the growth of different localities in the town

The site of the town, its topography and habitat do not justify its growth. The metropolis of Kanpur which is at a distance of barely 18 kms. on the west bank of the holy river Ganga, was made cantonment in 1778, and with the introduction of railways in 1863 became an important centre of distributive trade Later, in the wake of industrial revolution it grew as the industrial capital of the state. Similarly, Lucknow the capital of the Oudh region, which is at a distance of 54 km from Unnao town, had its excellences in social, cultural, political and economic development and had therefore left little scope for the development of Unnao town. In fact, this town has been eclipsed between these two big cities. It may be borne in mind that Lucknow was the most populous city of Uttar Praesh upto 1931. Thus during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries and upto te middle of 20th century or before independence, the factors were unfavourable to the growth of Unnao town. After transfer of district headquarters from Purwa to Unnao town, it became the headquarters of district administration during the last quarter of 19th century. The natural calamities such as famine, cholera and plague between 1880 and 1920 had retarded its growth. There was a spontaneous decrease in population at the Census counts of 1911 and 1921 since 1901.

As stated earlier a fort (*qila*) was built here by Unwant Singh. The fort was usurped by Muslims in 1450 by killing the then ruler. Sher Shah appointed one Gopal Das as *Kanoongo* of the place and one of latter's descendant became *'Chakladar'* of the place. In Shah Jahan's reign, Sheikh Fateh-Ullah settled here and was appointed the Governor. The ruins of 'Qila' are still visible in ward no. 12 i e. Chaudhariyana, and perhaps it is one of the oldest locality of town. In ward no. 11 (Kaithiyana), there is mohalla called Kanoongoyan. This mohalla is perhaps also one of the oldest locality and has been named after Gopal Das 'Kanoonge'. These localities and surrounding areas are about 400 years old. It appears that the localities which developed next were ward no. 8 (Jawaharnagar), ward no. 9 (Sheikhwara) and ward no. 10 (Gaddiyana). These are considered to be 125-150 years old. These localities might have sprung up and obtained their present shapes after construction of Oudh Trunk road by the last ruler of Avadh, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah It is said that prior to 19th century, all the dwellings sprang-up along this road. However, definite information is not available as to when the localities mentioned above came into existence It appears, that hamlets of serfs and servants might have existed around these localities. Perhaps, the nobility used to

reside inside the fort and the ordinary people used to live in the nearby areas outside the fort.

There are indications that soon-after the shifting of district headquarters from Purwa to Unnao, ward no. 2 (Civil lines-I) was taken-up as the central place. Consequently, the buildings and offices necessary for administration of law and order were also built-up in this ward. By the end of 19th century, the civil areas adjoining the Railway Station were devolped. Lateron, during the decade 1940-50 the area on the south-west in ward no. 7 (Atal Bihari Nagar) was inhabited. In between the old and new parts, there were stretches of uninhabited areas. In these areas houses and shops have gradually come-up. In ward no 1 (Moti Nagar), the area between the office of Municipal Board and Railway line leading to Rao-Bareli was almost vacant. In this tract on both sides of Kanpur-Lucknow road, there are now rows of shops and establishments. These shops and establishments have come-up during the last two decades.

The growth of town has received a fillup on account of establishment of industrial units during the periods 1971-75 and 1975-1980, and extension of the boudaries of the town in 1979. Avas-Evam-Vikas Parishad, U.P., has developed a new colony in ward no. 1 (Moti Nagar), beyoned the railway line leading to Rae-Bareli and between Lucknow-Kanpur Road and Kanpur-Lucknow railway line. The town grown on all sides since 1971 Census.

Changes in the size and boundary of the town

Changes in the boundary of he town were significant since 1971 Census Several erstwhile rural pockets were merged into the town limits *vide notification no 54/11 378/3.13/66* dated 15.9.78 by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, (section (3), no. 1089/11 3.79/313/66 Lucknow dated March 1, 1979). The wholly added revenue *Mauzas* were Sheikhpur, Singrausi and Ibrahimabad, and partly included *Mauzas* were Unnao (rural), Akrampur, Gadan-Khera, Husain-nagar and Bazidpur-aliasd-Rajepur.

Details relating to the area of the town before 1951 census are not available. The details about town's area since 1951 to 1981 are given *in the following table* :--

Table II.1 : Area of the town at the 1951, 1961, 1971, and 1981 Censuses

Year	Area (in sq kms.)
1951	5.10
1961	5.49
1971	5.65
1981	15.54

(Based on Census data)

The above table reveals that at the 1951 census the area of the town was 5.10 sq. kms. In subsequent two censuses there were slight increases in area. But at the 1981 Census the area of the town has increased a little less than three times in comparis on to the area at 1971 census.

Population characteristics of the town

Settlement on the site of the town took place way back in medieval period, when it was created as a *sarai* or Carvan halting-place and was known as *'Sarai-Godo'*, after the name of the founder Godo Singh. Since then, till the time of Akbar, the settlement history of the town is now known Possibly the population of the town had increased with the advent of Saiyid-rule. The ethnic-composition of the town by then changed as the Muslims also got settled there. Also the creation of town as a seat of district administration in 1856 in place of Purwa, must have in its wake filled the town with service-class workers and British servants. Alongwith the rest of the province, the first Census of the town was

conducted in 1869. It's population then was 7,227. The results of 1869. It's population then was 7,277. The results of 1869 Census of the town was incorporated into the material of the universal Indian Census of 1872. But the population of the town at the 1881 and 1891 Censuses is not available. The population of the town since 1901 is shown in table 11.2

Table II.2 : Population by sex of the town in Census years since 1901 with decade variation and percentage decade variation in successive years

Census years	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	13,109	-	-	7,221	5,888	815
1911	11,809	-1,300	-9.92	6,911	4,898	709
1921	11,147	-662	-5 61	6,374	4,773	749
1931	16,282	+5,135	+46.07	9,574	6,708	701
1941	20,107	+3,825	+23 49	11,235	8,872	790
1951	25,240	+5,133	+25.53	14,268	10,972	769
1961	29,780	+4,540	+17.99	16,693	13,083	784
1971	38,195	+8,415	+28.26	21,112	17,083	809
1981	75,983	+37,788	+98 93	40,965	35,018	855

(Based on census data)

The table II.2 shows that the population of the town was 13,109 in 1901. It had decreased to 11,809 in 1911 and 11,147 in 1921. In the latter two decades the population of the town declined by 9.22 and 5.61 per cent. In fact there were severe effects of plague-epidemic during the decade 1901-1911 and the influenza-epidemic during the decade 1911-1921. However, the population of the town was recorded as 16, 282 in 1931 census and during the decade 1921-31 it grew by 46 07 per cent. The unsual growth of population during that decade is perhpas on account of resettlement of the population in the town.

In subsequent decades 1931-1941, 1941-1951 and 1951-1961, it varied between 20,000 to 30,000. By the year 1971 it grew to 38,195 and the percentage decadal variation was 23.49 per cent in 1931-41, 28.26 per cent in 1961-71 and 17.99 per cent in 1951-61.

One of the remarkable feature in the growth of population of the town is that it has been rising since 1921. But in the last decade of 1971-81 it has surpassed all the previous records and swelled to 75,983. It is worth noticing that between 1971-81 the increase in population of the town 98.93 per cent. The reasons for this abnormal rise are inclusion of our-growths of the town inclusion of adjoining villages in the town limits-and industrialisation of the nearby areas of the town. It would also have occured possibly due to availability better amenities in the town and exhorbitant increase in the cost of land in nearby metropc'itan city of Kanpur.

It may be observed that at each census year males have outnumbered females. At the 1901 census, there were 815 females per 1000 males. But in the census years 1911, 1921, 1951 and 1981 it varied between 709 in 1911 to 855 in 1981. In the census years 1931 and 1971 it worked out to 701 and 809 respectively. It was however, lowest 701 at the 1931 census.

Growth of town and land Utilization pattern

As described earlier the site of the town was a halting place (*sarai*) and in due course of time a fort was built here. Thus the surrounding area of fort (*Quila*) formed the nucleus of the town.

Besides, there are two important roads-old Badshahi road and National Highway-25, passing through the town. The former road originates from Grand Trunk Road in Hardoi and proceeds to Allahabad and enters the town from the north-east direction. The latter road traverses the former in the town and passes via Kanpur from the north-west direction and connects the town with Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh State. There are other axes along which the town has grown during the latter part of the nineteenth and three-quarters of twentieth centuries. The areas like Chaudhariyana, Kaithiyana, Kanoongoyan, Sheikhwara and Gaddiyana developed later-on. Since the laying of the routes namely the 'Oudh Trunk Road', the dwellings became concentrated at the side of that road prior to 19th century.

It may be recalled that Unnao, a medieval town; remained as a little *busti* till the middle of 18th century. It was accorded the status of Municipality in year 1884. Growth of the town has been affected from its location. The town is situated on National Highway number-25 and State Highway number-38. The Lucknow-Kanpur railwayline also passes through the town. The town is about 18 kms. away from Kanpur. The neighbouring district headquarters like Hardoi and Rae Bareli are about 120 and 97 kms. away. Thus the town is well-connected by road and rails with main urban centres of north India.

Unplanned and haphazard growth of the town has led to the present position of land-use pattern. The share of residential, commercial, industrial, administrative, transport areas and area under civic amenities during 1980 was 41.4, 1 3, 7.0, 6.8, 27.7 and 15.8 per cent of the built-up area respectively. Land-use statistics of the town during the years before 1980 are not available, hence it is not possible to correlate the growth of the town with shifts in its land-utilization pattern.

Land speculation and land price in the town

The Municipal Board had been unsuccessful in curbing speculation of land and consequently land prices were rising sharply. In some areas of the town the land price has gone up as much as about 20 times above what prevailed about10 years ago. Admittedly, the price of land in different parts of town varies. Prices were higher in civil line areas and lower in other parts and localities. The district administration has stabilised the price of land in the town. Of which the details are described in the following paras.

The district magistrate (by his order dated 31.8.1987) has laid down the following rates of land. These were implemented with effect from September 16, 1987 for the period of two years. The tables II-3 and II-4 give the rates of agricultural and *abadi* (inhabited) land respectively.

The rates described above are also applicable in agricultural land below 5 *biswas*. The rate of land situated on the State or National Highway between the Rae-Bareli road and Lucknow-Kanpur road and between the Canal and the Railway-Crossing, would not exceed rupees 200 per square yard as these are taken as developed areas of the town.

Table II.3 : Maximum rate of agricultural land

Land type	Maximum rate (in Rs.) per Bigha
Goyar Awal Abıb Khaki Katchıyana	55,000.00
Goyar Awal Abib	34,000.00
Goyar Awal Khaki	34,000.00
Demat Deyan Abıb	28,000.00
Demat Doyan Khaki	24,000.00
Other lands	16,000.00

For Abadi (Inhabited) land

Table II.4: The average value of land per square yard in different areas

Mohalla names	Value of plots per Sq. yard in Rs.
Moti Nagar, Babuganj, A B. Nagar, Zardhus, Gaddıyana, Cıvil lines, Gırıza Bagh, Kanzi, Chaudhariyana, Balaiguila, Kanoongoyan, Purani Bazar, Rampur, Gandhi Nagar, Bhuri Devı, Zerkhırkı, Krıshna Devi Khera and Kalyani Dei.	125.00
Untsaar, Hakimtola, Takınagar, Mullan Taraf, Zafar Taraf, Madarıan-Tola, Durapura, Darian Tola, Puranı Kotwali, Thıgrıyan Tola, Hazari-Tola and Kasif-Alı-Sarai.	125.00
Bazıdpur-urf-Rajepur, Pacchımkhera, Adarash Nagar, Talıb Sarai and Nuruddin Nagar	90.00
Ramdoi Khera-urf-Kabba Khera, Lodhan Har, Gangoo Khera, Daroga Khera and Ram-Bux Singh Khera	80.00
Agricultural Farm, Prayag Narain Khera, Bandhu Haar, Lokaıya Khera, Puran Nagar, Narendra Nagar, Daryaı Khera, Glass Factory and Jorakhan Khera.	80.00
Sheikhpur, Pathar Colony, Gadankhera, Singrausı, Akrampur, Kacchıyana, Buchraan, Ram Nagar Pahli Khera, Krısna Nagar, Kadir Bagh and Ibrahimabad.	80.00
Police Lines, Rawat Khera and Jail Road	150.00
Railway Station Jagannathganj, Budhwarı, Niran Nagar, Abbas Bagh and Kanji-Sarai	175.00
Kaiserganj, Shahganj, Mubraish Nagar and Jawahar Nagar	200.00
Unnao (outside M B)	100.00

A general picture of the speculation in land price revailing in developed and undeveloped areas of the town can be viewed from the fact that in year 1988, a land measuring 1,800 square feet was transacted at a market value of rupees 25,000 in Krishna Dei-khera of the Giriza-Bagh locality. Cer.trary to the above, in Adarsh Nagar, which is a deprived area of the town the rate was fixed at Rs 90 per square yard, while at present the plots are being transacted there at only Rs. 50 00 per square yard.

The developed land lying between the Rail-way-crossing and the By-pass-crossing, which is ear-marked as *Abadi* land, would have a stipu-lated market value of rupees 100 per square yard. The industrial land which is spread from Akrampur to Rae-Bareli intersection (*Chauraha*), on either side of the road upto an extent of 400 yards, is too costly and to be sold at the cost of rupees one lakh per *Bigha*, because the area has a tremendous industrial potential. The road-side land along the Unnao-Hardoi road from Bara Chauraha to the Bungalow of the District Judge, being a developed area of the town would have a stipulated rate of rupees 135 per square yard and in the rest of the area of this locality the maximum rate per square yard would be rupees 60.

Migration-pattern of the town

The movement of population from one place to another with the intention of settling there, is known as migration. The other forms of migration are pendulum and seasonal migration. The example of the former is the journeys performed daily by commuters and of the latter is for specific purposes such as completion of dams etc. For studying the migration pattern, our concern here is with the permanent type of migration only, which swells the population of town and affects its natural growth.

It has already been stated that Unwant Singh, the founder of the town was a Bisen Rajput. The Bisens are said to have migrated from Manikapur in district Pratapgarh. The Rajputs and their associates, it appears remained chief immigrants. Later, Muslims began colonizing the town between the period 1440 and 1457 A.D , when Zaid Saiyads of 'Wasit' seized the town. Thus after Rajputs the Muslims, were the second main ethmic group who settled in the town. An idea of the total population of the town during the reign of Akbar can be had from the fact that it was a *Mahal* headquarters and contained a brick-fort and a garrison composed of 50 horses and 4,000 foot was kept ready here*. Shershah had appointed one Gopal Das as *Kanugo* in the town, whose one of the descendant subse-quently held the charge of *Chakladar*. This may have paved a way for further migration of Hindus to the town and these Hindus, it appears, colonized the area now called Kanoongoyan. Sheikhs began settling in the town since 1642 A.D. During the reign of Shah Jahan, one Fatehullah, a Sheikh, was probably made officer-in-charge of the town. It is probable that during this period, the Kayasthas had started inhabiting the town. Early Kayasthas settles were probably concentrated or settled in the present area of Chaudhariyana With the passage of time till the advent of the British, they graduallycolonized the present area of Kaithiyana. Another area of the the town where Pathana, Sheikhs, and Kayast-has had settled, is Ram Nagar. In due course of time Saiyid *Talukdars* took the complete control of affairs in town, especially since 1842 A D. and the town became a strenghold of the Muslims against the majority of Hindus who inhabited the surrounding countryside. The Sheikhs by now, well inhabited the locality now called Sheikhwara, and extension of Muslim concentration led to the further colonization of present day localities of Gaddiyana and Kaithiyana. Many of the medieval mosques and buildings in these localities are the mute testimony of the fact that once this town was seat of Muslim power for over a couple of centuries before it began governed by the

*Source · The District Gazetteer

Britishers. Little is known about what sorts of people left the town as emigrants during these periods.

Migrants to the town during the British Period (1856 to 1947 A.D.) and after till 1971

Migration pattern during the British period took three distinct courses as enumerated below:-

(a) Period of modest migration (1858 to 1900).
(b) Period of decrease in population due to natural calamities such as famine and epidemics like cholera and influenza (1901 to 1921).
(c) Period characterised by steady growth in population (1921-1971)

During the period 1858 to 1900, the town was receiving as migrants mainly the literate Brahmins from the surrounding countryside who came into the town in search of vocations other than the traditional agriculture and were employed in the offices of Collectorate and Municipal-Board. The new immigrants settled in the southern parts and civil lines areas of the town. The main events connected with the coming of migrants were the becoming of the town as the seat of district administration in 1856 and its declaration as a municipality in 1869. Migrants who settled in the town during the period 1869 to 1900 A.D. were pushed into the town from the surrounding countryside due to bad harvests in 1874, 1878 and 1880. Unfortunate happenings in the countryside even aftr 1880 A D. such as outbreak of a terrible fever in the district in 1879, Cholera epidemic in 1894 and yet other famine in 1897, only caused the town to be swelled-up with migrant. Apart from this, during the period 1901 to 1921 A.D. there was heavy exodus from the town as a result of plague epidemic during 1901-1911 and the influenza epidemic during 1911-1921. The abnormal rise in mortality perhaps coupled with equal degree of out-migration resulted in steep decline of population from 13,109 person in 1901 Census to 11,147 persons in 1921. The decline rate was nearly one per cent in a year during the period 1901 to 1911 and about half of a per cent during the following decade. Between 1901 and 1921 the population of the town recorded a decrease of 15.53 per cent.

Since 1921, the extent of in-migration to the town upto 1971 had been distinctive in two respects. On the first hand, in-migration to the town was possibly the factor behind a great spurt in the percentage variation for the decade 1921-31. It can reasonably be inferred that after the cessation of epidemics the erstwhile settlers of the town would have come back. The percentage decadal variation during 1921-31 was as high as 46.07 and remained unsurpassed during the decades upto 1971 Census. On the other hand in the latter period the extent of in migration is low.

However, the trends of in-migration to the town in the next decade of the seventies was as unusual as that recorded during the decade of the twenties. Albeit in the extent of percentage decadal variation, the latter decade (1971-81) secured an all time high rate. It had been so, partly on account of merger of population inhabiting the newly added rural pockets, and partly due to rapid industrialization of the town, which possibly attracted migrants to a moderate extent.

Impact of topography on the growth of the town

About one thousand years ago, the area on which the Unnao town is located was part of a wide track of forests. The settlement took place slowly because of the difficult terrain.

There is a spread of an accentuated uplands towards west of the town, which is free from the floods of Ganga. Over the decade 1971-81, Ganga-Ghat alias Shuklaganj has developed

as a new township. Unnao town lying in the middle of Gangetic plains of the state has its own scope for the development irrespective of Ganga Ghat which is usurping its satellite status (to Kanpur).

The soil of Unnao town is composed of light loam characterised by many depressions in the town made of hard dark clay. These depresions have formed ponds and tanks in the town. Most of the tanks and ponds of considerable depths are located in the southern part of the town. Although these facilitate the drainage in the town, but at the same time pose problem for the growth of the town. A *nalla* which connects almost all the tanks and ponds in the town, proves quite a nuisance during rainy season. However, the tanks and ponds in the town abound in fish and a local produce called *singhara,* which are useful products of ponds and tanks in the town. The town could have infact developed more but for innumerable ponds or tanks. These tanks and pond as mentioned above and the Loni Nadi which is about 3 kms. south-east of the town drain the water of the town. As part of the relief works undertaken during the famine of 1896-97, five *kutcha* drains were constructed. Shortly afterwards, due to neglect, these drains got silted-up and are affecting badly the sanitary condition of the town.

ANNEXURE (RELATING TO THE CHAPTER II)

CONTROL OF LAND USE AND THE REGULATING AUTHORITY :

The origin of Unnao Shuklaganj 'Master Plan' 2001 A.D. and set up of Unnao-Shuklaganj Development Authority on December 7, 1983

For a long time it has been felt that overcrowding and deteriorating housing conditions in the town had already gravely destabilized the social-fabric. After the independence, a spectacular growth in the population of the town was witnessed. Consequently necessity for the planned and rational growth of the town was inevitable. All these circumstances clubed with abnormal growth of population during the decade 1971-81 and the industrial growth of area prompted for a comprehensive 'Master-Plan'. At the outset the State government through the notification number-U 347/32-2-92-D.A.-81 Lucknow, dated 7.12.1983 (of Uttar Pradesh Shasan Avas Anubhag-2) ordered for set up of the "Unnao-Shuklaganj Vikas Pradhikaran". The town and country planning department of Uttar Pradesh State was authorised to prepare a perspective "Master Plan" upto the year 2001 A.D. The department was authoried to prepare a perspective plan which may cater the needs of growing population upto 2001 A.D. for the twin towns of Unnao and Shuklaganj. The draft Master Plan, was accepted in the meeting of the Pradhikaran on 3.12.1985. By their order number 316/37-3-6 Master/86, dated 18.2.1986, the U.P. Government constituted a committee under the chairmanship of the district magistrate to hear comments and objections from the public. The hearings were completed by the first week of June, 1986. The draft Master Plan had been finalized by the committee only in January 1988 and forwarded to the State Government for acceptance.

Present available pattern in land use development

The town had earlier developed mainly on both sides of National Highway-25 and later on both sides also of Lucknow-Kanpur railway line. The railway track is almost parallel and is on the north side of road. In the south it is circumvented by Unnao-by-pass road. The industrial development has taken place on the both sides of National Highway number-25, towards north-east and south-west. Civil lines area is located in the middle of the town towards north-west. All the government offices are adjacent to the railway line in the two Civil Lines wards. The old town was earlier extended upto Rae Bareli road in the west and upto the By-pass road in the west. Its north-eastern limit stretches upto the Jail and western limit upto the Sharda Canal. Till 1979, the town had a width of nearly one kilometre.

The slope of the land in the town is generally from north-west to south-east. There are several ponds in the south-east part of the town, which have of late been converted into sewer drains. The land for future urban development lies normally by the side of three main roads Lucknow-Kanpur, Unnao-Hardoi and Unnao-Rae Bareli and also some such area towards the south-west of the Kanpur-bound railway line.

Akrampur (in the west of the town) industrial area lies within boundaries formed by the railway line and the Lucknow-Kanpur highway. Similarly, in the north-east portion of the town Jhanjhari industrial area is established. These industrial states have been developed by the industries department of the State Government.

Main problems in the present land use of the town for which planning is needed

Residential area could not be developed in the south-east of the national highway as the area is locked with ponds. In fact the absence of proper system of drainage has created a serious problem in the town. Unplanned development of residential areas in midst of the locality in the south-east of the National Highway, remain perpetually water-logged especially during the monsoons. The sewer drains here fill the ponds with dirty water.

Another obstacle in the proper development of the town is haphazard street pattern. The recently made flyover on the railway line towards the east of the railway station and the two level-crossings on either side of railway station are not adequate for providing access to the recently developed areas situated to the north-west of the railway line and the developed areas in the south-east. This leads to frequent traffic congestion in the town at the above two level-crossings.

Master Plan proposals for future land use

The following proposals were finalised in the meeting of the Pradhikaran on 27th of January, 1988 and was forwarded by the Unnao-Shuklaganj Vikas Pradhikaran to the State Government for clearance. These proposals were put forward bearing in mind the following points:

1. To determine proper zoning regulations for development of various land use.

2. Preservation of green-belt and to deter conversion of agricultural land to other deleterious uses.

3. To make equitable distribution of land for recreational, medical and other civic amenities in the town.

4. To restrain an improper use of land in special areas.

5. To develop residential areas in a planned way.

6. Proper adjustment of population density in various zones of the town in view of projected population.

7. To develop all areas in desired manner so that the environment and hygenics of the areas remain healthy.

Proposed zones/sectors in the town and their areas

One zone lies on the north side near the railway line and the other on the west near the meeting point of Rae Bareli-Balamau railway line with Rae Bareli road. The zone lies on the south, it is extended upto 500 metres from the National Highway number-25 and on the east, it is upto the extent of the present industrial area. The second zone lies on the north upto the Jail-Rajbaha, on the south upto the Lucknow-Kanpur railway line, on the east upto the proposed 30 metres wide road near Balamau railway line and upto National Highway number-25 across the Rae Bareli-bound railway line and on the west upto the proposed 45 metres wide road. The land in this zone is to be used primarily for residential purpose besides the state government offices and the technical institute. The third zone lies, on the north upto the Lucknow-Kanpur railway line, on the south and in the east upto the by-pass and the Rae Bareli bound railway line and on the west upto the proposed 45 metres wide road. The land use in this zone is mainly residential apart from truck terminus, *mandi* and the bus station which are also to be located there. The last zone lies in the north upto the Lucknow-bound railway line, on the south upto the *Nallah*, on the east upto the proposed 45 metres wide road and on the west upto the proposed industrial area. The land use in this proposed zone is mainly industrial.

All the proposed zones have been delineated for future development of the town and its nearby areas upto the year 2001 A.D. The area under these zones is given in table II.5.

Table II.5 : Proposed zones and their areas

Proposed (planned) zone number	Area (in hectares)
1	2
1	457.32
2	647.82
3	1053.33
4	439.79
Total	2598.26

General considerations which require new frame of rules for regulating land use in the town

The draft master plan has projected a population of 218,400 for the town by the year 2001. As per their estimate, the population of the town, which was 75,983 at the 1981 Census, will be 133,100 in the year 1991, with the assumption that the growth rate during 1981-91 will be 75.17 per cent and in the subsequent decade it will be 64.09 per cent. The draft has envisaged the following propoals for the future development in view of the projected size of the population.

The draft has reiterated the fact that it would not be an exaggeration if one calls the town a deprived settlement. It has stated on the basis of its survey that it was noticed that 39.9 per cent of population lived in a single-room occupancy, 27.3 per cent in two-rooms, 14.4 per cent in three-rooms and 18.4 per cent in 4 or more rooms. The survey revealed further that 50 per cent of households in the town lived in one-room tenements. Only 52.8 per cent households in the town have service-latrines, 19.7 per cent flush latrines and the rest of 23.7 per cent households were using the open area for this purpose. The survey brings forth that only 34.5 per cent households were provided with tap-water supply and only 58.2 per cent with electric facility.

This socio-economic survey brings to light also the acute housing problem prevailing in the town. The number of households and occupied residential houses and the difference therein over the Censuses 1961-1981 is shown in table II.6.

Table II.6 : Households and houses in the town

Census year	Households	Occupied residential houses	Difference between households and houses [col (2)-(3)]	percentage of residential houses to households
1	2	3	4	5
1961	5,835	4,685	1,150	80.29
1971	7,151	5,997	1,154	83.86
1981	13,311	17,870	441	96.69

The table II-6 shows that though the ratio of occupied residential houses to households has been increasing, still there is shortage of housing units.

It appears that dwellings are being constructed in the town mainly by private parties. During the decade 1971-81, Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board has developed a residential colony in the triangular area surrounded in the north-east between National Highway Number-25 and the railway line and to the north of Unnao-Rae Bareli railway line. This colony located between Lucknow to Kanpur railway line and Lucknow to Kanpur road, is called Unnao Yojna Number 1. The land was acquired in year 1982. It has an area of 27.54 hectares. The types of houses constructed there are for the economically weaker section, low income group and middle income group, besides, plots and sites and services. Total value of the land at the time of acquisition at the then prevailing market price was nearly Rs. 37.39 lakhs. Necessary formalities are under hand to develop an extension of Unnao Yojna Number 1. However, the land has not yet been acquired. Similar action is being initiated for acquisition of land for Unnao Yojna Number 2, by the same Uttar Pradesh Housing Board.

Residential area in the town can be grouped into two distinct classes--old localities and newly developed planned colonies. Earlier, developed colony was limited to the west of Lucknow-Kanpur railway line. To the north-west of the above railway line lies the newly developed areas. It is known as civil lines area. Civil amenities and services are in mess in old localities. These have narrow streets and lanes. In Civil lines, the breadth of the roads varies from 80 to 100 feet or still more at places.

Future needs of housing requirement in the Unnao town is shown in table II.7.

TABLE II.7 : Present residential deficit and future housing requirements till year 2001 of Unnao town

1		2
1.	Population, 1981	75,983
2.	Households, 1981	13,311
3.	Occupied residential houses	17,870
4.	Residential deficit, 1981	441
5.	Number of houses which will require replacement in year 2001 (20%)	2,574
6.	Population 2001	218,400
7.	Total projected families at rate of 4.5 persons per family in year 2001	48,533
8.	Required housing units in year 2001 (48,533-17,870)	35,663
9.	Additional requirement of housing units in year 2001 (35,663-2,574)	33,089

The table II-A.7 indicates that by the year 2001 A.D. if the population of the town swell to 218,400, it would require an additional 33,089 houses for residential purposes.

The draft Master Plan has envisaged establishment of three types of industries viz. service industries, light industries and medium industries. Commercial area in the town is located

around densely populated residential areas of the town in 8.1 hectares of area. Chief commercial areas in the town are Purana Bazar and Qaiserganj. Other main commercial areas are Bara Chauraha Crossing on the National Highway Number-25, Dhawan road and on the State Highway Number-38. Commerce and Trade is mainly limited to retail trade. About 95 per cent of retail shops trades in food articles and edibles. Master Plan aims at to develop a *Krishi Utpadan Mandi* (Marketing complex for agricultural produce) near the meeting point of By-pass road and Rae Bareli Road. An area of 7.85 hectares has been earmarked for this purpose. A large mineral-siding place in an area of 23.27 hectares has also been provided between Unnao-Lucknow and Unnao-Balamau railway lines. For the development of administrative office an area of 74.92 heatares has been proposed. For the civic amenties there is a provision of 137.76 hectares of land.

The proposed land use by 2001 A.D.

The draft Master Plan has stipulated that in year 2001 there will be an area of 2,598.26 hectares under the proposed development plan. The details of area under various uses within year 1980 and 2001 A.D. is given in table II-8.

TABLE II.8 : Details of proposed areas under the development by 2001 A.D.

Sl. No.	Type of land use	Proposed areas (in hectares) in the year 2001 A.D.	Percentage to total area
1	2	3	4
1.	Residential	1,223.99 (255.0)	47.1 (41.4)
2.	Commercial	82.20 (8.1)	3.1 (1.3)
3.	Industrial	635.41 (42.9)	24.4 (7.0)
4.	Administrative	74.92 (42 5)	2.9 (6.8)
5.	Civic amenities and services	137.76 (98.1)	5.3 (15.8)
	(a) Educational	52.78 (20.0)	2.0
	(b) Medical	23.59 (8.0)	0.9
	(c) Other utilities	18.16	0.7
	(d) Parks	39.15	1.5
	(e) Stadia	4.08	0.2
6.	Transport	344.12 (170.4)	13.2 (27.7)
7.	Others	99.86	4.0
	Total	2,598 26 (617.0)*	100.0

* Totals only of constructed/developed area by 1980 are shown in brackets under columns 3 and the corresponding percentages under column 4.

Zoning regulation proposals for the town contained in the draft 'Master Plan 2001'

Zoning regulation is a legal apparatus for the proper and adequate implementation of the proposals putforth by 'Master Plan'. For effective implementation of these proposals the zoning regulations contain all bye-laws for present house construction and also the U.P. Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973. Regulations are different for each zone viz., residential, commercial, industrial, etc. The rules and regulations for (a) constructed area and (b) non-constructed area vary. The following zones have been proposed in the plan:--

1. Residential
2. Generally commercial
3. Grain-markets
4. Civic amenities and services
5. Industrial
6. Administrative
7. Truck Terminus/Bus Station
8. Parks/Stadia
9. Green-belt
10. Cultivational

Future urban development in all the above zones is grouped into two divisions--(a) prohibited development work and (b) permissible development. The competent authority in special circumstances may relax the conditions. For a regulated area, the competent authority is the Pradhikaran. Following is the main elements of prohibited land use pattern.--

Division (a) Prohibited land use

(1) In mainly residential areas

Large and heavy industries, harmful, pollution-creating and injurious industry, mining industry, ware-houses, godowns for perishable, dangerous and inflammable goods, junkyard, wholesale market, hospital of infectious diseases or for treatment of mental ailments, jungle, dairy farms or poultry farms, cattle-sheds, automobile repairing workshop, cemetery, etc.

(2) In mainly commercial areas

As enumerated above in the case of residential areas.

(3) In mainly industrial area

Residential houses except the residential houses meant for guards, *Chaukidars*, etc, school or college for general education, infectious diseases or mental ailments hospitals, hotel, motel, park and slaughter house.

(4) In a park area

Houses or constructions except those meant as accessories.

(5) In administrative area

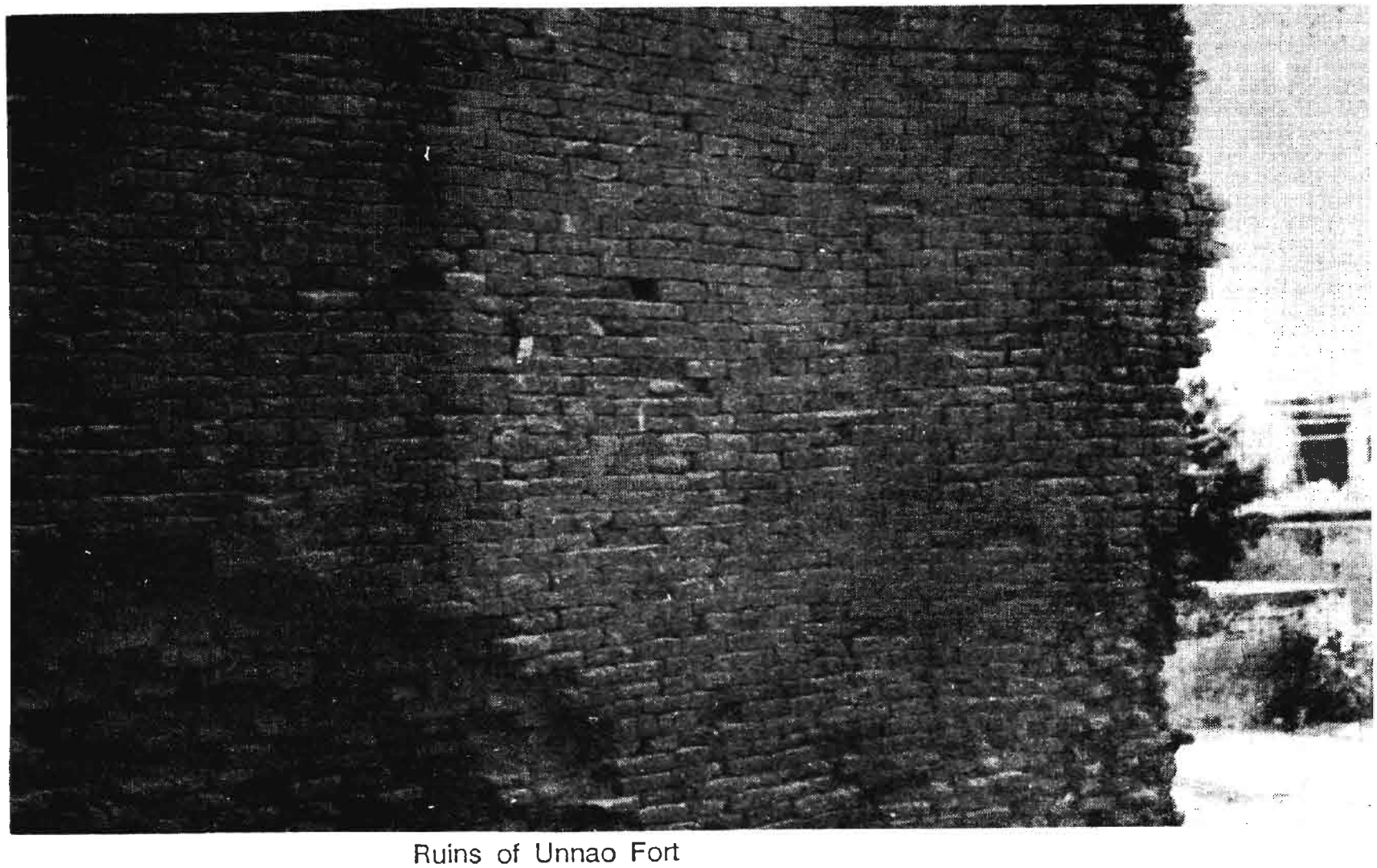
As enumerated in the case of residential areas.

The regulations for future land use enumerated for the proposed land use zones are more exhaustive and prohibit a large categories of constructions in each of the 10 proposed zones. In the various zones any existence of non-conforming land uses, wherever found, same can be allowed to persist, provided that these do not pose any problem, are not harmful. But any physical extension to these non-conforming land uses will not be allowed. These constructions, however, may be allowed to augment an increase in production through machanization, etc. The existing harmful land uses should gradually pass-out of the area upto year 2001. Those existing non-conforming houses or constructions in any of the proposed land use zones, which have been destroyed because of fire, flood, explosion, sabotage, etc. to the extent of more than 50 per cent will not be allowed to be constructed or used in their

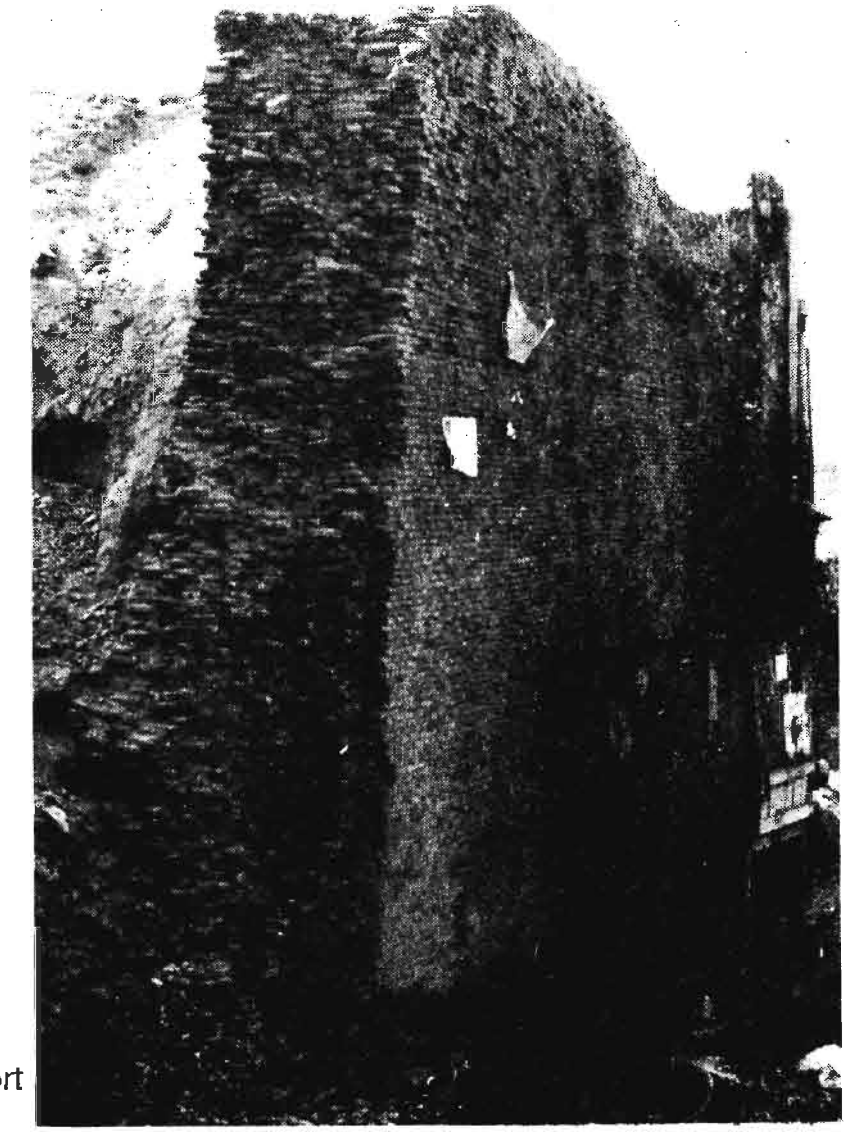
previous manner. For reconstruction, however, permission can be sought after indicating zoning regulations. Other situations involving non-conformity with the land use pattern will not be allowed. If any part of a construction falls within the proposed widening scheme of the 'Master Plan-2001'; the construction may continue as it is, but there would be restriction on any further extension or new constructions. In such conditions, the permission shall be given for construction or extention only after ensuring the proposed widening as per rules. Areas of the plots coverage, set-back, floor area ratio will be decided according to the regulations or directives contained in the U.P. Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973 and also according to the State Government orders as well as the zoning regulations proposed under the 'Master Plan'. Floor area ratio (FAR) can be sanctioned by the Pradhikaran under various land uses according to the zoning regulations underlined in the 'Master-Plan'. For any such special constructions, for which regulations/directives or guiding principles are not clear, can be allowed only after consideration by the Pradhikaran in each individual case. Petrol or diesel-filling stations will not be allowed on the roads which are less than 24.0 metres wide. Godowns for LPG cylinders can be opened only after obtaining the sanction from the Pradhikaran. That is also the case with farm-houses in permissible land zones.

(9) A summary of present planned development in the town

Presently, the two development agencies namely the Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad (the U.P. Housing and Development Board) and the Unnao-Shuklaganj Vikas Pradhikaran (the Unnao-Shuklaganj Development Authority or U/S. D.A.) are developing the sites, lay out of roads and construction of houses. The activities undertaken by the said two agencies include construction of 50 economically weaker section quarters by the Pradhikaran in mohalla Puran Nagar during the year 1985-86. Allotments are under progress there. Firdaus Park and construction of kiosks in the Park was completed during the year 1986-87. Development of 50 residential plots at Gandan Khera was completed during 1986-87 and a programme has been drawn up in 1987-88 for the further development of additional 50 residential plots at Gandan Khera. A scheme is being drawn up to acquire land for development of a residential colony on the Rae Bareli road which would cost nearly 4 crore of rupees. A notification from the State Government has been issued for acquisition of land for construction of a 'Marketing-complex' at Moti Nagar. Possession of the land is under progress and for this purpose a time-table has been drawn up.



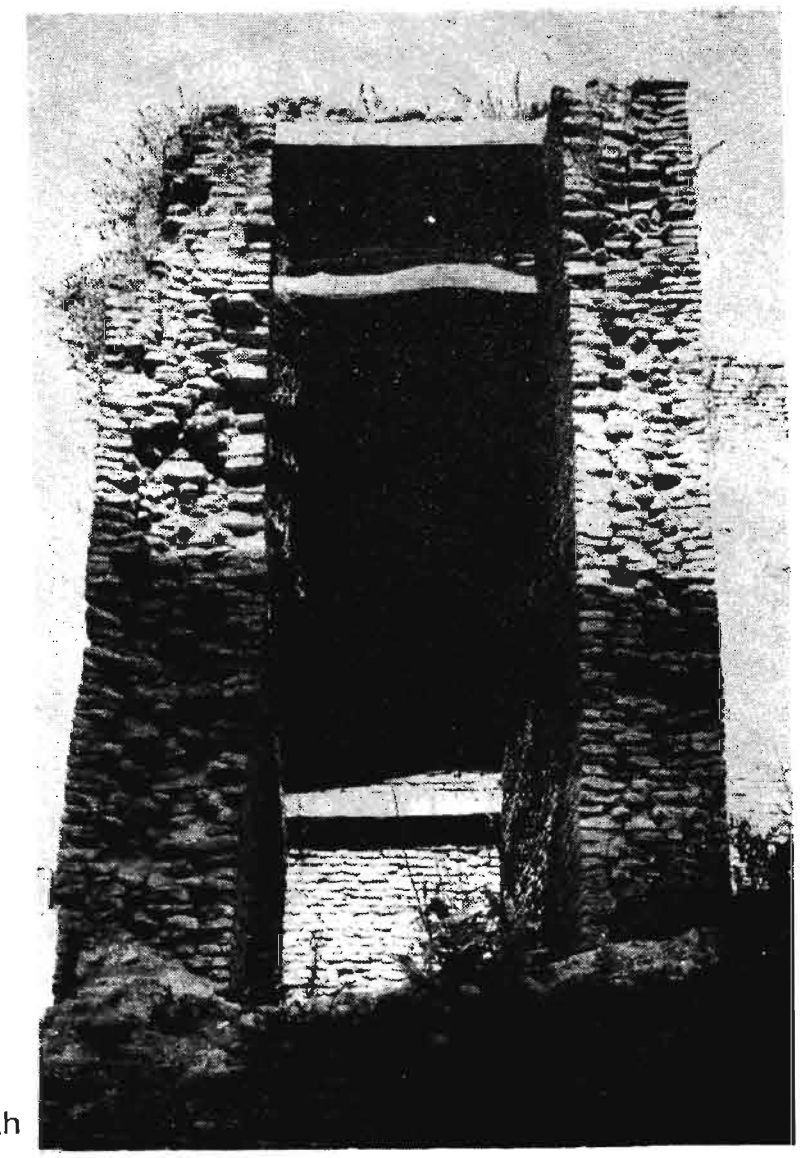
Ruins of Unnao Fort



Ruins of Unnao Fort



A dilapidated portion of the residence of Hazi Fatehullah



Ruins of the building constructed by Sheikh Fatehullah



Ruins of Hazi Fatehullah's Residence (Presently his grand sons residence)



Ruins of Hazi Fatehullah's Residence (Presently his grand sons residence)

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES--HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITION

Introduction

Unnao town has been in existence since twelfth century A.D. when a fort was constructed there. The fort is now in the ruins. However, the town has distinctively been a centre of administration since its foundation. In the successive periods of Mughal and Avadh rules, the position of the town in this regard got only further fortified. Unnao had been the seat of Saiyid chieftains and later several *chakladars* were based at the town. However, the growth of administrative status of the town on the modern lines took place when it was made a district headquarters town in place of Purwa in year 1856. The present collectorate building came into existence in 1894. In 1884, the earlier Municipal committee was named as Municipal Board. Since then civic amenities got initiated in the town. The landmark in the history of civic amenities of the town was the year 1927, when a tubewell was constructed for water supply in the town. Earlier, rail lines were laid down. In year 1931, a sewer line was laid while drains were got constructed at the dawn of the present century. In year 1931 as well, a sullage-station was started for the treatment of sewage water. After independence, town has grown in a unplanned way, however, the civic amenities available were not sufficient to cope up with ever increasing demand. In the last years of the seventies, Unnao-Shuklaganj Development Authority came into existence. The Authority had since published a Master Plan for the town keeping in view the civic amenities requirements of the town till 2001 A.D.

Scope of Amenities and Services

Amenities and services in a locality are the facilities made available to the dwellers by the community or the local body concerned. These are of two types. One group of these facilities cater to the needs of the town and the other serve not only the needs of the locality but also the surrounding region. All the amenities and services are directly relatd to the economic development, growth of social and political institutions in the region as well as in the town. The growth of a town and its receipt through taxes and grants-in-aid from the government have a direct impact on the better availabilities of existing amenities and services. Before narrating the amenities and services of the town it will be worth while to have a look into the general administrative set-up of the government at the local level and also of the local body.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES OF THE GOVERNMENT

District Officer's Office

Though, the town was made a district headquarters in 1856, it's office existing at the Collectorate was established in 1894. The office of the District Officer, is most important among all the administrative offices in the town. It is situated in Ward No. 2 (Civil Lines I) near the Railway Station. The district officer is the highest executive authority in the district responsible for the collection of all the government dues and also for the maintenance of land records of the district Apart from holding the charge of the district government treasury, the officer is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. Presently there are 8 officers and 132 subordinates working at the Collectorate.

The district officer is in-charge of planning and development work in the district. All the development activities of various departments are coordinated by him with the assistance of

district planning officer or an additional district magistrate (planning). In the event of any natural calamities such as drought, fire, floods, hail-storms and locust attack, he is responsible for providing necessary help to the people. The assessment of extent of damage caused by calamities is done by him and reported to the higher authorities.

District Unnao has been divided into four sub-divisions. A sub-divisional officer is the in-charge of each division. Each officer performs multifarious duties regarding revenue, criminal offences, general administration and development work of the sub-division. They reside at district headquarters and assist the Deputy Commissioner to run district administration inter-alia other items of work. The treasury officer and the district supply officer also assist the district officer. The office of tahsil Unnao is in Ward No. 7 (A.B. Nagar) of the town. All important offices of the district, are situated in Ward No. 2 in a compound known as the Collectorate.

Office of the Superintendent of Police

The office was set up in year 1856. The office is situated in the Civil Lines area of the town. It aims to control the crime and maintain the law and order situation. The jurisdiction spreads over whole of the district. Kotwali, the sole police station in the town is directly under the supervision of the Superintendent. Staff includes one Deputy Superintendent of Police, One Inspector, 18 Sub-Inspectors, 12 Head-Constables and 74 Constables of the Civil Police.

Office of the Assistant Sales Tax Officer

The office building situated in the Civil Lines area of the town was established in year 1949 for the purpose of collecting sales tax from the businessmen or traders in the district. There are in all 23 employees in this office.

Office of the District Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board

This office works for the welfare of retired military personnel and their families in the district. The Deputy Commissioner is ex-officio president of the Board.

The office building is situated towards southern corner of the first railway level crossing in the west of Railway Station. The office was set-up in the year 1944. It's staff consists of 9 persons.

Office of the District Judge

The District Judge is the judiciary head and also functions as the district registrar. The office was set-up in 1908. All the civil and criminal cases of the district are settle in the court of the District Judge. The total staff strength of the office is 189.

Public Works Department (P.W.D.)

The Public Works Department is another important office. It is situated in Civil Lines. It was established in 1972. This office is responsible for the maintenance of old roads and construction of new roads in tahsils Unnao and Purwa. The number of officials in the office is 54.

Zila Parishad

Office of the Zila Parishad was set-up in 1961. The office looks after the expansion of transportation, medical facilities in the whole of the rural areas of the district. The staff strength is 97. It is a local self-government organization like the Municipality.

Office of the district Basic Education Officer

This office is also located in Civil Lines area near Collectorate. It was set-up in year 1972. The office organises education facilities from class I to VIII in the district. The staff strength is 21.

Homeguards Office

The district homeguards office is situated near Roadways Bus Station. It was established in May 1963. The office works under the supervision of the district police. There are 34 employees (male only) in the office. The office provides help to the Police in maintenance of the law and order.

District Supply Office

The district supply office is situated at 112, Rampuri in Civil Lines area of the town near the Telephone Exchange. This office was set-up in year 1944. It ensures supply of essential commodities besides settling cases under the rent control Act, and controlling of weight and measures standards. The jurisdiction of the office is in whole of the district. The office consists of 23 employees.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Jal Nigam

The office of the Executive Engineer, construction division, Uttar Pradesh is situated in Jagannathganj near railway station. It was established in the year 1972, for the purpose of constructing the overhead tanks for supply of drinking water in the rural and urban areas of the district. Now 46 persons, including one woman are employed in this office.

Employment Exchange

The office of the employment exchange is situated at 214, Civil Lines on the Jail Road. It was set-up in 1960, with the objective of registering all the job-seekers in the district. In all 15 male employees are working in the office. The office organises training in typing, shorthand and secretarial practices for about 30 candidates belonging to scheduled castes or backward castes. Such training courses are of six months duration.

Other state government offices situated in the town are that of Chief Medical Officer; Consolidation Officer (settlement); District Inspector of Schools; Divisional Forest Officer; Executive Officer, Sarda Canal; Sub-Divisional Office, Hydro-electric Department and Superintendent, District Jail.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Office of the District Organiser, National Savings

The office educates the district people about the benefits of small savings. The office also propogates various saving schemes initiated by the government. The information regarding the year in which the office was set-up is not known.

Office of the Income Tax Officer

The office was set-up in June, 1970. The office is responsible for the collection of direct taxes. It's jurisdiction is spread over the entire native district. Staff includes one Income Tax Inspector and other ministerial workers.

Range Office of the Central Excise

The office is functioning under the Kanpur Collectorate of Central Excise since April 1981. A Superintendent is in-charge of the office. The jurisdiction of the office is spread over the entire district. The tobacco growers of all the tahsils are registered in the office. This office also controls the transportation of exciseable commodities. Staff consists of four Inspectors and one Superintendent as well the four sepoys (of group 'D').

Food Corporation of India

The office is situated near Nagarmal Mill. Its function includes procurement, storage and distribution of cereals. Its jurisdiction is in whole of the district. The staff strength is 15, including two women employees.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Municipal Board Office

The Municipal Board Office at Unnao is in existence since 1884. In year 1869, a Municipal Committee was constituted for the town under the Municipal Act of 1867 (Act XV of 1867). In 1868, North-Western Provinces Act, 1867 (Act VI of 1868) was passed. This Act was followed by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873 (Act XV of 1873). Under the later Act, the municipal committee was reconstituted. The committee was named as Municipal Board from the year 1884. Now the Municipal Board is governed by the later enactment including the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916) as amended from time to time. Under the earlier Act, the government had discretion to nominate the president and members. But the latter Act had abolished the power of the government to nominate these functionaries.

A major Jurisdictional change affecting the boundary of the town was brought about in March, 1979. As referred to in chapter II (see table II.1) certain villages were added into the town limits partly or wholly. Between the Census years 1951 and 1971, the areal increases of the town hovered between 5 to 6 square kilometres, while after the above mentioned jurisdictional change in 1979; the area of the town increased more than 15 square kilometres.

The election of office-bearers of the Municipal Board was held in year 1971. In August 1977, the executive body of the Board was superceded. Recent elections to the Board were held in November, 1988.

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES IN THE TOWN

Water Supply

The supply of protected water to the dwellers of the town is responsibility of the municipality. A scheme of piped water supply to the town was taken up by the municipal board as early as in 1928, when a tube-well was constructed. In the year 1931, two such pumping stations were constructed. Later on, another pumping station was constructed in the year 1955. The water supply was further fortified by installation of two more pumping stations of high capacity. The number of tube-wells had risen to six in 1969. The scarcity of water was being felt day by day with the increase in population. As a result of which three more pumping stations were constructed in 1975, 1976 and 1980. During the period between 1981 and 1987, four pumping stations have begun working. In 1984, the municipal water supply, was around 4,528 kilolitres in a day, as against daily total requirement of above 10,530 kilolitres.

The town gets it's supply of drinking water from 11 tube-wells, nearly 400 wells and a number of handpumps. About 80 per cent of town area is covered by the piped water supply pumped by municipal tube-wells and remaining 20 per cent by wells and hand pump. It is estimated that presently about 60 per cent of the residents receive protected water supply and remaining through wells and hand pumps. According to the 1981 Census, about 41 per cent of households in the town had the facility of tap-water and about 36 and 23 per cent households got the drinking water from the wells and hand pumps. The details about pumping stations of the town are given below:

Table III.1 : Year of installation of pumping stations and their initial and present discharge in litre per minute (L.P.M.) the year 1987

Serial no. of Pumping station	Year of construction	Initial discharge in L.P.M.	Present available discharge in L.P.M.	Remark
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1927	135	-	(Out of order)
2.	1931	450	-	(do)
3.	1931	560	400	
4.	1955	450	-	(Out of use due to meagre discharge)
5.	1962	1,360	1,500	(Due to replacement of high capacity pumping plant by Municipal Board.)
6.	1962	560	-	(Out of use)
7.	1965	560	200	
8.	1965	560	1,000	(Due to replacement of high capacity plant by M.B.)
9.	1965	675	-	(Out of use due to heavy sand content)
10.	1975	2,400	1,300	
11.	1976	2,000	700	
12.	1980	1,500	1,000	
13.	N.A.	1,500	1,000	
14.	1984	1,400	1,000	
15.	1985	940	940	
16.	1987	1,500	1,500	(in 1987)

It can be observed from the above table that 5 out of 16 pumping stations are out of order. The remaining 11 pumping stations met 43 per cent of the requirement in year 1984. Of the pumping stations opened before 1981, the cumulative total of the initial discharge of water works out to 11,210 litres per minute and present available discharge totals 5,400 litres per minute. Thus all the pumping stations, at present, are discharging on an average about half of their initial capecity. It is learnt that the total length of pipes laid in the town is 41.48 kms. The number of water connections in the residential houses of the town is 3,300. Besides, there are 158 public stand-posts and 95 connections for the offices and industrial plants, while the number of water meteres are 3,395. The rates of water for residential houses and other purposes are 7,200 and 1,125 litres per rupee respectively. The timing of the supply of water is between 4 A.M. to 12 noon and 4 P.M. to 9 P.M.

The per capital supply of piped water has been nearly 68 litres daily, which is quite below the norm of 200 litres per capita in a day. In the year 1969, it was about 124 litres per day. It indicates that the municipality has not been able to meet the requirement of water. There are

about 20 large tanks and ponds in the town, but the water is not potable. However, it partially meets the requirement of cattle in the town.

Sewerage and conservancy

The municipality owes the responsibility of sewer maintenance. Chief systems of sewerage in the town are sewers and open surface drains. Sewer system is hardly available for 10 per cent area of the town. In fact only 200 houses out of 14 thousand in the town have sewer facility. In the town there is only one central sewer which was laid by the municipality in 1931.

About 2 kms. away from the municipality, a sullage pumping station was constructed in Atal Bihari Nagar. At the station, refuse is treated chemically and the by-product is sold to the farmers. The station was also set-up in year 1931.

Open drains, as mentioned above are common mode of sewerage in the town and in many areas of the town, actually no drainage system exists. Water-logging is a common problem in the town. Few drains existing in the town were constructed at the dawn of the present century as a part of relief-operations. The length of rains in the town is 33 kms. Condition of cleanliness and maintenance of these drains is not upto the mark. Generally, the drains are cleared once in a week in a lacklustre way. In short, the existing drains in the town are incapable of draining out even the filthy water. Mostly animal driven carts are used for disposal of night-soil. Of late, few automobiles or tractors are also put in use for this purpose. The garbage is dumped into pits.

In the town, there are two hundred water-borne public latrines. Water-borne private latrines in the town are 7,409. The number of septic-tank type latrines is 3,587. Thus nearly one-sixth of the houseolds in the town do not have house-built toilets.

Moreover, the municipality has not framed rules and does not offer incentives to construct latrines of different types.

The arrangement for clearing of streets, roads and drains and the removal of night-soil from the town was initiated in the last century. It has earlier been noticed that around the town there are number of tanks. Further, Loni *Nadi* is about 3 kms., in the south-east direction of the town. It flows in the low-lying *usar* tract. The superfluous waste of the town drains into it. During the famine of 1896-97, an attempt was made to put the drainage of the town on a satisfactory basis. The Jail, the City-cum-Jail, the City and the Kaneta drains were among several works, then undertaken. These were constructed on the outskirts of the town as a relief measure. The benefits of these improvements subsisted for a few years only. As no arrangement for the maintenance of these drains were made, hence these silted in due course of time. Since 1958, these drains are being maintained by State irrigation department. Besides, in the town, there are a number of *kachcha* and a few *pucca* surface drains which discharge into these outlying drains and tanks.

The municipality has on its roll 106 male and 44 female sweepers. There are 11 *bhistis* 6 *safai zamadars* and two *safai*-inspectors. The municipality *Swasthya Adhikari* (Medical Officer) supervises sanitation and conservancy-staff works under him. None of the staff had been allotted quarters. Dress and allowances are admissible to the staff as per the recommendations of the Malkani Committee Report, 1967. It was set up by the government of the State for this purpose.

POWER

(a) Current Situation

Since 1972, the electricity works and power supply to the town had shifted under State owned Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board. The

electrification of the town started in the year 1950-51. The Obra Hydel Power Station in Mirazpur and Panki Thermal Station near Kanpur meet the needs of power supply in the town. The number of domestic, industrial, commercial as also the street lighting connections in the town in year 1979 was as given below :--

No. of Connections

Category	Number of connections (1979)
Domestic	4,721
Industrial	15
Commercial	93
Road Lighting points	1,430

In year 1986-87, 930 domestic, 17 industrial and 2 irrigational connections were provided. The number of applications in the waiting list in that year was above 200 for domestic and 10 for industrial connections. The total domestic consumption of electricity in the town in year 1986-87 was about two lakhs of units. Besides, the annual industrial consumption in town in year 1986-87 was more than one lakh of units. For irrigational purpose the consumption in the year 1986-87 was 3,750 units. In year 1986-87, there were 210 pending applications for the connections. The additional load requirement for these would be about 500 kilowatts.

In fact, there is a shortage of power in the town. The demand for it is growing day by day. Occasionally, there are break-downs and trippings and load-sheddings. A big power house is mooted on the outskirts of the town to meet the requirements of Kanpur metro as well as of towns like Unnao, Gangaghat etc. It is hoped that with completion of this proposed power house, the town will enjoy an enviable position in this regard in near future.

(b) Sources of Electric Power in the town

Electricity supply in the town is received through the Power House in Kundan Road near the Water Works. It was constructed in year 1950. The electricity is then serviced to the town through this Power House. The Power House gets electricity from the Panki Thermal Centre near Kanpur. It is connected with the above centre with a 220 K.V.A. grid. Yet another electric power house is in the village Sonik, located in the east of the town. This latter Power House is connected with Sarojani Nagar Centre at Lucknow, with a 220 K.V.A. grid. The Sonik Power House supplies electricity to the privately owned industries in Unnao Town. It's power supply is directed for civic purposes of the town only during an emergency.

The above centre at Lucknow gets its share of supply from the Obra Hydel Power Station in Mirzapur (U.P.). Thus, the town receives hydel and thermal power from the above two sources or power centres.

Road lighting

The number of street light points in the town 20 years ago was 772, of which 702 were electric and 70 kerosene-lamps. In the year 1969, the municipality had incurred an expenditure amounting to Rs. 24,670 on street lighting. In 1987, there were 1,616 points for road-lighting. These points are at a distance of about 60 to 75 metres. The hours of lighting are from 6.30 p.m. to 6.30 a.m. total expenditure incurred by the municipality on road lighting in year 1987 was Rs. 180,000. Particulars of the street lighting points and total consumption are presented in the following table :--

Table III.2 : Street-lighting points and consumption

Type of light	Total no. of points	Total consumption in watts.
1	2	3
1. Bulb 40 W.	668	26,720
2. T. Rod 40 W.	642	25,680
3. M.V. Fitting 125 W	81	10,125
4. M.V. Fitting 250 W	23	5,750
5. T. Rod 20 W	102	2,040
6. S.V. Fitting 250 W	97	24,250
7. Search Light 500 W.	1	500
8. M.V. 400 W.	1	400
9. Semi-Height Mast 3 x 400 W	1	1,200
Total	1,616	96,665

Transport and Communication

The old Oudh-Trunk Road is now called the Jhansi-Lucknow Road. It is a national highway and the Central Public Work Department is responsible for the maintenance of the road. The road bears major burdens of passenger and goods traffic of the town. The old Badshahi road is now called the Unnao-Hardoi Road. A part of the old Badshahi Road is also called Unnao-Allahabad Road.

In the year 1969, the municipality maintained a length of 30.58 kms. of metlled Roads of which a length of 19.10 kms. was made of *kankar* (crushed stones) and bricks and the rest were made of cement and concrete. In the same year, the municipality maintained 7.49 kms. of metalled roads also. Later, after ten years in 1979, the total length of roads maintained by the municipality was 75 kms. of which 64.00 kms. was *pucca* road and 11.00 kms. *kachcha* road. By the end of year 1986-87, the length of *pucca* road was 75.20 kms. of which only 19.75 kms. was made of cement-concrete and rest 55.45 kms. of *kankar* and bricks. In addition, by that year, 145.85 kms. of *kachcha* and 154.15 kms. approach roads were also maintained by the municipality. Considering the population of the town, the extent of roads in the town is inadequate. Apart from the motor vehicles; *ekkas,* tongas and *kharkharas* driven by ponies or horses are generally used. However, with the development of roads, the number of *ekkas* and tongas have also increased. The *kharkharas* are generally used for carrying goods. The bicycle appeared in the twenties of this century and now it is a most widely used mode of conveyance in the town. After the Second World War, the cycle-rickshaw was introduced. About two decades ago, the municipality were charging annually a sum of Rs. 16 per cycle-rickshaw from the

owner, and a sum of Rs. 6 from the driver as licence fees for this popular means of conveyance. Then the fee for an *ekka* was Rs. 3, for a *kharkhara* Rs. 24, for a handcart Rs. 8, for a bullock-cart Rs. 24 and for a cycle a sum of Rs. 5 annually. An annual licence fee of Rs. 4 was charged from drivers of *ekkas* and *kharkharas.* Now, there is no cycle-licence. By the end of year 1986-87, 1,081 licences for man-pulled rickshaws in the town were issued. In that year, licence fee per man-pulled rickshaw was Rs. 16. Total collection including driving licence fee, was Rs. 24,201 against Rs. 16,520 and 50 paise in 1985-86. Among the licenced animal driven vehicles in that year, *kharkharas* were 375. Licence fee per vehicle was Rs. 25 and the total collection Rs. 9,870, *Bhainsa-garis,* which were licenced with the municipality were 9 in year 1986-87, and the licence fee per vehicle being Rs. 24 per annum. The number of registered vehicles in the town, about twenty years ago, were like this--by-cycles 517, cycle-rickshaws 244, *ekkas* and *kharkharas* 333, hand-carts 267 and bullock-carts 57.

Motor vehicles were introduced in 1915. In that year, motor transport started on Lucknow and Hardoi roads as well as on Unnao-Rae Bareli and Unnao-Sandila roads. Mostly private owners were plying their buses and trucks. The heaviest motor traffic has been on Kanpur-Lucknow and Hardoi roads. Since 1947, the goods traffic has increased enormously. Kanpur city has remained the traditional supplier of consumer goods in the town. The produce from town and the district, in turn, goes to Kanpur. Many of the trucks, operating in the town are owned by operators based at Kanpur and Gangaghat or Shuklaganj. The trucks carry goods to and from Kanpur, Hardoi, Lucknow, Rae Bareli and other nearby towns. Even about two decades ago, nearly 160 trucks were plying daily.

On the Unnao-Hardoi and Unnao-Sandila roads, a large number of private buses ply. Owners of these buses are the transport companies based at Hardoi and Unnao. A large number of buses ply on these roads and there is a considerable passenger traffic. Of late, scooters and auto-rickshaws have emerged as the common means of communication.

In the town, the passenger buses under the U.P. Roadways began running since 1969. In the beginning, the buses were running on Kanpur-Lucknow road only. However, since 1970, the Roadways buses were introduced to Pratapgarh, Baksar, Maurawan and Purwa. The city bus services, which were operating from the town to Kanpur city since 1966, were withdrawan. The route has been treated at par with other routes under the Roadways.

The effective fleet of the Roadways buses originating from the town was 58 in 1986-87. These buses were plying in 29 different routes apart from contingency routes created for fairs etc. The frequency per route was 6.31. The approximate number of passengers, who travelled in 1986 was 6 4 lakhs. It may be noticed that Kanpur, Bahraich, Gorakhpur, Delhi, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Chitrakoot, Rae Bareli and Lucknow are the distant towns connected with the town by Roadways busses. Rural areas/ district/towns/other towns connected by Roadways buses are Beloha, Kithwar, Maurawan, Munshiganj, Bhawaniganj, Sarani, Bhojpur, Buxar, Malihabad, Padri, Mirri, Akohri, Hilauli, Tripurarpur, Purwa, Assaindha, Asoha and Dhannikhera. Generally, the routes originating from the town pass through Kanpur city, then again pass through the town via by-pass to the concerned destination. The rural routes are much crowding on Mondays and Saturdays at mornings and evenings hours. Routes are either from lucknow or from Kanpur side and pass through the town at the by-pass, which is 3 kms from the main Bus Station. Further details about the routes are provided in a tabular form in Chapter I. Most popular routes are from the town to Kanpur, Maurawan, Bhojpur, Lucknow, Rae Bareli and Buxar. The approximate number of passengers

travelling through these routes in year 1986-87 was 802,740; 415,344; 226,212; 204,756 and 158.580 respectively. The least popular routes were from the town to Beloha, Dhannikhera, Tripurarpur and Sarani through which only 39,420; 48,444; 53,544; 59,148 and 65,976 passengers travelled on the respective routes. As mentioned earlier, Hardoi and Sandila are the distant towns served by private operators. A huge passenger traffic is witnessed on these routes.

Fire Brigade

The service is available in the town since March, 1977. It's office is located along the old main highway in Atal Behari Nagar. The Fire Brigade has four siren vans, two drivers and several pump operators. The vans are fitted with ambulance and other necessary equipments. Between January 1986 to December, 1986 the calls received from the town at the Fire Brigade Station were 35, of these only 3 were false calls. Out of remaining 32 cases, 14 were due to electric short-circuit, 2 cases owed to kitchen-fire and rest 16 cases were reported due to miscellaneous reasons. In that year, property valued at Rs. 22.16 lakhs was protected from fire. Other cases in that year relate to the turtling down of a bus, motor knocking etc.

History of Municipal finances

From 1950-51 to 1968-69 the receipt and expenditure of the municipality are given below:

Table III.3 : Income and Expenditure of the Unnao M.B. from 1950-51 to 1959-60

Year	Receipt (Accounts in rupees)	Expenditure (Accounts in rupees)
1	2	3
1950-51	654,740	826,212
1951-52	604,908	647,186
1952-53	438,592	489,355
1953-54	528,396	486,543
1954-55	571,102	492,024
1955-56	691,475	690,000
1956-57	670,461	710,276
1957-58	799,166	820,550
1958-59	854,633	837,185
1959-60	895,331	866,784

The municipality finances were below rupees ten lakh till 1959-60, but afterwards till 1968-69, the finances had risen upto rupees twenty lakhs. The details in this respect are presented in table III.4.

Table III.4 : Municipal finances 1960-61 to 1968-69

Year	Receipt Accounts (in rupees)	Expenditure Accounts (in rupees)
1960-61	1,127,287	1,080,540
1961-62	1,364,681	1,353,617
1962-63	1,430,568	1,426,038
1963-64	1,456,093	1,450,498
1964-65	1,679,384	1,754,768
1965-66	1,898,223	1,878,828
1966-67	1,817,151	1,805,543
1967-68	1,596,269	1,606,554
1968-69	1,988,796	1,840,194

The municipal finances had been rising with occasional aberrations. For instance, about a decade ago, in year 1978-79 the receipt was Rs. 795,900 and the expenditure in that year was Rs. 1,509,800.

The Present Position of the Municipal Finances

In recent years, there had been whopping rise in the finances as evident from the figures given below:-

Table III.5 : Receipt and expenditure in years 1985-86 and 1986-87

Year	Receipt Accounts (in rupees.)	Expenditure Accounts (in rupees)
1	2	3
1985-86	6,867,696	8,868,396
1986-87	8,778,853	8,780,853

The net revenues for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are Rs. 7,112,666 and Rs. 6,592,678 respectively. The gross revenues (in years 1985-1986 and 1986-87) are shown in the table provided on next page.

Table III.6 : Gross Revenue in years 1985-86 and 1986-87

Particulars	Year 1985-86	Year 1986-87
1	2	3
Net Receipt (in Rs.)	7,112,666	6,592,678
Add Previous Total (of Rs.)	1,755,030	2,186,175
Gross Revenue (in Rs.)	8,867,696	8,778,853

The budget and the actual figure in rupees for the year 1986-87 are as below :

Table III.7 : Actual and Budgeted receipts for year 1986-87

Particulars	Actual	Budgeted
1	2	3
Net Receipt	6,592,678	11,695,200
Add Previous	2,186,175	2,186,175
Total Gross Revenue	8,778,853	13,881,375

The income by major sources in the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 is presented in table III.8

Table III.8 : Items of Income of Unnao Municipality

Revenue source Head	Actual Revenue (in Rs.) during the year	
	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3
1. Octroi	1,986,857	2,188,884
2. Building Tax	422,876	478,840
3. Vehicle Licence	16,520	24,201
4. Profession Tax	5,988	1,120
5. Toll Tax (State compensation)	1,312,800	1,312,800
6. Water Tax	290,126	285,570
7. Sewerage	3,312	3,277

	1	2	3
8.	Recoveries under U.N.D.P.	20,826	3,625
9.	Kanji House	2,493	3,196
10.	Hackney Carriage	5,445	9,870
11.	Land Rent	554	526
12.	Price of Sullage Manure sold	768	152
13.	Price of Drain water	2,280	2,855
14.	Rent, Staff quarters	5,248	4,158
15.	Rent, shops	39,520	34,079
16.	*Tahbazari*	95,600	103,000
17.	Slaughter House	2,689	2,753
18.	Rent, Meat shops	636	252
19.	(i) Selling price, water	3,094	41,168
	(ii) Rent, Metre	239	1,746
	(iii) Miscelaneous revenue Water Works Department	1639	12,456
20.	*Naqal* fees	2,247	2,413
21.	Licence fee (Animal driven carts)	162	174
22.	Miscelaneous incomes	191,389	51,662
23.	Fines	14,052	30,923
24.	Interests accrued on invested sums	65,216	73,239
25.	Pay. etc., grants-in-aid	534,676	684,661
26.	Roads, state grants-in-aid (P.L.A. accounts)	1,200,000	1,200,000
27.	U.N.D.P., Grants-in-aid for water-borne latrines	314,969	..
28.	Grants-in-aid for sanitation machines (of modern type)	50,000	..
29.	Invested amounts	500,000	..
30.	Advances	3,800	2,000
31.	Securities of the contractors	16,648	33,078

The various components of the municipal expenditure in years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in Table III.9:-

Table III.9 : Components of Expenditure

Expenditure components	Actual expenditure in 1985-86 (in Rs)	Actual expenditure in 1986-87 (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1. General Administration	242,432	259,967
2. Tax Department	135,100	140,804
3. Toll Tax Department	386,545	415,564
4. Street light	330,602	561,161
5. Water supply, pay, etc.	737,920	735,762
6. Drainage, pay, etc.	102,464	93,983
7. Pay of conservancy staff, etc.	1,296,360	1,390,960
8. Garbage removal	10,007	4,570
9. Sanitation equipments, latrine-constructions, etc.	357,783	177,946
10. Pay, Health Department	73,091	84,232
11. Vaccination Department	18,674	22,291
12. Sanitary articles	7,552	5,460
13. *Bazar* and Slaughter houses	14,712	17,313
14. Pay, etc., Kanji House	1,106	80
15. Construction of Shopping complex	50,000	150,000
16. Pay, etc. Gardens, Parks	71,875	200,978
17. Pay, Public Works Department	123,197	107,768
18. Building construction & Renovation/repairs	17,411	58,720
19. Road construction and related grants	1,343,977	825,244
20. Store purchases	44,222	643
21. Grants in aids	--	2,000
22. Library	1,853	2,113
23. Printing, etc.	66,464	84,066
24. Legal Expenditure	9,131	3,792
25. Provident Fund and Bonus	17,506	8,025
26. Rent, *Nazool*	215	215
27. Fairs	3,000	2,994

1		2	3
28.	Miscellaneous Expenditure	172,266	151,135
29.	Invested Amount	1,000,000	951,400
30.	Other Advances	5,800	99,572
31.	Returning of securities of the contractors	40,956	16,167
32.	Total Net Expenditure	6,682,221	6,574,925
	Residual Expenditure	2,186,175	2,205,928
	Aggregate Expenditure	8,868,396	8,780,853

The above table reveals that out of total expenditure of Rs. 87.80 lakhs in the year 1986-87, Rs. 13.90 lakhs and Rs. 8.25 lakhs were incurred on pay of conservancy staff, etc. and road construction and related grants. The other main head on which more than 5 lakhs of rupees have been incurred is water supply. The items of expenditure on which an expenditure in the range of Rs. 1 to 5 lakhs have been incurred relate to first three components enumerated in the table. Other items are such as purchase of sanitation equipments, construction of shopping-complex, pay to garden staff, and public works departments staff, etc.

There has been significant increase on the items such as street-light, construction of shopping complex, maintenance of garden, parks, and pay and allowance to the staff. In the former, there is an increase of almost 70 per cent and in the latter two of about three-fold. The expenditure on drainage has decreased from Rs. 1.02 lakhs in 1985-86 to Rs. 0.94 lakhs in the subsequent accounting year.

Similarly, the expenditure on sanitation equipments, latrine construction etc. has decreased from Rs. 3.57 lakhs in 1985-86 to Rs. 1.78 lakhs in 1986-87.

It is evident from the above table, that except for street-light and construction of shopping complex, expenditure pattern on other items remains almost unchanged, and nothing substantial has been incurred for the betterment of town dwellers.

Education

Introduction

A *zila* school has opened in the town in year 1861. It later become the government High School, and then the Government Intermediate College. In the early years of the present century, there was a High School in the town. During that period a girl's primary school was also set up. During 1911-12, there were two government model schools. Besides, there was an English school before the year 1920-21, Later on, an Engligh school was opened in year 1932.

Growth of literacy

Literacy among the females of the native district hovered below one percent during the period from 1881 to 1931. It had been rising over the entire period from 0.04 per cent in 1881 to 0.7 per cent in 1931. It reached to 2.3 per cent in 1951 and to 5.7 per cent in 1961. The literacy rate achieved by the females of the district at the 1961 Census, was already achieved by the males even at the 1891 Census, being 5.9 per cent.

The male literacy could not surpass the 6.0 per cent mark up to 1911 Census. Since 1921 census, male literacy rate in the native district had been rising, first being at 6.4 per cent in 1921 and then 7.3 per cent in 1931. It rose to 14 4 per cent (in 1951), above the 1931 level. The literacy rate among the males of the native district was 23.52 per cent at the 1961 Census. The district was having 36th position in the state in this regard.

The growth of literacy in the State/District/Town according to 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses is shown in the following table:--

Table III.10 : Growth of literacy

Census year	Total percentage of literacy								
	State			District			Town		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961	17.65	27.30	7.02	15.14	23.52	5.74	41.31	49.44	30.93
1971	21.70	31.50	10.55	19.63	29.00	9.09	49.33	57.24	39.55
1981	27.16	38.76	14.04	25.28	36.78	12.34	49.19	57.73	39.19

(Based on Census data)

The above table shows that the state literacy rate has been higher than district and in the case of the Unnao town, it has been even more than double the State average during the period 1961-81. In comparison to the State and the District, the rate of increase in literacy had been quite higher in case of the town during the period 1961-71, while it slightly decreased during 1971-81 as against the increasing trends in case of the State and the District as well.

The percentage of persons (including children in age-group 0-4) who can read and write with understanding in at least one language was 21.70 per cent in 1971 in the state of Uttar Pradesh It now stands at 27.16 per cent according to the latest census in 1981. At the time of 1981 Census, the literacy rate in the rural areas of the state was as low as half as compared to the literacy obtaining in the urban areas. An increase in respect of male and female literacy has been noted during the decade (1971-81) in the state. The male literacy increased during the said period by about 7 per cent. The increase in respect of females was from 10.55 per cent in 1971 to 14.42 per cent in 1981. It is to be noted that all along the duration 1961-1981, the district ranked below to the State literacy rates.

In 1981, there was one Secondary school per 7,598 population. The total number of pupils then was 20,838 including 5,770 (28 per cent) students from adjoining areas. The Wardha Scheme of Education was introduced in the town in year 1948, under which junior and senior Basic schools were opened. Junior Basic schools, which were 16 in number during 1969-70, rose to 42 in 1980-81. During the same period, the number of Senior Basic schools also increased from 4 to 14.

Similarly, the number of nursery schools went up from five in 1969 to eight in 1979-80. Polytechnic in the town was opened in year 1984-85. The staff-strength alongwith number of students and institutions in year 1986-87 is presented in the table III.11.

Table III.11 : Educational Institutions in the town by year 1986-87

Type of Institutions	Number	Students		Teachers	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Degree College	2 (2.04)	5,821 (30.94)	567 (7.30)	82 (15.07)	29 (5.63)
2. Technical Institutions (Diploma)	2 (2.04)	344 (1.83)		22 (4.05)	
3. Higher Secondary	11 (11.22)	5,431 (28.87)	1,984 (25.53)	194 (35.66)	114 (22.14)
4. Junior Basic	53 (54.08)	4,255 (22.62)	3,613 (46.50)	139 (25.55)	178 (34.56)
5. Senior Basic	15 (15.31)	1,284 (6 83)	577 (7.43)	43 (7.91)	103 (20.00)
6. Nursery School	12 (12.25)	1,571 (8.35)	989 (12.73)	48 (8.82)	80 (15.53)
7. Training College	2 (2.04)	50 (0.27)	40 (0.51)	11 (2.02)	11 (2.14)
8. Others (SPS Sanskrit Maha Vidyalaya, Collectorganj, Unnao)	1 (1.02)	55 (0.29)	-	5 (0.92)	-
Total	98	18,811	7,770	544	515

The two degree colleges in the town are affiliated with the University of Kanpur. It is interesting to note that the proportion of female students goes on declining for each successive level of education. It was 46.50 per cent at Junior Basic level which declined to 7.43 at Senior Basic level, 25 53 at Higher secondary stage, and 7.30 per cent at the Degree stage. The above table reveals also that of all students 24.03 per cent are studying in the two Degree colleges of the town, and these two institutions make only 2.04 per cent of all educational

institutions. About 54 per cent of all educational institutions are junior Basic schools, in which about 30 per cent of the students are studying. The number of students per teacher is highest (57.55) in the Degree colleges and lowest (12.75) in Senior Basic schools (15 per cent).

The most stupendous growth in number of institutions and students took place in case of montessory and nursery schools. This shows a shift towards convent system of education among the elites of the town.

The number of students in all the 98 institutions of the town is 26,581; out of which 18,811 are males and rest females. There are 1,059 teachers in all of the educational institutions of the town. The number of female teachers is 515 only.

Out of the 98 educational institutions in the town, 53 are privately managed, 6 under the government and 39 are run by semi-government organisations. Degree colleges and Nursery schools are entirely run by private management. Technical institutions and training colleges of the town are managed by government while majority of Basic schools are under the control of the semi-government authority. The position in regard to management and control of the educational institutions in the town is presented in table III.12

Table III.12 : Management of educational institutions in the town

(year 1986-87)

Type of institutions	Total number	Whether owned by		
		Private agencies/ persons	Government	Semi-government Authority
1	2	3	4	5
Degree College	2	2	--	--
Technical Institution	2	--	2	--
Higher Secondary	11	9	2	--
Senior Basic	15	8	--	7
Junior Basic	53	21	--	32
Nursery	12	12	--	--
Training College	2	--	2	--
Sanskrit College	1	1	--	--
Total	98	53	6	39

Of the two Degree colleges, one is exclusively for the females, while the other is a co-educational institution. There are two technical institutes in the town and both are co-educational. Out of 11 Higher Secondary schools, 6 are co-educational and the rest are exclusively for the female students. All the 12 Nursery schools, two of the training colleges and the sole Sanskrit college are co-educational institutions.

IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

D.S.N. College

The Dayanand Subhash National College was opened as the Subhash National Intermediate College by Vishambhar Dayal Tripathi in year 1946. It became Degree college in 1948. The post-graduate classes started in 1957. The D.A.V. College Trust and Management Society, U.P., Kanpur manages it's affair since 1958. Degree classes in Commerce and Education were started in 1958. The degree classes for science were recognised in 1964. Upto the degree standard, the art subjects are Economics, Education, English and Hindi Literature, History, Political Science Sanskrit and Sociology. Subjects taught upto the post-graduate level are Economics, English, Hindi Literature, History, Political Science and Sociology. Research facilities are also available in History. Science subjects taught in the college are Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Zoology and Physics. The college is affiliated to the University of Kanpur.

S.N.S. Girl's Degree College

It was founded by one Jata Shankar Shukla in 1966-67. The Shri Narain Shukla Girl's Degree College imparts education upto degree standard in subjects Economics, Education, English Literature, General English, General Hindi, Psychology, Sanskrit and Sociology. The college is affiliated to the Kanpur University. The District judge and the Deputy Commissioner, Unnao, are respectively the patron and the president of the college management committee.

Technical Education

The town had seen the establishment of the Government Industrial Training Centre in year 1956. The Centre imparts one year's training in carpentry, smithery and in the electricians trade. It also imparts a two year's training in the trade of mechanic. The number of trainees during 1986-87 was 314. The staff consists of twenty teachers. As indicated before, in 1984-85, the polytechnic was opened in the town. Now it has 30 students in its rolls as also two teachers.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION

Sanskrit

The Shiv Prasad Pandey Sanskrit Maha Vidyalya, located at Collectorganj, imparts education in Sanskrit Literature, *Vyakarana, Ganita* and *Darshan* (philosophy). The *pathshla* is affiliated to the Varanaseyam Sanakrit Vishwavidyalayam. The *pathahala* was established in the year 1906. The founder was one Shiv Prasad Pandey. The number of scholars and teachers were 55 and 5 respectively in the *pathshala* during the year 1986-87.

MEDICAL FACILITIES AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE TOWN

Historical review of the facilities

Ayurveda (*Vaidyas*) and Unani (*Hakims*) are traditional systems of medical treatments in the town. In the nineteenth century, the allopathic system of medicine was introduced in the town. Pressntly, it is the most widely practiced system. The oldest dispensary of the town was opened in 1859. In year 1860, the Jail Hospital was opened. A police hospital and a small hospital for women

were opened in the town afterwards. In 1965, a T.B. clinic was also opened. During the successive plan years, the number of beds in these institutions have been increasing. Currently, besides the above, the town has a Homoeopothic dispensary, a Primary Health Centre, a Maternity Centre and a Family Planning Centre as well. All these were set up after 1947. Presently, there are about 100 private medical practitioners in the town, of whom about 50 are allopathic doctors and rest are of other systems.

The town had 4 hospitals, 2 dispensaries and one family planning centre by the year 1969. By the end of 1984, all the dispensaries and hospitals in the town were having over two hundred be. The table III.13 presented below shows the number of beds, staff and patients attended by each hospital and dispensary by 1986-87.

Table III.13 : Chief Medical Institutions of the town (1986-87)

Name of Institutions	No. of beds	Staff		No. of patients treated	
		No. of doctors	Others	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. District Hospital	159	29	43	3,721	41,574
2. Jail Hospital	28	1	3	241	49,666
3. Police Hospital	20	1	7	49	7,956
4. Ayurvedic Hospital	15	2	9	60	10,288
5. Eye Hospitals (2 in number)	24	6	4	198	3,085
6. T.B. Clinic	Nil	2	12	Nil	5,275
7. E.S.I. Dispensary	12	3	6	Nil	5,628
8 Railway Health Clinic	1	1	4	N.A	8,731
9. Nursing Homes (privately operated, 2 in number)	22	2	9	360	21,535

Apart from above, there are two child care clinics in the town. The only eye clinic in the town is Shri Bharat Bhagya Samiti Eye Relief clinic. It was opened in year 1937. Now it has 16 beds. Cataract and enteropion are common eye diseases treated in this clinic. The district branch of Red Cross Society was set up in the town in year 1931. The District Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon are respectively its ex-officio president and vice president.

Population Centre is main centre for family welfare activities in the town. It has 10 beds. The Centre has one Medical officer, one Extension officer, one male Social worker, one Health-visitor, two Staff nurses, one *Aya* and other personnel in its staff. Type of service and number of persons who availed these services during the year 1986-87 are shown in the following table:--

Table III.14 : Family planning measures adopted in the town as revealed at the Population Centre in 1986-87

Sl No.	Type of service	Number of persons who availed of the services as at col. 2	
		Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1.	Lypro operation	-	1,064
2.	Abdominal operation	-	180
3.	Copper-T	-	551
4.	Medical Termination of pregnancy (M.T.P)	-	607
5.	Vasectomy	152	-
6.	Tubectomy	-	1,244
7.	Pills/*Nirodhs*	710 (*Nirodhs*)	92 (Pills)

INCIDENCE OF DISEASES

(a) Historical details

Diseases like fever, stomach disorders, respiratory diseases and epidemics such as cholera, small pox and plague were major diseases and took a heavy toll of human lives in the town.

Presently, the above mentioned epidemics have largely been controlled. Still, fever like malaria and typhoid take many lives in the town. During the decade 1891-1901, fever was the major killer disease, especially in the year 1897. Deaths from fever decressed during the decade 1941-50, but still it was major cause. After 1953, a sharp decrease in the number of fever deaths has been registered. Insanity, blindness, deafness, dumbness, leprosy, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases among others are prevalent diseases in the town. Before 1950, incidence of cholera and smallpox had been severe in the town. Moreso, smallpox was prevalent as an epidemic about the end of the last century. Vaccination against smallpox was introduced in the town at the beginning of this century and the work was carried out under an assistant superintendent of vaccination. During the decade 1901-11, plague assumed epidemic form in the town. The town continued to be ravaged from this diseasse in the next decade. Deaths caused by cholera, smallpox and plague declined considerably after 1930.

(b) Present position

Table III.15 shows the incidence of diseases treated in the six main medical institutions of the town during the year 1986-87.

The table III.15 shows that common fever is still the most rampant disease in the town. Diseases of the digestive system occupy second place in degree of occurrence, followed by diseases relating to bones and organs of movement, accidents, violence originated, and relating to metabolic disorders in falling order of occurrency. Other prevalent diseases of the town are relating to genitourinary system, respiratory system and infant diseases.

Table III.15 : Incidence of diseases in the chief Medical Institutions of the town (1986-87)

Category of diseases	Medical Institutions												
	Police Hospital		E S I. Dispensary		Rly Health Clinic		District Hospital		Ayurvedic Hospital		Jail Hospital		Percentage of patients treated indoor
	In-door	Out-door	In-door	Out-door	In-door	Out-door	In-door	Out-door	In-door	Out-door	In-door	Out-door	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Infective/ parasitic	15	1,712	Nil	342	Nil	4,722	Nil	1,282	9	226	12	N.A	0 88
2 Neoplases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	--	-	N A.	Nil
3 Allergic/ endocrine/ metabolac etc	3	918	-	427	-	302	156	1,962	Nil	42	31	N A	4.66
4. Blood and blood forming organs	-	71	-	-	-	502	5	1,250	4	861	-	N.A.	0 22
5 Mental neurosis	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	N A	0.19
6 Sense organs and servicing system	--	164	-	-	-	-	17	570	6	1,259	-	N.A.	0.56
7 Circulatory System	2	406	-	-	--	-	54	1,101	-	92	12	N.A.	1.67

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	Respiratory system	11	1,145	-	1,715	-	999	111	4,603	7	1,558	12	N A	3 46
9	Digestive system	6	1,010		2,090	-	499	195	6,140	20	3,703	23	N A	5 99
10	Genite-urinary system	1	614	-	210	-	-	132	847	6	192	6	N A	3 56
11.	Deliveries/pregnacy, childbirth	-	-	-	115	-	-	2,220	11,740	2	60	-	N A	54 58
12	Skin and Tissue	-	306	-	375	-	733	-	2,412	6	850	8	N.A	0.41
13.	Bones and organs of movement	1	96	-	183	-	861	240	1,940	-	1,445	-	N.A	5.91
14	Congenital malformations	2	395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N A	0.04
15	Diseases of early infancy	1	275	-	-	-	113	127	3,708	-	-	-	N.A.	3 14
16	Senility and ill-defined cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	481	-	-	70	N A.	9 08
17.	Accidents poisoning and violence conditions	2	835	-	171	-	-	463	3,512	-	-	62	N.A.	5.57
All	categories	49	7,956	-	5,628	-	8,731	3,721	41,574	60	10,288	241	49,666	100.00

Veterinay Hospital

Veterinary hospital known as District Veterinary Hospital is located at A.B. Nagar on the old main highway of the town. Two doctors are posted at this hospital, one at the hospital itself and another is looking after the block centre. About 14 thousand cases (from within the town) relating to big and small animals have been treated during the year 1986-87. Chief diseases treated were parasitic cases, wound, blood protozoan-infection, apart from general cases of malnutrition, dyopepsis, genitourinary infection, etc. Large animals treated were horse, dog, cow, buffallow and donkey and small animals were sheep, goat cock and pig.

SHOPPING CENTRES, BANKS AND DEALERS ETC. IN THE TOWN

Grocery shops

Grocery stores are scattered all over the town. The municipality has accorded licences to 10 tea stalls, 4 restaurants, 30 sweetmeat shops and 17 meat shops. There are a large number of shops on the Kutchery and Station Road and in Jagannathganj. These generally sell *puries, kachauries,* sweets etc. Besides, as mentioned above there are a large number of tea stalls and sweetmeat shops in nearly every nook and corner of the town.

Out of the two thousand odd shops in the town, largest concentration (about 460 trade-concerns) is within the Jawahar Nagar Ward, followed by wards Gaddiyana, Civil Lines II and Moti Nagar.

As indicated above, largest number of shops deal in grocery items (about one hundred and fifty) followed by shops trading in tea, textiles, *paan* (betal), medicines, tailoring services, and sweetmeat.

Tea stalls, restaurants and lodges

There are more than hundred tea stalls and above thirty restaurants. Howevér, there is no hotel with boarding facility in the town. One can, however, board at the Sohan Lal Dharamshala, built in 1927. There is, yet another Khatrio-ki-Dharamashala in the town. The P.W.D. inspection bungalow has two rooms and four beds.

Liquor shops, etc.

There are several liquor shops, which sell foreign and local variety of wines. The town also has shops of *bhang,* toddy, denatured spirits etc. Poppy-heads can also be had from a few shops.

Other shops

Other shop establishments in the town are those dealing in textiles, vegetables, leather goods, pharmaceuticals, automobile parts, stationery and electrical goods, etc.

Financial institutions

There are several financial institutions in the town. Unnao Zilla Sahkari Bank has it's head office in the town. The Allahabad Bank, Bank of Baroda, Bareilly Corporation Bank, Central Bank of India, Hardoi Unnao Gramin Bank and Bank of India are other scheduled commercial banks in the town having a branch. These, alongwith postal agencies, provide the crux of banking activity in the town. Further details about the banks can be seen in Chapter IV.

RECREATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS FACILITIES

Television and Radio

A considerable number of families in the town own television sets. They receive programmes telecast from Lucknow and Delhi centres.

Near the town, in Magarwara, there is one relay-towar constructed for this purpose. Radio-transister is most popular means for entertainment and news.

Shrines

There are about 10 temples, 1 church, 20 mosques and 1 gurudwara in the town. Ram Lila is traditional drama staged in the town, on the occasion of Dussehra festival.

Sports, concerts and poetic-recitals

Sports tournaments are occassionally organised through the local clubs like the postal club. Music conferences are organised in D.S.N. College, *Kavi Sammelanas* and *Mushiaras* are also held in the town.

Cinemas, Circuses and Auditorias

There are four Cinema Houses in the town, the oldest being 'Sunder Talkies' It is located near Chhota Chauraha. 'Lakshmi Palace' is in Adarsh Nagar. 'Shivoy Cinema' is located at *Shahganj and 'Chandralok' is at Hiran Nagar.* Further details about cinema houses in the town are described in Chapter XII. A circus show was held in the town in the year 1986. Near Panna Lal Park is situated the Kamla Bhawan, which was built in 1947. It has a big hall and is commonly used for holding the meetings and gatherings.

Particulars about news-papers, journals, etc.

Three Hindi dailies and ten weeklies are published from the town. The particulars of these dailies and weeklies are provided in tabular form in Chapter XII.



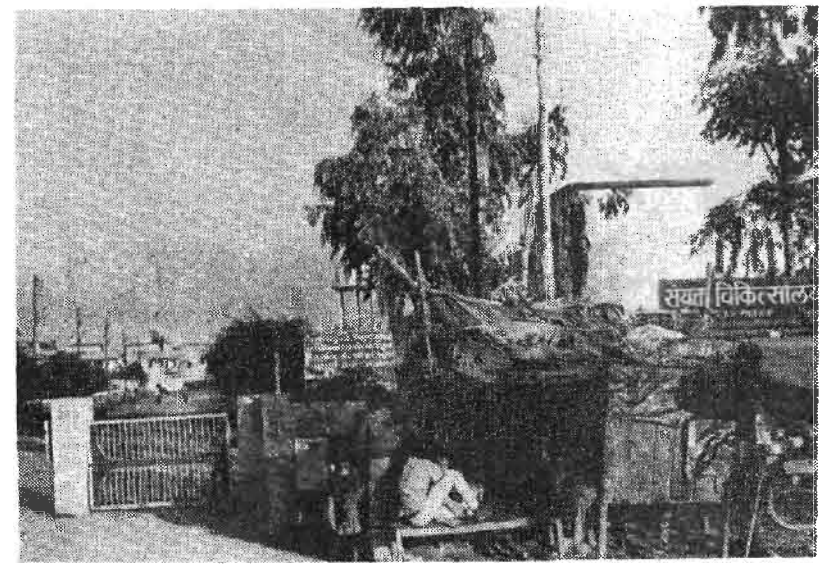
D.M's Office (New) Unnao



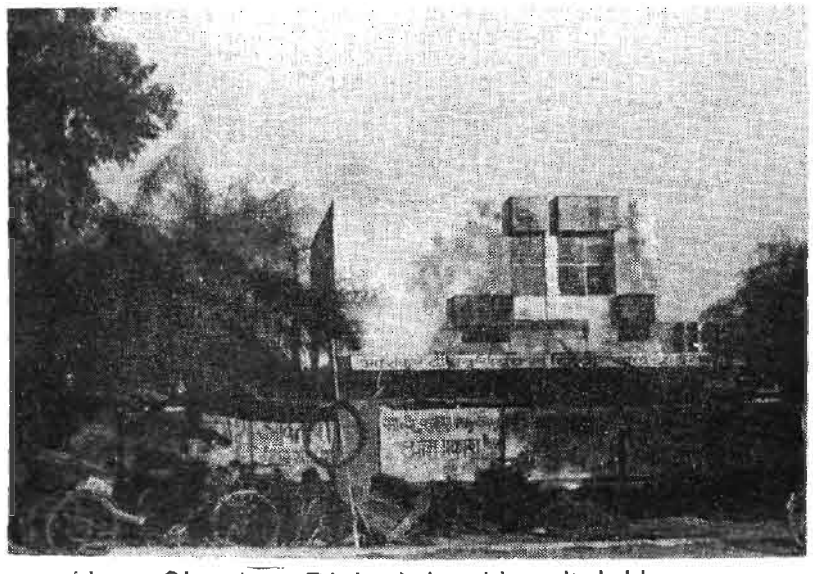
M.B. Office Unnao



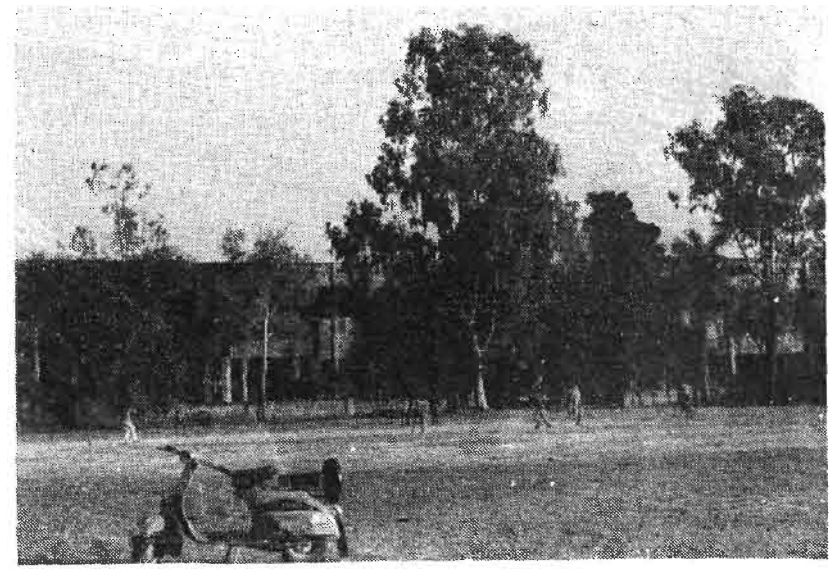
M.B. Office Unnao



Uma Shanker Dixit Joint Hospital Unnao



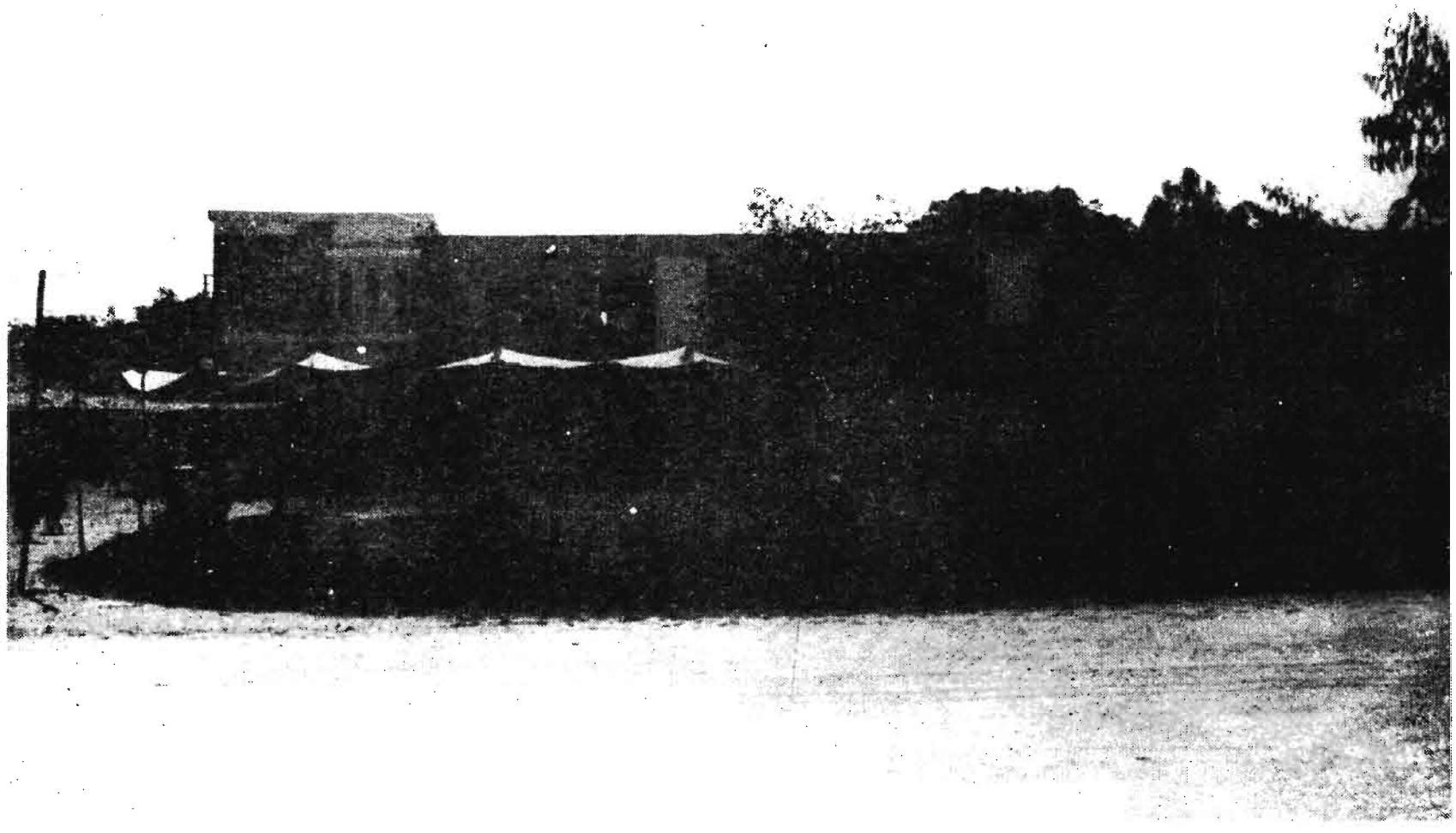
Uma Shanker Dixit Joint Hospital Unnao



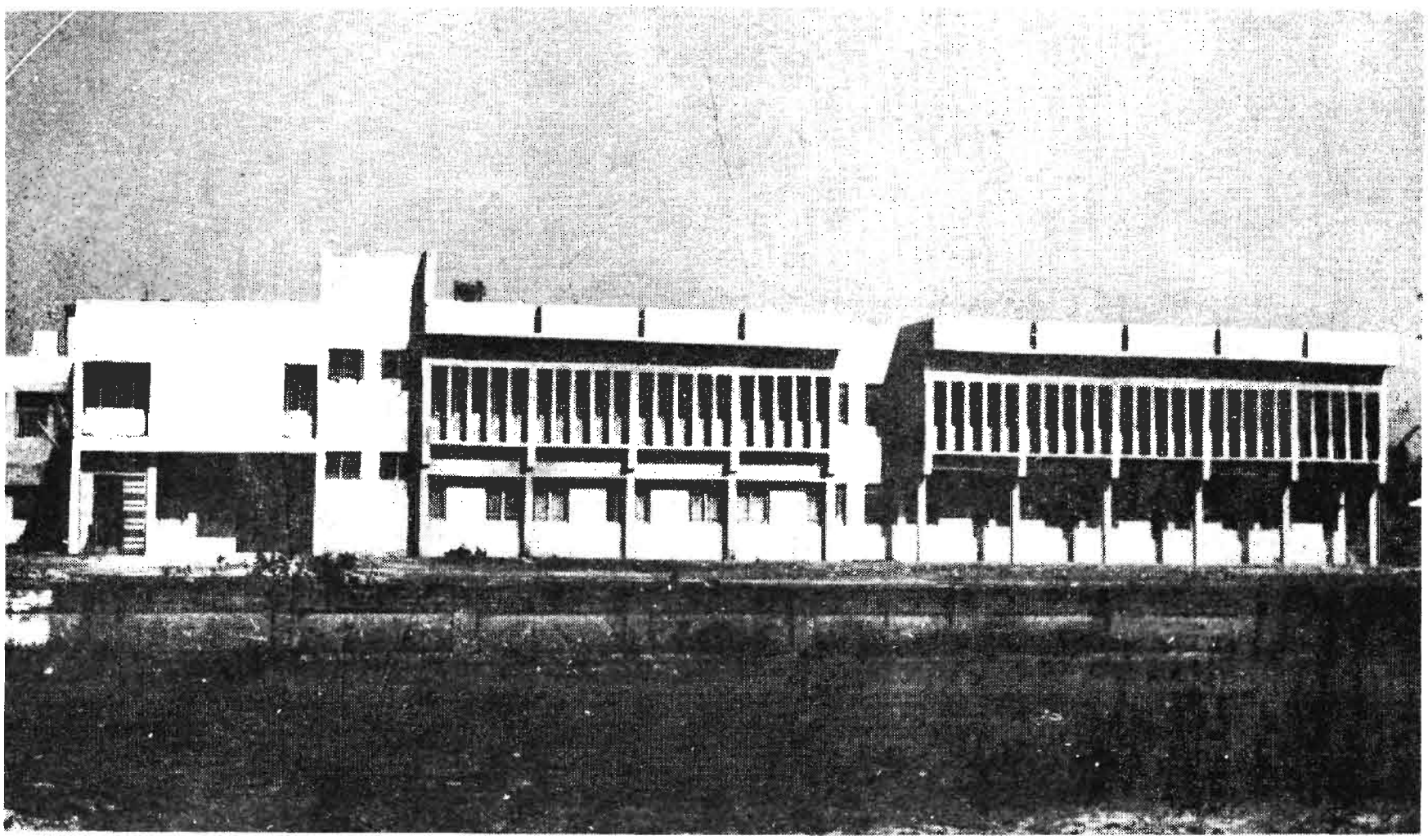
D.S.N. College Unnao



A.B. Inter College Unnao



G.I. College (Girls) Unnao



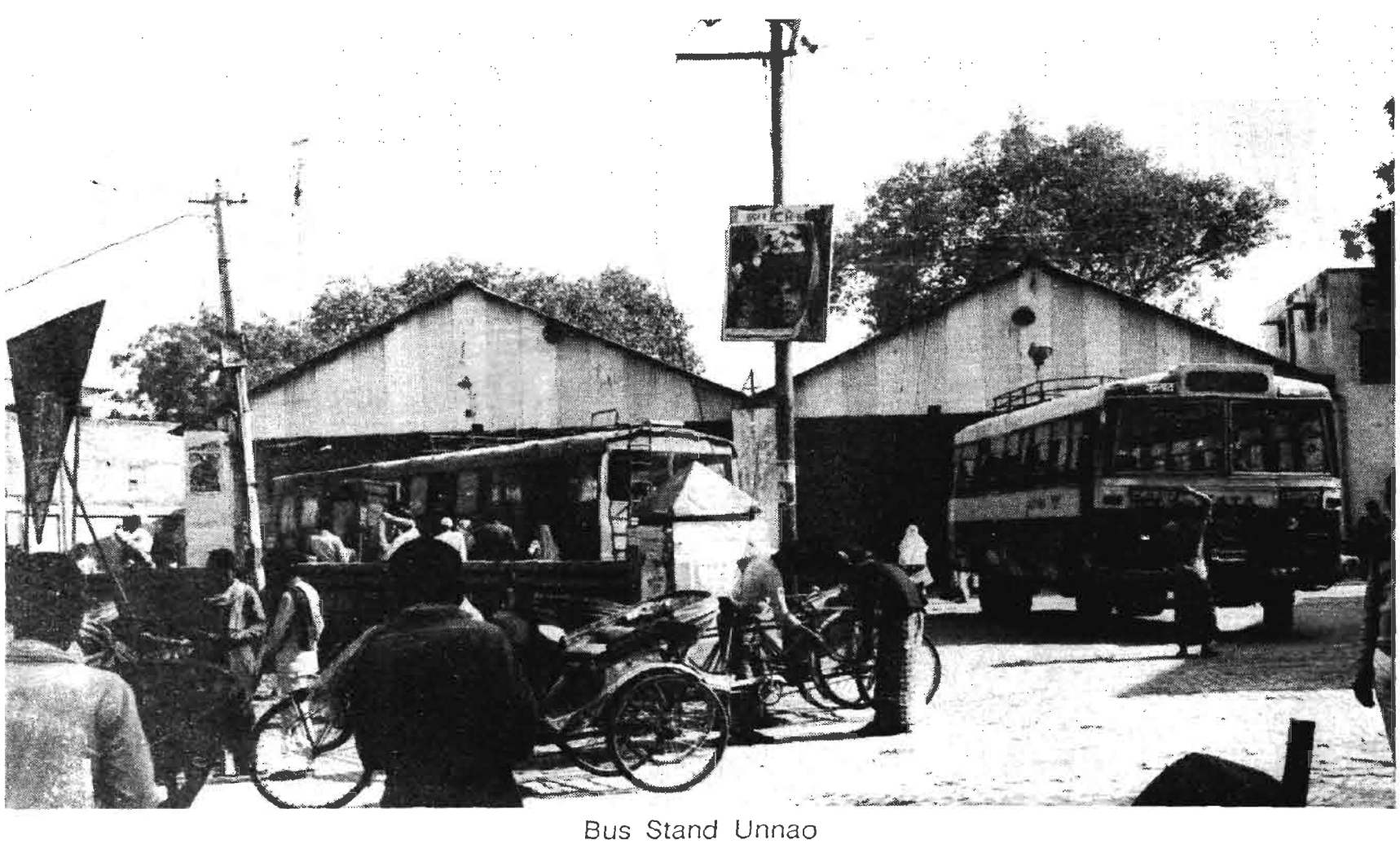
Polytechnic Unnao



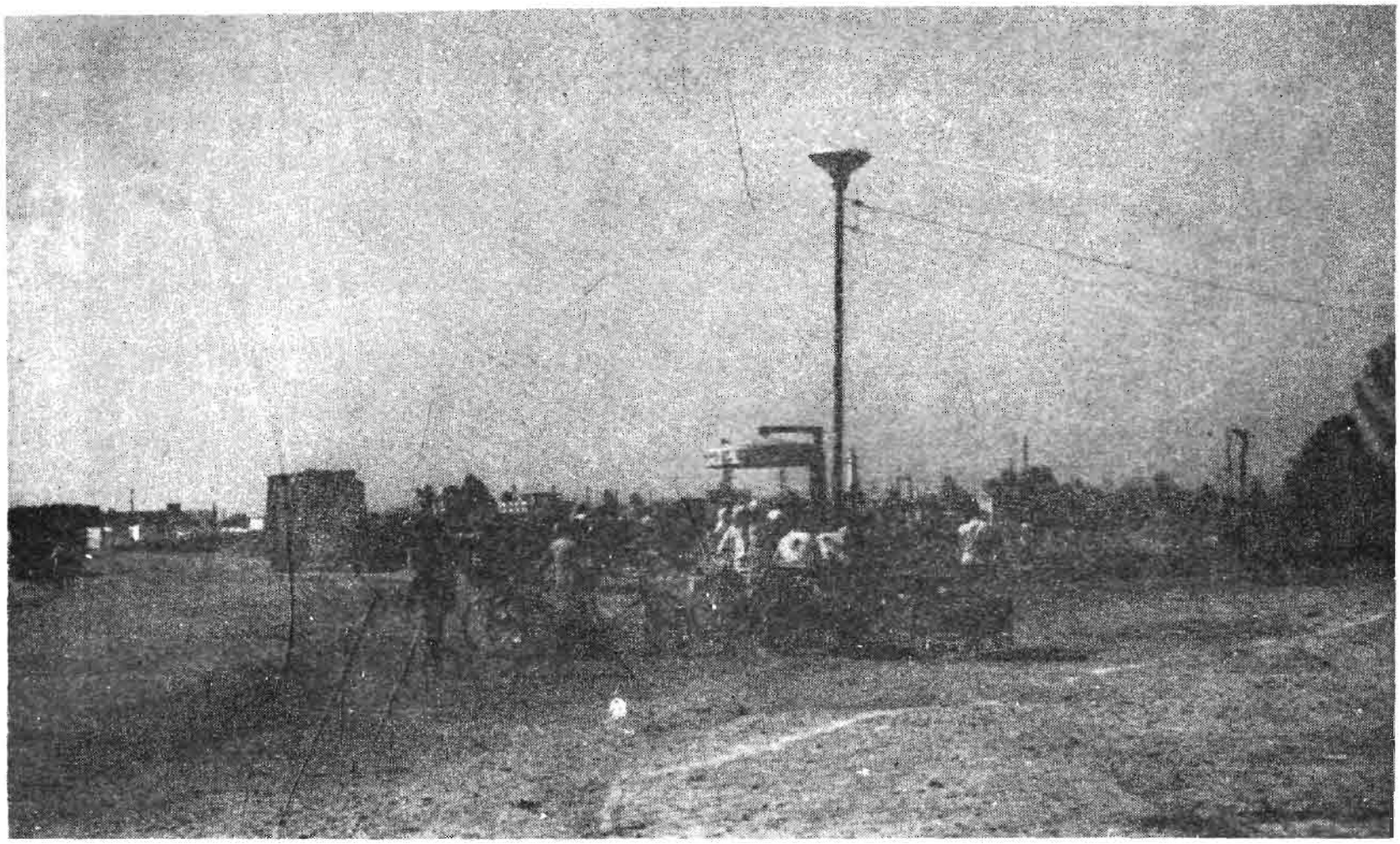
Bara Chauraha



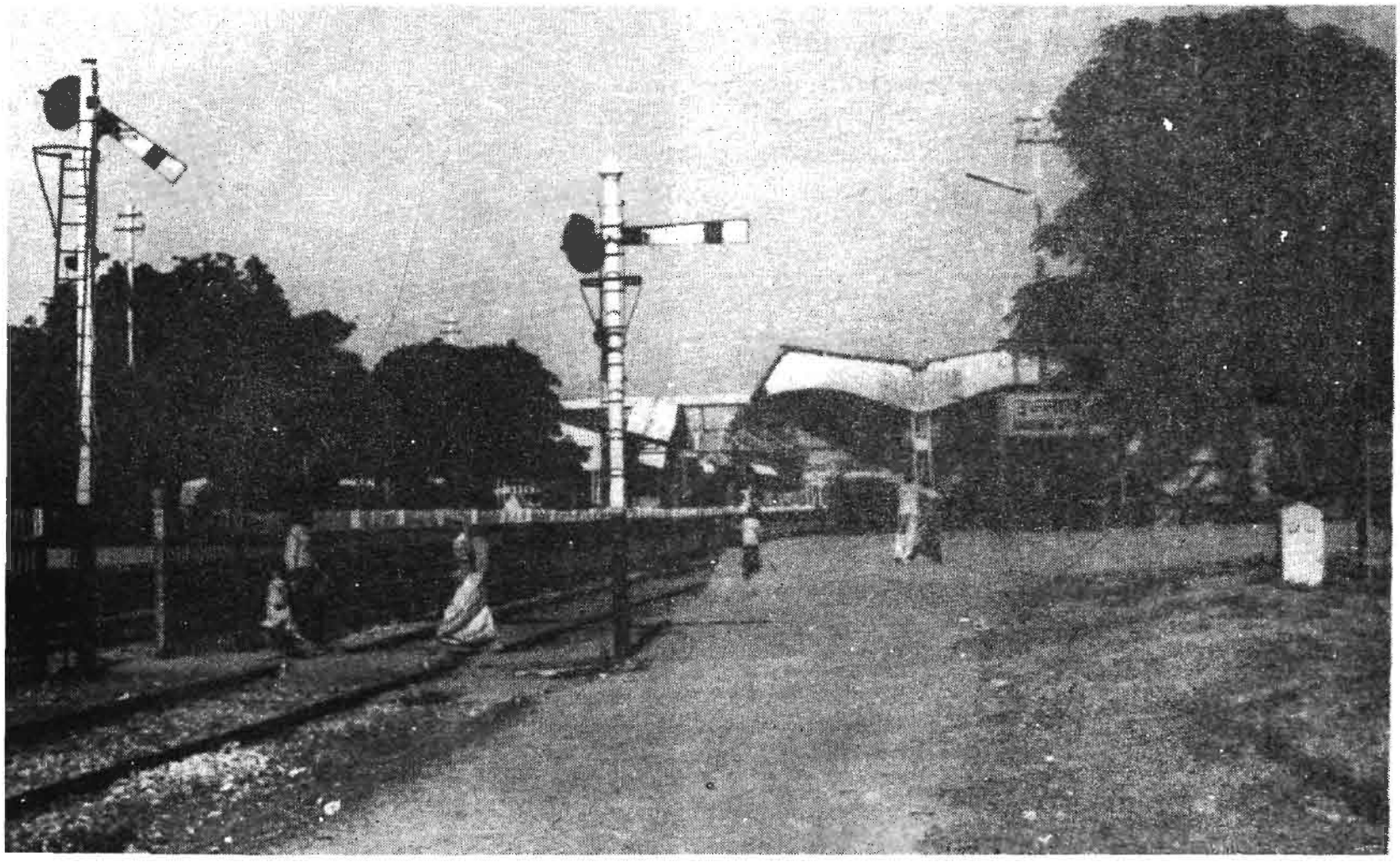
Bara Chauraha



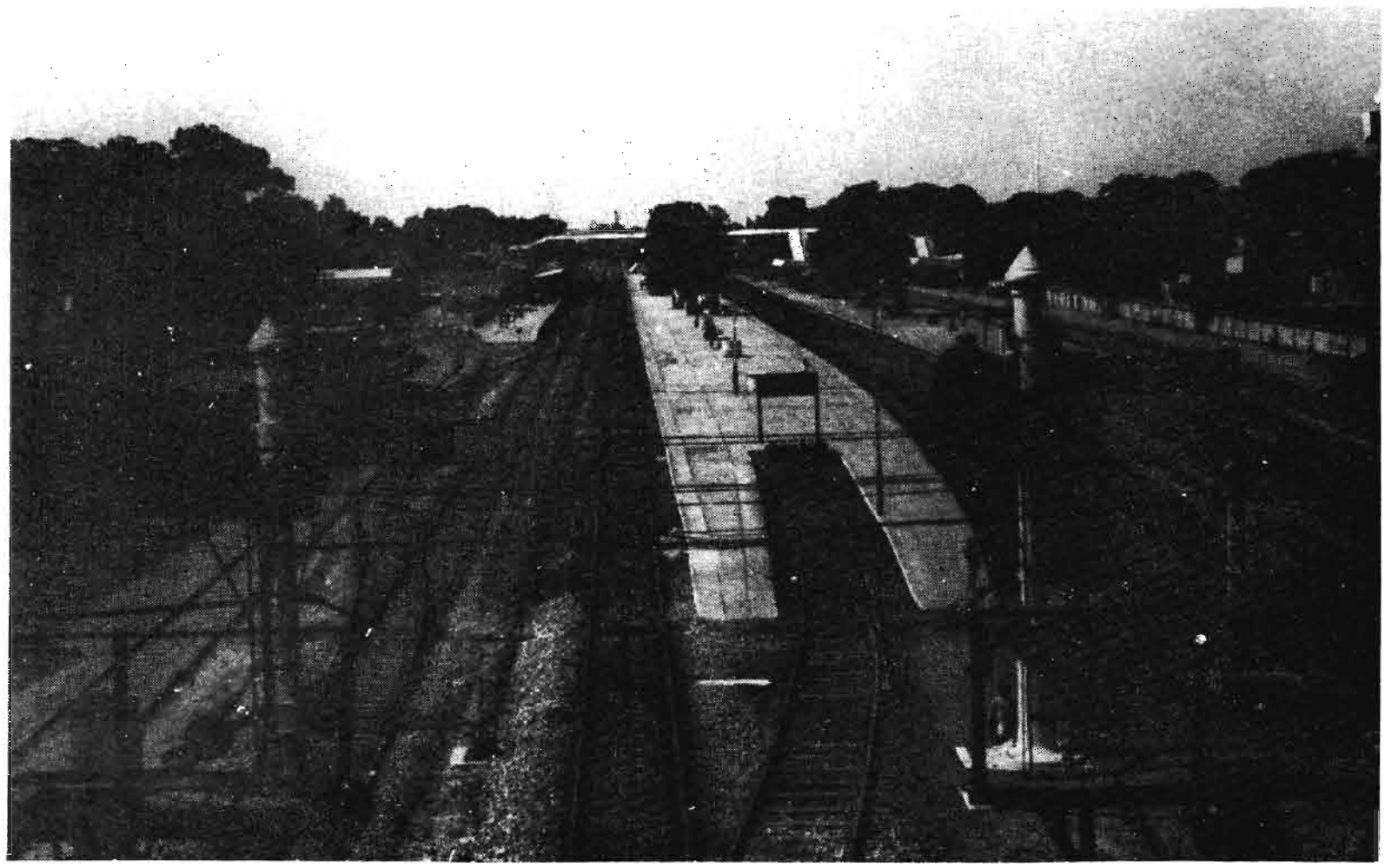
Bus Stand Unnao



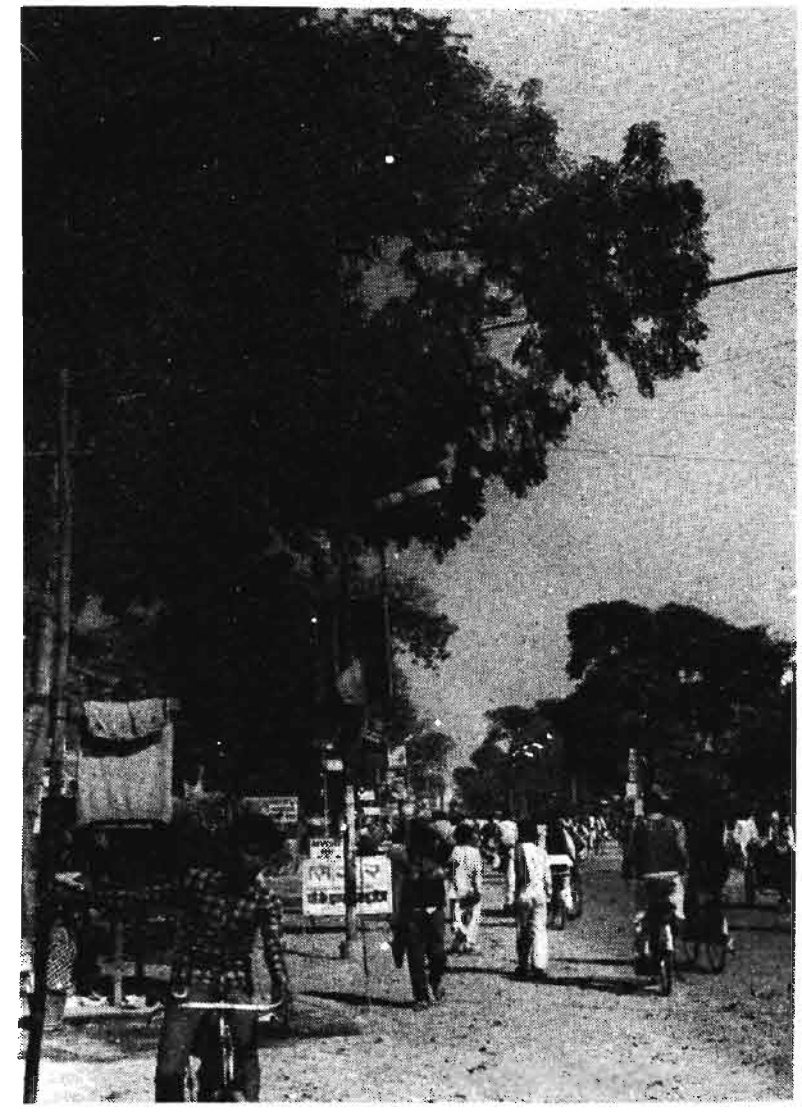
Long-Short View of Lucknow-Kanpur Bye Pass at Unnao



Unnao Railway Junction



Railway Junction Unnao



Road Lighting Points along Old Lucknow-Kanpur Road in Unnao

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

Introduction

Reports of Indian decennial censuses provide quite useful data regarding the economic life of the towns. From 1901 to 1921 Censuses, the entire population of the country had been grouped into'actual wokers' and 'dependents'. With slight variation in naming system or terminology, from 1931 Census to 1951 Census, population was grouped into 'earners', 'working dependents' and 'non-working dependents'. Since 1961 Census, the population has been divided into 'workers' and 'non-workers; ''workers'' were further sub-divided into 'main-workers' and 'marginal-workers' at the 1981 Census

In these Censuses, workers were divided into the categories of Cultivator, Agricultural Labourers, Fisheries, Livestock, etc. workers, Mining and quarrying workers, workers engaged in household industries in the manufacturing other than the household industries, in construction, in trade and commerce, in transport, storage and communication and in other services. Economic life of the town as deduced from the Census returns is described below.

Distribution of workers and non-workers by sex in the town

The table IV.1 presented below shows the distribution of workers and non-workers by sex in Unnao town at the three consecutive Censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981 alongwith Survey data (1987).

Table IV.1 : Workers and Non-workers by Sex

Census and Survey Year	Total		Male		Female	
	Worker	Non-worker	Worker	Non-worker	Worker	Non-worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	8,322 (27,94)	21,458 (72 06)	7,789 (46.66)	8,904 (53.34)	533 (04.07)	12,554 (95.93)
1971	9,420 (24 66)	28,775 (75.34)	8,895 (42 13)	12,217 (57.87)	525 (3.07)	16,558 (96.93)
1981	20,305 (26.72)	55,678 (73 28)	19,293 (47.10)	21,672 (52.90)	1,012 (2 89)	34,006 (97.11)
1987 (Survey Year)	307 (24.17)	963 (75.83)	289 (44 32)	363 (55.67)	18 (2.91)	600 (97.08)

(Based on Census and Survey data)

The table indicates that the highest proportion of workers was 27.94 per cent at 1961 Census. It has decreased to 24.66 per cent in 1971 and to 26.72 per cent in 1981 Census. The survey data of 1987 indicates that the proportion of workers to toal population is 24.17 per cent.

Among males the proportion of workers varies between 42.13 per cent (in 1971 Census) to 47.10 per cent (in 1981 Census). In the survey data the proportion of male workers is 44.32 per cent.

Among females the highest proportion of work participation rate was 4.07 per cent at the 1961 Census. In subsequent Censuses it was 3.07 per cent (in 1971) and 2.89 per cent (in 1981) respectiviely. The table indicates that the female participation rate had gone down during the subsequent Censuses.

Workers by Categories at the 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses in the town

There were nine categories of workers at the 1961 Census. These are shown in the table provided below. The IVth (household industry) and Vth (manufacturing other than household industry) categories of workers of 1961 Census were categorized as V(a) and V(b) at the 1971 Census. The remaining categories were identical in the two Censuses. The 1971 categories were adopted at the 1981 Census. The percentage distribution of workers of the town under the different categories prevalent at the Censuses 1961, 1971 and 1981 is given in the table IV.2.

Table IV.2 : Percentage distribution of workers in nine categories at the Censuses 1961, 1971 and 1981

Categories of workers as in		Description of	Percentage distribution in the		
1971 & 1981 Censuses	1961 Census	the category	1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	I	Cultivator	6 87	4 46	12 17
II	II	Agricultural labourers	0.46	3 36	10 15
III	III	Mining, Livestock, Fishery etc	1.36	1 00	–
IV	(--)	Mining, quarrying (1971 & 1981)	–	0 01	–
V(a)	IV	Household Industry	10.52	1.15	4 22
V(b)	V	Manufacturing (other than HHI)	7.73	15 28	–
VI	VI	Construction	3 83	1 89	–
VII	VII	Trade and Commerce	16 94	19 94	–
VIII	VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications	8 53	5 43	--
IX	IX	Other services	43 76	47 48	–
		Total workers	100 00	100 00	100.00
				(By main activity)	(Total Main workers)
		Workers in secondary and Tertiary sectors (III to IX categories)	92.67	92 18	77.68

(Based on Census data)

Note I, III, IV, V(b), VI to IX categories of 1981 census totals to 73 46 per cent.

The table IV.2 shows that since the 1961 Census, the proportion of cultivators had decreased from 6.87 per cent to 4.46 per cent while the proportion of agricultural labourers had increased from 0.46 per cent to 3 36 per cent by 1971 Census. But the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers increased about threetimes in 1981 as compared to census of 1971. It is perhaps due to merger of areas of 7 villages in the town after 1971. The proportion of workers engaged in household industries of the town was 10.52 per cent in 1961 which reduced to 1.15 at the 1971 Census and then further increased to 4.22 per cent in 1981 Census. But the proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industry had doubled in 1971 as compared to 1961 Census. It may, however, be noticed that proportion of workers in household industry and manufacturing have been 18.25 per cent at the 1961 Census and 16.43 at the 1971 Census. In trade and Commerce (VII) and other services (IX), the proportion of workers in 1971 had increased by 3.00 and 3.72 percentages over the workers in these categories in the 1961 Census. At the 1971 Census, the proportion of workers had decreased in construction (VI) and like-wise in transport, storage and communication by 1.94 and 3.10 percentage since 1961 Census.

The decline of workers over the period 1961-71 in the sector of storage and transportation, may be attributed to the fact that during the said period Shuklaganj (a town hardly 15 kms. from the Unnao Town) had largely replaced the Unnao town as a major place for storage and godowns of the big companies based at the Kanpur metro.

Proportional increase of workers engaged in manufacturing other than household industry to 15.28 per cent in 1971 against 7.73 per cent in 1961 is well explained by the fact that there were only 6 industrial units in the town prior to 1961, which had increased to 8 during the period 1961-65 and subsequently to 14 during the period 1966-75. The proportion of such workers in category V(b) at 1981 Census is not available.

The proportion of workers engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors (III to IX categories) in the town, including those engaged in household industries, was 92.67 per cent in the 1961 Census. It comes to 92.18 per cent at the 1971 Census, and further at the 1981 Census the proportion came down to 77.68 per cent largely due to the increased proportion in primary sectors.

Working force at Unnao and Comparison with State (Urban) and District (Urban)

The table IV.3 gives the total population and workers, by industrial categories at the 1981 Census in State (urban), District (Urban) and Unnao (M.B.).

It will be seen that in urban area of the State of Uttar Pradesh, the percentage of total main and marginal workers are 26.99 and 0.30 respectively, while in urban areas of Unnao the corresponding proportions are 26.42, 0.56 and for the Unnao M.B., these are 26.40 and 0.32 respectively. It indicates that in urban area of the Unnao and Unnao M.B. the proportion of main workers and marginal workers is almost equal. It is slightly lower as compared to the main workers at the State (urban) level. Cultivators and Agricultural labourers in the urban area of the State were 15.00 per cent of total main workers in State (urban), while in urban areas of the Unnao and Unnao M B., the corresponding proportions are 36.40 and 22.32 per cent respectively. In household industry the percentage of workers to total main workers in urban area of the State, urban areas of Unnao district and Unnao M.B. are 8.11, 5.78 and 4.22 per cent respectively. It reflects that in urban area of the Unnao and Unnao M B. there are lower proportions of workers in household industry in comparison to urban area of the State.

Table IV.3 : Category of workers and non-workers at 1981 Census in the State (urban), Unnao district (urban) and Unnao town

Category of workers		State (urban)	District (Ubran)	Unnao M.B.
1		2	3	4
Total Population	P	19,899.015 (100.00)	216,324 (100.00)	75.983 (100.00)
	M	10,778,141 (100.00)	115,391 (100.00)	40,965 (100.00)
	F	9,120,874 (100.00)	100,933 (100.00)	35,018 (100.00)
Main worker	P	5,370,249 (26.99) (100.00)	57,146 (26.42) (100.00)	20,059 (26.40) (100.00)
	M	5,097,977 (47.29) (100.00)	54,933 (47 61) (100.00)	19,189 (46.84) (100.00)
	F	272,272 (2.99) (100.00)	2,213 (2.19) (100.00)	870 (2.48) (100.00)
Cultivator (I)	P	469,876 (8.75)	14,160 (24.78)	2,441 (12.17)
	M	455,903 (8.94)	13,864 (25.24)	2,418 (12.60)
	F	13,893 (5.10)	296 (13.38)	23 (2.65)

Table IV.3 (Concld.)

1		2	3	4
Agricultural Labourer (II)	P	335,874 (6.25)	6,638 (11.62)	2,036 (10.15)
	M	310,770 (6.10)	6,335 (11.53)	1,983 (10.34)
	F	25,104 (9.22)	303 (13.69)	53 (6.09)
Household Industries (Va)	P	435,732 (8.11)	3,307 (5.78)	846 (4.22)
	M	384,531 (7.54)	2,961 (5.39)	797 (4.15)
	F	51,201(18.81)	346 (15.63)	49 (5.63)
Other workers III, IV, V(b), VI–IX	P	4,128,765(76.89)	33,041 (57 82)	14,736 (73.46)
	M	3,946,693(77.42)	31,773 (57.84)	13,991 (72.91)
	F	182,072(66.87)	1,268 (57.30)	745 (85.63)
Marginal workers	P	60,934 (0.30)	1,223 (0.56)	246 (0.32)
	M	17,843 (0.17)	397 (0 34)	104 (0.26)
	F	43,091 (0.47)	826 (0.82)	142 (0.41)
Non-workers	P	14,467,932(72.71)	157,955 (73.02)	55,678 (73.28)
	M	5,662,321(52.54)	60.061 (52.05)	21,672 (52 90)
	F	8,805,611(96.54)	97,894 (96.99)	34,006 (97.11)

(Based on Census data)

Table IV.4 : Distribution of Population by sex, type of occupation of heads of households and educational level

Type of occupation of head of households	No. of house-holds	Population of age 5+ and their educational level and sex							
		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Unskilled manual	36	46	65	17	10	14	6	8	2
2 Skilled manual	17	9	14	11	6	5	5	7	6
3. Lowest professional and administration i e. Primary teachers	21	3	11	12	12	8	5	9	7
4. Small businesses	16	5	13	12	9	7	2	15	7
5. Highly skilled & supervisory mannual	18	1	5	12	8	9	2	8	4
6. Clerks and shop assistant	18	1	5	3	7	7	6	4	11
7. Intermediate professional and Secondary Teachers etc.	11	-	5	3	5	1	6	4	2

Table IV.4 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Medium business	10	1	5	4	9	1	3	5	-
9. Higher professional and salaried post	14	1	3	6	4	4	5	5	7
10. Owners of factories and salaried posts	2	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	2
11. Cultivators	10	7	17	6	8	5	2	4	-
12. Pensioners & retired persons	17	6	16	7	8	5	5	9	3
13. Non-workers	25	9	25	8	13	4	10	8	10
Total	215	92	195	103	101	72	57	87	61

N.B. There are two males-Medical and teaching graduates whose heads of households belong to higher and intermediate professions.

(Based on survey data)

Table IV.4 (Concld.)

	Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ *Pre-university*		Non Tech. Diploma or Certificate *not equal* to degree		Tech. Diploma or Certificate *not equal* to degree		Graduate Degree other than Tech. Degree		Post-graduate other than Tech. Degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2.	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
3.	7	4	8	1	-	-	-	-	6	3	1	1
4.	5	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
5.	4	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	3	2	2	1
6.	18	12	8	7	-	-	1	-	6	2	4	2
7.	2	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	11	3
8.	5	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	2
9.	5	3	9	6	-	-	-	-	14	6	7	6
10.	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1
11.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	10	3	4	7	-	-	2	-	12	2	2	6
13.	9	4	6	4	-	-	-	-	7	2	4	4
Total	75	42	46	37	-	-	5	-	60	26	37	26

Considering the sex-wise position of male and female in respect of State (urban), District (urban) and the Unnao town it is noticed that the percentages of total main workers of respective sexes are 47.29 per cent and 2.99 per cent 47.61 per cent and 2.19 and 46.84 per cent and 2.48 per cent reveals that in Unnao M.B. among both males and females the proportions are slightly lower in comparison to urban areas of the State and the district.

In household industry the participation figures of males and females in Unnao (M.B.) are significantly lower than the corresponding figures for both the sexes in urban areas of State.

Educational levels of the surveyed households

It is interesting to know whether type of occupation of heads of households has any direct bearing upon educational level of the members of households. The data highlighting the above fact are presented in table IV.4.

The table shows that households whose heads are either owners of factories or salaried workers, are two in number; whereas the number of households whose heads happen to be in other occupations varies from 10 to 36. There are 11 heads of households pursuing intermediate professions and are secondary teachers. Among these households none of the male member is illiterate.

There are 10 heads of households whose occupation is cultivation and in these households literacy level of all the members was recorded to be matriculation or below. In 36 households, whose heads are unskilled manuals, 3 males are educated upto matriculation, and only one male is a graduate, none of the female reported to have attained matriculation level of education. Skilled manuals are heads in 17 households, in which only one male has attained an educational level of intermediate apart from two male graduates. Heads of 16 households are engaged in small business, but there are only one male and one female, whose educational level is above higher secondary or pre-university level. It reflects the literacy level of heads of households also affects the educational attainment of these family members.

Workers and Non-workers by sex and broad age-groups

It is shown in the following table.

Table IV.5 : Distribution of workers and non-workers by sex and broad age-groups

Age-group	Population			Workers			Non-workers		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-14	446	219	227	1	1	-	445	218	227
	(35 12)	(33 59)	(36 73)	(0 33)	(0 33)		(46 21)	(60 06)	(37.83)
15-34	444	237	207	130	125	5	314	112	202
	(34.96)	(36.35)	(33 50)	(42 34)	(43 25)	(27.78)	(32 61)	(30.85)	(33.67)
35-59	306	156	150	162	150	12	144	6	138
	(24 09)	(23 93)	(24 27)	(52 77)	(51 90)	(66 67)	(14 95)	(1 65)	(23.00)
60+	74	40	34	14	13	1	60	27	33
	(5 83)	(6 13)	(5 50)	(4 56)	(4 50)	(5.55)	(6 23)	(7 44)	(5 30)
Total	1,270	652	618	307	289	18	963	363	600
	(100 00)	(51 34)	(48 66)	(24 17)	(44 33)	(2 91)	(75 83)	(55 67)	(97.09)

(Based on Survey data)

The Table IV.5 shows distribution of population, workers and non-workers by sex and broad age-groups. The composition of population in broad age-groups 0-14, 15-34,35-59 & 60+, comes to 35.1 per cent, 35.0 per cent, 24.1 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively. Among the total population, 24 2 per cent are workers and remaining are non-workers. The participation of the males and females works out to be 44.3 and 2.9 per cent respectively. It indicates that female participation rate is significantly low. Out of 652 males, 289 are workers, whereas among females, out of 618, only 18 are workers.

Among the male workers, about 95 per cent are in the age-groups 15-34 (43 3 per cent) and 35-59 (51.9 per cent). In the 0-14 age-group, only one male worker has been reported, while in the age-group 60+ there are as many as 13 male workers (4.5 per cent). Among females, all the workers recorded were above 15 years of age. However, as many as 12 out of total of 18 female workers were recorded in the age-group of 35-59 years.

Workers and Non-workers by mother tongue

Hindi and Urdu are the only two mother-tongues recorded during the study. The table IV.6 given on next page shows workers and non-workers by literacy level, mother-tongue and sex.

Table IV.6 : Workers and Non-workers by Mother tongue, Sex and Educational Level

Educational Level		Persons who speak											
		Hindi						Urdu					
		Worker			Non-worker			Worker			Non-worker		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Illiterate	45	40	5	274	78	196	21	20	1	93	27	66
2	Literate without educational level	22	20	2	152	66	86	3	3	-	27	14	13
3	Primary	30	30	-	76	26	50	9	9	-	14	7	7
4	Middle	30	30	-	95	41	54	12	12	-	11	4	7
5	Matriculation & Higher Secondary	54	50	4	120	53	67	7	7	-	19	11	8
6	Graduate	33	32	1	45	23	22	6	6	-	4	1	3
7.	Technical	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Post-graduate Degree, other than Technical Degree	30	27	3	26	8	18	2	-	2	5	2	3
9.	Tech Diploma, Non-technical Diploma, Tech Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	All Educational Level	247	232	15	790	297	493	60	57	3	173	66	107

(Based on Survey data)

The table IV.6 states that Hindi is recorded as mother tongue for about 82 per cent of surveyed population as compared to over 18 per cent in the case of Urdu. Workers with Hindi as their mother tongue comprise 80.46 per cent, while such non-workers are 82.04 per cent. Illiterate workers with Hindi as mother tongue come to about 18 per cent, whereas this rate is as high as 35 per cent in case of workers whose mother tongue is Urdu. The respective illiterates among non-workers are about 35 per cent and 54 per cent. Thus, both among workers and non-workers, the literacy rate is lower in respect of those whose mother tongue is Urdu. Among female non-workers the literacy rate is found to be low. Among these, about 40 per cent with Hindi as mother tongue and about 62 per cent with Urdu as mother tongue are found illiterates. Among workers with Hindi as mother tongue, about 12, 13 and 22 percentages are Post-graduates, Graduates and High school/Higher secondary passed, while respective ratios for those whose mother tongue is Urdu are about 3, 10 and 12 respectively. Similarly, among non-workers with Urdu as their mother tongue, only about 3, 2 and 11 percentages are post-graduates, graduates and high school or higher secondary passed as compared to about 3, 6 and 15 percentages respectively in case of those whose mother tongue is Hindi.

Employment-depth
(Particulars of households having more than one occupations)

Working members in a household indicate employment-depth of a household. It will be useful to examine this aspect for the town. The table IV.7 shows the employment-depth of the sample households:-

Table IV.7 : Distribution of households by employment-depth (i.e., number of workers in a household)

Number of workers in the household	No. of households by size and no. of adult workers as noted in col. 1					Remarks
	All households	1-3	4-6	7-10	10+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nil	10	3	5	2	–	
	(100.00)	(30.00)	(50.00)	(20.00)		
1	144	33	83	28	–	
	(100.00)	(22.92)	(57.64)	(19.44)		
	35	2	14	17	2	
	(100.00)	(5.71)	(40.00)	(48.58)	(5.71)	
	18	2	1	10	5	
	(100.00)	(11.11)	(5.56)	(55.55)	(27.78)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	6	--	--	3	3	
	(100.00)			(50.00)	(50.00)	
5	--	--	--	--	--	
6	1	--	--	--	1	
	(100.00)				(100.00)	
7	--	--	--	--	--	
8	1	--	--	--	1	
	(100.00)				(100.00)	
Total	215	40	103	60	12	
	(100.00)	(18.61)	(47.91)	(27.90)	(5.58)	

(Based on Survey data)

It will be seen that among 215 households, 103 (47.91 per cent) have 4-6 members and 60 have 7-10 members (27.90 per cent). There are 40 (18.61 per cent) households having 1-3 members and 12 (5.58 per cent) consisting of 10 and more members. Thus about 75 per cent of households are having 4-10 members.

It is worth noticing that in 10 households, none of the working members resides with the family and the majority of households (144) have only one adult working member. Out of such households, 83 (57.64 per cent) comprise 4-6 members, and 28 (19.44 per cent) have 7-10 members; while 33 (22.92 per cent) have 1-3 members. The households with 2 and3 workers and 35 and 18 respectively. Out of 35 households with 2 workers, 17 households comprise of 7-10 members and 14 comprise of 4-6 members. But among the households with 3 workers, 10 households comprise 7-10 members each and 5 households have 10 and more members.

There are four workers in six households. Each of 3 such households have 7-10 and 10 or more members. There are two households of which one has six adult workers and the other has eight adult workers and these households comprise 20 and 28 members respectively.

Occupational diversity

The following table IV.8 depicts information about the occupational diversity of workers in the town by wards.

Table IV.8 : Occupational Diversity

Number of households with number of members and diversity in occupations			Description of occupational diversity
Locality	No. of households	No. of members	
1	2	3	4
I	1	14	Father (Teacher), Son (Clerk), Brother (Businessman)
I	1	9	Brother (welding shop worker), Brother (Auto-*Chakki, Dal* Mill)
I	1	10	Father *(Puja Path),* Son (Clerk)
I	1	8	Father (weaver), Son (Shopkeeper)
I	1	15	Brother *(Barda* business), Son (Cashier).
I	1	7	Father (Clerk), Daughter (Teacher)
II	1	11	Father (Milk seller), Son (Shop keeper), Son (Floormill owner)
II	1	3	Husband (Advocate), Wife (Teacher)
II	1	7	Brother (Employee), Brother (cultivator)
II	1	8	Father (Truck driver), Brother (cultivator)
II	1	8	Father (Truck driver), Son (shop keeper)
II	1	6	Head (cultivator), Brother (employee)
II	1	28	Head (Advocate), Son's son (Electric shop owner), Son's wife (Teacher)
II	1	7	Father (Peon), Son (Welder)
III	1	8	Father (Shoe-shop), Son (Bank Clerk
III	1	10	Husband (Manager), Wife (Teacher), Brother (electric shop owner)
III	1	8	Husband (Advocate), Wife (Teacher)
IV	1	9	Father *(Munshi* Lawyer), Son (contractor)
IV	1	5	Husband (Manager), Wife (Teacher)
IV	1	10	Father (employee), Son (contractor)
IV	1	9	Father (Cultivator), Son (Leader--political worker), Son (Tempo driver)
IV	1	20	Father (Owner Petrol pump), Son (Leader--political worker), Son's wife (grind mill owner), Son (Tempo Proprietor)
V	1	6	Father (Cultivator), Son (Tailor)
VI	1	10	Brother (Shop keeper), Brother (employee)
VII	1	7	Father (Peon), Son (Cloth shop owner), Son (Fruit shop owner)
VIII	1	6	Father (Teacher), Son (Clerk)
IX	1	4	Father (Tailor), Son (Electric shop owner)
IX	1	4	Mother (Labour), Son (Suitcase maker)
IX	1	10	Son (Clerk), Son (Salesman)
IX	1	7	Head (Officer in LIC), Brother (Sub-Inspector U.P. Police)

1	2	3	4
X	1	5	Father (Bus proprietor), Son (Clerk), Son (Motor parts shop owner)
X	1	11	Father (Clerk), Son (Employee)
XI	1	16	Father (Pipe shop owner), Son (Driver), Son (Carpenter)
XI	1	6	Mother (Head *Aya),*Son (Tempo Driver)
XI	1	15	Father *(Rafugar),* Son *(Kharad* worker), Son *(Munshigiri)*
XII	1	14	Father (Dhobi or washerman), Son (Chemist in a shop)
XII	1	11	Father (Clerk), Son(Clerk Collector)
XII	1	7	Father (Dhobi or washerman), Son (Cycle shop)
XIII	1	7	Mother (Teacher), Son (Labour)
XIV	1	4	Father (Teacher, Son (Labour)

(Based on Survey data)

In a total of 40 households there is occupational diversity. In such households, the workers are related to each other as given in the following table:--

Table IV.9 : Number of households having occupational diversity by relation of members of households

Relation of members of households	Number of households
1. Father & son(s)	23
2. Brother & brother	6
3. Mother & son	3
4. Husband & wife	3
5. Father, son & son's wife	1
6. Father, son & brother	1
7. Father & daughter	1
8. Husband, wife & brother	1
9. Brother & son	1
Total	40

(Based on Survey data)

Table IV.8 reflects that out of 40 households (with occupational diversity), working members in 23, 6 and 3 are related to each other as father and son, brother and brother and mother and son,and in 3 households they are husband and wife respectively.

Place of work and distance travelled by occupations

The following table IV.10 shows the percentage distribution of workers in different types of occupations and the maximum and minimum average distance travelled by workers from their residences to places of work.

Table IV.10 : Type of occupation of workers and distance travelled

Type of occupation		Percentage of workers to total workers in different occupations	Highest average distance in Kms.	Name of locality (ward numbers)	Lowest average distance in kms.	Name of locality (ward numbers)
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	Unskilled manual	21.57 (66)	5.08	9	0.0	5
2.	Skilled manual	9.70 (30)	25.0	1	0.0	3
3.	Lowest professional and administrative workers	12.05 (37)	9.0	7	0.0	13
4.	Small businessmen	11.08 (34)	8.33	4	0.0	2,3,5,6,7 and 10
5.	Highly skilled and supervisory manual	8.14 (25)	52.0	2	0.50	7 and 12
6.	Clerk and shop assistant	12.70 (39)	23.92	1	0.0	5
7.	Intermediate professional and related post	6.19 (19)	19.50	9	0.0	3,5 and 11
8.	Medium businessmen	6.19 (19)	2.0	12	0.0	2,3,4,9 and 14
9.	Higher professional and salaried post	6.52 (20)	30.0	1	0.0	7,10,11 and 12
10.	Owners of factory	1.30 (4)	10.75	1	0.0	4
11.	Cultivator	4.56 (14)	10.0	7	0.0	4,5 and 14

(Based on Survey data)

The table IV.10 shows that highly skilled and supervisory manual workers have to travel a maximum distance of 52.00 kms. to reach at their respective places of work, while the minimum distance travelled by such workers is 0.50 km. Similarly, among higher professional and salaried persons the maximum distance travelled is 30 kms. The distance of place of work in case of medium businessmen and unskilled manual is lowest among all types of occupations. The former have their shops near their residences because they use their houses as shop-cum-dwellings. In case of unskilled manuals, the distance of place of work is only 5.08 kms., because mostly they have their shelters near the place of work.

Mode of conveyance and time-taken

In the town, a significant proportion of workers reach at the place of work by train, bus or two-wheelers, and about 2 per cent of workers take time of more than one and half-hours to reach the place of work. The table IV.11 given below shows the mode of conveyance and the time taken by the workers to reach their places of work:

Table IV.11 : Mode of conveyance and time taken to reach the place of work

Mode of conveyance	No. of workers	Time taken by workers to reach the place of work in percentages			
		Less than 30 mts.	30 mts. to 1 Hr.	1 Hr. to $1^1/_2$ Hrs.	More than $1^1/_2$ Hrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. On foot	219 (71.33)	89.50	10.04	–	0.46
2. Bicycle	32 (10.42)	62.50	25.00	6.25	6.25
3. Train	32 (10.42)	34.38	37.50	21.87	6.25
4. Scooter/ Motor cycle	10 (3.26)	90.00	10.00	–	–
5. Bus or Car	8 (2.61)	25.00	12.50	50.00	12.50
6. Tempo	1 (0.33)	100.00	–	–	–
7. Truck	1 (0.33)	–	–	–	100.00
8. Rickshaw	4 (1.30)	100.00	–	–	–
Total	307 (100.00)	79.15	14.33	4.24	2.28

(Based on Survey data)

The inhabited area of the town is not stretched more than 2 kms. from the heart of the town. Being the district headquarters, most of the workers are employed here itself. They can easily reach at their places of work within half an hour. Among 307 workers, 219 (71.33 per cent) reach the place of work on foot and 32 (10.42 per cent) use bicycles. It indicates that 79.15 per cent of workers reach their places of work within half an hour and 14.33 per cent take 30 minutes to one hour. Only 2.28 per cent of workers take more than one and half hours to reach their places of work.

The number of workers who use fast mode of transportation such as trains, scooter/motor-cycle and bus is 32 (10.42 per cent), 10 (3.26 per cent) and 8 (2.61 per cent). One of them uses tempo and other truck and four of them use rickshaw.

Unemployment

Attempt has been made to find out the unemployment depth. in different sizes of households. The table presented below gives distribution of households by unemployment depth:-

Table IV.12 : Distribution of households by unemployment depth (number of unemployed in the household)

Number of unemployed including who are seeking job	Number of households by size and number of adult non-workers as noted in col. 1				
	All house-holds	1-3	4-6	7-10	11 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil	178 (100.00)	37 (20.79)	88 (49.44)	47 (26.40)	6 (3.37)
1	26 (100.00)	3 (11.54)	11 (42.31)	10 (38.46)	2 (7.69)
2	8 (100.00)	–	4 (50.00)	2 (25.00)	2 (25.00)
3	2 (100.00)	–	–	–	2 (100.00)
4	–	–	–	–	–
5	1 (100.00)	–	–	1 (100.00)	–
Total	215	40 (18.60)	103 (47.91)	60 (27.91)	12 (5.58)

(Based on Survey data)

It may also be noticed that in the surveyed households 47.91 per cent are of a size of 4-6 members, 27.91 per cent are having 7-10 members, 18.60 per cent with 1-3 members only, as well 5.58 per cent which have 11 or more than those members. No job seeker is found in 92.50 per cent of households in size of 1-3 members, 85.44 per cent of households in size of 4-6 members, 78 33 per cent of households in size of 7-10 members and 50.00 per cent in households with 11 or more members. While one each job seeker is present in 7.50 per cent of households in size of 1-3 members, 10.68 per cent of households which comprise of 4-6 members, 16.66 per cent in cases of households with 7-10 members and 11 or more. In the households with 4-6 members, 3.88 per cent have two job seekers within their folds. In the size of 7-10 membered households 3.33 per cent have two job seekers to their perils. Only one such household contains 5 job seekers. In the households having 11 or more members 16.66 per cent households each 1, 2 or 3 unemployed and job seekers respectively within their ambit.

Particulars of persons seeking employment

The information pertaining to number of job seekers was collected at the 1981 Census. The date on this aspect pertaining to total urban area of Unnao District, Unnao M.B. and the relevant sample data are given below:--

Table IV.13 : Persons seeking Employment

Area	Total Population	Persons seeking employment (Proportions in brackets)		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
District (Urban) (at the 1981 Census)	216,324	5,719 (2.64)	4,186 (1.93)	1,533 (0.71)
Unnao M.B. (at the 1981 Census)	75,983	2,473 (3.25)	1,768 (2.32)	705 (0.93)
Survey data (of the town in 1987)	1,270	52 (4.09)	43 (3.38)	9 (0.71)

[Percentages given are of the total Population (Col. 2)]
(Based on Census 1981 and Survey data)

It may be observed that proportion of employment seekers according to survey data is 4.09, but as per census data (of 1981) the proportion in the district (urban) and town comes to 2.64 and 3.25 respectively. The proportion of marginal workers was 0.57 and 0.32 per cent of the urban areas of the district and Unnao M.B. respectively.

At the time of 1981 Census 1.93 per cent males out of 216,324 persons of the district (urban) and 2.32 per cent males out of total

population of 75,983 of the town were identified as job seekers. Proportions of females were 0.71 and 0.93 percentage respectively. However, the female proportion found at the time of Survey is somewhat lower than what was it at 1981 Census in the case of Unnao town, but the male proportion meanwhile rised to 3.38 per cent.

Employment Status

The table IV.14 indicates employment status of workers by locality and sex.

The above table shows that the proportion of employer, employee, single worker and family worker to total workers is 1.30; 40.72; 37.79 and 13.36 respectively. In the working population, 93.17 per cent are employed in secondary and tertiary sectors. In primary sector, there are 6.83 per cent workers (cultivator 4.23 and agricultural labourer 2.60). All the employers are males. Among 18 female workers, 12 are employees (66.67) followed by 4 single workers (22.22 per cent) and 2 cultivators (11.11 per cent).

The number of employers is only 4 and they are in ward nos. 1 and 4. There is no family worker in ward nos. 3, 7 and 12. Cultivators are found in ward nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 14. Only in ward nos. 5, 6 and 14 agricultural labourers are available.

The table IV.15 reveals employment status of workers by caste/community and sex.

The table shows that one each of the Brahmin, Gadaria, Kshatriya and Muslim is an employer. Workers as employees are found in Dhanuk, Kureel, Kurmi and Kumhar communities. Family workers are found in Brahmin, Dhobi, Lodh, Vaishya, Bari and Lohar communities. Pasi, Kshatriya and Lodh communities provide cultivators and agricultural labourers. Vaishya and Yadava communities also provide cultivators. An agricultural labourer is also found belonging to the Chamar community.

Professional and Private Practitioners

There are about one thousand lawyers in the town. Majority of them (over 750) are registered with the Bar and the rest are still to be registered. The number of allopathic doctors in the town is about 50 and there are about 25 homoeopathic doctors. In addition several Unani *hakims* and two dozen doctors of Ayurvedic system are also practising in the town.

Various agencies in the town like Jal Nigam, Irrigation department, Electricity supply division, Public works department, Railway engineering service, the municipality, the Unnao-Shuklaganj Vikas Pradhikaran etc., employ over 80 engineers, about 30 overseers and 10 draughtsmen (the Draughtsmen pertain only to the Public works department). There is one veterinary doctor employed in the veterinary hospital of the town. There are about half a dozen dentists, about 20 pharmacists and about 30 astrologers of various sorts and about half a dozen of the latter sit at the road-side.

Table IV.14 : Employment status of workers by locality and sex

Locality	Total workers			Employment status by sex								
				Employer			Employee			Single worker		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	43	38	5	2	2	–	21	18	3	16	14	2
2	34	30	4	–	–	–	16	13	3	14	14	–
3	20	18	2	–	–	–	13	11	2	7	7	–
4	29	28	1	2	2	–	6	5	1	19	19	–
5	20	18	2	–	–	–	8	8	–	7	6	1
6	16	16	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	5	5	–
7	20	20	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	8	8	–
8	28	27	1	–	–	–	8	8	–	8	7	1
9	21	20	1	–	–	–	13	12	1	4	4	–
10	10	10	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	–
11	21	20	1	–	–	–	7	6	1	9	9	–
12	17	16	1	–	–	–	9	8	1	8	8	–
13	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
14	25	25	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	7	7	–
Total	307	289	18	4	4	–	125	113	12	116	112	4

Table IV.14 (Concld.)

Locality	Employment status by sex									Remarks
	Family worker			Cultivator			Agricultural labourer			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2	2	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	
5	2	2	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	
6	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	
7	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	
8	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
10	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
11	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
13	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
14	3	3	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	
Total	41	41	–	13	11	2	8	8	–	

Table IV.15 : Employment status of workers by caste or tribe or community and sex

Name of caste/ tribe/community	Total worker			Employment status by sex					
				Employer			Employee		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brahman	90	86	4	1	1	..	52	48	4
Gadariya	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Yadav	11	11	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Pasi	15	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kayastha	20	17	3	..	..	..	14	11	3
Kshatriya	12	11	1	1	1	..	6	5	1
Dhanuk	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Dhobi	13	12	1	..	..	..	3	3	..
Kureel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lodh	12	10	2	..	..	..	4	4	..
Kurmi	1	1	.	..	..	..	1	1	..
Kahar	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Vaishya	21	21	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Chamar	9	9	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Kori	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Nai	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhujwa	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table IV.15 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bari	3	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
Mali	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Vishwakarma	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khatri	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Khatik	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumhar	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Sunar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunni	40	38	2	1	1	..	10	8	2
Pathan	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheikh	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siddiqui	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Faqeer	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Unspecified	10	9	1	..	..	..	5	4	1
Total	307	289	18	4	4	..	125	113	12

(Based on Survey data)

Table IV.15 (Contd.)

Name of caste/ tribe/community	Employment status by sex											
	Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator			Agricultural labourer		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Brahman	31	31	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadariya	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yadav	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Pasi	8	6	2	..	..	..	3	2	1	4	4	..
Kayastha	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kshatriya	3	3	..	..	...	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Dhanuk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhobi	1	..	1	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kureel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lodh	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	..	2	2	..
Kurmi	.	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kahar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaishya	7	7	..	9	9	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Chamar	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Kori	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nai	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhujwa	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table IV.15 (Concld.)

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bari	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lohar	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vishwakarma	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khatri	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khatik	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunar	..	..	.	2	2	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Sunni	27	27	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pathan	6	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sheikh	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siddiqui	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faqeer	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	..	..	..	4	4	..		.	.	.	..	..
Total	116	112	4	41	41	..	13	11	2	8	8	-

(Based on Survey data)

Establishments in the town

(a) Banking establishments

1. History of development of Banking in the town

The Town Bank Ltd., was the first bank in the town which was established on October 9, 1906. Subsequentiy it was renamed as the Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd. On December 7, 1916, the Unnao Commercial Bank Ltd., was established but it was soon closed down.

The Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd, opened a branch in the town in March 1944, which latter on merged with the Punjab National Bank in the year 1986. A branch of the State Bank of India was opened in the town on May 12, 1958. A branch of the U.P. Rajya Sahkari Bhumi Vikas Bank Ltd., was opened in 1962 and that of the Bareilly Corporation Bank Ltd., on August 12, 1964. Later, branches of Central Bank of India and United Commercial Bank were also opened in the town.

2. Present position

There are seven branches of nationalized banks in the town, besides the State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Allahabad Bank, Punjab National Bank, Central Bank of India and United Commercial Bank are operating in the town. All the nationalized banks including the State Bank of India have one branch each in the town. The New Bank of India has also opened a sub-office.. Names of banks which are members or sub-members of the clearing house in the town are Allahabad Bank, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Bareilly Corporation Bank, Central Bank of India, New Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, State Bank of India and Unnao District Co-operative Bank. The information about activities of some banks situated in Unnao town are given in table IV.16.

Manufacturing Establishments in the town since the year 1961 Census

At the year 1961 Census, the number of manufacturing establishments recorded was 189. Manufacture of food products and textile garments were the main areas of manufacturing. The number of registered factories in the town before 1961 was 6, which rose to 8 by the year 1971.

There were 536 manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments in the town at the 1971 Census. Of these, 8 were registered factories, 474 unregistered factories and 54 household industries. The number of factories or workshops other than household industries was 482. Seven of these establishments were under the government or quasi-governmental bodies, 528 units in private hands and the remaining one unit in the cooperative sector.

The 8 registered units then employed 449 persons and the 474 unregistered workshops employed 989 persons. Thus the total number of industrial establishments whether registered or unregistered were 482 employing 1,438 persons. As stated above there were 54 establishments of household industry in the town at the 1971 Census. The units employed 128 persons.

Present position available in respect of Large and Medium industrial concerns (Registered or Unregistered) in the town.

Amongst the large and medium concerns of the town, a mention may be made at the outset of the Standard Refinery and Distillary Ltd., which is a foremost industrial concern. The Standard Refinery and Distillary Ltd., Unnao is owned by Karamchand Thapar and Brothers group and was established in 1954. The total investment in the distillary was Rs. 8.72 lakhs in 1956, which had risen to about Rs. 24.63 lakhs in 1969. The distillary imports molasses from the

Table IV.16 : Information about activities of certain Banks of the town

(Amounts in thousands of rupees)

Name of the Bank	Number of depositors								Transaction during last one year		Land on mortgage		Investment (in Rs.)			
	Fixed		Saving		Current		Others		Bills discounted and are released (in Rs)	Loan & advances (in Rs.)	Hectares	Amount advanced against mortgage	Govt securities	Agricultural production	Industrial production	Others
	No	Amount	No	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Central Bank of India, Unnao (as on 31 12 87)	4,078	33,477	12,592	22,857	568	3,064	41	86	1,094	108,627	251	3,078		1,315	128	384
2 Bareilly Corporation Bank Ltd, Unnao (as on 31 12. 87) (Private sector Commercial Bank)	1,510	9,930	3,048	7,191	113	2,935	-	-	-	3,030	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Allad Bank, Unnao (as on 31 12 87)	2052	11,868	4,775	9,797	92	747	-	-	8,588	6,524	N A	412	7	257	200	379
4 U P Rajya Sahkari Bhumi Vikas Bank Ltd. Unnao (during cooperative year 1986-87)	Not applicable									1,104	N A	24,888	.	.	.	
5 Bank of India (as no 31 12 87)	1,450	21,097	10,430	18,456	395	5335	-	-	-	21,107 (no of A/cs 1821)	N A	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6 State Bank of India (1987-88)	6,310	52280	15,834	43414	1333	5,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Punjab National Bank, Unnao (as on 31.12 80)	1,384	23,500	9,512	9900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

sugar mills in eastern U.P. and *Mahua* from the adjoining districts. The distillary imported and consumed *mahua* and molasses worth Rs. 20 lakhs in year 1969 alone. During that year the production of alcohol was worth Rs. 56.20 lakhs and as many as 115 persons were employed. In the year 1987, the distillary was having two units in the commercial areas of the town and these were spread in an area of about four acres.

The approximate number of persons employed by the said distillary includes 65 administrative and supervisory personnel, 58 skilled and 295 unskilled persons Bonus to the employees distributed during the year 1987 was at the rate of 8.33 per cent of the salary. The distillary has also provided housing facility to some of the workers. Till now, there has been problem due to the industrial effluents from the distillary, however, now the treatment plant is being installed.

By the Census of 1971, persons engaged in one or other industrial establishments of the town were 1,566. They were 16 42 per cent of the total labour force in the town The number of large and medium establishments rose by 300 per cent over he period 1961-80 as the number of such units which was only 6 before 1961 increased to 24 in 1980. In the year 1980, principal industries of the town were leather, food products, beverages and chemical products, in which 343, 170 and 94 persons were engaged respectively. In that year, Zam Zam Tanners was the largest concern engaging on an average 253 workers daily.

The Akrampur Industrial Estate was developed on an area of 16.06 acres by the State Industries Department. Apart from the Akrampur Industrial Estate, many private manufacturing establishments have also come up in the nearby areas. In the Estate itself, there are in all 54 industrial plots and 11 industrial sheds developed and allotted to the entreprenures. Chief industrial establishments situated in the Estate are Johar Paints, Metal-alloy, Nath Opticals, etc. A few plots and sheds are still under construction in the Estate. In the nearby areas, establishments like Campa Cola, Mirza Tanneries, Duars Private Limited, Kumar Woollen Factory and a host of other concerns are also situated.

Prior to 1961, there were 6 large and medium manufacturing establishments in the town which rose to 8 during the period 1961-65, 14 during 1966-70, 17 during 1971-75 and 24 during 1975-80. Of the latter 24 establishments (in 1980), one was a public limited concern, two were private limited units, 7 were partnership firms and 14 were privately owned. In the large and medium establishments of the town, the labour force employed was 392 in 1975 which rose to 909 in 1980, the increase being 131.90 per cent.

Prior to 1961, there was no industrial establishment in the Akrampur Industrial Estate and nearby areas which are situated in the south-west of the town. In the nearby areas, there was only one establishment during the period 1961-65 which rose to 7 by the period 1975-80. Of these, 4 units were private limited companies, while 3 were the partnership firms. In the above units, 14 persons were employed in year 1975, which grew up to 222 persons by the year 1980. It was an increase of 1487.70 per cent

The rate of growth of large and medium manufacturing establishments in the town is shown below.

Table IV.17

Period	Number
Prior to 1961	6
1961-65	8
1966-70	14
1971-75	17
1975-80	24

According to the 'Industrial Profile', of the District Industries Centre, Unnao, in year 1985-86 there were 3 large and medium establishments in the Unnao town (excluding the units/ establishments established in the Industrial estate at Akrampur) and 446 persons were employed in these concerns. The number of small scale industrial establishments in the town according to the above source was 223 which employed 1,669 persons. Thus excluding the industrial estate, the number of manufacturing establishments of all types located in the town was 226 employing 2,115 persons. The information about large and medium establishments, in the town and nearby areas according to the 'Profile' is given in table IV.18.

Table IV.18 : Large and Medium Industries in the town in year (1985-86)

Name of development block	Establishment		Manufacture/ product	Capital investment (in crores)	Employment
1	2		3	4	5
(a) The town	1.	Triveni Metal Tubes Ltd.	Metal tubes	2.66	173
	2.	Unnao Tanneries	Finished leather	1.22	N.A.
	3.	Karamchand Thapar and Brothers	Liquor	21.50	272
(b) Bicchia	4.	Mohan Steels Ltd.	M.S. in-gots, Electrode quality carbon	1.74	68
	5.	Meena Steels Ltd.	-do-	1.60	82
	6.	Haaji Manzoor Alam Tanneries	Finished Leather	N.A.	N.A.
	7.	Northern India Gas Ltd.	Gas	45.60	38
	8.	Pashupati Bottlers	Cold-drinks	5.00	170
(c) Sikandarpur Sarausi	9.	Apar Chemicals Ltd.	Sulphuric acid (H_2SO4)	2.66	200
	10.	Graga India Pvt. Ltd.	Solvent oil	N.A.	N.A.
	11.	Ratenhari Rolling Mills	Resaling	28.22	100
	12.	Zam-Zam Tanneries	Finished leather	6.05	275
	13.	Zackaliavala Eng. works	Iron and Steel forging	1.01	36
	14.	Khandelwal Extraction Ltd.	Vegetable oil	1.10	93

Source: The Profile--1985-86 of the D.I.C., Unnao.

Aspects of Industrial scene in the town

(i) Management

Till the year 1980, there were about 24 large and medium scale manufacturing concerns in the town. Of these, one was under public limited ownership, 14 privately owned, 2 private limited concerns and rest of 7 were partnership firms. Till that time, there were 7 such units in the Akrampur Industrial estate of these 4 were private limited and rest 3 were partnership firms.

(ii) Field of Activity and Production

Large and medium manufacturing establishments in town were engaged in production of engineering goods (like metal-tubes, sheets, tubular polars etc.) chemicals (such as sulphuric acid, glass etc.), metal products of ferrous variety as M.S. ingots, steel-carbons, forgings etc.; beverages (like wine, cold drinks, country made foreign wines etc), leather (such as finished leather, tanned leather etc.), and agro-based products (including non-mineral oil and oil cakes). Yet an other important field of activity is production of tobacco in the form of grains, etc.

Small industries in the town produce more or less on the same line as far as the finished product is concerned. The produce includes among others, agro based products, paper and printing outputs, chemicals, electronics goods, engineering, tobacco, leather, furniture, textiles and beverages etc.

The total produce of small scale industries in the town in the year 1985-86 was worth rupees 463 lakhs. While the available figures put the *production* by the large and medium units to over 600 lakhs of rupees in that year. The latter figures, however, does not take into consideration the production of all the large units in the town, as the required data were not available.

(iii) Manpower Structure

Out of about 3,500 workers engaged in different large/medium and small manufacturing units in the town during the year 1985-86, a little more than half were engaged in the large scale industries while nearby 400 were employed in medium scale industries and about 1,200 in small scale industries as per the 'Industrial Profile' of the D.I.C., Unnao.

(iv) Industrial relations and other problems

Sharab Mill Mazdoor Union is an active organization of workers engaged in the wine industry of the town. It came into being on 25 July, 1978. It is affiliated to All India Trade Union Congress and has about 200 members. Other active unions in the town are Leather and Tanneries Workers Union and Iron-Steel Mazdoor Sangh. Among the political parties, the CPI, has some influence over the workers in the town.

(v) Detailed Particulars of certain manufacturing units of different size and type

The Appendix I gives detailed particulars of industries of different sizes and type functioning in the town.

The Appendix-I reveals that out of 14 units, losses or profits of 8 units are not known. Five units have reported being in profit and Triveni Metal Tubes Ltd., has reported a net loss of Rs. 25.06 lakhs. Employees got the bonus in certain units. In three units,it was not distributed; while in the case of a certain unit, it was not applicable for the year 1985-86. Of all the units, none is a joint stock company, hence question of distributing dividends to the shareholders does not arise. Housing facility to the labourers was provided to about 3 per cent of the employees by the TMT Ltd., and to some extent by other five units; whereas eight units reported no such

provision. Surprisingly, none of the unit has reported any industrial relation problem. The problem of treatment of industrial effluent was reported an existing in the case of three units, of which details were not provided. One unit has reported that the treatment plant is under construction. Shortages of power and raw materials are likely the greatest problems of these industrial establishments, since 10 units have reported the existence of problems in this regard.

Trade and Commercial establishments

1. Evolution Trade and Commerce in the town

Before 1865, the trade route from the town were through the Ganges to Kanpur, Bhilhaur and Fetehgarh, where many articles were exported from the town. With the introduction of railways in 1867, the commercial activities in town got boost. By the end of the nineteenth century, exports of grains of all sorts, besides a substantial trade was carried through the road between Unnao town and Kanpur and Unnao town and Lucknow. It has been noted that the traffic between Unnao town and Kanpur was quite heavy. However, a large part of grain exported from the neighbouring areas of the Unnao town was still conveyed by carts to Kanpur rather than by rail.

During the twenties of the present century the town got equipped with good communication facilities and therefore presently it has developed as an important centre of trade. It has been contended that the proximity of the town to Kanpur was major impediment in the development of trade in the town itself. The thirties were difficult years due to the depression and therefore the exports declined. During and after the prices of cereals and other agricultural produce have moved upward these gave agro-economy a boost, and the trade of all consumer goods as well imporved. In the year 1969, liquor alone worth Rs. 56.20 lakhs was exported from the town to Kanpur. In turn sugar, vegetable ghee etc., were main items imported from Kanpur.

2. Evolution of trade centre in the town

Prior to 1878, the main market of the town was Purani Bazar. In year 1878, the then Deputy Commissioner laid the foundation of Qaiserganj market. It is mentioned that its site was earlier cleared of forest as a famine relief measure. Years passed by, and with that, all the grain trade shifted to the new market from Purani Bazar. Eversince Qaiserganj is the main market of the town. In 1931-32, a *pucca* platform was constructed in the centre of the new market covered with tin shed. In 1917 another market was established on the Lucknow Kanpur Road opposite tahsil buildings. However, this market languished afterwards. The latest trade centre in thee town has been developed on both the sides of the National Highway Number–25.

3. Commercial Establishments by size of employment

At the 1961 Census, there were 1,395 persons returned as sales workers, of which 1,359 were males and 36 females. Persons engaged in trade and commerce were 4.73 per cent of total population and 16.94 per cent of total workers in the town. The respective percentages were 4.92 and 19.94 (1,878 persons) by 1971 Census. Over 95 per cent of establishments in the town were of retail trade. Only 16 males were engaged in wholesale trade, while as many as 1,296 males and 35 females were engaged in retail trade. At that time, 63 persons were engaged in miscellaneous activities relating to the trade and commerce.

4. The Survey data relating to Trade or Commercial Establishments in the town

According to the data provided by the labour office (situated in the town), there are about 1,760 trade and commercial establishments in town in the year 1987-88. The approxi-

mate average number of persons engaged daily is 860. The establishments dealing in food and grocery articles are about 460 in number, employing an average number of 150 persons. Shops dealing in tools, equipments, electric goods and machinery are about 260 in number, employing an average number of 140 persons.

Other types of Establishments at the 1971 Census

There were 51 educational institutions, 57 public health institutions and 291 other types of institutions in the town at the 1971 Census. There were 2,731 persons employed in above 399 establishments.

Land livestock and other resources

1. Land Tax and Land Revenue

The municipality has realized Rs.554 as land-rent in the year 1985-86, whereas the receipt in 1986-87 was 526 rupees The revenue figures are not available.

2. Distribution and size of land holdings

The appendix II (based on household survey data) gives the distribution of size of holdings the agricultural operations by family workers, family and hired workers, and by hired workers alone.

That appendix indicates that the sizes of land holdings by the households vary from below 0.50 to 3.99 hectares. There is only one household which possesses land between 3.00-3.99 hectares followed by 2 households having lands in the range 2.00-2.99 hectares. The proportion of land holdings below 0.50 hectares, 0.50 to 0.99 hectares and 1 00 to 1.99 hectares is 40.00, 20.00 and 31.43 per cent respectively. The largest number of holdings (9) are in ward no. 6 followed by ward no. 2 and 14. The owner of biggest holding resides in ward no. 1. The other two owners whose holdings are between, 2.00 to 2.99 hectares live in ward nos. 6 and 14. Two households who employ hired workers are in ward nos. 1 and 12 respectively.

The heads of 16 households are illiterate, while 13 are educated upto primary level only. Six household heads are graduate and four have attained matric or higher secondary level of education.

Thirty five households (16.28 per cent of total households) out of 215 own agricultural and horticultural land within the town limits or within 2-3 kms. from their houses. Nineteen households or 54.29 per cent of land owning households, have their lands adjoining to the houses; while 9 and 7 households respectively have their agricultural lands within the distance of one km. and 2-3 kms. The land owners are found in ward nos. 2,3,4,5,6,10,12, and 14. It may be recalled that barring ward nos. 10 and 12 all other wards have open land adjacent to their limits. The land belonging to residents of ward no. 14 is mostly adjacent to their houses. Seven households in each of ward nos. 2,5 and 9 are land owners.

The average size of holding in the town is 0.48 hectares. The size of holding varies from 1.28 (ward no. 2) to 0.28 hectares (ward no. 4).

Only one household in ward no. 3 has mango-groves in his land. The solitary owner of land in ward no. 10 does not grow any crop in his land, because he cannot protect the crop from the animals. In the town, 4 and 7 households use their lands for cultivation of *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops respectively. Twenty households grow both *Rabi* and *Kharif* crops. One household owns *barren land*. Yield per cultivating household works out to 10 03 quintals, out of which 8.5 quintals is consumed by the cultivating households. It may be observed that all the yield is consumed by the households except in ward nos. 3 and 14. The highest yield per household is found in ward no. 14 (20 to 21 quintals) and

lowest in ward no. 4 (2 quintals).

3. Distribution of the livestock in the town

Livestock is a means to supplement the resources of the household. The information about households having livestock and their number has been compiled using survey data. Out of 215 sample households, 53 (24.65 per cent) are reported to be rearing livestock and the number of such animals is 92. The distribution of such households by caste and the number of animals reared is given in table IV.19.

Out of 92 animals; buffaloes, Cows and Goats are 40(43.47 per cent), 23 (25.00 per cent) and 9 (9.78 per cent) respectively. There are 13 (14.13 per cent)bullocks and 2 ponies and 3 (3.26) per cent donkeys and two hens. These are reared by three Muslim households and one donkey by a Dhobi household.

It reveals that out of 53 households which are rearing animals, 43 (81.13 per cent) belong to Hindus and 10 (18.87 per cent) Muslims. They rear buffaloes, cows, goats, bullock, poneys, donkeys and hens. Milch cattles are reared both by Hindu and Muslim households. Buffaloes are reared by 3 Muslim and 17 Hindu households. Among the Hindus, the Yadavas distinguish themselves in buffalow rearing. As many as 6 Yadav households rear 10 buffaloes, A lesser number of households prefer to rear cows than to rear buffaloes. Significantly, no Yadava household is found to rear cows. Still a lower number of households rear bullock. It reveals that about 75 per cent buffaloes are with Muslims. Yadavas and Brahmins and a little higher than 60 per cent cows are reared by Brahmins and Muslims.

Operational details of different types of economic activities

(a) Industry

In the older localities of the town printing and dyeing work of bed and quilt cover (*Fard*) are noticable. Elsewhere in the town are produced such famous products as Ink, Hiran Tobacco and 'Lal Tel' (a pharmaceutical products). Likewise there are leather complexes and iron-found-ries in the town. Some renounced makers of manufacture like wine and beverages are also located in the town.

(b) Commerce

Purani Bazar and Qaiserganj are two oldest commercial centres in town. Of these two centres, one is main grains market and also have grocery stores, meat and fish shops and shops of *gur*, *Khandsari*, oil and oil products, sweetmeat shops and various service centres. Every Wednesday and Sunday, a *bazar* is held in the town; in which number of rural folks from the neighbouring areas also gather for marketing purposes. Of later, Bara Chauraha intersection, has also come up as a main commercial centre in the town. Dhawan Road which proceeds south-east from this intersection is decked with shops dealing in cloth, jewellery, general merchandise, crockery, medicines, tailoring and other service shops. The road proceeding towards north-west from the above intersection is called the State Highway No.-38, on the both sides of which are located shops which deal in *Kirana*, gold, silver, medicines, cloth and other services. Most important characteristics of the commerce of the town is retail trade, in which about 95 per cent of shops deal. Out of these, largest number of shops are those which deal in eatables and other edible products.

(c) Tertiary sector

Being the district headquarters, a sizable number of service workers is yet other important economic aspect of the town In fact, since 1962 the town has remained a mono functional service town. Among the service workers are included the staff members of the municipality, educational institutions, medical institutions and other central and state government offices.

Table IV.19 : Practice of animal husbandry by type of animals and caste/community

Name of caste/ community where livestock are reared	Number of households where following livestock are reared and their number															
	Buffalo		Cow		Bullock		Goat		Poney		Donkey		Hen		Total	
	Hhs	No	Hhs	No	Hhs	No.	Hhs	No.	Hhs.	No.	Hhs	No	Hhs.	No.	Hhs	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Brahman	4	7	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16
Kshatriya	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Vaishya	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kayastha	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Yadava	6	10	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12
Gadariya	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Lodh	2	3	1	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10
Nai	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mali	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lohar	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Vishwakarma	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bhujwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Pasi	-	-	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Dhobi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3
Kori	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chamar	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Muslim	3	13	2	3	-	-	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10	24
Total	20	40	17	23	7	13	5	9	1	2	2	3	1	2	53	92

(Based on Survey Data)

(d) Agriculture

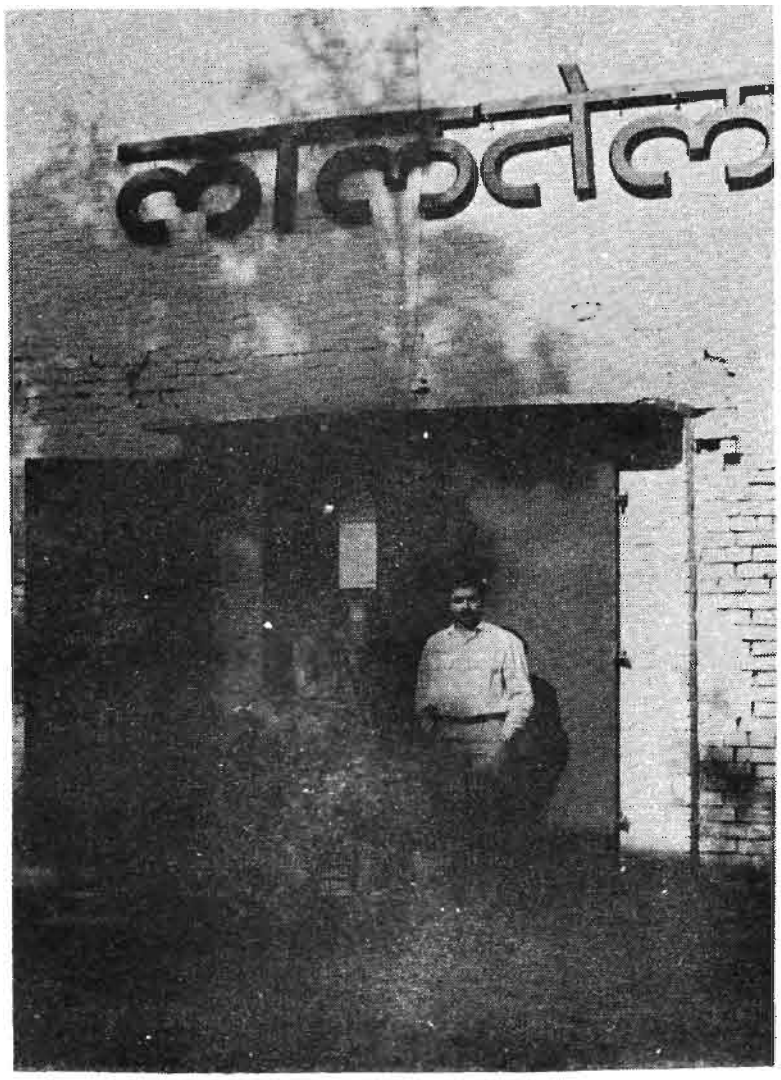
As mentioned earlier the town has a vast proportion of agricultural land, if comared to developed area of the town, Therefore, agriculture also plays prominent role in the economy of the town. At the 1981 Census; 2,441 persons were returned as cultivator in the town, whereas agricultural labourers were 2,036 in number.

It has already been stated that 8 villages (three wholly and five partially) have been merged into the municipal limits of the town after 1979. A considerable area of these villages is still used for agricultural purposes. In such areas, two main crops of *Kharif* and *Rabi* are grown. Some of the land is used for *Jaid* crop also. The soil is *domat* (black soil) and *bhur* (grey-sandy). In the former, the cultivation of paddy and wheat is carried on, while in the latter type of soil *Jawar* and wheat are grown. In *bhur* soil, vegetables and fruits like *kheera, kakari* and pumpkin are also produced. *Jaid, Kharif* and *Rabi* crops are sown during summer, rainy and winter seasons.

A minor of Sarda Sahayak Canal passing through the west and south portion of the town provides good irrigation. The output of crops is good. Also, in the south of the town there are few groves.

(e) Trade

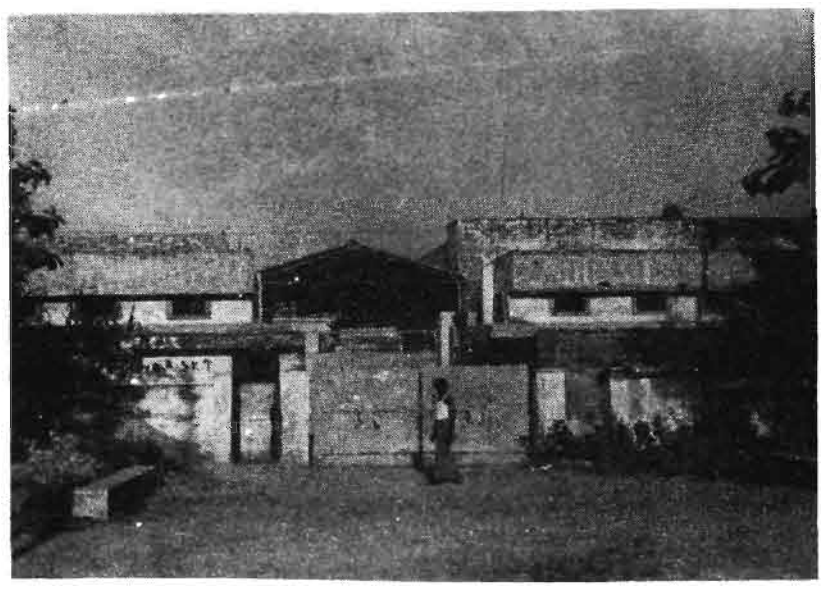
The town is a bursting centre of local trade. The approximate daily arrival of potato in the town is about 100 tons, onion about 50 tons, tomato about 10 tons and guava about 100 quintals (in the season), apart from host of other agro-based produce, originating from the rural hinterland. In the year 1986-1987, the town has exported about 8 lakh tons of iron rods, 3 lakh tons of leather products, 4 lakh bottles of country-made foreign liquor, 50 thousand tons of green vegetables and potatoes, apart from large quantities of tobacco products, medicines and glass products. The town has imported in that year, largely from Kanpur articles like medicines (about 4 thousand packets), fertilizers (about 25 thousand bags), Coal (worth 400 truck loads), cement (about 50 thousand bags) and petrol products (350 truck loads) etc. From its railway station in year 1986-87, the town has exported a total tonnage of 5,444,380 worth, parcel and goods through the railway traffic alone and in turn, imported woollen hosiery (largely from Punjab) and stationery worth a total tonnage of 8009.791.



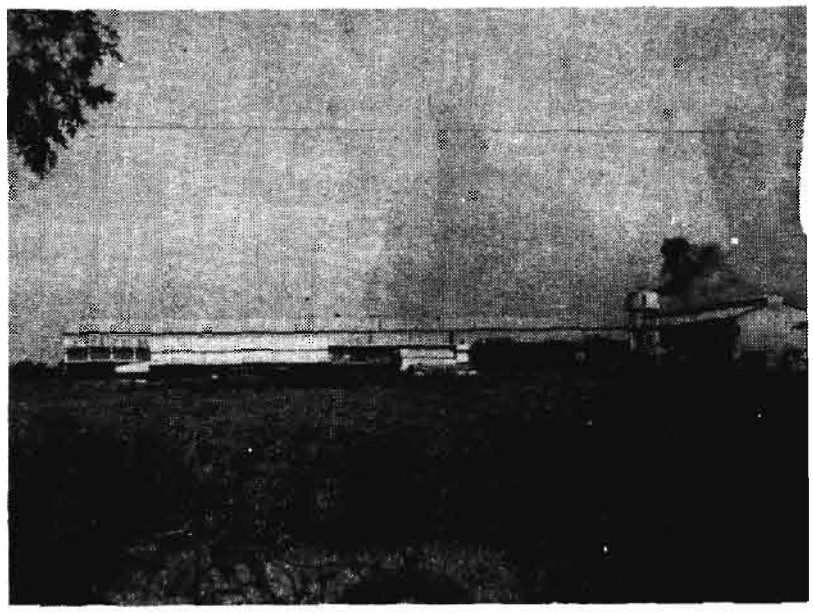
Lal Tel Pharmacy Unnao



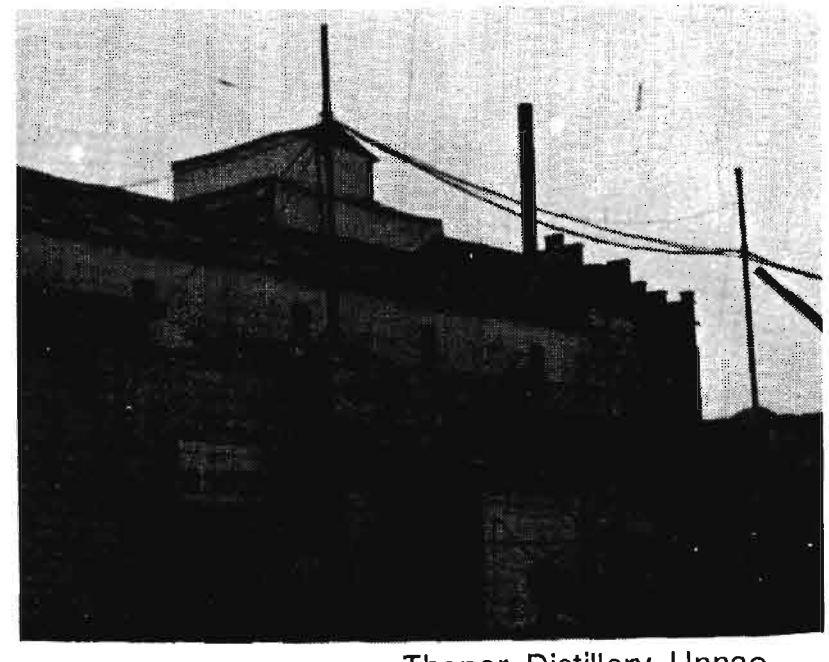
Tirveni Metal Tubes Unnao



Hiran Chhap Tobacco Unnao



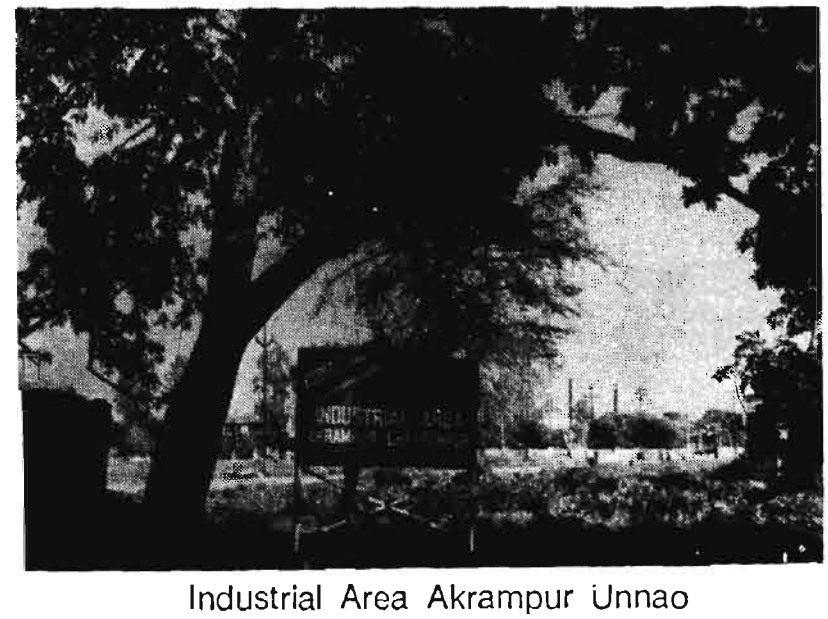
Tirveni Metal Tubes Unnao



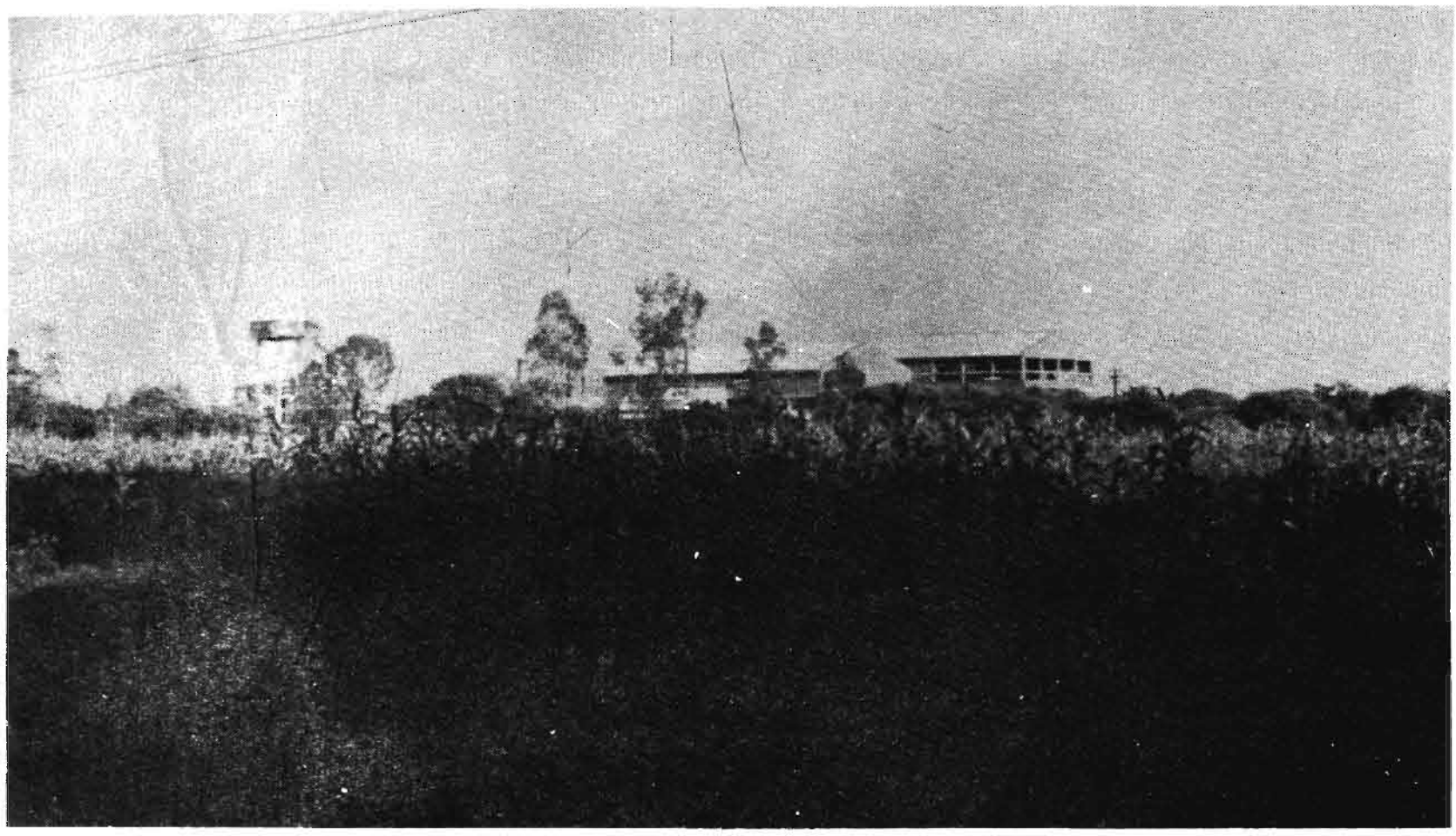
Thapar Distillery Unnao



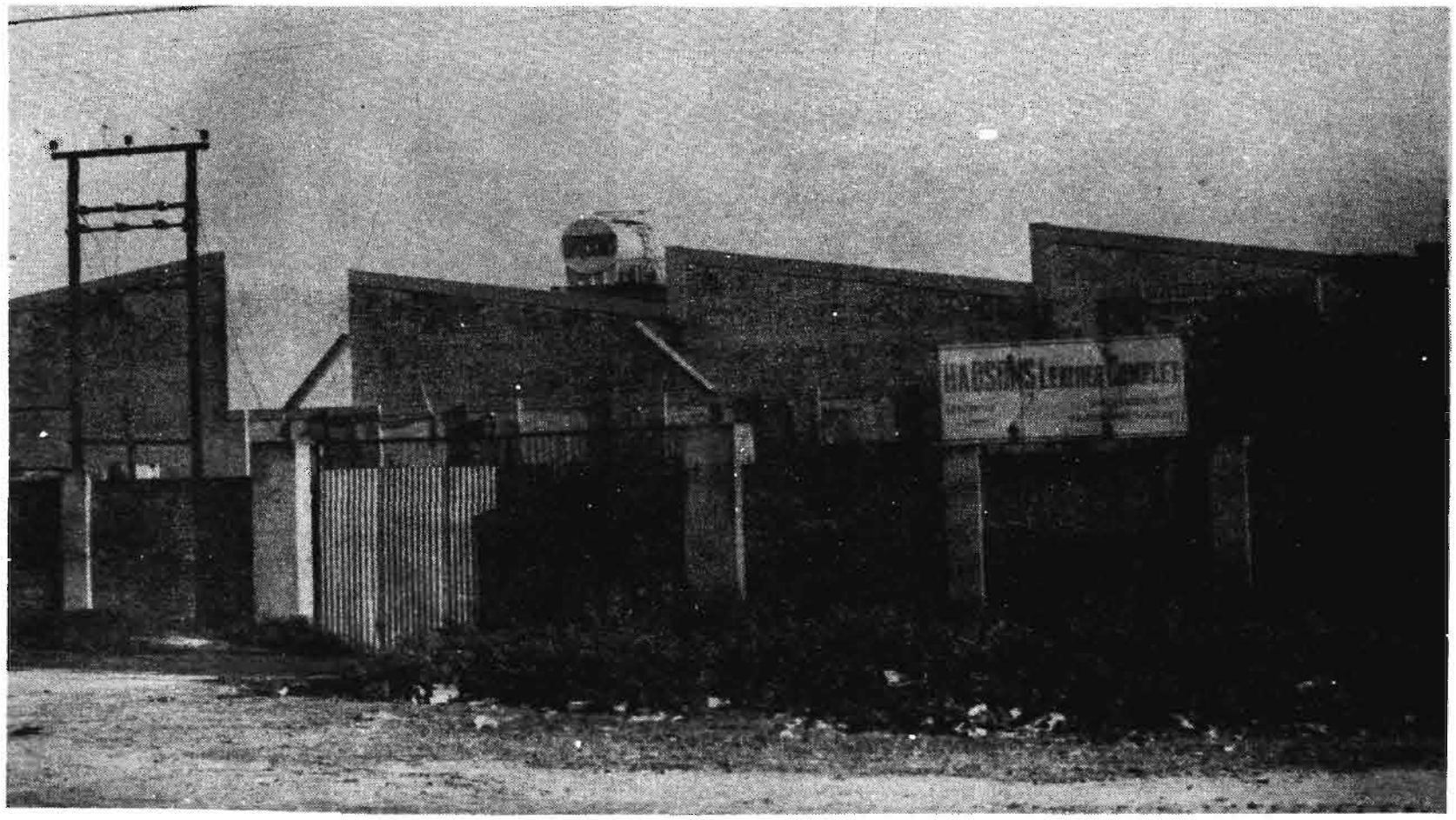
Thapar Distillery Unnao



Industrial Area Akrampur Unnao



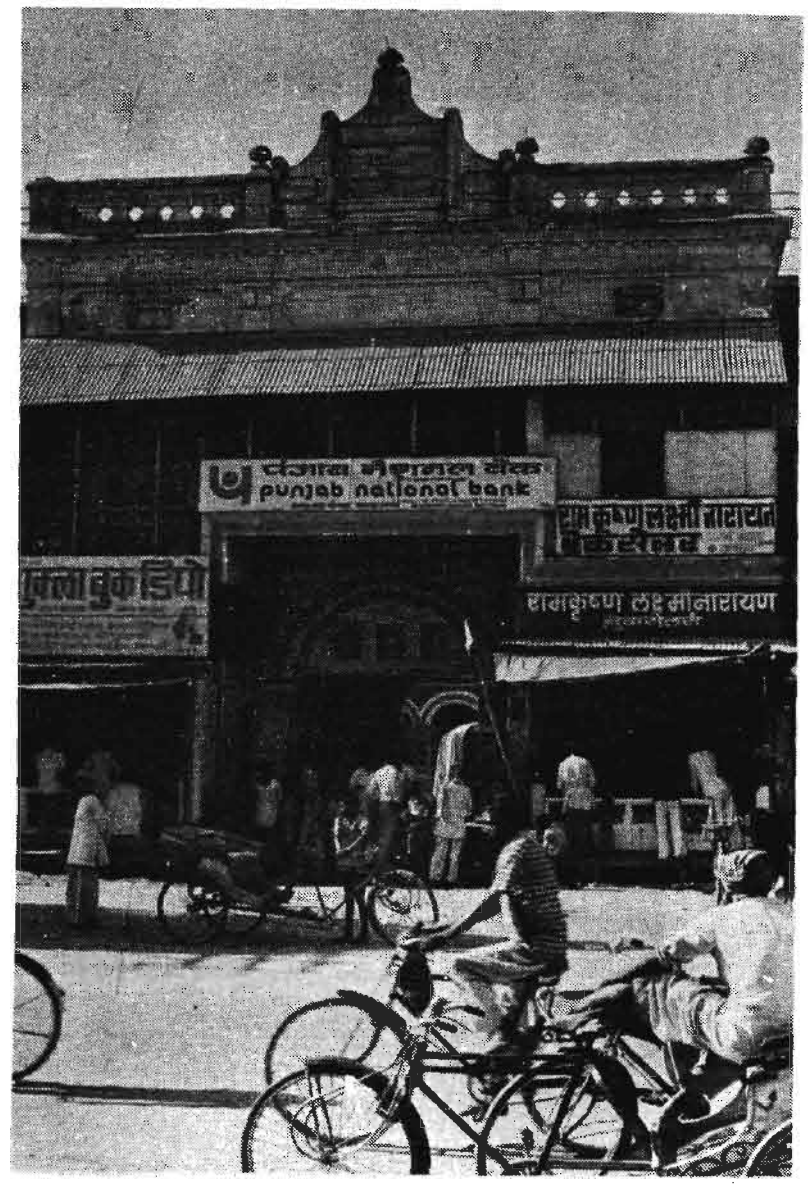
Industrial Area Unnao



Akrampur Industrial Estate Unnao (Flag Industry)



State Bank of India (Branch) Unnao



Punjab National Bank Unnao

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Introduction

Unnao is a multi-ethnic town. Hindus and Muslims constitute over 99 per cent (and the remaining one per cent includes Christians, Sikhs and Jains) of its population. In the town, there are localities where Hindus are dominant. Scheduled caste communities are in preponderance in the localities which were not part of the town before their merger in 1979. Predominantly Muslim localities are found in the oldest parts of the town which are invariably situated in the interior. It has been so, for the obvious fact that it had been the seat of a Muslim power for a few centuries before the Oudh Annexation in 1856.

Ethnic-composition of Population by Religion

Although, the town is inhabited by Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Jains but Hindus and Muslims are the two major groups in the town. The sexwise total population of the town by religion according to the 1981 Census is shown in the table V.1 provided below :—

Table V.1 : Distribution of population by religion in the town

Religion	No. of house holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Hinduism	9,529	49,782	27,419	22,363
	(71.59)	(65.52)	(66.93)	(63.86)
Islam	3,742	26,004	13,441	12,563
	(28.11)	(34.22)	(32.81)	(35.88)
Christianity	13	55	28	27
	(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Sikhism	15	92	50	42
	(0.11))	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Jainism	3	22	10	12
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Other religions and persuations	2	7	5	2
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Religion not stated	7	21	12	9
	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Total All religions	13,311	75,983	40,965	35,018
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

(Based on 20 per cent data of household schedule of 1981 Census)

Table V.2 : Distribution of households and populaiton by locality, religion and sex

Name of ward	Religion and sex											
	Hindu			Islam			Christianity			Total		
	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F	House-hold	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Moti Nagar	28	83	89	4	9	13	-	-	-	32	92	102
2. Civil Line I	18	54	67	2	8	6	-	-	-	20	62	73
3. Civil Line II	15	39	28	1	4	4	-	-	-	16	43	32
4. Gandhi Nagar	17	58	64	2	5	6	-	-	-	19	63	70
5. Adarsh Nagar	17	35	32	1	3	5	-	-	-	18	38	37
6. Akram Nagar	10	31	24	3	8	4	-	-	-	13	39	28
7. Atal Bihari Nagar	18	58	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	58	37
8. Jawahar Nagar	14	39	43	3	10	10	1	5	2	18	54	55
9. Sheikhwara	7	25	22	6	15	17	-	-	-	13	40	39
10. Gaddiyana	2	5	4	3	14	10	-	-	-	5	19	14
11. Kaithiyana	6	25	21	6	31	29	-	-	-	12	56	50
12. Chaudhriyana	7	20	18	5	18	13	-	--	-	12	38	31
13. Ram Nagar	1	4	3	2	4	3	-	-	-	3	8	6
14. Talib Sarai	12	29	35	4	13	9	-	-	-	16	42	44
Total	172	505	487	42	142	129	1	5	2	215	652	618

The table indicates that out of total population of 75,983; Hindus are 49,782 (65.52 per cent). Next in number viz., 26,004 (34.22 per cent) are Muslims. The followers of Sikhism (92), Christianity (55) and Jainism (22) ranges 0.03 per cent to 0.12 per cent.

Similar information was collected by convassing household schedules in 215 households. The survey data (giving wardwise details) is given in table V.2.

The survey data reveals that out of total population of 1,270; Hindus, Muslims and Christians are 992 (78.11 per cent), 271 (21.34) and 7 (0.55 per cent). It also indicates that out of 215 total households, 172 are of the Hindus and 42 of the Muslims, while only one household is Christian.

The above table clearly shows that Hindus are dominant in wards Moti Nagar, Civil Lines I, Civil Lines II, Gandhi Nagar, Adarsh Nagar, Akrampur and Atal Bihari Nagar. Muslims are dominant in wards Gaddiyana, Kaithiyana and Ram Nagar. Actually, persons belonging to these two religions are found in every ward of the town. The only Christian household surveyed inhabits in the Jawahar Nagar ward.

Mother Tongue

Table V.3 gives a picture about mainly spoken languages in urban areas of the district and in Unnao M.B. as per Census 1981.

Table V.3 : Language mainly spoken - 1981 Census

Language	Language mainly spoken in			
	District (Urban)		Town (Unnao M.B.)	
	Households	Persons	Households	Persons
1	2	3	4	5
1. Hindi	32,417 (84.91)	174,634 (81.51)	10.721 (81.00)	56,011 (75.27)
2. Urdu	5,737 (15.03)	39,491 (18.43)	2,495 (18.85)	18,290 (24.58)
3. Punjabi	17 (0.04)	108 (0.05)	15 (0.11)	100 (0.13)
4. Bengali	2	7	2	7
5. Malayalam	4 (0.02)	12 (0.01)	2 (0.04)	6 (0.02)
6. Gorkhali	2	5	1	1
Total	38,179 (100.00)	214,257 (100.00)	13,236 (100.00)	74,415 (100.00)

(Based on Census data. The data excludes Institutional households but includes houseless households.)

The above table points out that in the urban areas of the district; Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi are spoken by 32,417 (84.91 per cent), 5,737 (15.03 per cent) and 17 (0.04 per cent) households respectively in a total of 38,179 households. In rest of the households, 4 speak Malayalam and 2 each Bengali and Gorkhali. The proportion of persons who speak Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi is 81.51, 18.43 and 0.05 per cent.

Due to presence of immigrant settlers from outside the State, one finds 6 languages being reported as mother tongue in the town at the time of 1981 Census. The largest number is that of Hindi (56 011) followed by Urdu (18,290) and Punjabi (100). Bengali (7), Malayalam (6) and Gorkhali (1) have insignificant proportion. After Hindi, Urdu commands a good number of speakers.

As regards survey data Hindi is returned as mother tongue by more than 81 per cent of the town's population. Of these only about 1/5th have knowledge of subsidiary languages like English and Urdu. Urdu has got the next place after Hindi as mother tongue in the town. It's proportion is more than 18 per cent.

As regards to the speakers knowing a subsidiary language, there are 343 such persons, i.e., these 343 persons know another language besides their mother tongue. The table V.4 gives the duration of stay in present residence of persons having knowledge of a subsidiary language.

Table V.4 : Mother Tongue and subsidiary languages of households as related to duration of stay in present resident

Mother tongue & their numbers	Number speaking subsidiary languages with reference to duration of stay in present residence								
	0-4 years			5-9 years			10+ years		
	Subsidiary language			Subsidiary language			Subsidiary language		
	English	Urdu	Hindi	English	Urdu	Hindi	English	Urdu	Hindi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindi 1,037	10	-	-	18	3	-	152	9	-
Urdu 233	4	-	12	-	-	13	26	-	96
Total	14	-	12	18	3	13	178	9	96

(Based on Survey data)

The table V.4 shows that persons whose mother tongue is Hindi have reported either English or Urdu as subsidiary languages. Similarly, the persons whose mother tongue is Urdu have reported English or Hindi as subsidiary languages.

About 1/6 (210 persons or 16.54 per cent) persons in the surveyed population reported English as thier subsidiary language. The proportion (178 persons) of population whose subsidiary language is English, is significantly high in respect of perons staying in the town for

more than 10 years. Only 12 persons have reported Urdu as their subsidiary language. Persons whose mother tongue is Urdu number 233, out of them 121 and 30 have reported Hindi and English subsidiary languages.

The table V.5 presented below gives the data about subsidiary languages as related to age and sex:--

Table V.5 : Mother Tongue and subsidiary languages as related to age and sex

Age and sex		Number of speakers whose mother tongue is Hindi who speak subsidiary language as		Number of speakers whose mother tongue is Urdu who speak subsidiary language as	
		English	Urdu	English	Hindi
1		2	2	3	4
0--4	M	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	3
5--7	M	-	-	-	4
	F	-	-	-	3
8--10	M	1	-	-	6
	F	2	-	-	2
11--14	M	5	-	-	8
	F	-	-	-	3
15 & above	M	112	4	19	49
	F	60	8	11	41
Total	M	118	4	19	69
	F	62	8	11	52

(Based on survey data)

The table V.5 indicates that in the age-group below 8 years none of the children whose mother tongue is Hindi, is aware of any subsidiary language. In the age-group 8-10 one boy and two girls and in 11-14 age-group five boys have indicated English as their subsidiary language. In 15+ age, 112 males and 60 females have stated English as their subsidiary language while 4 males and 8 females have stated Urdu as their subsidiary language. The proportion of males in case of English as subsidiary language is almost twice as compared to females, whereas is case of Urdu it is vice-versa. There are 151 persons in all age-groups whose mother tongue is Urdu and they have also reported Hindi (121) and English (30) as their subsidiary languages. But it may be observed that the age-groups of the latter is 15+.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The scheduled castes population stood at 9,371 at the 1981 Census in the town, accounting for 12.33 per cent of the total population. This proportion rose by 272.65 per cent over the period of 1971-81. It was only 9.0 per cent of the total population at the 1971 Census. This significant increase in Scheduled Caste population during the decade 1971-81 was probably due to merger of adjoining villages in the municipal limits. There was, however, no Scheduled Tribe population in the town at the time of 1971

Census, but at the 1981 Census 7 persons belonged to Scheduled Tribes.

In the surveyed population of 1,270 persons, 156 belonged to various scheduled caste communities. They accounted for 12 per cent of the surveyed populations. The literacy rates for scheduled caste population aged 5 years and more, are 66 per cent in case of male population and only about 25 per cent in case of females. The general literacy rate of the town is about 44 per cent.

The distribution of scheduled caste population by each community and sex is given in table V.6:--

Table V.6 : Distribution of Scheduled caste population by sex

Scheduled caste		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
1.	Pasi	44 (28.21)	20	24
2.	Dhanuk	10 (6 41)	5	5
3.	Dhobi	47 (30.13)	20	27
4.	Chamar	38 (24.36)	17	21
5.	Kori	13 (8.33)	8	5
6.	Khatik	4 (2.56)	2	2
	Total	156 (100.00)	72	84

(Based on survey data)

The table V.6 shows that out of 156 scheduled caste persons, Dhobis are 47 (30.13 per cent) followed by Pasis, 44 (28.21 per cent) and Chamars 38 (24.36 per cent). The number of Koris, Dhanuks and Khatiks is 13 (8.33 per cent), 10 (6.41 per cent) and 4 (2.56 per cent) respectively. It may also be observed that among these 72 are males and 84 are females. Females out number males in Pasi, Dhobi and Chamar communities perhaps on account of male out-migration. In Dhanuk and Khatik communities males and females are equal in number but in Kori community only males out number females.

Houseless and Institutional Populaiton

At the 1981 Census houseless and institutional population were also enumerated. The Table V.7 shows the details:--

Table V.7 : Particulars of houseless and institutional population

Particulars	Houseless	Institutional
1	2	3
No. of Households	29	75
Persons	97	1,568
Males	64	1,398
Females	33	170

(Based on survey data)

It may be observed that there were 29 houseless households comprising 97 persons (64 males and 33 females) as well as 75 institutional households having 1,568 persons (1,398 Males and 170 females) at 1981 Census. The

proportion of institutional population was 2.06 per cent of the total population.

Disabled population by type of disability

During the houselisting operations in 1980, the information pertaining to totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb persons normally residing with the households was collected. The number of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb in the town was 21, 22 and 9 respectively.

Survey data

Households and their population

During the survey 1,270 persons were covered in 215 households. A table showing the distribution of the population by age-group and sex is given below:--

Table V.8 : Sex wise distribution of surveyed population by age-group

Age group	Total Population		Males		Females	
1	2		3		4	
0--4	146		73		73	
5--9	158	446	70	219	88	227
10--14	142	(35.12%)	76	(33.59%)	66	(36.73%)
15--19	130		72		58	
20--24	136		74		62	
25--29	100	655	49	346	51	309
30--34	78	(52.57%)	42	(53.07%)	36	(50.00%)
35--49	211		109		102	
50--59	95	169	47	87	48	82
60+	74	(13.31%)	40	(13.34%)	34	(13.27%)
Total	1270		652		618	

(Based on Survey data)

The table V.8 shows that the population in the age-group 0-14, 15-49 and 50+ works out to 35.12, 51.57 and 13.31 per cent respectively. In terms of Sandbergs formula, the above ratio indicates that the population is stationary and there is preponderance of middle age-groups. Considering the proportion of population by sex it is observed that in the age-group 0-14 the percentage of males and females is 33.59 and 36.73 respectively. But in the age-group 15-49 their proportions are 53 07 and 50.00 per cent, while in age-group 50 and above years their proportions are 13.34 and 13.27 per cent. This trend indicates that in adult ages there is preponderance of male populaiton. This may be on account of adult male immigration to the town.

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status

The Marital status of the surveyed population is shown in the table V.9.

It may be observed from the table V.9 that two boys and nine girls have been married before the age of 20 years, while 9 males and 2 females remained unmarried even after the age of 30 and above. Barring these, all males and females are married. 17 males and 43 females of age 25 and above are widowers and widows. The number of seperated among males is 3 as against only 1 female but only a male divorce has been netted.

Age at marriage

The table V.10 shows the average age at marriage by caste/community and time of marriage by sex.

It may be seen that the average age at marriage, for males married before attaining the age of 30 years is 20.66. But there is a little increase in average age at marriage of those who married during 15 to 29 years and those who married within 15 years. The average age in these two age-groups works out to be 21.13 years and 22.26 years respectively.

The average age at marriage of females who married before attaining the age of 30 years is 16.77 years. It is lower by 3.89 years than the respective male average. Similar increase in average age at marriage is also seen in case of female also who married during 15-29 years (17.12 years) and within 15 years (18.56 years).

It is to be noted that there are 292 married males and 315 married females. In the Hindu castes, a very large number of married males are found among Brahmans (95), Kayasthas (26) Vaishyas (19), Yadavas (11), Kshatriyas (10), Lodhs (10), Chamars/Kureels (10) and Dhobi (9). Among the Muslims 59 married males are observable while among Christians these are 2. Among Hindus, average age at marriage of ever-married males who married before attaining the age of 30 years is highest (22.44 years) in case of Kayasthas, followed by kshatriyas (21.50 years), Vaishyas and Dhobis (21.00 years), Brahmans (20.60 years), Yadavas (18.50 years), Lodhs (18.00 years) and Chamars (16.75 years). Average age at marriage of married males increases in case of those who married during 15-29 years and within 15 years among Brahmans, Kayasthas, Yadavas, Kshatriyas and Lodhs.

It indicates that the average age at marriage for males who married before attaining there age of 30 years, 15-29 years and within 15 years has gone up in the said castes/communities except in cases of Vaishyas, Chamars and Dhobis. Among Vaishyas the average age at marriage has gone down for those who married within 15 years, among Chamars and Dhobis it is lowest for those who married within 15-29 years.

Similarly, among females there are 5 or more than 5 married females in the castes/communities namely Brahman (95), kayasth (25), vaishya (24), Lodh (15), Dhobi (13), Pasi (12), Chamar (11), Yadav (10) and Kshatriya (9). In these castes the average age at marriage of females of those who married before attaining the age of 30 years, 15-29 years and within 15 years are indicated below agaist the name of caste/community in bracket--Brahman (16.77 years, 17.91 years and 18.63 years), kayastha (17.00 years, 19.00 and 20.78 years), Vaishya (18.13 years, 17.29 years and 18.33 years), Lodh (17.33 years, 18.00 years and 17.00 years), Dhobi (16.00 years, 15.00 years and 17.40 years), Pasi (16.25 years, 16.20 years and 18.67 years), Chamar (13.25 years, 14.33 years, and 16.75 years), Yadav (15.33 years, 16.67 years and 19 00 years) and kshatriya (18.00 years, 17.00 years and 19.50 years).

Table V.9 : Distribution of population by age, sex and marital status

Age-groups	Marital status and sex											
	Never married		Married		Widowed		Separated		Divorced		Total	
	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
0-4	73	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	73
5-9	70	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	88
10-14	76	65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	66
15-19	70	50	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	58
20-24	48	16	24	46	-	-	2	-	-	-	74	62
25-29	14	9	34	41	1	1	-	-	-	-	49	51
30-34	7	1	34	33	-	1	1	1	-	-	42	36
35-49	-	1	104	90	4	11	-	-	1	-	109	102
50-59	2	-	41	35	4	13	--	-	-	-	47	48
60-69	-	-	20	13	2	9	-	-	-	-	22	22
70+	-	-	12	4	6	8	-	-	-	-	18	12
Total	360	303	271	271	17	43	3	1	1	-	652	618

(Based on survey data)

Table V.10 : Average age at marriage as related to caste/community and time of marriage

Caste/ community	No. of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	M	F	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bari	2	3	-	21.00	19.00	-	17.00	15.00
Bhujwa	2	2	-	17.50	-	-	16.00	-
Brahman	95	95	20.60	22.00	22.68	16.77	17.91	18.63
Gadariya	2	3	-	21.00	-	-	16.00	14.00
Kahar	3	3	22.00	18.00	22.00	17.00	15.00	19.00
Kayastha	26	25	22.44	22.63	26.00	17.00	19.00	20.78
Khatri	2	2	-	23.00	29.00	20.00	-	21.00
Kshatriya	10	9	21.50	21.67	24.00	18.00	17.00	19.50
Kumhar	1	2	-	22.00	-	-	17.00	-
Kurmi	1	1	-	19.00	-	-	17.00	-
Lodh	10	15	18.00	20.00	20.14	17.33	18.00	17.00
Lohar	3	3	-	20.33	-	-	17.33	-

Table V.10 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mali	33	3	-	18.67	-	-	17.00	16.00
Nai	2	3	-	21.00	20.00	17.00	16.00	18.00
Sunar	1	1	-	25.00	-	-	20.00	-
Vaishya	19	24	21.00	22.67	22.13	18.13	17.29	18.33
Vishwakarma	1	1	-	-	19.00	-	-	18.00
Yadav	11	10	18.50	20.00	20.50	15.33	16.67	19.00
Chamar/Kureel	10	11	16.75	16.00	19.75	13.25	14.33	16.75
Dhanuk	3	3	18.00	18.00	22.00	16.00	15.00	19.00
Dhobi	9	13	21.00	16.50	19.00	16.00	15.00	17.40
Khatik	1	1	-	-	21.00	-	-	18.00
Kori	4	3	-	20.00	21.00	17.00	-	19.00
Pasi	10	12	19.33	19.00	19.50	16.25	16.20	18.67
Muslim	59	65	22.29	21.50	22.41	17.25	18.29	18.90
Christian	2	2	-	25.00	30.00	20.00	15.00	-
Total	292	315	20.66	21.13	22.26	16.77	17.12	18.56

It may be observed that the average age at marriage of females is higher, in case of those who married in subsequent periods in castes/ communities--Brahman, Kayastha, Chamar and Yadava. But in Vaishyas, it has gone down for females who married earlier than 30 years; and for those who married during 15-29 years among communities Dhobi, Pasi and Kshatriya. For females the average age at marriage for those who married within 15 years is higher in comparison to the females who married earlier than 30 years and 15-29 years.

Among Muslims, there are 59 and 65 married males and females. The average age at marriage for males who married earlier than 30 years, 15-29 years and within 15 years is 22.29 years, 21.50 years and 21.91 years; while for females it is 17.25 years 18.29 years and 18.90 years respectively. It indicates that the average age at marriage has increased in subsequent periods for males and females except for males who married earlier than 15-29 years.

In the Christian community there are 2 each married males and females. Among males one was married 15-29 years earlier and other within 15 years and their age at marriage was 20 and 30 years respectively. Among females one was married 30 years earlier and other 15-29 years earlier, their average age at the time of marriage was 20 and 15 years.

The table V.11 presents the average age at marriage as related to educational level and time of marriage.

The table shows that out of 292 married males 62 are illiterate. Among literate and educated males, 72, 40 and 32 are high school and inter, graduate and middle. There are 13 and 30 males who are educated below primary and upto primary standard respectively. The number of males holding technical diploma, medical and teaching degrees is 7, 2 and 2 respectively.

Average age at marriage of those who were married earlier than 30 years, 15-29 years and within 15 years varies around 19 to 22 years except for males who are either post-graduate (26.63 years) or holding teaching degree (30.00 years) who married within 15 years and one of the medical graduate (30.00 years) married within 15-29 years.

Out of 315 married females 152; 41 and 32 are illiterate, matric (high school and inter) and middle (junior high school). There are 21; 17;24 and 1 females whose educational standard is graduate, post-graduate, upto primary and teaching degree and one of them is holding technical diploma; 18 and 8 are literate without educational standard and below primary. The average age at marriage of females married earlier than 30 years is around 16 to 17 years for all educational standards except for those whose educational standard is middle or junior high school (18.14 years) and graduate (21.33 years).

For the females who were married 15-29 years age the average age at marriage is around 17 to 18 years except for a female holding technical diploma not equal to degree (20.00 years). Similarly, for females married within 15 years the average age at marriage is around 18 to 19 years except for females whose educational standard is below primary (16.67 years), literate without educational level (20.50 years), below primary (16.67) and holding teaching degree (21.00 years) It reflects that in subsequent period there is an increase and average age at marriage slightly increase in case of highly educated males and females.

The table V.12 exhibits the age at first marriage and age at effective marriage.

The table shows that in a total of 292 males, the age-group at first marriage in cases of 142, 88 and 48 is 20-24, 15-19 and 25-29. In case

Table V.11 : Average age at marriage as related to educational level and time of marriage

Educational Level		No. of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married			Remarks
		M	F	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Illiteratee	62	152	19.06	19.20	20.21	15.76	17.07	17.80	..
2.	Literate without educational level	12	18	17.25	20.80	20.67	16.08	17.00	20.50	..
3.	Below Primary	13	8	22.75	18.50	19.33	17.00	17.50	16.67	..
4.	Primary	30	24	20.44	20.78	20.75	16.43	16.40	18.71	..
5.	Middle (J.H.S)	32	32	20.63	21.63	21.50	18.14	18.18	18.13	..
6.	Matric (H.S. & Inter)	72	41	22.78	20.74	23.26	17.57	17.43	19.07	..
7.	Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	7	1	..	23.00	21.33	..	20.00	..	..
8.	Graduate	40	21	20.33	22.33	22.76	21.33	18.75	19.30	..
9.	Post-graduate	20	17	18.00	22.18	26.63	..	18.83	19.91	..
10.	Medicine	2	..	25.00	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Teaching	2	1	..	30.00	22.00	..	..	21.00	..
	Total	292	315	20.66	21.13	22.26	16.77	17.12	18.56	

Table V.12 : Age at first marriage as related to age at effective marriage and time of marriage

Age at first marriage	No. of ever married		Average age at effective marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at effective marriage of ever married females who married		
	M	F	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-
10--14	3	52	12.00	15.50	-	15.04	14.85	14.57
15--19	88	180	19.00	18.38	18.00	16.98	17.09	17.23
20--24	142	80	20.59	21.45	21.56	20.00	20.50	20.95
25--29	48	3	25.64	25.47	25.82	-	-	25.00
30--34	11	-	30.00	30.00	30.87	-	-	-
35 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	292	315						

(Based on survey data)

of the remaining 14 males the age at first marriage of 11 and 3 is 30-34 and 10-14 respectively. The average age at effective marriage of males, whose age at first marriage is 20-24; is 20-59 years for those who married earlier than 30 years is 21.45 years for those married within 15-29 years and 21.56 years for those married within 15 years. Similarly, the average age at effective marriage of males who married in the aforesaid spans and whose age at first marriage is between 15-19 is 19.00 years, 18.38 years and 18.00 years; while of those whose age at first marriage is 25-29, the average age at effective marriage is 25.64 years, 25.47 years and 25.82 years. For males whose age at first marriage is 10-14, the average age at effective marriage in the first two spans is 12.00 and 15.50 years. For males whose age at first marriage is 30-34 years, the average age at effective marriage in the three spans is 30.00 years, 30.00 years and 30.87 years respectively.

Among 315 ever-married women, the age at first marriage of 180, 80 and 52 is in the age-groups 15-19, 20-24 and 10-14 respectively. The age at first marriage of only 3 females is between the years 25 and 29. The average age at effective marriage of females whose age at first marriage is 15-19 years is 16.98 years, 17.09 years and 17.23 years respectively for those who were married earlier than 30 years, 15-29 years and within 15 years. Similarly, the average age at effective marriage for those females whose age at first marriage was 20.24 years is 20.00 years, 20.50 years and 20.95 years. The females whose age at first marriage is 10-14 years, the average age at effective marriage ranges from 15.04 years to 14.57 years. It will be noticed that there is a wide gap in consummation of marriage where the age at first marriage was below 19 years. The table also reflects that there is an intervening period between formal marriage and consummation of marriage.

Widow/widower remarriage: Widow/widower remarriage is not a comman occurence in the town. None of the surveyed females opted for it.

Table V.13 : Widow/Widower Remarriage

Persons	Number of persons reporting to have become widow/ widower at the age of			Number of persons reporting remarriage out of those who became widow/widower at the age of			Caste/ Community
	Below 25	25-34	35 & above	Below 25	25-34	35 & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Male	2	3	12	2	2	-	Brahman (5), Kayastha (3), Chamar (3), Kori (2), Vaishya, Kshatriya, Mali and Muslim (one each).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Female	1	8	34	-	-	-	Muslim (15), Brahman (6), Lodh (5), Vaishya, Pasi & Chamar (3 each), Kayastha (2); Nai, Bari, Khatri, Kumhar, Dhobi & Kori (one each).

(Based on Survey data)

The table V.13 shows that among males; 2,3 and 12 are of age-groups below 25,25-34 and 35 and above. Among these, 2 males each of ages below 25 and 25-34 remarried. In females, out of 43 widows 34,8 and 1 are of age-groups 35 and above, 25-34 years and below 25 years. None of these remarried. Those males who remarried later belonged to Brahman, Kayastha, Mali and Vaishya communities.

Co-relates of age at marriage

The survey data reveals that out of 607 married persons, 292 are males and 315 females. It points out that number of married females is 5 per cent more than married males. The table V.14 shows the distribution of age at marriage and their present age by sex.

The table reveals that, no male whose present age is below 14, is married, and only 28 in the age-group 14-24 are married. In the age-groups of 25-34, 35-44, 45-54 and 55 and above, a high proportion of married persons are found, and their marriages solemnised mostly at age-group 20-24. A large number of males were married at the age of 20-24 (141), followed by 14-19 (89) and 25-29 (49). Marriages which took place at the ages below 14(2) years and 30-34 (11) were considerably low. Female marriages took place mostly at age 14-19 years, whereas there are no women in the survey data, who married at the age 30-34 years.

Age, Sex and Education

The information pertaining to educational attainment of the town dwellers is presented in table V.15.

The table shows that out of 579 males; 103 (17.79 per cent), 92 (15.89 per cent) and 72 (12.44 per cent) are literate, illiterate and educated upto primary level. Among the rest, 87(15.03 per cent), 75 (12.95 per cent) and 46 (7.95 per cent) males have educational level upto middle, high school and intermediate, only 60 and 37 males are graduate and post-graudate. Only 5 males have a technical diploma not equal to degree, 1 is graduate in medicine and other in teaching.

In a total of 545 females, 195 (35.78 per cent), 101 (18.53 per cent) and 57 (10.46 per cent) are illiterate, literate and educated upto primary level, while 61 (11.19 per cent), 42 (7.71 per cent) and 37 (6.79 per cent) of the remaining females are educated upto middle, high school and intermediate. The number of females whose educational standard is either graudate or post-graduate is 26 (4.77 per cent) in each case.

Table V.14 : Age at marriage as related to sex and present age

Present age	Age at marriage																	
	Male									Female								
	Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Total	Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Below 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14--24	-	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	39	15	-	-	-	-	-	55
25--34	-	13	41	14	2	-	-	-	70	6	44	25	2	-	-	-	-	77
35--44	1	19	26	13	6	-	-	-	65	7	49	13	1	-	-	-	-	70
45--54	-	19	40	11	2	-	-	-	72	5	41	12	-	-	-	-	-	58
55+	1	22	22	11	1	-	-	-	57	7	35	12	1	-	-	-	-	55
Total	2	89	141	49	11	-	-	-	292	26	208	77	4	-	-	-	-	315

(Based on Survey data)

Table V.15 : Distribution of population by age, sex and educational level

Educational level of individuals		Total population of age 5 & above			Total scheduled castes of age 5 & above		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Illiterate	287 (25.53)	92 (15.89)	195 (35.78)	77 (55.80)	22 (33.85)	55 (75.34)
2.	Literate	204 (18.15)	103 (17.79)	101 (18.53)	27 (19 57)	19 (29.23)	8 (10.96)
3.	Primary	129 (11.48)	72 (12.44)	57 (10.46)	17 (12.32)	11 (16.92)	6 (8.22)
4.	Middle	148 (13.17)	87 (15.03)	61 (11.19)	9 (6.52)	8 (12.30)	1 (1.37)
5.	High School	117 (10.41)	75 (12.95)	42 (7.71)	4 (2.90)	3 (4.62)	1 (1.37)
6.	Intermediate	83 (7.38)	46 (7.95)	37 (6.79)	1 (0.72)	-	1 (1.37)
7.	Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	5 (0.44)	5 (0.86)	-	-	-	-
9.	Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	86 (7.65)	60 (10.36)	26 (4.77)	3 (2.17)	2 (3.08)	1 (1.37)

Table V.15 (Concld.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	63 (5.61)	37 (6.39)	26 (4.77)	-	-	-
11.	Engineering & Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Ag. Dairying & Veterinary	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Teaching	1 (0.09)	1 (0.17)	-	-	-	-
14.	Medical	1 (0.09)	1 (0.17)	-	-	-	-
	Total	1124	579	545	138	65	73

There are 65 and 73 scheduled caste males and females. Among these males, 22 (33.85 per cent), 19 (29.23 per cent) and 11 (16.92 per cent) are illiterate, literate and educated upto primary level. The educational level of 8 (12.30 per cent), 3 (4.62 per cent) and 2 (3.08 per cent) males is middle, high school and graduation.

Among 73 scheduled caste females, 55 (75.34 per cent), 8 (10.96 per cent) and 6 (8.22 per cent)are illiterate, literate and educated upto primary level. Each one of the remaining female has educational standard upto middle, high school, intermediate and graduation.

The table V.16 shows the males and females who are studying and not-studying by age-group, religion/caste and migration status.

The above table shows that Out of 1,124 persons of age 5+ years, 357 (31.76 per cent) and 767 (68.24 per cent) are studying and not-studying respectively. Out of 579 males, 200 (34.54 per cent) and 379 (65.46 per cent) are variously studying and not-studying. About 99 per cent of males who are studying are below 25 years of age. Out of 379 not-studying males, 333 are of age 20+ years.

Among 157 females who are studying, 150 are of age below 20 and 7 of them are in the age-group 20-24. Out of 388 females who are not-studying a significant number viz, 326, are of age above 20.

Among Hindu, Muslim and Christian; 36.92 per cent, 24.37 per cent and 60.00 per cent males are studying. In females, 33.33 per cent and 10.48 per cent of Hindus and Muslims respectively are studying. It reflects that in Hindus, the proportion of studying males and females is higher in comparison to Muslims.

In the "other-castes", the proportion of males and females who are studying is 35-60 per cent and 30.72 per cent respectively, while in scheduled castes only 26.15 per cent males and 16.44 per cent females are studying. It indicates that the number of persons studying is lower in scheduled castes in comparison to "other-castes" (all the rest of the castes).

The proportion of migrant and non-migrant males who are studying is 39.79 per cent and 29.31 per cent respectively, while the respective female proportion is 33.21 per cent and 24.63 per cent. It reflects that higher proportion of migrant males and females are studying, in comparison to respective non-migrant sexes (males/females).

Educational Score

Educational level of the population or its sections is indicated by the device of the educational score. For instance, those who are illiterate are assigned the score of 'zero'. For further stages or levels of educational qualifications, scores are assigned in the following manner- 'one' for those who are literate without educational level, 'two' for those who have studied upto primary or junior basic or middle stage, 'three' for the matriculates or equivalent, 'four' for diploma-holders (technical or non-technical), 'five' for degree-holders and 'six' for those who have done doctorate or have attained still higher level of education. For assigning the educational score only the population of age five and more years has been considered. The average educational score per head by sex in different localities of the town is listed in the table. V.17.

Table V.16 : Particulars of persons who are studying and not studying with religion, age-group and migration status

Particulars	Persons (of age 5+)					
	Studying			Not studying		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(i) Total population	357 (31.76)	200 (34.54)	157 (28.81)	767 (68.24)	379 (65.46)	388 (71.19)
(ii) Age-group 5-9	113 (71.52)	53 (75.71)	60 (68.18)	45 (28.48)	17 (24.29)	28 (31.82)
10-14	117 (82.39)	66 (86.84)	51 (77.27)	25 (17.61)	10 (13.16)	15 (22.73)
15-19	92 (70.77)	53 (73.61)	39 (67.24)	38 (29 23)	19 (26.39)	19 (32.76)
20-24	32 (23.53)	25 (33.78)	7 (11.29)	104 (76.47)	49 (66.22)	55 (88.71)
25+	3 (0.54)	3 (0.78)	--	555 (99.46)	284 (99.22)	271 (100.00)
(iii) Religion						
(i) Hindu	314 (35.46)	168 (36.92)	146 (33.33)	579 (64.84)	287 (63.08)	292 (66.67)
(ii) Muslim	40 (17.86)	29 (24.37)	11 (10.48)	184 (82.14)	90 (75.63)	94 (89.52)
(iii) Christian	3 (42.86)	3 (60.00)	--	4 (57.14)	2 (40.00)	2 (100.00)
(iv) Caste						
(i) Other castes	328 (33.61)	183 (35.60)	145 (30.72)	658 (36.39)	331 (64.40)	327 (69.28)
(ii) Scheduled caste	29 (21.01)	17 (26.15)	12 (16.44)	109 (78.99)	48 (73.85)	61 (83.56)
(v) Migration						
(i) Non migrant	152 (22.89)	85 (29.31)	67 (24.63)	512 (77.11)	205 (70.69)	207 (75.37)
(ii) Migrant	205 (44.57)	115 (39.79)	90 (33.21)	355 (55.43)	174 (60.21)	181 (66.79)

(Based on Survey data)

Table V.17 : Distribution of localities by average educational score per head

Locality	Average per head educational score		
	Total	Male	Female
Ward No. 1 Moti Nagar	2.2	2.5	1.9
Ward No. 2 Civil Lines I	2.0	2.6	1.4
Ward No. 3 Civil Lines II	2.1	2.3	1.7
Ward No. 4 Gandhi Nagar	2.0	2.3	1.7
Ward No. 5 Adarash Nagar	0.9	1.3	0.6
Ward No. 6 Akrampur	1.4	1.7	1.0
Ward No. 7 Atal Bihari Nagar	2.3	2.6	1.8
Ward No. 8 Jawahar Nagar	2.2	2.3	2.0
Ward No. 9 Sheikhwara	2.4	2.8	2.0
Ward No. 10 Gaddiyana	2.7	3.0	2.1
Ward No. 11 Kaithiyana	1.8	2.1	1.5
Ward No. 12 Chaudhriyana	1.6	1.8	1.3
Ward No. 13 Ram Nagar	1.9	2.4	1.3
Ward No. 14 Talib Sarai	0.8	1.1	0.4
Grand Total	1.9	2.2	1.5

(Based on Survey data)

The above table shows that among males the highest educational score is found in ward No. 10. (Gaddiyana). On ward Nos. 5,6,12 and 14, it varies between 1.1 and 1.8. In the remaining wards, the educational score varies between 2.1 and 2.8.

The educational score of females is highest (2.1) in Ward No. 10 and 2.0 in Ward Nos. 8 and 9. In Ward Nos. 14 and 5 the score is 0.4 and 0.6 respectively. In the remaining wards it varies between 1.3 and 1.9 except in Ward No. 6 (1.0)

Educational score by Religion and Caste

Caste-wise educational score is presented in the appendix III. Educational score of only those castes/communities are discussed here who are represented upto at least five or more households. These Castes/communities represented in such way are Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Kayastha, Yadav, Lodh, Pasi, Dhobi, Chamar and Muslim. As is evident in the appendix III among these castes/communities highest educational score per head (3.01) as well as per

household (18.06) is found among Kayasthas followed by Brahmans (2.62 per head and 15.69 per household) and Kshatriya (2.02 per head and 9.30 per household). The lowest educational score is observed in case of Pasi (0.21 per head and 1.14 per household) followed by Lodhs (0.63 per head and 2.40 per household). In Muslim community, the educational scores per head and per household are 1.57 and 2.28 respectively. There is only one Christian household in the surveyed population. The educational score of this household is 16.0 while its per head score works out to be 2.28. It may be noticed that score per household is highest in case this Christian household. If we consider the educational score by religion and sex, it will be found that it is higher in males in comparison to females except in the Christian household.

Educational Score by type of households

Social changes in the town can adequately be traced by studying the changes in the composition of households in the town. The data about households have been compiled as per the classification of type of households provided in the "Annexure" to Chapter VIII.

The appendix IV reveals that supplemented lineal joint families and lineal collateral joint families have the highest educational score per head and per household as well. In case of lineal collateral joint families the educational score for males and females are 3.0 and 2 05 per head respectively, while for supplemented lineal joint family the scores are 2.88 per head and 1.7 per household. In other types of households, the scores for males and females varies between 1.25 to 2.34 and 1.17 to 1.73. The lowest score among males is 1.25 in single-person household and among females is 1.17 in collateral joint type of household. It reflects that in joint families perhaps there are more facilities for higher education since the cost of education is jointly shared by all the earning members of the family.

Distribution of students by occupational category of head of household

It has already been noticed that out of 1,270 persons; 963 (75.83 per cent) are non-workers. Among non-workers a significant proportion (36.86 per cent) is that of students. The appendix V shows distribution of students by educational level and occuption of the head of households.

It may be noticed from that appendix, that out of 355 students; 143 (40.28 per cent), 58 (16.34 per cent) and 53 (14.93 per cent) are of educational level of either literate without formal education, or upto primary or upto middle. The number of students educated upto matriculation is 82 (23.10 per cent). The students educated upto graduate and post-graduate levels are respectively only 17 (4.79) per cent and 2 (0.56 per cent). Out of 17 graduate students, 5 are of those households whose heads are non-workers.

It is quite signigicant that largest number (70) of students belong to those households whose heads are clerical and related workers. It is so, for the reason that the town is monofunctional service category. The next largest number (59) is surprisingly found in the households where heads are non-workers. The two post graduate students are found in one each household, the heads being an administrative or executive or managerial worker and clerical or related worker. The latter type of households also have maximum number of students who are doing matriculation or primary studies. However, the former type of households have largest number of middle school-going students. It is also significant to note that the least number (7) of literates without formal educational level is found in those households, where heads are either professional or technical workers or, executives. And naturally, the largest number of above type of students are from households where heads are non-workers.

Occupational category of head of the household and average educational score

The average educational score for males and females have been calcuated for workers and non-workers as well as by occupational category of head of the household. The scores regarding the above are given in the appendix VI.

It will be observed from the appendix VI, that for males and female workers, the educational scores are 2.15 and 1.52 respectively. The score per worker household is 9.51. For non-working male and female the scores are slightly higher than working population and are 2.58 and 1.64. For a non-worker household, the average score is 11.64.

The highest average educational score in a household is found among households, whose heads are working as proprietors, directors or manager followed by such heads as revenue officials of village level and lawyers. The score is found to be the least in those households which are headed by such skilled manual workers as painters, brick-layers, stone-masons, tiles-setters etc. For females the per household score is highest (24) in cases of the households headed by proprietor, director, or manager. The score by an individual is found highest (5) in cases of households headed by the latter class of workers.

Knowledge of subsidiary language and average educational score

The table V.18 gives information about the knowledge of subsidiary languages and average educational score.

The above table indicates that English, Hindi and Urdu are the three subsidiary languages spoken by the residents of the town. Persons whose mother tongue is Hindi speak English or Urdu as subsidiary language. The average educational score of speakers of subsidiary language English is significantly higher than that of those whose subsidiary language is Urdu, In case of former, the educational scores for males and females are 3.96 and 3.87 respectively. In case of the latter, the scores for males and females are 2.25 and 1.75 respectively.

The persons whose mother tongue is Urdu speak English or Hindi as subsidiary languages. The scores for males and females are 3.53 and 4.0 in case of those whose subsidiary language is English and for those whose it is Hindi are 1.60 and 1.57 respectively. Thus the highly educated persons (whose mother tongue is Hindi or Urdu) have preference for English as subsidiary language. Numerically the number of speakers whose subsidiary language is English (210, is significantly higher than those speakers whose subsidiary languages are either Hindi (116) or Urdu (12).

Non-enrolment in school

During Survey information regarding the school-going age (5-14 years) children have been collected. It is noticed that out of 215 households, 69 (32.09 p.c.) do not have children of school-going age. The information in respect of households who have defaulted in enroling all or some school-going children given in the table V.19.

Table V.18 : Knowledge of subsidiary language and average educational score

Mother tongue	Total speakers of mother tongue			Speakers of subsidiary languages					
				Subsidiary language 1. English					
				Number			Average educational score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindi	1037	529	508	180	118	62	3.93	3.96	3.87
Urdu	233	123	110	30	19	11	3.70	3.53	4.00
Total	1270	652	618	210	137	73	3.90	3.90	3.89

Mother tongue	Speakers of subsidiary languages											
	Subsidiary language 2. Urdu						Subsidiary language 3. Hindi					
	Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Hindi	12	4	8	1.92	2.25	1.75	--	--	--	--	--	--
Urdu	--	--	--	--	--	--	116	67	49	1.59	1.60	1.57
Total	12	4	8	1.92	2.25	1.75	116	67	49	1.59	1.60	1.57

Table V.19 : Households defaulting in enroling children of school going age and their caste

Households having school-going age children		Households failing to send	No. of house-holds	Name of caste who failed to send their children to school
1		2	3	4
A. Male children only (49)	(i)	All males	8	Nai, Lodh, Bhujwa, Mali, Kori, Muslim (one household each) Pasi (2 households)
	(ii)	Some males	2	Bari and Muslim (one household each)
B. Female children only (45)	(i)	All females	12	Pasi (one household), Chamar (2 households), Lodh (2 households), Dhobi (3 households) Muslim (4 households)
	(ii)	Some females	2	Lodh & Dhanuk (one household each).
C. Both male & female children (52)	(i)	All males & females	5	Kshatriya and Pasi (one household each), Muslim (3 households)
	(ii)	Only male	-	Nil
	(iii)	Only some males	1	Muslim (one household)
	(iv)	Only females	4	Gadariya, Bhujwa, Sunar and Muslim (one household each)
	(v)	Only some females	2	Vaishya and Muslim (one household each)
	(vi)	Some males & some females	-	Nil

(Based on Survey data)

In 49 households. there are all male children of school-going age but of 8 them failed to send all male children while 2 failed to send only some male children to school. In the former case, two households are of Pasi community and one household each of Nai, Lodh, Bhujwa,

Mali, Kori and Muslim. In the latter case, there is one household each of Bari and Muslim community.

There are 45 households which have female children of school-going age. In these 12 households failed to send all the female children to school and two household did not send some female children to school. Out of 12 households, four are Muslim, three of Dhobi and two each of Lodh and Chamar and one of Pasi community. Among 2 household where some of female children are not sent to school, one belongs to Lodh and another to Dhanuk community.

It is to be noted that there are 52 households which have both male and female children of school-going age. In these 5 households do not send all male and female children and four fail to send only female children and two only some female and one household only some male children to school. The above facts reveal that majority of households who fail to enrol their school-going children belong to Muslim community.

The default consistency in enroling children by educational level of head of household will provide a usefull analysis. Default consistency is defined as if both male and female children of school-going age are not enroled in school. Among defaulting households the heads of three households are illiterate and two are educated upto primary level. Among illiterate heads of household one is of Pasi caste (SC) and two are Muslims. In the case of heads of households who are educated upto the primary one head of household is Kshatriya and the other is Muslim. It reveals that five such heads of the households are Muslim. Similar information has also been compiled by occupation of head of household.

And also the information in respect of default inconsistency of household have been obtained. The default inconsistency as "where all male children of school-going age are enroled in school except the female children". There are four such households. Each one of such household belongs to Bhangi, Pasi, Muslim and Gadariya community. The heads of households of the first two communities are illiterate and of the third and fourth communities are educated but their educational level is not more than primary. Heads of two Hindu households are unskilled manual, one such head (Pasi) is cultivator while the remaining one (Muslim) is a non-worker.

It has also been noted that there are certain cases where only some of the male and female childern got enroled but not all the children of school-going age. Such households are known as households with unstructured default inconsistency. There is only one Muslim household of such a type whose head is educated upto primary level and who is a low level professional.

Reasons for non-enrolment of children in schools by type of occupation of the head of household

During the Survey, it was enquired from the head of households to state the reason for non-enrolment in schools of their children. The following reasons for the non-enrolment were given by the informants which are enlisted below:

1. Due to poverty.
2. Not aware to send their children to school at school-going age.
3. Children assist in family work (other than household duties).
4. No school in the vicinity of house.
5. Parents as well as children not interested in education.
6. Children are being educated in parents house.
7. Kept home for household duties.

The table V.20 shows the details of such households.

It may be noticed that the number of households who do not send their children due to poverty is 17 (47.22), not aware to send school 4 (11.11), assist in family work 1 (2.78), for the reason of school being at a far off place 5 (13.89), unwillingness of parents and children 7 (19.44), educated in the house 1 (2.78) and to assist household duties 1 (2.78).

Let us examine the number of school-going age (6-14 years) children who never attended school or discontinued their studies at one stage or the another. Among 146 male children of age 6-10 years, 23 (15.75 per cent) never attended school and two discontinued studies at an age of 11 years. Similarly, among 154 female children of school-going age, 31 (20.13 per cent) never attended school and four discontinued studies thereafter. Those who discontinued the studies belong to ages 9,10,12 and 13 years. The reason for discontinuing studies for both male and female children is poverty.

Out of 23 male children who have never attended school, 11 were deterred due to poverty and five were tampered as their wards were not interested to send them school. The table V.21 given below contains the above particulars.

Discontinuation of study

Discontinuation of studies by age, sex, caste or community of boys and girls upto 14 years of age and occupation of head of household and class upto which they have studied are given in table V.22.

The table V.22 reveals that in all 6 students have discontinued studies. Among these 2 are boys of class 2nd. One each belong to Kshatriya and Muslim household. One of them is in the age-group 5-9 years and other in the age-group 10-12 years. Among girls, 2 each are in age-groups 5-9 and 10-12. One girl has discontinued study from class 2nd, 2 from 3rd and 4th classes as also one from V--VI classes. Two of these are Muslim, and one each are Kshtriya and Dhanuk. Two male and four female children discontinuied there studies. Both the male children have attended school upto 2nd standard and are Kshatriya and Muslim. The head of household of one is shop assistant and other is farm worker.

Female children have discontinued their studies from class II (one child), class III and IV (2 children) and from V--VI (one child). These children belong to communitis, Kshatriya, Dhanuk and Muslim (two children in each community) and their heads are either shop assistants, or hair dressers or oilers and greasers.

Table V.20 : Reason for non-enrolment of children in school by type of occupation of head of the household

Type of occupation of head of house-hold		Number of households not having any child of school-going age	No. of HHs. where there are children of school-going age			No of HHs.with only male children of school-going age and failing to send them to school for				No. of HHs with only male children of school-going age and failing to send some of them to school for		No of HHs with only female children of school-going age and failing to send them to school for				No of HHs. with only female children of school-going age and failing to send some of them to school for	
			Male children only	Female children only	Both male & female children	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_1	R_5	R_1	R_4	R_5	R_6	R_1	R_4
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Unskilled Manual	8	12	5	11	3	--	--	2	1	1	2	1	1	--	1	--
2.	Skilled Manual	6	5	4	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
3	Lower profession	8	4	3	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4	Small business	3	6	2	5	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5.	Highly-skilled	6	4	3	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Clerk & shop Asstt	5	4	4	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7	Int Profession	3	2	5	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8	Medium business	3	2	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9.	High Profession	7	2	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	Owner of Factory	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	Cultivators	2	1	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
12	Pensioners, Retired etc	9	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--
13	Non workers	8	3	7	7	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--
	Total (215)	69	49	45	52	4	1	1	2	1	1	5	3	3	1	1	1

Table V.20. (Concld.)

No of HHs. having both M&F children of school-going age and failing to send both to school for		No. of HHs. with both M&F children of school-going age and failing to send male children only to school for	No. of HHs. with both M&F children of school-going age and failing to send some male children to school for	No. of HHs. with both M&F children of school-going age and failing to send only female children to school for			No. of HHs. with both M&F children of school-going age and failing to send some female children only to school for		No. of HHs. with both M&F children of school-going age and failing to send some male and female children to school for
R_1	R_3		R_1	R_1	R_2	R_7	R_2	R_5	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
4	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	-

R_1 Due to poverty, R_2 Not aware to send their children to school at the proper age,
R_3 Assisted in Family work, R_4 No school in the vicinty of house,
R_5 Parents as well as children are not interested, R_6 Education is imparted at home and R_7 Kept home for H/Hs duties.

Table V.21 : Never attendance and discontinuation after ever attendance by age, sex and reason

Age	Total number		Never attendance													
	M	F	Male							Female						
			R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_5	R_6	R_7	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_5	R_6	R_7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5	14	26	3	1	-	2	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	1
6	14	19	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1
7	12	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	19	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	11	17	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
10	14	24	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
11	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	31	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	1
13	11	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14	16	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1146	154	11	3	2	5	-	-	2	15	4	2	3	2	1	4

Note : R_1 – Poverty, R_2 – Parents not aware to send their children to school at the age (proper)
R_3 – Assist in Family work, R_4 – Children as well as parents are not interested
R_5 – Education is imparted at home, R_6 – Kept home for household work;
R_7 – No school at the vicinity of house

Table V.21 (Concld.)

Age	Total number		Discontinuation after attendance														
	M	F	Male							Female							Remarks
			R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_5	R_6	R_7	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_5	R_6	R_7	
1	2	3	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
5	14	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	14	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	19	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	14	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	31	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1146	154	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table V.22 : Discontinuation of education by occupation of head of household, class upto which read and age

Occupation of head of household	Age-group of discontinuation	Male						Female					
		Class I	II	III-IV	V-VI	VII-VIII	Others	Class I	II	III-IV	V-VI	VII-VIII	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Salesman, Shop	5-9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Assistant and	10-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Demonstrators-430	13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hair Dresser-560	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	10-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Workers-651	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oilers and	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greasers - 963	10-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
(including	13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cleaners of motor vehicles)													
Total	5-9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	10-12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total		-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Role of Migration in growth and settlement of the town

Migration is a demographic phenomenon which affects the size of population at its origin and destination. Generally, the shift in population takes place due to economic reasons, although; it has a sociological aspect too. As a matter of fact, the social structure and the cultural system of the place of origin and destination is affected by the phenomenon of migration to a considerable extent.

Census Data

Migration and settlement of families during the Censuses

A general picture of migration pattern of the town is presented in Chapter II. In this chapter an attempt has been made to examine this aspect in detail. Since migration data at the town level are not available pertaining to Censuses of 1951 and 1981, hence entire analysis is based on the information collected at the 1971 census and the figures obtained during the present survey in 1987. At the 1961 Census, 74.3 per cent of the migrants were born in the district as against 77.2 per cent at 1971 Census. The correspoding proportions of the migrants who were born in other districts of the State were 23.4 and 21.1 per cent. The migrants who were born in other parts of India was constant at 1.4 per cent during both the Censuses. Only 0.9 per cent of the migrants at 1961 Census and 0.3 per cent at 1971 Census were bron in other countries. Of the total immigrants in 1961, males were 17.9 per cent as against 82.1 per cent females. The excessive number of female migrants was on account of marriage.

Migrants in the town as at 1971 Census

Males - Females born outside the town

According to 1971 Census, the number of males and females born in places outside the Unnao town was as following:-

Table VI.1 : Number of males and females born in place outside the town (1971 Census)

Particulars	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Born in the native district	6,711	3,425 (51.04)	3,286 (48.96)
2. Born in other districts of Uttar Pradesh	8,075	3,775 (46.75)	4,300 (53.25)
3. Born in Uttar Pradesh [Total (1+2)]	14,786	7,200 (48.69)	7,586 (51.31)

1	2	3	4
4. Born in other states of Union of India	520	185 (35.58)	335 (64.42)
5. Born in India [Total (3+4)]	15,306	7,385 (48.25)	7,921 (51.75)
6. Born abroad	120	55 (45.83)	65 (54.17)
7. Total	15,426	7,440 (48.23)	7,986 (51.77)

The table VI.1 indicates that out of 15,426 migrants, 6,711 (43.50 per cent) and 8,075 (52 35 per cent) were born in the district Unnao and in other districts of state of Uttar Pradesh. An insignificant number of migrants, viz., 520 (3.37 per cent) and 120 (0.78 per cent) had hailed from other states of Indian Union and from abroad.

Among the migrants; 7,440 (48.23 per cent) and 7,986 (51.77 per cent) were males and females respectively. Among migrants, females out number males except in the case of the migrants from the district.

Area from where the migrants hailed at the 1971 Census

In an urban area there are better opportunities and amenities of life. Usually migrants are allured to such differentials. Thus the migrants belong to both rural and urban areas. The rural-urban breakup of migrants from different places is provided in the table VI.2:--

Table VI.2 : Rural-Urban break-up of in-migrants to the town at the 1971 Census

Particulars of in-migrants	Total migrants	Rural areas	Urban areas	Unclassifiable areas
1	2	3	4	5
1. From the native district	6,711	6,426 (95.75)	275 (4.10)	10 (0.15)
2. From other districts in Uttar Pradesh	8,075	3,305 (40.93)	4,770 (59.07)	–
3. From the state of Uttar Pradesh	14,786	9,731 (65.81)	5,045 (34.12)	10 (0.07)

1		2	3	4	5
4.	From other States/ Union territories in India	520	155 (29.81)	365 (70.19)	–
5.	Indian born in-migrants	15,306	9,886 (64.59)	5,410 (35.35)	10 (0.06)
6.	Born in place outside India	120	–	–	120 (100.00)
7.	Total in-migrants	15,426	9,886 (64.09)	5,410 (35.07)	130 (0.84)

It may be observed form the above table that out of total migrants; 9,886 (64.09 per cent) and 5,410 (35.07 per cent) were from rural and urban areas. Among migrants from rural areas; 6,426 came from the district and 3,305 from other districts of the state. And insignificant number of migrants came also from rural areas of other State/Union territories.

Among migrants from urban areas; 4,770 were from other districts in Uttar Pradesh and 275 and 365 hailed from native district and other States/Union territories in India.

The number of migrants who hailed from out-side India was 120.

Duration of Stay of Migrants

The data about duration of stay of migrants in the town is available relating to the 1971 census and survey only. The table VI.3 given below shows the distribution of migrants by duration of stay :--

Table VI.3 : Migrants in the town by duration of stay as at the 1971 Census and during the survey in 1987

Particulars of duration of stay of the migrants	Percentage of migrants in various durations shown in column 1 at the time of	
	1971 Census	During the survey in 1987
1	2	3
Less than 1 year	3.64	1.58
1--4 years	30.31	14.88
5--9 years	15.03	20.79
10--19 years	17.64	27.32
20+ years	33.38	35.43

The table VI.3 reveals that the proportion of in-migrants to the town who are staying for less than 1 year and a period of 1-4 years at the time of survey is 1.58 per cent and 14.88 per cent respectively. At the 1971 census, the proportion of migrants in the said durations was 3.64 per cent and 30.31 per cent respectively. It indicates that influx of migrants has gone down by 2.06 per cent and 15.43 per cent during the period 1971-1987 in the above stated two categories. In contrast, the proportion of those in-migrants who made the town their residence for a duration of 5-9 years, 10-19 years and 20+ years has increased at the time of survey vis-a-vis at the 1971 Census from 15.03 to 20.79, 17.64 to 27.32 and 33.38 to 35.43 per cent ages. Thus since 1971 to 1987, the influx has increased by 5.76, 9.63 and 2.05 percentages during the corresponding durations of stay.

Workers classified by place of last residence

The distribution of migrant workers by place of last residence at the time of 1971 Census and during the Survey is shown in table VI.4.

Table VI.4 : Distribution of migrant workers by place of last residence in the town of Unnao

Particulars of migrant workers (place of last residence)	Workers (in percentage) as per 1971 census and Survey - 1987	
	Survey data 1987	Census 1971
1	2	3
1. Elsewhere in the native district	69 (58.47)	2,005 (49.02)
2. Other districts of Uttar Pradesh State	48 (40.68)	1,950 (47.68)
3. Other States/Union territories of India	1 (0.85)	85 (2.08)
4. Abroad	–	50 (1.22)
Total	118 (100.00)	4,090 (100.00)

The table VI.4 reveals that at the 1971 Census and Survey-time the percentages of migrant workers are 49.02 per cent and 58.47 respectively. It also reflects that at the time of survey in 1987, there were 9.45 per cent more migrant workers who hailed from the native district, as compared to the 1971 census. While the proportions of migrant-workers at the time of survey in 1987 who have either hailed from other districts of Uttar Pradesh or from other States/

Union Territories in India have gone down to 40.68 per cent from 47.68 per cent in 1971 and to 0.85 per cent from 2.08 per cent (in 1971). The proportions were lesser by an extent of 7.00 and 1.23 percentages as compared to the 1971 Census.

Migration pattern as revealed by survey data

The history of settlement of different groups of population in the town is given in Chapter II. The details of data on migrants as obtained during the survey is given below.

Place from where the household hails by locality

Table VI.5 presents the places from where the migrant-heads of households hail, by place of birth :--

Table VI.5 : Distribution of households by locality and place of birth of heads of households

Locality	No. of households where head of household is born in									
	Town	Within district		Other districts of State		Other States		Other countries		Total
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1. Motinagar	10	13	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	32
2. Civil Lines I	5	9	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	20
3. Civil Lines II	7	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	16
4. Gandhi Nagar	5	8	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	19
5. Adarsh Nagar	8	7	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	18
6. Akrampur	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
7. Atal Bihari Nagar	4	9	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	18
8. Jawahar Nagar	7	6	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	18
9. Shiekhwara	9	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	13
10. Gaddiyana	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
11. Kaithiyana	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
12. Chaudhariyana	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
13. Ram Nagar	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
14. Talib Sarai	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Total	*109*	64	1	20	20	-	1	-	-	215

Table VI.6 : Distribution of households by locality and district/State to which head of household belongs

Locality	Same town	Elsewhere in the district	No. of households where head of households belongs to other districts of state of the enumeration							
			Jalaun	Fatehpur	Rae Bareli	Lucknow	Kanpur	Sultanpur	Barabanki	Hardoi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Moti Nagar	10	13	–	1	2	2	2	1	1	–
2. Civil Line I	5	9	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	1
3. Civil Line II	7	5	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–
4. Gandhi Nagar	5	9	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
5. Adarsh Nagar	8	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
6. Akrampur	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Atal Bihari Nagar	4	9	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
8. Jawahar Nagar	7	6	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
9. Sheikhwara	9	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
10. Gaddiyana	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11. Kaithiyana	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12. Chaudhriyana	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13. Ram Nagar	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14. Talib Sarai	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	109	65	1	4	4	3	15	1	1	2

Table VI.6 (Concld.)

Locality	No. of households where head of households belongs to other district of the state of enumeration								Other State Andhra Pradesh (Hydara-bad)	Total
	Gonda	Kaizabad	Agra	Farrukha-bad	Sitapur	Banda	Basti	Bareilly		
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
2.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
3.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
4.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
5.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
6.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
7.	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	18
8.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	18
9.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	13
10.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5
11.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
12.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
13.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
14.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	215

The table indicates that out of 215 heads of households, the heads of 109 households, were born in the town while heads of 106 (49.30 per cent) households were born outside the town. Among the latter, the heads of 65 (30.23 per cent) households are from the native district, 40 (18.60 per cent) from other districts of State and 1 (0.47 per cent) from other States. There is no head of household who has migrated from any foreign country. Among 106 migrant heads of households 84 (79.25 per cent) and 22 (20.75 per cent) heads of households are from rural and urban areas respectively.

Out of the households whose heads hail from outside the town, none settled in Akrampur and Kaithiyana wards of the town. The highest concentration of migrant households is observed in wards Moti Nagar, Atal Bihari Nagar, Gandhi Nagar and Civil Lines I.

Distribution of households by locality and districts/States to which they belong

The table VI.6 presents distribution of households by locality and district of State to which heads of households belong.

The above table shows that among 106 migrant head of households, 65 are from the district Unnao. Out of 41 remaining heads of households 28 belong to adjoining districts, viz., Kanpur, Rae Bareli, Fatehpur, Lucknow and Hardoi and 12 to other districts - Barabanki, Sultanpur, Gonda, Faizabad, Basti, Farrukhabad, Sitapur, Bareilly, Agra, Banda and Jalaun. The head of only one household was reported to have migrated from Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).

Number of members in-migrant and non-migrant households

The number of members in-migrant and non-migrant households is given in table VI.7.

Table VI.7 : Number of members in-migrant and non-migrant households

Size of household	Non-migrants		Migrants				Total	
			From the district		From other districts of State and Other States			
	No. of house-holds	Percen-tage	No. of house-holds	Percen-tage	No. of house-holds	Parcen-tage	No. of house-holds	Percen-tage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 members	1	0.92	3	4.62	3	7.32	7	3.26
2 members	4	3.67	5	7.69	3	7.32	12	5.58
3 members	13	11.93	6	9 23	1	2.44	20	9.30
4 members	20	18.35	9	13.85	6	14.63	35	16.28
5 members	14	12.84	13	20.00	9	21.95	36	16.74
6-7 members	29	26 60	17	26.15	11	26.83	57	26.51
8-9 members	16	14.68	6	9.23	6	14.63	28	13.02
10-12 members	9	8.26	4	6.15	..	..	13	6.05
13 & above	3	2.75	2	3.08	2	4.88	7	3.26
Total	109	50.70	65	30.23	41	19 07	215	100.00

The table VI.7 reveals that a little more than one fourth of households, whether of non-migrants or of migrants either from the district Unnao or of other districts of State, comprise 6-7 members. The proportion of five member households is about one-fifth of migrants from district or from other districts of State. The proportion of single and two members households among migrants is significantly higher in comparison to non-migrants. The proportion of 3 member households among migrant households from other districts of state is low as compared to the non-migrant households and migrant households from within the district. There are two households from the district who comprise 13 or more members and same number of households from other districts having 13 or more members.

Last residence of the heads of the households

The table VI.8 exhibited below shows the distribution of households by number of members/ migration status and last residence of heads of households :--

Table VI.8 : Distribution of households by number of members migration status and last residence of head of household

Migration status and last residence of head of household		Number of households having members									
		Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 & above	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Non-Migrants (Born in the town)		1	4	12	19	14	29	16	9	3	107
B. Migrant											
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district	R	2	5	6	7	12	16	6	4	1	59
	U	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
II. Last residence out side the district but within the state											
Gonda	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	1	..	-	..	..	..	..	1
Kanpur	R	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	...	6
	U	1	..	..	2	3	4	3	..	2	15
Lucknow	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	6
Rae Bareli	R	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	...	3
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dehradun	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deoria	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hardoi	R	..	..	..	..	...	2	..	..	..	2
	U	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jalaun	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Fatehpur	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Allahabad	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	1
Aligarh	R	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	....	1	..	..	..	..	1
Farrukhabad	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Banda	R	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sitapur	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
III. Last residence in other state											
Bihar	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	1	..	..	...	..	..	1
Maharashtra	R	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
IV. Last residence in other country		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Unspecified		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		7	12	20	35	36	57	28	13	7	215

The table VI.8 shows that last residence or birth place of 107 heads of households is the town. Among the migrant heads of households the last residence of 59 and 2 is rural and urban areas of the native district. Among rest of 47 heads of households, the last residence of 44 heads of households is rural (12) and urban (32) areas of other districts of the native state, while the last residence of 1 and 2 heads of households is urban areas of Bihar and Maharashtra respectively. Out of 44 heads of households from other districts of the state the place of last residence in case of 34 is the adjacent districts of Unnao i.e. Kanpur, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Hardoi and Fatehpur while in case of remaining 9, the place of last residence is Farrukhabad, Sitapur, Allahabad, Gonda, Deoria, Aligarh, Dehradun, Banda and Jalaun.

Migrants by duration of stay in present residence

Particulars of the migrants by duration of stay in the present residence have been elaborated in Table VI.9.

Table VI.9 : Distribution of migrants by duration of stay in present residence

Duration of stay	Migrants				Non-migrants	
	From within the district		From outside the district			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than one year	--	1 (0.59)	-	2 (1.33)	9 (1.94)	8 (2.69)
1-4 years	6 (6.12)	25 (14.71)	17 (18.89)	22 (14.67)	59 (12.72)	60 (20.13)
5-9 Years	25 (25 51)	31 (18 24)	25 (27.78)	45 (30.00)	64 (13.79)	74 (24.83)
10-19 Years	36 (36.74)	46 (27.06)	30 (33.33)	35 (23.33)	110 (23.71)	90 (30.20)
20+ Years	31 (31.63)	67 (39.40)	18 (20.00)	46 (30.67)	222 (47.84)	66 (22.15)
All Duration	98 (100 00)	170 (100.00)	90 (100.00)	150 (100.00)	464 (100.00)	298 (100.00)

(Based on Survey data)

It will be observed that all migrants except 3 females are in the town for more than one year. Among these females one in from within the district and two from outside the district. Among all the categories, number of migrant males and females from within the district is higher than those who migrated from outside the district. In case of 20+ years category, the number of migrants from within the district for males and females are 31 (31.63 per cent) and 67 (39.40 per cent) respectively. Among the migrants from outside the district the number of males and females is 18 (20.00 per cent) and 46 (30.67 per-cent) respectively. It may however, be observed that in most all the categories of migrants, by duration of stay females have out-numbered males (both from the district or from outside the district). The predominance of females is due to marriages. Among non-migrants, males out-number females in each category except in durations 1-4 and 5-9 years. It will also be noticed that in successive duration the number of males and females migrants is higher in comparison to previous duration except for females in the category of 20+ years.

Duration of stay of migrant heads of households in the town

The table VI.10 shows the duration of stay of head of household in the town.

Table VI.10 : Duration of stay of migrant households in the town

Duration of last stay in the town	Rural		Urban	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5
Less than one year	–	–	–	–
1--5 years	5	7.04	6	16.22
6--10 years	15	21.13	11	29.73
11--20 years	22	30.99	9	24.32
21+ years	29	40.84	11	29.73
Total	71	64.74	37	34.26

The table VI.10 reveals that out of 108 migrant heads of households, 71 (64.74 per cent) and 37 (34.26 per cent) are from rural and urban areas. All the migrant heads of households are staying in the town for more than one year. Among heads of households from rural area their number goes on increasing in successive durations.

Out of migrant heads of households from rural areas the duration of stay of 29 (40.84 per cent) 22 (30.99 per cent) heads is more than 21+ years and 11-20 years respectively. For the duration of stay of 6-10 years and 1-5 years their number is 15 (21.13 per cent) and 5 (7.04 per cent) respectively.

Similarly, among 37 migrant heads of households, 11 (29.73 per cent) each are staying in the town for 21 years or more and for 6-10 years respectively. In the duration of 11-20 years and 1-5 years their number is 9 (24.52 per cent) and

6 (16.22 per cent) respectively.

Relatives of migrants at the place of last residence

It has already been indicated that heads of households have left some of their close relatives at their place of origin. It will be interesting to know duration of stay of such households in the town. The table VI.11 shows close relations at place of origin and duration of stay of heads of households in the town.

Table VI.11 : Close relations at place from where heads of the households migrated & duration of stay in present residence

Relatives at place from where migrated	Total numbers of HHs	Number of households by duration							
		From Unnao district and duration in year				From other places indicated in bracket and duration in year			
		2 years	2-4	5-9	10+	2 years	2-4	5-9	10+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Father only	5	–	–	2	1	–	–	2 (Kanpur)	–
2. Mother only	8	–	1	–	5	–	1 (Fatehpur)	–	1 (Allahabad)
3. Parents	6	1	–	–	–	–	1 (Hardoi)	1 (Hardoi)	3 (Aligarh) (Banda) (Sitapur)
4. Brother	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
5. Husband	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
6. Wife	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2 (Lucknow) (Hardoi)
7. Other relatives	13	–	–	1	7	–	1 (Lucknow)	1 (Kanpur)	3 (Kanpur) (Rae Bareli)
Total	37	1	1	5	14	--	3	4	9

The table VI.11 shows that there are 37 heads of households whose close relations have been left at the place of last residence. Out of these 37 head of household, 21 are from the native district of Unnao and 16 are from other districts. Among the latter, 12 head of households are from adjoining districts--Kanpur (5 heads), Lucknow (2 heads), Hardoi (3 heads), Fatehpur (1 head) and Rae Bareli (1 head); and one each from districts of Allahabad, Sitapur,

Banda and Aligarh. Among 37 head of households, 23 (62.16 per cent) and 9 (24.32 per cent) are staying in the town for a duration of more than 10 years and 5-9 years respectively. The duration of stay in case of 4 (10.81 per cent) head of households is 2-4 years, while it is less than 2 years in case of one head of household.

A look at the relatives at the place from where migrated would reveal that only fathers of 5 heads, only mothers of 8 heads, parents of 6 heads, brother and husband of each one head, and wives of 3 heads are left at the place of last residence from where heads have come to the town. One head who is living in the town for a duration of 2-4 years has left a close relative at Lucknow and one at Kanpur whose duration is 5-9 years in the town. Three heads have left their other relatives at Kanpur and Rae-Bareli and they are residing in the town for a duration of 10+ years. Those heads who are residing in the town for a period of 10+ years and left their other relatives elsewhere within the district come to 7. Similarly one household living in the town for 5-9 years has left a relative elsewhere in the district of origin.

Migrants classified by place of last residence

As already indicated the 1971 Census reveals that 15,426 persons were migrants in Unnao. Of these 48.13 per cent were males and 51.77 per cent females. The table VI.12 gives the distribution of migrants classified by sex and place of last residence.

Table VI.12 : Number of migrants by place of last residence

Place of last residence		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
Migrants				
(i)	From within district Unnao	268	98	170
(ii)	From other districts of state	227	86	141
(iii)	From other states	12	4	8
(iv)	From other countries	1	–	1
	Total	508	188	320

There are 508 migrants (males 188, females 320). Out of them, 268 persons (or 52.76 per cent) are from the native district, 227 persons (or 44. 69 per cent) from other districts of the state, and 12 from other states of India.

Workers among non-migrants and migrants

The table VI.13 gives the distribution of workers by migration status with reference to their place of last residence, broad age-groups and sex.

Table VI.13 : Distribution of migrant workers by sex and place of last residence

Place of last residence	Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Non-migrants	189 (100.00)	182 (96.30)	7 (3.70)
Migrants	118 (100.00)	107 (90.68)	11 (9.32)
(i) From the district	69 (100.00)	62 (89.86)	7 (10.14)
(ii) From other districts of state	48 (100.00)	44 (91.67)	4 (8.33)
(iii) From other states	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	–
Total	307 (100.00)	289 (94.14)	18 (5.86)

Out of total 307 workers, 289 (94.14 per cent) are males and 18 (5.86 per cent) are females. Among non-migrants, 182 (96.30 per cent) males and 7 (3.70 per cent) females are workers, while their corresponding proportions in case of migrants are 90.68 per cent and 9.32 per cent respectively. It indicates that among male migrants the participation rate is lower while among females it is higher in comparison to non-migrants.

Migrant workers and non-workers by duration of stay

Table VI.14 presents the distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration of stay in the town according to the Survey.

Table VI.14 : Distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration of stay in the present residence

Duration of stay in the present residence	Migrant		Non-migrant		Total population	
	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers	Workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 1 year	–	3 (0.77)	–	17 (2.97)	–	20 (2.08)
1-4 years	8 (6.78)	62 (15.90)	–	119 (20.77)	8 (2.61)	181 (18.79)
5-9 years	22 (18.64)	104 (26.67)	–	138 (24.08)	22 (7.17)	240 (25.13)
10-19 years	42 (35.59)	105 (26.92)	14 (7.41)	186 (32.46)	56 (18.24)	291 (30.22)
20+ years	46 (38.99)	116 (29.74)	175 (92.59)	113 (19.72)	221 (71.98)	229 (23.78)
Total	118	390	189	573	307	963

(Based on Survey data)

It may be seen that the duration of stay in case of all the workers is above 1 years. Among 118 migrant workers staying in the town, 46 (38.99 per cent) and 42 (35.59 per cent) are here for more than 20 years and of 10.19 respecitvely while for the duration of stay of 5-9 years and 1-4 years, their number is 22 (18.64 per cent) and 8 (6.78 per cent) respectively.

Among non-migrant workers the duration of stay of all workers is 10 years or more. Out of 189 such workers, 175 (92.59 per cent) are staying in the town for more than last 20 years and 14 (7.41 per cent) for 10-19 years. There are 390 migrant non-workers. Among these, the duration of stay of 116 (29.74 per cent) 105 (26.92 per cent) and 104 (26.67 per cent) is more than 20 years, 10-19 years and 5-9 years respectively. The duration of stay of 62 (15.90 per cent) and 3 (0.77 per cent) is 1.4 years and less than 1 year.

The number of non-migrant non-workers is 575. The duration of stay for 186 (32.46 per cent) is 10-19 years and for 138 (24.08 per cent) it is 5-9 years. The duration of stay of 1-4 years and 20+ years is applicable for 119 (20.77 per cent) and 113 (19.72 per cent) respectively. It reflects that among migrant non-workers their number increases in successive duration while among non-migrant non-workers the largest number of them is found in durations of stay of 10-19 years and 5-9 years respectively.

Employment status of migrants and non-migrants

Table VI.15 shows the information about employment status of workers by sex. The employment status is classified as Employer, Employee, Single Worker, Family worker, Cultivator and Agricultural labourer. It has already been noticed that among 307 workers, 189 (61.56 per cent) are non-migrants as against 118 (38.44 per cent) migrants.

Table VI.15 : Employment status of migrants and non-migrants by sex

Employment status	Non-migrants			Migrants			Total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Employer	1	1	–	3	3	–	4	4	–
Employee	62	58	4	63	55	8	125	113	12
Single worker	78	75	3	38	37	1	116	112	4
Family worker	30	30	–	11	11	–	41	41	–
Cultivator	10	10	–	3	1	2	13	11	2
Agricultural labourer	8	8	–	–	–	–	8	8	–
Total	189	182	7	118	107	11	307	289	18

(Based on Survey data)

The above table indicates that all the 4 employers are males. One of them is from the town and remaining 3 are migrants. Among migrants one each is from urban areas of district Unnao and Lucknow and one from the rural area of the district Unnao. Out of 125 employees, 113 are males and 12 females. Among males, 55 are migrants as against only 8 among females. There are 116 single workers, of whom 38 are migrants. Similarly among 41 family workers, 11 are migrants and 3 out of 13 cultivators are migrants. It is significant to note that none of the agricultural labourer is migrant. Among 118 migrants, 34 are from urban areas of the districts and 5 of them belong to other urban areas of Unnao district. Among urban in-migrants, a majority in from the urban areas of Kanpur district.

Migration status and place of birth of head of household by sex and age status of members

The migration-pattern has been analysed earlier with regard to migration status of heads of households. Here an attempt is being made to examine whether the migrated heads of households are staying in the town alongwith adult members or with minor male and females or staying along in the town.

The appendix-VII shows that among 215 households; 167 (77.22 per cent) are staying

with adult or minor males/females. Among these 81 are migrant heads of households. There are 38 households in which heads of households are staying with adult males and females. Among these 16 are migrants. The households comprising adult males or males only are 5, among these 4 heads are migrants. Among such 4 heads of households, each one hails from rural areas of Unnao and Rae Bareli districts and urban areas of Kanpur and Fatehpur districts. The number of households with adult females or females is 5. Among these, 4 heads belong to the native district and one has come from urban area of Agra district.

Place of last residence of member as related to place of birth

It will be useful to know what is the difference or peculiarity seen when migrants are considered with respect to the birth place or place of last residence. The information in this respect is presented in the appendix-VIII.

The appendix-VIII shows that among 1,270 persons in the sample; 766 (466 males and 300 females) viz; 6032 per cent werre bornin Unnao town, and 276 (21.73 per cent) hailed from rural and orther urban arreas of district Unnao; and 214 (16.85 per cent) from other districts of state, while 12 came from other states and 2 from Pakistan. The largest number of migrants are from adioining district of Kanpur (Males 36, Females 66) followed by district of Lucknow (Males 36, Females 66) followed by district of Lucknow (Males 7, females 21). The number of migrants from other three adjoining districts, namely Rae Bareli, Hardoi and Fatehpur are 17, 13 and 12 respectively. It may also be noticed that the place of last residence of 1,196 persons (94.17 per cent) is the same as their places of birth and for 74 persons (5.83 per cent) is different from place of birth. The number of males and females whose birth place as well as last ressidence is the same are 619 and 577. The number of males and females whose birth place as well as last residence is the same are 619 and 577. The number of males and females and females whose birth place and last residence varies is 33 and 41 respectively. The number of males and and female migrants from the district Unnao is 89 and 159 and from other districts of state it is 64 and 118 respectively. The preponderence, of females over males indicated above; is perhaps on account of marriage migration.

Migration stages of the households

One can conveniently divide the period of migration into four stages (a) those who migrated prior to 1966, (b) those who migrated during the period 1966-70, (c) those who migrated during 1971-75 and (d) still those who migrated during 1976 and afterwards. Out of 108 migrant households, 39 households came to this town prior to 1966. Further details relating to this aspect are shown in table VI.16.

Table VI.16 : Migration stages of households hailing from outside

Migration stages	Migrants from the district		Migrants from other than the district	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
I (a) Prior to 1966	25 (42.37%)	1 (50%)	3 (25%)	10 (28.57%)
(b) During 1966-70	(8.47%)	-	(16.67%)	(5.71%)
(i) Direct	5	-	2	1
(ii) Two stages	-	-	-	-
(iii) Three stages	-	-	-	1
(iv) Four or more stages	-	-	-	-
(c) During 1971-75	(16.95%)	-	(16.67%)	(20%)
(i) Direct	10	-	2	4
(ii) Two statges	-	-	-	1
(iii) Three stages	-	-	-	-
(iv) Four or more stages	-	-	-	2
(d) During 1976 and later on	(32.21%)	(60%)	(41.66%)	(45.72%)
(i) Direct	17	-	5	8
(ii) Two stages	2	1	-	4
(iii) Three stages	-	-	-	3
(iv) Four or more stages	-	-	-	1
(e) Total ((b) to (d))				
(i) Direct	32	-	9	13
(ii) Two stages	2	1	-	5
(iii) Three stages	-	-	-	4
(iv) Four or more stages	-	-	-	3
Total (a) & (e)	59 (54.63)	2 (1.85)	12 (11.11)	35 (32.41)

The migrating heads of households are also classified on the basis of whether they have migrated into the town from the rural or urban area with respect to place of their last residence. It may be noticed that out of 108 migrant heads of households; 71 and 37 have hailed from rural and urban areas respectively. Among the heads of households from the district; 26 heads have migrated prior to 1966 and 5,10 and 20 during 1966-70, 1971-75 and 1976 and onward respectively. Among 47 migrant heads, 12 and 35 heads of households have come from rural and ubran area of other district. In these 13 heads of households have migrated prior to 1966 (3 rural and 10 urban). and 4, 9 and 21 heads of households have migrated 1966-70, 1971-75 and after 1976 respectively. In the migrant heads of households from other districts, 22 have come to the town direct and 5, 4 and 3 heads of households have come in two, three and four or more stages. All the latter heads of households have migrated to the town from urban areas.

In respect of seven households who migrated in two stages 1976, migration stages are given in table VI.17.

Table VI.17 : Characteristics of place of successive migration

Characteristics of the place	No. of household migrated to referrent town during and after 1976
1	2
1. Village-Village-Referrent town	2
2. Village-medium size town-Referrent town	1
3. Village-City-Referrent town	3
4. City-City-Referrent town	1
Total	7

The above table reveals that three households are such which have come from village to city and then to Unnao M.B. Similarly, 2 households shifted from one village to another before finally settling in the Unnao town. One household has moved from village to another medium sized town and then to Unnao town and remaining one household moved from one city to another city and then to the town of Unnao.

The service and related transfers was tthe reason of migration in case of four households, while education and marriage were in two and one cases as reported. At the second stage of migration, service related transfer was reported in 2 cases and for one each it was private practice and retirement respectively.

At first stage the duration of stay have been more than 10 years in case of 6 households and 5-9 years in respect of two households. In second stage the duration of stay had been 1-4 years, 5-9 years and 10 or more years in respect of 1,2 and 5 households respectively.

There are only four households which have migrated to the town in three stages. Among

these, three have come after 1976 and one between 1966 and 1970. The stages of coming to the referrent town of the latter are city-city-city-referrent town and of one village-small town-city-referrent town and of the remaining two village-city-city-referrent town.

The reason for migration at different stages is service for all the four households except in the case at the first stage which could not be ascertained in one case, while it was marriage for another. There are three households which have migrated in four or more successive stages. The stages of migration for each household are as follows:-

1. Village-Midium town-Village-Town of small size Referrent town.

2. City-City-City-City-Referrent town

3. City-City-Medium-town-City-Referrent-town.

The latter household has come to the town after 1976 and the former two during 1971-75.

Migrants by place of origin

Table VI. 18 shows the distribution of migrants by place of origin. It indicates distance travelled by them and place of origin.

Table VI.18 : Migrant heads of households by place of origin and distance

Distance in kms.	Migrants from the district				Migrants from other than the district			
	Village	Small town	M.S. town	City	Village	Small town	M.S. town	City
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 and less	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11-20	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21-50	23	1	..	..	5	..	..	13
51-100	8	1	..	..	5	..	4	7
101-200	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1
201-500	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
500+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	59	2	..	..	12	3	4	28

(N.8.--M.S. for medium size)

The table VI.18 reveals that among 61 migrant heads of households by origin in the district, 2 are from small town and rest are from village. In these; 17.24 and 9 have come from a distence of 11-20 kms., 21-50 and 51-100 kms. Out of 47 heads of households from other districts; 28,4 and 3 are from city, medium size town and small town respectively. Five and four migrant households come from a distance of 101-200 and 201-500 kms, respectively. All the four heads of households who have migrated to the town from a distance of 500 or more kms. belong to city.

Reason for migration

Table VI.19 gives reason for migration of heads of households.

Table VI.19 : Reason for migration

Reason of migration	From the district								From other district of State							
	Prior to 1966		1966-70		1971-75		During and after 1976		Prior to 1966		1966-70		1971-75		During and after 1976	
	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Service	12	–	4	–	5	–	8	–	2	9	2	1	–	1	3	8
2. Husband on transfer on account of service	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Business	3	1	1	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
4. For education on & Service	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. For Wife's Service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. To live in brother's house	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
7. Lawyer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Transfer	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
9. Housing problem	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
10. Living with in-laws	3	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–

Table V.19 (Concld.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11	Acquired Father's property	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
12	Livelihood	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
13	Marriage	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	For children education	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	For Job	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
16	Private Practice compounder	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17	For study	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	Father's Occupation	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19.	Living with Sister	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
20	Retired	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	Total	25	1	5	--	10	--	19	1	3	10	2	2	2	7	5	16

The table indicates that out of 61 migrant heads of households from the district 30 have migrated to the town for service. The reason for migration of 11, 6, 3 and 2 heads of households is business, living with in-laws, marriage and child education respectively. In the rest of 9 households, the head of each has migrated to the town for education and service, for wife's service, on account of transfer, for child education, for job seeking, for private practice, for study, due to father's occupation and due to being retired.

Similarly, among 47 heads of households from other districts of state; 26, 6, 4 and 2 have migrated to the town on account of service, transfer, business and to earn from livelihood respectively. In the remaining households, the head of each one of such household has migrated to live in brother's house, to pursue the profession of laywer, due to housing problem elsewhere due to living with in-laws, inheritance, for job, for living with sister and because of being retired.

Property at the place of origin and benefit accruing from that property to the migrants

The migrant heads of households usually have some property left at the place of origin,. The table VI.20 gives the distribution of such households.

Table VI.20 : Number of households enjoying benefit of *property at the place of origin*

Place of migration			No. of households	No. of households enjoying benefit
1			2	3
1.	Unnao	R	24	20
		U	1	1
2.	Kanpur	R	2	2
		U	5	3
3.	Lucknow	R	..	..
		U	3	2
4.	Rae Bareli	R	2	1
		U	..	..
5.	Dehradun	R	..	..
		U	1	1
6.	Hardoi	R	1	1
		U	1	1
7.	Jalaun	R	..	..
		U	1	1

1			2	3
8.	Fatehpur	R	..	..
		U	1	..
9.	Allahabad	R	..	..
		U	1	1
10.	Aligarh	R	..	..
		U	1	1
11.	Banda	R	1	1
		U	..	..
12.	Sitapur	R	..	..
		U	1	1
	Total		46	37

(Based on Survey data)

The table indicates that there are 46 migrated heads of households who have left property at their place of origin and 37 of these are enjoying the benefit of the property. Among the 37 heads of households who are enjoying benefit; 21, 52 and 2 have their place of origin at the native district (Unnao), Kanpur, Hardoi and Lucknow respectively. In the rest 7 households, each one of the head of household belong to district Rae-Bareli, Dehradun, Jalaun, Allahabad, Aligarh, Banda and Sitapur.

It will be interesting to examine the duration of stay of migrating households who have left property at the place of origin. The table VI. 21 shows the distribution of such households by property left at the place of origin and duration of stay in the town.

Table VI.21 : Property at the place of origin and duration of stay

Place from where migrated			No. of households not having property and duration of stay					No. of households having property and duration of stay				
			1	1-4	5-6	10-19	20+	1	1-4	5-6	10-19	20+
A	Migrants last residence outside the town but in the district	R	-	3	5	8	19	-	1	5	13	5
		U	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
B.	Last residence outside the district but within the state	R	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	2	2	1
		U	-	2	5	3	10	-	2	3	6	3
	I Kanpur	R	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-
		U	-	1	3	1	5	-	-	2	2	1
	II. Lucknow	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		U	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-
	III. Rae Bareli	R	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	IV. Hardoi	R	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
		U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	V. From the rest of the area	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		U	-	1	2	1	3	-	2	-	3	1

It may be observed that out of 108 migrant heads of households, 62 (57.41 per cent) are not having property. Among the migrant heads from the native district, 36 (58.86 per cent) own property, against 25 who do not have any property at their place of origin. Similarly, out of 46 migrant heads from other districts of the state, 26 and 20 do not have property at their place of origin.

Among 25 migrant heads having property at their place of origin, 13, 5 and 5 are staying in the town for 10-19 years, 20+ years and 5-9 years. Two of them have migrated to the town during 1-4 years. Similarly, in 20 heads of households from other districts; 14 are from adjoining districts of Kanpur (7), Lucknow (3), Rae Bareli (2) and Hardoi (2). In these, 5, 4, 3 and 2 heads are staying in the town for 5-9 years, 10-19 years, 20+ years and 1-4 years. From the rest of districts of State, there are 7 heads of households. In them, 4, 2 and 1 are staying in the town for a duration of 10-19 years, 1-4 years and 20+ years.

The heads of households who have mi-

grated to the town and have made arrangement for supervision and management of property by their close relatives or if they manage it themselves are depicted in the table VI.22.

Table VI.22 : Property management

Relationship to head		Number of households and duration of stay				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	20+	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Self	1 (12.50)	2 (25.00)	2 (25.00)	3 (37.50)	8 (17.39)
2.	Father	2 (22.22)	4 (44.44)	3 (33.34)	-	9 (19.57)
3.	Mother	-	-	5 (83.32)	1 (16.67)	6 (13.05)
4.	Wife	-	-	2 (66.06)	1 (33.33)	3 (6.52)
5.	Father & Mother	-	-	-	1 (100.00)	1 (2.17)
6.	Father & other Relatives	-	1 (100.00)	-	-	1 (2.17)
7.	Son	–	1 (100.00)	-	-	1 (2.17)
8.	Elder brother/ brother	1 (33.33)	-	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	3 (6.52)
9.	Other relatives	2 (18.18)	2 (18.18)	5 (45.46)	2 (18.18)	11 (23.91)
10.	Uncle	-	-	1 (100.00)	-	1 (2.17)
11.	Servants or hired labour	-	-	2 (100.00)	-	1 (4.36)
	Total	6 (13.04)	10 (21.74)	21 (45.65)	9 (19.59)	46 (100.00)

The table VI.22 indicates that the property of migrant heads of households is managed and supervised by their close relatives in all the cases except 2 households. In these 2 households their property is managed with the help of servants or hired-labourers.

The migrant heads of households who have disposed their property at the time of migration or after migration are two in Unnao town.

The table VI.23 gives the details of such migrants:--

Table VI.23 : Details relating to sale of property at the time of or after migration by place from where migrated and occupation of head of household

Occupation of head of household	Number of households that sold property at the time of or after migration by place from where migrated					
	Non-migrant		Migrant outside the town but within district Unnao		Outside the district but within the stage (Jalaun)	
	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Truck driver	-	-	1	-	-	-
2. Junior Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	1	-	-	1

(Based on Survey data)

The table indicates that out of 2 heads of households who have disposed of their property at the time or after migration, one is truck driver and other is Junior Engineer. The latter hails from urban area of district Jalaun.

Linkages of the Migrants:

It is a well known fact that the migrating heads of households may have linkage from where they have migrated because sometimes only the earning member migrates only or with his own family members.

The table VI.24 given below shows the data of frequency of visits by friends, relatives and economically connected persons by locality and distance of place from where visited.

Table VI.24 : Frequency of visit by friends relative and economically connected persons by locality, households & distance of place from where visited

Range	Name of ward	Particulars about Households which were visited		
		No. of household	Average No. per household	Average distance from where visitors came per household
Less than 25%	(a) Ward-9(15.39) Sheikhwara	2	2.00	40.00
	(b) Ward-10(20.00) Gaddiyana	1	1.00	40.00
	(c) Ward13 (00.00) Ram Nagar	-	-	-
25-50%	(a) Ward 1--Moti Nagar (50.00)	16	1.24	54.1
	(b) Ward 5--Adarsh Nagar (38.89)	7	1.04	46.3
	(c) Ward 8--Jawahar Nagar (27.78)	5	5.00	21.4
	(d) Ward 11--Kaithiyana (33.33)	4	4.00	39.5
	(e) Ward 12--Chaudhariyana (33.33)	4	1.25	42.0
	(f) Ward 14--Talib Sarai (43.75)	7	1.00	27.1
50-75%	(a) Ward 2--Civil lines I (65.00)	13	2.00	168.6
	(b) Ward 6--Akrampur (69.23)	9	9.00	37.8
75% and above	(a) Ward 3--Civil lines II (81.25)	13	1.03	54.1
	(b) Ward 4--Gandhi Nagar (78.75)	15	1.02	83.5
	(c) Ward 7--Atal Bihari Nagar (77.78)	14	1.27	66.1
	Total	110	1.2	67.7

(Based on Survey data)

This table indicates that out of 215 households; 110 (51.16 per cent) are visited by their friends and relatives. It will be seen that more than 75 per cent of households which are visited by relations are in Ward Nos. 3--Civil lines II, 4 Gandhi Nagar and 7 Atal Bihari Nagar. The

average number of visit per household is little more than 1 in first two wards and 1.27 in the latter. The average distance from where visitors have come ranges between 55 and 84 kms. There are two wards-Civil Line I (13) and Akrampur (9), where the frequency of visit to the households ranges between 50 and 75 per cent. In the former ward, the average number of visits is 2, whereas in the latter it is 9. The average distance travelled in the former is 168.6 kms. and in the latter 37.8 kms.

The wards where frequency of visit to the households ranges between 25 and 50 per cent are Moti Nagar (16), Adarsh Nagar (7), Jawahar Nagar (5), Kaithiyana (4), Chaudhariyana (4) and Talib Sarai (7).

In these wards, average number of visits per household varies between 1.00 to 5.00. The average distance from where visitors came ranges between 21.40 and 54.1 kms. In Ward Nos. 9 Sheikhwara and 10-Gaddiyana, 15.29 and 20.00 per cent of households have been visited by their relatives. The average number of visit per household is 2.00 and 1.00 respectively. The average distance travelled by friends and relations is 40.00 kms.

Particulars of visits to close relations at the place of origin

It has been noticed earlier that there are 42 heads of households whose last residence is other than the town. The number of close relations of these 42 heads of households are father (16), mother (21), son (1) unmarried sister (2) and wife (2). In case of heads whose father or mother are staying outside the town, the particulars are presented in table VI.25.

Table VI.25 : Visits to close relatives like father & mother

Close relative	Duration of stay	Frequency of visits				
		Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	More than 6 times	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Father	Upto 4 years	-	1	-	-	1
	5-9 years	-	6	-	3	9
	10-19 years	-	1	1	3	5
	20+ years	-	-	-	1	1
	Total	-	8	1	7	16
Mother	Upto 4 years	-	2	1	1	4
	5-9 years	-	3	-	2	5
	10-19 years	-	1	-	5	6
	20+ years	-	3	-	3	6
	Total	-	9	1	11	21

The table shows that father of 16 heads of households is living away. The frequency of visits is more than six time 1-3 times and 4-6 times respectively in 7, 8 and 1 households in case of above 16 households.

In 21 households, the mother of heads of households is living away. In 11 of such households, the frequency of visit is more than 6 times. In 9 and 1 households the prequency of visit is 1-3 times and 4-6 times respectively. It indicates that the prequency of visits to their father or mother is almost similar in an year.

Visit to close relations by the migrants

There are 32 households whose close relatives are staying at the place of origin. It is worthwhile to examine as to how many times members of such households have visited close relatives during last three years. As the appendix IX shows in 32 migrated households, the relatives are parents (8 households), father (7 households), mother (12 households), son (1 household), parents and sister (2 households) and wife (2 households).

There are 4 households, who are staying in town for the last 4 years, in these, mother of 3 heads of households has been left behind, in case of one head of household, parents have been left behind. The latter has been visited by the members of households 1-3 times, while in case of each of there former households the number of visits range between 1-3 times, 4-6 times and more than 6 times during the last three years.

There are 12 households which are staying in the town for 5-9 years. The relatives who are living at the place of birth are father (5 households), mother (1 household), son (1 household), parents (4 households) and parents alongwith sister (1 household). In these households, where father has been left behind, members of households visited 1-3 times in case of one household and 6 times and more in case of 4 households. In one household each where son, mother and parents with sister are left at places of origin, the members visited 1-3 times or more than 6 times. In four households where parents are staying away, the visits by members are 1-3 times in the case of two households and more than 6 times in the case of other two households. There are 9 households which are staying in the town for a period of 10-19 years. The relatives of heads of such households are father in case of 2 households, mother (3 households), wife (1 household), parents (2 households) and parents with sister (1 household). Among these, parents and father of one housefold each are visited by 1-3 times and 4-6 times respectively. Remaining relatives are visited to by their family members over six times. The relatives of those head of households, who are staying in the town for more than 20 years are mother (5 households), wife (1 household) and parents (1 household). In the 3 households, where mother is staying away, visits by members of households are 1-3 times and in remaining households it is more than 6 times.

Table VI.26 presents the visits to close relation during last three years, at least once by household to his native place by caste.

Table VI.26 : Visit to close relation to the place from where the household migrated by caste

Name of caste/ community who visited close relations	Migrants from			
	The district other than the town		Other than the district	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Brahman	9	-	5	4
Kayastha	1	-	-	1
Kshatriya	-	1	1	1
Kurmi	1	-	-	-
Kahar	1	-	-	-
Ahir (Yadav)	2	-	-	-
Chamar	1	-	-	-
Mali	2	-	-	-
Vaishya	1	-	-	-
Muslim	-	-	-	-
Total	18	1	6	7

(Based on Survey data)

The above table shows that out of 32 heads of households, 18 belong to Brahman caste, 3 to Kshatriya, 2 each to Kayastha, Yadava and Mali and one each to Kurmi, Kahar, Muslim, Chamar and Vaishya. The heads of 9 Brahman, 1 Kayastha and one Muslim households are from other than the native district and 19 households are from the native district. The close relatives of these migrant households, similarly respond by visiting the household in the town.

Unit of migration

It has been observed that in the normal course of migration, the earning member of the household comes to the town and then all or some of members follow him. The information in respect of such movement was also collected during the survey under the following heads:-

(i) Only male working member has come to the town, or
(ii) Only male working member at first stage followed by others, or
(iii) By other specify stages.

The above particulars are shown in the data provided in the appendix X.

The appendix table reveals that among 61

households from the native district only male working members of 19 households have migrated and of 37 households the entire household has migrated. As well, in the case of the latter 37 households all members of 17 households have migrated all at a time and in case of 20 households only male working members migrated at first stage followed by other members. In the remaining 3 households who migrated from Unnao (rural), each households has migrated due to service of wife. In the above 13 households, two are Brahmans and the third one is Lodh.

There are 50 migrant Brahman households. Among them, in case of 20 households only, male working member had moved, while for 11, entire family and in case of 16 households male working member moved first, followed by other family members. Twenty six households have come from rural areas of district Unnao and the rest from other districts of the state.

The Kayasthas form second largest (11) group of migrant households. In case of Kayastha households, two male working members migrated from rural areas of Unnao district and one from other district. In case of 4 households, entire family moved at a time.

Other communities where five or more than five households have migrated are Vaishyas (6 households), Yadavas (five households), Chamars (five households), Dhobi, (six households) and Muslims (6 households).

Help received during the migration

The help recieved by the migrant households is given in the table VI.27.

Table VI.27 : Help received by households during settlement

Source of help	No. of households	Remarks
1	2	3
1. Co-villagers	3	Kshatriya, Kurmi, Dhobi
2. Relation	9	Brahmin (5), Vaishya Lodh, Mali, Vishwakarma
3. Employing agency	5	Brahman (4) and Yadava

(Based on Survey data)

There 17 households which have received help during the settlement. There households of such category are from Kanpur, one each is from urban areas of Lucknow, Jalaun, Allahabad and Fatehpur, and one from rural area of Hardoi. Nine of such households have received help from relatives, five from employing agency and three from co-villagers. The benefitiary households are of Brahman (nine households), Kshatriya (1 household), Vaishya (one household), Yadava (one household), Kurmi (one household), Mali (one household), Lodh (one household), Dhobi (one household) and Vishwakarma (one household).

The help to the migrating households by co-villagers was received for a period of less

than one month. All these households are from rural areas of the district Unnao. Among 9 households helped by relatives during settlement, five were helped for a period of less than a month, two for 1-3 months and two for four months duration.

Among five households which have migrated from rural areas of Unnao, one each is from urban area of Fatehpur and Kanpur and two from rural area of Kanpur. The help received is in the form of acquisition of house or share of accommodation with relatives staying there. The employing agency has helped to 5 households. Among these 4 households are of Brahmans and one of Yadavas.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

Identification of neighbourhoods and their ethnic associations

Man is a social creature, nurtured and cultured by its surroundings. Generally, he comes into contact with the members of other households and interact with them frequently. Apart from this, he learns manners and values from parents, relations, friends and others in the surrounding. Although,one can easily recognise neighbours, yet it is difficult to explain neighbourhood pattern. Infact, it is not easy to confine a neighbourhood pattern to a particular place or distance. Thus, the word 'neighbourhood' connotes blending of both physical and social entities or combination of both because in a society it is customary to share joys and sorrows. On the other hand, there are instances where people having close social association among themselves may live away from one another. As a matter of fact such persons cannot be condensed to form a neighbourhood. Association of such persons is better known by the word 'community'. Similarly, if people living in close proximity do not observe any social and moral binding among themselves, they do not constitute neighbourhood. Such type of neighbours may be categorised as a physical conglomeration.

From the foregoing description it may be inferred that there are hierarchies of neighbourhood and the mutual expectations among them may vary. The bond of neighbourhood may extend even to informal groups. The intensity of interaction may be intense among the people in immediate proximity and may slacken inversely to the physical distance or on account of attitudes, occupations and other characteristics mutually recognised by them.

The population of Unnao town at the 1981 Census was 75,983 spread over in 14 wards and 73 mohallas. Each of these wards can be considered to constitute a neighbourhood. The wards are not, however, homogeneous in their composition because they are carved out not only by taking into consideration the natural boundaries such as roads, rails, *nalas* etc. existing therein, but also on political consideration. Each of them obviously cannot be recognised as units of interaction. Inside each ward, there are many localities which are infact significant units of local interaction. It is, however, difficult to delineate an exhaustive list of all named area.The table VII.1 gives the name of wards and their localities. It will be noticed that some of the localities are indicative of predominant characteristics (ethnic group) of such areas:

Table VII.1 : Wards and mohallas in the town

Number and name of wards	Name of Mohallas included therein
1	2
1. Moti Nagar	(i) Moti Nagar, (ii) Krishna Dei Khera, (iii) Babuganj, (iv) Bajid Khera (Rajapur), (v) Pitamber Khera.
2. Civil Lines I	(i) Civil lines, (ii) Polic lines, (iii) Purab Khera, (iv) Jail (v) Ramdei Khera (Kabba Khera), (vi) Gangoo Khera

1		2
		(vii) Lodhanhar (viii) Aarozah Khera, (ix) Kishori Khera (x) Ram Bux Khera (xi) Prayag Narain Khera.
3.	Civil Lines II	(i) Civil Lines, (ii) Pachhim Khera, (iii) Bandhuhar, (iv) Rampuri (v) Qazi Khera, (vi) Railway Station.
4.	Gandhi Nagar	(i) Lokaiya Khera, (ii) Narendra Nagar, (iii) Gandhi Nagar (iv) A.B. Nagar (Collectorganj) (v) Daryai Khera, (vi) Puran Nagar (vii) Glass Factory (Jorabhan Khera).
5.	Adarsh Nagar	(i) Sheikhpur, (ii) Adarsh Nagar (iii) Hiran Nagar, (iv) Pathar Colony, (v) Gadara Khera.
6.	Akrampur	(i) Akrampur, (ii) Singhrosi.
7.	Atal Bihari Nagar	(i) Atal Bihari Nagar, (ii) Budhwari.
8.	Jawahar Nagar	(i) Shahganj, (ii) Jawahar Nagar.
9.	Sheikhwara	(i) Mubarish Nagar, (ii) Zerdhus, (iii) Sheikhwara.
10.	Gaddiyana	(i) Jagannathganj, (ii) Untser, (iii) Hakim Tola, (iv) Gaddiyana, (v) Takinagar.
11.	Kaithiyana	(i) Girja Bagh, (ii) Kanji (iii) Muttantara, (iv) Kanoongoyan (v) Kaithiyana, (vi) Padrian Tola.
12.	Chaudhriyana	(i) Duprapur, (ii) Kaisarganj, (iii) Bhuri Dei (iv) Dariyan Tola (v) Buchran, (vi) Chaudhriyana, (vii) Qila.
13.	Ram Nagar	(i) Kotwali, (ii) Thigarian Tola (iii) Hazari Tola (iv) Jairkharki, (v) Purana Bazar (vi) Ram Nagar.
14.	Talib Sarai	(i) Kasif Ali Sarai, (ii) Nooraddun Nagar, (iii) Talib Sarai, (iv) Pali Khera, (v) Qadir Bagh-urf-Hajira, (vi) Ibrahimabad.

The distribution of the population of the town in the various wards is given in Table VII.2.

Table VII.2 : Population by wards at the 1981 Census

Ward No. and name		Population as at 1981 Census	Percentage of population
1		2	3
I	Moti Nagar	6,953	9.15
II	Civil Lines I	7,831	10.30
III	Civil Lines II	5,072	6.67
IV	Gandhi Nagar	7,336	9.65
V	Adarsh Nagar	5,293	6.96
VI	Akrampur	4,645	6.11
VII	A.B. Nagar	6,872	9.04
VIII	Jawahar Nagar	5,453	7.17
IX	Sheikhwara	3,226	4.24
X	Gaddiyana	4,687	6.16
XI	Kaithiyana	3,981	5.23
XII	Chaudhariyana	4,974	6 54
XIII	Ram Nagar	3,898	5.13
XIV	Talib Sarai	5,762	7.58
	Total	75.983	100.00

The civil lines area (spread into the two wards) has been largely developed by the service class gentry, especially the Brahmins after 1856. Nearly 17 per cent of the town's population, as shown in the above table was living in these two wards. Sheikhwara was once a prosperous and quite populous locality under the Muslim cheiftains, but got subsequently converted into a congested and worn-out area of the town. In comparison to other wards, this ward had a minimum of population (4.24 per cent) at the 1981 Census. Accordingly, it had the lowest number of residential houses (456) and households (483).

At the 1981 census, Hindus were 65.52 per cent of the total population followed by Muslims (34.22 per cent. The followers of Sikhism, Christianity and Jainism were small in number. The proportion of the scheduled castes in the total population was 12.33 per cent. The Survey-Data shows that among the scheduled castes, the Dhobis are predominatnt followed by the Pasis, Chamars, Koris, Dhanuks and Khatiks.

According to the survey conducted in year 1987, the ethnic distribution of various religious groups is given in chapter I. Hindus are about 85 to 100 per cent in wards A.B. Nagar, Gandhi

Nagar, Civil Lines I, Civil Lines II, Adarsh Nagar and Moti Nagar, They constitute 50 to 84 per cent in wards Akrampur, Jawahar Nagar, Talib Sarai, Sheikhwara, Chaudhariyana and Ram Nagar, while in wards Kaithiyana and Gaddiyana they are below 50 per cent. On the other hand, Muslims in wards Gaddiyana and Kaithiyana are over 50 per cent, but in wards Ram Nagar, Chaudhariyana and Sheikhwara they constitute 26-50 per cent of the population. They are in the range of 10-25 per cent in wards Talib Sarai, Jawahar Nagar, Akrampur, Moti Nagar, Civil Lines II, Adarsh Nagar and Civil Lines I. In ward Gandhi Nagar, the Muslims are below 10 per cent and the entire sample population in A B. Nagar ward is that of the Hindus. Of the Hindu population in wards Moti Nagar, Civil Lines I, Gandhi Nagar, Akrampur, A.B. Nagar and Jawahar Nagar, Brahmins are in majority. Kayasthas are quite populous in wards Ram Nagar, Chaudhariyana, Civil Lines II, Gaddiyana and Kaithiyana.

The scheduled castes are in predominance in wards Talib Sarai and Adarsh Nagar. They are also in the substantial number in wards Gandhi Nagar, Kaithiyana, Sheikhwara and A.B. Nagar. Kshatriyas are settled in good number in wards A.B. Nagar and Jawahar Nagar. Vaishyas make-up a good part of population in wards Chaudhariyana, Gaddiyana, Sheikhwara, and Jawahar Nagar, Apart from scheduled castes so-called "backward-castes" such as, the Yadavas and the Lodhs are in quite good number in ward Talib Sarai.

The above discussion reveals that castes/communities tend to cluster about their own folks, giving rise to the above described localities bearing the stamp of certain ethnic groups. But it would not be wide of the mark that the named groups live in harmony, albeit occupied in different types of jobs. Brahmins and Kayasthas are for instance mostly servicemen, while the majority among Vaishyas and the scheduled castes are still confined to their traditional occupations. In contrast, Muslims are mostly artisans. Nevertheless, this economic alienation only forces them to work in close interaction. The town has a commendable record in regard to communal amity. There has not occurred any riot in the living memory.

Interaction between the residents of different localities

One obvious field for interaction between the residents of different localities is participation in cultural, religious or social activities. Ram Lila and Janamastmi celebrations at the Moti Nagar ward attract people from outside the locality. The financial contributors and participants in the above functions are mostly Brahmins and Kayasthas *Kirtan* or *Satsangs* organised at the premises of the Kalyani Devi temple in the Civil Lines area similarly attarct a large gathering. Christian youths of the Jawahar Nagar ward organise a Kavi Sammelan (poetic recital gathering), in which people from every nook and corner of the town participate as audience.

About half of the selected interviewees (in connection to ascertaining their purchasing habits) reported that they purchase commodities outside their localities. Of the Moti Nagar ward, it has come to the notice that 6 out of every 10 households are availing the benefits of education in the institutions located outside of this ward. Such type of dependence has also been noted in the case of residents of Civil Lines, Atal Bihari Nagar and Jawahar Nagar. Residents of these wards also make use of the medical facilities available elsewhere in the town. The same is also true with the recreational facilities like the cinemas, etc.

In order to understand the neighbourhood pattern, five wards i e., Moti Nagar (ward no. 1) Civil Lines (ward nos. 2 and 3), Gandhi Nagar (ward no. 4), Atal Bihari Nagar (ward no.7) and Jawahar Nagar (ward no. 8) have been selected. The particulars of the localities selected within these wards are indicated below :–

1 (a) Moti Nagar

The locality was earlier known as Moti Lal Khera after the name of Moti Kachhi. But in the M.B. records, its name has been changed as Moti Nagar. Now it has been divided into three distinct blocks. The names of these blocks are (a) Moti Nagar (b) Moti Lal Khera and (c) Moti Khera. The boundaries of these three blocks and other features are given below:

(a) Moti Nagar: It is situated on the north-east end of the town and bounded by railway track in the north, Lucknow-Kanpur road in the south, and Avas Vikas Colony in the east. There is predominance of Hindu population in this locality.

(b) Moti Lal Khera and (c) Moti Khera

These are situated near the Unnao–Rae Bareli railway crossing. The railway track forms the eastern boundary of the locality. Most of the workshops of automobiles and the spareparts are located along the Kanpur-Lucknow road. In this locality also there is predominance of Hindu population. Other major community in the locality is Muslim. The majority of working class is engaged in business or in service.

2. Krishna Nagar

The locality is situated near the Kanpur-Lucknow road. In the east there is a certain Normal School and in the west a *nala*. In the north there is Babuganj mohalla and in the south Gaya Bagh. Earlier the name of this locality was Krishna Dei Khera. Now it is known as Krishna Nagar. Brahmins are predominantly settled in this locality followed by Kayasthas and scheduled castes. The former two communities are primarily engaged in services and the latter in cultivation.

3. Chandra Shekhar Azad Colony

This locality has been developed by the Avas Evam Vikash Parishad of Uttar Pradesh, during the decade 1971-81. It is named after the great revolutionary and freedom fighter Shri Chandra Shekhar 'Azad' who hails from district Unnao. He sacrificed his life for the sake of country's freedom. The colony is situated between the railway line and Kanpur-Lucknow road. The former is on the north of the locality whereas the latter on the south of it. In the east there is Triveni Steel Factory and in the west a *nala* and railway track to Rae-Bareli which seperates it from the rest of the area. People of all communities live in the area. However, there is a predominance of business and service class workers. The latter are numerically larger in number.

4. Daroga Khera

The locality is on the outskirts of the town. But now it is within the town limits. In the east there is Bazidpur Minor and agricultural land and in the west there is Sandila road. Towards the north of the locality there is vast open land used for agricultural purposes. In the southern portion of the locality there are residential buildings and old supply office of the town. The locality was formerly known as Daroga Bagh. Most of the families in the locality are of Brahmins and Muslims.

5. Gangoo Khera

The locality is situated on the far east side of the town. On the north of it there is another locality known as Lodhanhar and in south, agricultural field. It is in the east of Bazidpur Minor. The railway track leading to Balamau, a town in Hardoi district, is on the south-east of the locality. Most of the houses are *kachcha* and lack modern amenities. There is predominance of Lodhs, who are mostly cultivators and agricultural labourers. The locality is named after one Gangoo, who used to live here.

6. Kalyani Devi

This area is on the eastern side of the town. There is a famous temple of Kalyani Devi in this area. The locality has been named after the

deity. It is a privately developed colony. Most of the houses are *pucca* and built by persons who have shifted to the place either from the old localities of the town or from other areas of the district. Roads are unplanned and drainage system is very poor, which results in water-logging during the rainy season. In the east of the locality, there is vast tank near Kalyani Devi temple. In the west there is Sandila road which forms its boundary. On the north there is open land used for agriculture and in the south there is railway track leading to town Balamau of Hardoi district. People of all faiths and occupations reside in this locality.

7. Civil Lines

It is situated between Sandila road in the east and Pt. D.N. Kaul road in the west which meets Hardoi road later on. It originates from Kanpur-Lucknow road and passes through a bridge on the railway track leading to Balamau, Lucknow and Rae Bareli. The railway track forms the southern boundary of the locality. The police lines area on the north is separated by *kachcha* road. It consists of various administrative buildings as well as the residences of officers and affluent businessmen and lawyers.

8. Keota Tal

The locality is named after a tank known as Keota Tal. In the east of the locality lies Hardoi road. Across the road there is the collectorate compound. In the west and north there is agricultural land. Most of the people are of service-class and belong to different religions.

9. Rampuri

The locality is situated on the south-east part of the town and just near Keota Tal. On the east of it lies Hardoi road, the main post-office of the town and the Government Inter College. In the west there is a pond. The Katju road on the north separates it from Keota Tal locality and in the south lie railway track and railway-crossing. Along Hardoi road, there are eateries and whole-sale medical stores. Most of the families living in the locality are Brahmins, Vaishyas and Muslims. The working population is consists of businessmen and government officials.

10. Puran Nagar

The locality is named after one Saint Puran Baba. It is located on the northern fringe of the town, on the eastern side of the old Safipur road. Bandhuhar locality lies on the north-east of the locality. On the north, there are agricultural fields. The Jail-drain passes through these fields. There is predominance of scheduled caste population. Most of the workers are either cultivators or agricultural labourers. Some of them are also mason. The area is devoid of amenities worthy of a town.

11. Jorakhan Khera

The locality owes its name after a prominent person Jorakhan. It is situated on the western side of the old Safipur road. Across the road on the opposite side of the locality, there is a glass-factory (on the north) and at some distance there is a compost-ground, while in the south Lokiaya Khera area lies. The locality in the west is bounded by agricultural land. There is predominance of scheduled caste population in the area. Most of the working class people of the area are cultivators, agricultural labourers, masons and casual-labourers.

12. Gandhi Nagar

The locality is situated between the railway line in the north and Kanpur-Lucknow road in the south. In the east, there is Bastania Talab and Collectorganj. The office of Sadar Tahsil is at an arm's length in the east. Other nearby prominent localities or spots are Hiran Nagar, Narendra Nagar and the lime-factory. In the west there are agrciultural fields. This area is mainly inhabited

by Brahmins, Vaishyas and Muslims. Vaishyas largely form the business community of the area and most of the rest of the working population is engaged in service-sector.

13. Ahiran Khera

The locality derived it's name after the predominant caste of the locality viz., the Ahirs. It is situated on the western fringe of town. The locality is bounded by a canal from the west and a road in the east. On the northern side, there are agricultural fields. In south lies Kanpur-Lucknow road. Most of the working-class people are engaged in business.

14. Idgah

The locality is situated on the south of Kanpur-Lucknow railway line. On the southern boundary of the locality, there is convent school. On the western boundary, there are agricultural fields. In the east, it is separated by path-ways. Along the path-ways, there are clusters of houses belonging to Muslim community. Most of the workers are engaged in business. The locality is known after the Idgah located therein.

15. Atal Bihari Nagar

It is one of the prominent locality in the town. The Kanpur-Lucknow road separates it in the northern side from the other localities of the town. In the south of it, there are two colleges namely D.S.N. college and D.V.D.T. college. In the east there is Cinema road and a tank (*talab*). On the west of it is situated the Kanpur-Lucknow road. The houses in this area are scattered. People belonging to different ethnic groups live amicably. The locality is named after one Atal Bihari Mehrotra, a previous *talukadar* of this locality.

16. Jawahar Nagar

The area is situated between Kanpur-bound railway line in the north and Abbas Bagh in the south. There are a number of shops along the north side of Kanpur-Lucknow road. In the east, there is a *nala* and Keota Tal which seperate it from other localities and the cinema road coming from Chhota Chauraha (an intersection) is in the west. The area is named after the late Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. Majority of inhabitants are Brahmins and Vaishyas. It is one of the prime business locality of the town.

17. Gupta Colony

It is bounded by Kanpur-Lucknow road in the north, Cinema road in south-west and Abbas Bagh in the east. Almost all who live in the locality are Vaishyas and are engaged in business activity.

18. Shahganj

The area is on the south of Kanpur-Lucknow railway line. The Kanpur-Lucknow road divides the area of the locality into two halves. On the west there is a *nala* which separates it from Jawahar Nagar. The *nala* which meets Keota Tal flows below the Kanpur-Lucknow road. Most of the refuse of the area passes through this *nala* and falls in the Keota Tal. There is a Public Library in the Kamla Bhawan and adjoining it lies the Panna Lal Park and a school. In the south of the area, there are shops and one Sohan Lal Dharamshala. On the other side of Lucknow-Kanpur road, there is a row of shops. Vaishyas, the business community are main inhabitants of this area. Some big commercial establishments owned by persons belonging to this community are situated on either side of Kanpur-Lucknow road.

Problems faced by households with reference to locality in which the house is located

Except the neighbourhoods lying in Moti Nagar, Civil Lines, Gandhi Nagar, Atal Bihari Nagar and Jawahar Nagar localities, rest of the

neighborhoods and their households are in disadvantageous position in respect of facilities like, educational, medical, recreational etc. The Moti Nagar area includes three of the studied neighbourhoods, the Civil lines area six neighbourhoods, the Gandhi Nagar five neighbourhoods, the Atal Bihari Nagar one neighbourhood and the Jawahar Nagar three neighbourhoods. Even in these neighbourhoods, only two of the Moti Nagar area, four of Civil Lines area, two of Gandhi Nagar area and two of Jawahar Nagar area possess educational institutions. Only four households out of 10 in Moti Nagar area, four out of seven in Civil lines area, seven out of 10 in Gandhi Nagar area, seven out of nine in Atal Bihari Nagar area and eight out of 9 households in Jawahar Nagar area avail the educational facilities in their own respective areas.

Medical facilities are avilable in only one neighbourhood of the Moti Nagar area, four of Civil lines area, two of the Gandhi Nagar area and two of Jawahar Nagar area.

Characteristics of the interviewees of different neighbourhoods

The interviewees belonging to 50 households in various localities were asked to indicate the physical boundaries of their respective neighbourhoods. They were also required to point out the main characteristics of their localities. The purpose behind the enquiry was to find out the characteristics according to their version but it was noticed that they could not indicate the specific characteristics of the locality.

The table VII.3 given below exhibits the number of interviewes by caste and locality:--

The table shows that out of 50 interviewees there are 10 interviewees from each of the following localities. Gandhi Nagar, Moti Nagar, Civil Lines, Atal Bihari Nagar and Jawahar Nagar.

Among the interviewees, 45, 4 and 1 are Hindus, Muslims and Christians respectively. Among Hindus; 19,7,4 and 3 belong to Brahmin, Kayastha, Vaishya and Kshatriya castes. There are 2 interviewees from each of the following communities i.e., Lodh, Pasi and Chamar; while one each is from the castes Kurmi, Yadava, Khatri, Mali, Dhobi and Kori.

The number of interviewees who reside in different neighbourhoods by occupational categories is provided in the table given below:-

Table VII.3 : Number of interviewees of different neighbourhoods by religion/caste

Name of localities as reported by investigator	Name of Neighbourhood	No. of interviewee by caste															
		Hindu													Muslim	Christian	
		Brah-min	Kasat-riya	kaya stha	Vai-shya	Lodh	Kurmi	Yad-ava	Khatri	Mali	Dhobi	Pasi	Chamar	Kori			Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Moti Nagar	(a) Moti Nagar	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
	(b) Krishna Nagar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(c) Chandra Shekhar Azad colony	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
2. Civil Lines	(a) Darogah Bagh	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	(b) Gangoo Khera	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(c) Kalyani Devi	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	(d) Civil Lines	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(e) Keota Talab	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(f) Ram Puri	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Gandhi Nagar	(a) Puran Nagar		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	2	..	..	..	3
	(b) Jaura Khan	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	(c) Gandhi Nagar	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	(d) Biran Khera	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
4. Atal Bihari	(a) Atal Behari Nagar	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	10
5. Jawahar Nagar	(a) Jawahar Nagar	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	(b) Gupta Colony (Jawahar nagar)	1	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	1	2
	(c) Shahganj	1	..	..	1	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Total	19	3	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	50

Table VII.4 : The number of interviewees in different neighbourhoods by occupational categories

Occupational category		Number of interviewees who reside in locality					
		Moti-Nagar	Civil Lines	Gandhi Nagar	Atal Bihari Nagar	Jawahar Nagar	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	Professional, Technical and	-	-	-	1	1	2
1	related workers	4	2	-	1	-	7
2	Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers	1	-	-	-	1	2
3	Clerical and related workers	1	1	2	4	3	11
4	Sales workers	2	2	1	-	4	9
5 & 6	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers & related workers	-	2	1	2	-	5
7	Production and related workers	-	-	1	-	-	1
8	Transport equipment and operators	-	-	1	1	-	2
9	Labourers	-	2	1	1	-	4
	Household-duties	-	1	2	-	-	3
	Retired/Rentier	2	-	1	-	1	4
	Total	10	10	10	10	10	50

The table indicates that out of 50 interviewees; 11, 9 and 5 are clerical and related workers and sales workers, and farmers, fishermen, loggers and related workers. Of the remaining, the professional, technical and related workers and administrative, executive and managerial workers are 2, 7 and 2 respectively. Among the remaining 14 interviewees, four each are labourers and retired/rentiers and three interviewees are engaged in household duties, and 2 and 1 are engaged in transport equipment and/or operators and production and related workers.

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhoods

In Moti Nagar, there is one Ram Lila Committee which organises Ram Lila annually. Brahmins and Kayasthas are main participants. In Atal Bihari Nagar also there is a Ram Lila Committee. The particulars of the activities by neighbourhoods are given in table VII.5.

Table VII.5 : Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Name	Cultural, religious or social description	Performer
1	2	3	4
1. Moti Nagar	(a) Ram Lila	Drama of Rama's life performed	Ram Lila Commitee
	(b) Janamastmi	Celebration of birth of Lord Krishna	Mohalla People
	(c) *Urs Mela*	*Urs mela* held at the *Majar*	Urs Committee
2. Krishna Nagar	*Satsang*	Bhagwat recitation & *Pooja* etc.	Satsang Bhawan, Krishna Nagar
3. Gangoo Khera	Devi *Pooja*	*Pooja* etc.	Mohalla people
4. Kalayani Devi	(a) Devi *Pooja*	Kalyani Devi *pooja*	Suryan Bali
	(b) *Kirtan*	*Kirtan* and Prayer	Sat Sri Seva Sadan
5. Civil Lines	Kalyani Devi Fair	Fair held on occasion of *Navaratra*	Pandits
6. Rampuri	Durga Pooja	*Pooja* of *devi*	Bajrang Dal
7. Puran Nagar	(a) *Pooja*	*Bhandara*	Dhirajdas
	(b) *Pooja*	*Mausika Devi 'Pooja'*	Mohalla people
8. Jorakhan Khera	(a) Holi	Holikadahan, *rang* etc.	Mohalla people
	(b) Durga Pooja	*Pooja*	Barar Tea seller

1	2	3	4
9. Gandhi Nagar	(a) Holi (b) *Satsang*	Holika Dahan, *rang* etc. Bhagwat-Recitation	Mohalla people Specially one Shri Jai Karan Shukla
10. Atal Bihari Nagar	(a) Ram Lila (b) *Kirtan Satsang* (c) A Hindu-ritual (d) Durga Pooja	Dramatisation of Ramayan epic Bhagwat-*Jagran* in some houses Kundli-*Yagya* *Pooja* of *Devi*	Ram Lila Committee Pandits etc. Gyatri-Samaj Pooja Committee
11. Gupta Colony (Jawahar Nagar)	*Kavi Sammelan*	Poetical renderings	Organised by City youths

The popular religious and social activities are *Kirtans, Satsangs, Urs* and *Kavi Sammelan. Satsangs* are organised in neighbourhoods Krishna Nagar and Gandhi Nagar, while *urs* and *Kavi Sammelan* are held at Moti Nagar and Gupta Colony.

Holi celebration is the other social activity which is quite popular in Jorakhan Khera and Gandhi Nagar. It is observed with due gaity, and *phag* (a folk-song) is recited by group of persons. Prior to it, *Holika-Dahan* is organised usually during night followed by sprinkling of colour and coloured powder among participants, on the following day.

The above table as well shows the particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the 11 neighbourhoods. It may be observed that *Devi Puja* is one of the prime religious activities of Hindus and is observed almost in all the neighbourhoods of the town.

Ram Lila is also one of the cultural activity. It is organised by Ram Lila committees in the neighbourhoods of Moti Nagar and Atal Bihari Nagar. It is enacted usually during the month of October for 10 days after *Navaratra*. It dramatise Rama's life-history and all Hindus regardless of sect and creed participate in it.

Janamastmi (held in the month of September or the eighth day of Krishna Paksh in Bhadon) is yet other cultural activity which is held in memory of birth of Lord Krishna. It is celebrated by displaying important events in the life of Lord Krishna through the medium of idols in a nice way by aid of light-arrangement. The interviewees of Moti Nagar neighbourhood specifically mentioned this cultural activity.

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhoods

Among the participating households outside the neighbourhoods are 8 of Brahmins (one organiser, three as participants and four as financial countributors), 2 of Kayasthas (one as participant and other as finacial contributor) and one Christian (participant). Only one organiser and one participant from amongst above households are rentier or retired persons and financial contributions were made by retired persons belonging to two households. None of the organisers, participants or financial contributors engaged in the activities hosted at the outside

of the neighbourhoods was illiterate. Also none of them was below 20 years.

Organisers, participants and financial contributors of Moti Nagar, Kalyani Devi and Gupta Colony have reported certain activities being performed by them outside of their own neighbourhoods. The particulars of the same are given in the following table:--

Table VII.6 : Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities outside the neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Name of cultural, religious or social activity	Performer
1	2	3
1. Moti Nagar	(a) Ram Lila-Dramatisation of Ramayan epic	Ram Lila Committee
	(b) Janamastmi-Birth-celebration of Lord Krishna	Local People
2. Kalyani Devi	Kirtan-Satsang-Sri Sai Baba's *'Kirtan'*	Sat Sri Sai Baba Committee
3. Gupta Colony (Jawahar Nagar)	Kavi Sammelan-Hindi 'Kavi Sammelan' (poetic-rendering)	Youths of the town

The above table reveals that Ram Lila Committee and local people of Moti Nagar *Mohalla* organise Ram Lila and Janamastmi which attract persons residing outside of their neighbourhoods. Similarly Sat Shri Sai Baba Committee Mohalla of Kalyani Devi holds *Kirtan* which attracts outside people as well. Youths of the town take part in 'Kavi Sammelan' at Gupta Colony in Jawahar Nagar ward.

Thus it reflects that cultural, religious and social activities are not limited only to the immediate neighbourhoods of *mohallas* but also that their activities attract outsiders also into neighbourhoods.

Particulars of economic activities inside/outside neighbourhoods

The purchase of commodities in and outside of neighbourhood by occupation of interviewees is shown in the table VII.7 provided on the next page.

Table VII.7 : Purchase of commodities in and outside neighbourhood by occupation of interviewees

Occupational category		Total no. of interviewees	Number of purchasing commodities			Other
			Within neighbourhood	Outside neighbourhood	Outside town in Metropolitan centre or the town to which the referrent town is sattelite or suburb	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	Professional, Technical	2	2	..	..	
1	and related workers	6	3	3	..	
2	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	2	..	2	..	
3	Clerical and related workers	12	6	5	1	
4	Sales workers	9	6	3	..	
5	Service workers	..	..	..	..	
6	Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	5	2	3	..	
7	Production and related worker	1	1	..	..	
8	Workers, Transport equipment	2	1	1	.	
9	Operators and Labourers	4	1	3	..	
	Household Duties	3	..	3	..	
	Retired & Rentier	4	2	2	..	
	Total	50	24	25	1	

It has been noted that only six of the studied neighbourhoods are self-reliant in respect of purchase of commodities. These are *Moti Nagar, Civil Lines. Keota Tal, Atal Bihari* Nagar, Jawahar Nagar and Shahganj. One interviewee of the Gandhi Nagar neighbourhood has reported that he went outside the town of Unnao for purchasing of the desired commodities. None of such interviewee was found in any other neighbourhood. In respect of rest of neighbourhoods the purchasing details are *recorded in the table VII.7 given above. It may* however, be added that relevant information about workers going outside their localities for works etc. is not available to summarise here.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

Size of household, particulars of members staying outside the town and their nature of relation to the head of the household etc., are the details which typify and elaborate the essentialities of family life of a community. The Unnao town has gone through changes aftermath of urbanization, particularly since beginning of planned development and surely after the independence. The data discussed hereafter in this chapter, clarifies many issues particularly relevant to the social-scientists engaged in research of urban changes. The following table shows the number of households and population of the town.

Table VIII.1 : Number of households, population and average size of household at the 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses and in the survey result-1987

Reference data	Number of households	Population	Average size of household
1	2	3	4
1961 Census	5,835	29,780	5.1
1971 Census	7,151	38,195	5.3
1981 Census	13,311	75,983	5.7
1987 Survey	215	1,270	5.9

(Based on Censuses and Survey data)

The average size of the household at the 1961 and 1971 was 5.1 and 5.3. At the 1981 Census, it increased to 5.7 and at the time of survey the size of household worked out to be 5 9. It indicates that during 1961-81 there has been an increase of 0 6 person per household while in successive periods and during 1981 Census to 1987 Survey, the increase was 0.2 person per household. It reflects that during the decade 1971-81 there had been an abnormal increase in the population, but increase in average size of household was similar as in previous decade.

Size of Family

(i) Composition of households by number of members

The survey covered 215 households. The following table shows the composition of households by number of members.

Table VIII.2 : Composition of households by number of members

Number of members	Number of households	
	Number	Percentage to total households
1	2	3
Single member	7	3.26
Two members	12	5.58
Three members	20	9.30
Four members	35	16.27
Five members	36	16.75
Six and seven members	57	26.51
Eight and nine members	28	13.02
Ten to twelve members	13	6.05
Thirteen and above members	7	3.26
Total	215	100.00

(Based on Survey data)

The table VIII.2 points out that out of 215 households, six and seven membered households are 57 (26.51 per cent). The number of 5 and 4 member households is 36 (16.75 per cent) and 35 (16.27 per cent) respectively. There are 28 (13 02 per cent) households in which the number of members is eight to nine. It will be worth noticing that there are 13 and 7 households in which the number of members varies between 10 to 12 and 13 or still more. Such households are 6.05 per cent and 3.26 per cent. Almost similar number of households are also consisted of two members (12 households) and 1 member (7 households). Households which have only three members number 20 (9.30 per cent). Thus out of 215 households, 105 households (48.84 per cent) are having 6+ members.

Table VIII 3 shows particulars of households by number of members and age of head of households.

Table VIII.3 : Distribution of households by number of members and age of head of households

Age of head of household	Number of households having members									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-29	-	2	3	6	5	2	-	-	-	18
30-39	1	1	4	10	13	10	3	1	-	43
40-49	1	3	6	8	12	23	12	2	-	67
50-59	4	6	5	6	4	13	6	4	2	50
60 & above	1	-	2	5	2	9	7	6	5	37
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	12	20	35	36	57	28	13	7	215

(Based on Survey data)

The table shows that age of all heads of households is above 10 years. Out of 215 heads of households, the age of 67 (31-16 per cent), 50 (23 26 per cent) and 43 (20.00 per cent) is between 40 to 49 years, 50 to 59 years and 30 to 39 years respectively. In case of 37 (17.21 per cent) and 18 (8 37 per cent) households the age of head of household is 60 and above years and 20-29 years It indicates that there are 154 (71.63 per cent) households in which the age of head of household is above 40 years.

(ii) Composition of households by age and sex of members

Age and sex particulars of the households afford a more interesting feature. The table VIII.4 shows the distribution of households by age and sex of members.

Table VIII.4 : Households classified by age and sex of members

Total No of households	Number of households having						
	Adult males and females			Adults males and females only	Adult males with		
	Minor males and females both	Minor males only	Minor females only		Minor males and females both	Minor males only	Minor females only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
215 (100.00)	73 (33.95)	47 21.86)	32 14.88)	38 17.68)	6 (2.79)	1 (0.47)	1 (0.47)

Adult males only	Adult females with			Adult females only
	Minor males and females both	Minor males only	Minor females only	
9	10	11	12	13
5 (2.32)	2 (0.93)	1 (0.47)	4 (1.86)	5 (2.32)

(Based on Survey data)

The Table indicates that out of 215 households there are 73 (33.95 per cent), 47 (21.86 per cent) and 32 (14.88 per cent) households with adult males and females alongwith minor males and females, minor males only and minor females only. There are 38 (17.68 per cent) households in which only adult males and females are found. There are 5 (2.32 per cent) households each with adult males only or adult females only. There are 6 (2.79 per cent) households in which there are adult males with minor males and females. The number of households having adult male with minor males only and minor females only is one each. Households with adult females are 7 (3.26 per cent). It shows that out of 215 households there are 25 (11.63 per cent) households in which there is either a male adult or a female adult with minor males or females of both.

Nature of relation of members to head of household

In each case heads of households are

differently related to members. The table VIII.5 gives the data about composition of households by nature of relationship of members to heads of households.

Table VIII.5 : Composition of households by nature of relationship of members of heads of households

Nature of relation of members to head of household		No. of households
1		2
1.	Self	7
2.	Self, spouse	7
3.	Self, spouse; unmarried sons and daughters	96
4.	Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	31
5.	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	2
6.	Self, spouse, married mother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with/without unmarried sons and daughters.	11
7.	Self (male), unmarried son/daughter	6
8.	Self (female), unmarried son/daughter	4
9.	Self, spouse, with/without unmarried son and daughter and widowed father	4
10.	Self, spouse, with/without unmarried son and daughter and widowed mother	17
11.	Self (male), unmarried brother/sister	..
12.	**Others**	
(i)	Self, spouse with unmarried brother's son and daughter	1
(ii)	Self, spouse and unmarried son and daughter and married daughter	1
(iii)	Self (female) with unmarried son and married husband's brother	1
(iv)	Self, spouse, unmarried son and daughter, married daughter, widow mother	1
(v)	Self (female) with widowed brother and unmarried sister	1
(vi)	Self, spouse, son, son's wife and unmarried son only	1
(vii)	Self, spouse, unmarried son, and with married sons/self, spouse, unmarried son, daughter	1
(viii)	Unmarried brother's son	1
(ix)	Self (male) with numarried son/daughter, married sons, son's wife	1

	1	2
(x)	Self (female), son's wife with unmarried son/daughter	1
(xi)	Self (male) and married son	1
(xii)	Self (female), son, son's wife with son/daughter	1
(xiii)	Self, spouse, son, son's wife with son/daughter and separated daughter and widowed sons	1
(xiv)	Self, spouse with son/daughter with married son	1
(xv)	Self (male), married sons, son's wife and their son/daughter	3
(xvi)	Self (female), unmarried daughter and widowed husbands mother	1
(xvii)	Self (male), unmarried son/daughter, widowed mother	1
(xviii)	Self, spouse with unmarried brother	1
(xix)	Self, spouse with widowed brother and their sons	1
(xx)	Self (female), unmarried son/daughter, widowed husbands mother and brother and unmarried husband's sister	1
(xxi)	Self, spouse, married brothers, brother's wife, widowed mother and widowed mother's mother	1
(xxii)	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife and widowed mother	2
(xxiii)	Self, spouse with daughter, divorced sister and unmarried brother	1
(xxiv)	Self, (female), husband's brother, son, son's wife, their son/daughter	1
(xxv)	Self, (male), widowed mother, mother's sister and mother's brother	1
(xxvi)	Self, spouse with unmarried brothers	1
(xxvii)	Self, (male), brother, brother's wife and their sons and daughters	1
	Total	215

The above table portrays that out of 215 households, 96 households consist of spouse and unmarried sons and daughters. Among 31 households, heads are residing alongwith spouses and with unmarried sons and daughters as well as married sons and son's wife. In 17 households, heads are staying alongwith their wife and with/without unmarried sons and daughters and widowed mother.

There are 6 households in which male heads of the households reside with unmarried sons and daughters. Heads of 4 households are females, who reside alongwith their unmarried son/daughter. There are 4 households in which heads are staying with their spouse and with or without unmarried son, daughter and widowed father. Besides, there are 7 households, where heads are staying with in such a lineal order as father, son, grandson etc. and son's wife. Obviously, the most common combination is only self, spouse and their unmarried sons and daughters. It is perhaps so on account of migration and decaying joint family system.

Members staying outside

(A) Particulars of outstaying members

1. Family members staying outside by length of time, reason and relation to head of households

The appendix XV shows that there are 58 households which have absentee members. The details of such absentee family members by length of time, reason for staying away and relation to head of household are provided in the table VIII.6.

The table indicates that 87 family members are residing at places away from their households. Among these 26, 23 and 18 members related to the heads of households as son's mothers and fathers. Among others are 5 husbands and 4 each daughters and brothers respectively as well as there are such outstaying members as sisters (2), wives (3), son's wife (1) and son's son (1).

Duration of absence of 40 members is 20 years and above. In the case of 20 members, it is 5-9 years. There are 19 members who are away from their households for a duration of 1-4 years and 6 for 10-19 years. As well there are 2 family members who are away for a duration of less than one year. The reason for absence of 24 members is service. It is residence at the place of origin for 32 member and studying elsewhere for 10 members. There are members who are residing away from their households because of business (4) and hostel residence (4). Similarly, there are 8 members who reside away for carrying out cultivation, 3 for running their establishments and one each for seeking employment and being dependent to somebody.

Out of 23 mothers and 18 fathers who are staying away 17 and 13 of them are absent for a period of more than 20 years. While, out of 26 outstaying sons as many as 11 and 9 are absent from the household for a period of only 1-4 years and 5-9 years respectivley.

2. Age details of the outstaying members

The appendix-XI shows that the members who are related as father (18), mother (23) and wife (3) to heads of households and are above 35 years of age Among the 5 husbands (as related to head of households 3 are of above 35 years of age and 2 are in the age-group of 25-34 years. Of 26 persons who are related to heads of households as sons, 21 are of age below 34 years and 5 of age 35-59 years. The persons who are related as sister (2), son's wife (1), son's son (1) and brothers (3) such (out of 4) are of age below 24 years.

Table VIII.6 : Number of family members staying outside by length of time, reason and relation to head of household

Relation to head of household	Total No. of absentee family members	Number of family members staying outside for										
		Less than 1 year		1-4 years					5-9 years			
		A	B	A	B	D	E	F	A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Father	18	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mother	23	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Son	26	-	-	8	-	1	1	1	4	-	4	-
Daughter	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Brotherr	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sister	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Others												
Husband	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Wife	3	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Son's wife	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Son's son	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	87	1	1	10	4	1	1	3	5	3	6	1

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I denotes Service, Native place, Studying, Business, Seeking employment, College hostel, Dependent & Established respectively.

Table VIII.6 (Concld.)

Relation to head of household	Total No. of absentee family members	Number of family members staying outside for												
		5-9 years				10-19 years			20 years and above					
		F	G	H	I	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	H	I
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Father	18	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	6	-	-	-	4
Mother	23	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	14	-	-	2	1
Son	26	1	-	-	-	2	--	-	2	--	-	1	-	1
Daughter	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brother	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Sister	2	-	-	-	--	--	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Others														
Husband	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wife	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Son's wife	1	-	-	--	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Son's son	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	87	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	6	21	3	2	2	6

(Based on survey data)

3. Educational level of the outstaying members

The appedix-XII shows that the members staying outside who are related to heads of households as mother are 23. Among those, 16 are illiterate. Similarly, among these who are related as father (18), 5 are illiterate. The ducational level of the remaining persons related as father is not above matric. Among 26 person related to head of households, 8, 2, 8, and 7 are graduate, diploma or certificate holders, matric and primary passed. Among the remaining 20 persons all except 4 are educated.

4. Occupational details of the outstaying members

The occupational details of the close relatives who are absentee members are depicted in the appendix-XIII. It reveals that out of 36 working persons, 10 are owner-cultivators. Among the rest 26 persons the occupations are shown in the appendix.

5. Absentee non-working members

Among 87 persons who are staying away, 51 (about 59 per cent) are non-workers. The appendix-XIV, gives the details about such outstaying members. It shows that 17 (33.33 per cent) are engaged in household chores, 15 (29.42 per cent) are dependents, while 13 (25.49 per cent) are students. There is also one job seeker, who is matric and resides in the state of Maharashtra. Rest of the 5 persons are in retired category.

(B) Particulars of the households in the town whose some of the family members are staying outside

1. By caste/community and place of belonging of head of households

The appendix-XV shows that out of 172 Hindu households, the members of 48 households are staying outside. Among the 48 households, the head of a Kayastha household hails from the state of Andhra Pradesh, while rest of the heads of households are from the native state. Among 42 Muslim households, some of the members of 9 households are outstaying members. There is one Christian household in the sample and its members are staying outside. Religion and distance of place of last residence of heads having outstaying family members are shown in the appendix-XVI. It shows that the greatest distance of place of last residence is 500+ kilometres for Hindu heads, 51-100 kms., for Muslim heads and 50 or less km. for the Christian head.

2. Occupations of heads of households whose family members are staying outside

The table VIII.7 shows the occupation of heads of the households by religion/caste (whose family members are staying outside).

The table indicates that out of 58 heads of households whose family members are staying outside; 48, 9 and 1 are Hindu, Muslim and Christian respectively. Among 48 Hindu heads of households; 13, 8 and 5 are clerks, professional and technical and administrative personnel respectively. Among the remaining, each of the 3 are salesmen, transport operators and labourers. Heads of households of each one is either service worker or farmer or production worker. The occupation of 10 heads of households could not be classified. Among 9 Muslim heads, two each are in the occupations like professional and technical workers and production workers; and among the remaining heads of households, each one is engaged in the professions like administrative or sales worker or farmer. Occupations of two Muslim and one Christian heads could not be classified. The appendix-XVII shows that out of 45 working heads, 11 are clerical and related workers.

Table VIII.7 : Number of households whose family members are staying outside by religion/caste and occupation of the heads of households

Occupation		Hindu											Muslim	Christian
		Brahmin	Yadav	Kayastha	Kshatriya	Kurmi	Kahar	Dhobi	Chamar	Mali	Khatri	Vaishya		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Professional/technical etc	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
2	Administrative/executive etc	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3	Clerical etc	8	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Sale workers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
5	Service workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Farmers, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
7	Production workers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
8	Transport operators	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
9	Labourers	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10	Workers n e c.	3	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	1
	Total	23	3	4	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	9	1

(Based on Survey-data)

Remittances sent by absentee family members

The particulars of remittances to the outstaying members and from them to the respective head of household were also recorded during the survey. The table VIII.8 shows the number of households which receive the remittances from the absentee members

Table VIII.8 : Remittances sent by absentee family members classified by states to which heads of households belong and the present address of the member of the family staying outside

Place of belonging	No. of house-holds	Total no. of absentee members	No. of households in which absentee members belong	No. of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount of remittance received per household or not receiving remittance (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	57	85	-	-	-
Same town	-	-	-	-	-
Same town but separate household	-	-	1	-	-
Unnao (Rural)	-	-	20	4	90.00
Other districts of the State					
Rae Bareli	-	-	3	2	233.40
Budaun	-	-	1	-	-
Lucknow	-	-	4	-	-
Kanpur	-	-	11	3	272 70
Sultanpur	-	-	1	1	1000.00
Aligarh	-	-	1	-	-
Bulandshahr	-	-	1	-	-
Fatehpur	-	-	1	-	-
Kheri	-	-	1	1	200.00
Hardoi	-	-	1	-	-
Bareilly	-	-	1	1	150.00
Banda	-	-	1	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Other States					
Rajasthan	-	-	1	1	500.00
Maharashtra	-	-	4	2	2050.00
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	-	-
Bihar	-	-	1	-	-
Union Territories					
New Dehli	-	-	2	1	250.00
Chandigarh	-	-	1	1	3000 00
Other Country					
Saudi Arabia	-	-	1	1	2300.00

The members of 57 households are staying outside the town. Among these, members of 20 households are staying in rural areas of Unnao district. Among these, 4 households receive remittances. Their remittance per household is Rs. 90 per month. Members of 11 households are residing in Kanpur. Among these, only 3 heads of households get the remittances. The average amout per household works out to Rs. 272.70 per month. The family member of 2 out of 3 household who reside at Rae-Bareli send remittances to the heads and average amount sent by them comes to Rs. 233.40 per month. The family members of 2 out of 4 households reside in Maharashtra and they remit an amount at the rate of Rs. 2050/- per household. Each of the household receive the following amount of remittance from the absentee members residing in Sultanpur (Rs. 1000), Kheri (Rs. 200), Bareilly (Rs. 150), Rajasthan (Rs. 500), New Delhi (Rs. 250) and Chandigarh (Rs. 3000).

The relationship of absentee members to the heads of households classified by remittances sent by absentee family members is shown in the table VIII.9.

Remittances sent by households to the absentee family members

Remittances sent by households to absentee family members are presented in the table VIII.10 (and for non-working absentee family members table VIII.11 is furnished afterwards to show these details).

Type of households and co-relates

When we notice the fact that in a town like Unnao nearly half (48 per cent) of the surveyed households are of nuclear type (i.e., a couple with or without unmarried children), one cannot but wonders at fast encroaches of urban mode of living on those who have lived in joint-family more for centuries. Certainly biggest numbers in nuclear households are those who are composed of migrant workers and students. Such households have cropped-up only due to extention of urbanization impact on traditional mode of living and occupation.

The table VIII.12 gives the number of households by type.

Table VIII.9 : Remittance sent by absentee family members classified by relationship to head of household and their present address

Relation-ship with head of household	No of house-holds	No of absentee family members	Average amount of remittances sent by absentee family members whose present address is									
			Same town but sep. HH	Other town of dis-trict	Rural area of district	Other district		Other states				Other countries
						Rural	Urban	Rajas-than	Mahara-shtra	Chandi-garh	Delhi	Saudi Arabia
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Father	18	18	-	-	266 7	175.0	1000.0	-	-	-	-	-
Mother	23	23	-	-	-	1000.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Son	21	26	-	-	-	500.0	-	500 0	2000.0	3000.0	500.00	766.70
Daughter	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brother	4	4	-	--	--	-	1000.00	-	-	-	-	-
Sister	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other kin												
Husband	5	5	-	-	-	-	1000.00	-	850.00	-	-	-
Wife	3	3	-	-	1000.00	-	2000.00	-	-	-	-	-
Son's wife	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Son's son	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	82	87	-	-	450.0	462.5	800.00	500.00	1233.0	3000.00	500.00	766.70

Table VIII.10 : Remittances sent by households to absentee family members classified by relationship to head of household and present address

Relationship with head of household	No. of house-holds	No. of absentee family members	Average amount sent by each household to absentee members whose present address is						
			Same town separate household	Other town of the district	Rural areas of the district	Other districts of the state		Other state	
						Rural	Urban	Mahara-shtra	Madhya Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Father	18	18	-	-	150.0	500.0	-	-	-
Mother	23	23	-	-	800.0	1360.0	-	-	-
Son	21	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daughter	4	4	-	-	-	-	400.0	1000.0	600.00
Brother	4	4	--	-	-	-	400.0	-	-
Sister	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other kin									
Husband	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wife	3	3	-	-	-	4000.00	-	-	-
Son's son	1	1	-	-	-	-	5000.0	-	-
son's wife	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	82	87	-	-	540.0*	1216.7*	1933.4*	1000.00*	600.00*

* indicates the average per household.

Table VIII.11 : Remittances sent by households to absentee non-working family members classified by nature of activity and relationship with the head of household

Relationship to head of household	No. of households	No. of absentee non-working members	Average amount sent by each household to absentee non-woring members whose activity is						
			Full-time student	Household duties	Dependent	Retired	Infant	Disabled	Others seeking employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Father	18	10	-	-	100.0	200.0	-	-	-
Mother	23	22	-	1450.0	800.0	-	-	-	-
Son	21	7	500.00	-	-	-	-	-	1000.0
Daughter	4	3	400.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brother	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sister	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other kin									
Husband	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wife	3	2	-	400.0	-	-	-	-	-
Son's son	1	1	5000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Son's wife	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	82	51	1600.0	1960.0	625.0	200.0	-	-	1000.00

Table VIII.12 : Type of households

Type of households		Number of households	Percentage of households to total households
1		2	3
1.	Nuclear	103	47.91
2.	Supplemented Nuclear	28	13.02
3.	Sub-nuclear	4	1.86
4.	Supplemented sub-nuclear	6	2.79
5.	Single person	7	3.26
6.	Lineal joint	31	14.42
7.	Supplemented Lineal joint	2	0.93
8.	Collateral joint	2	0.93
9.	Supplemented Collateral joint	3	1.39
10.	Lineal Collateral joint	11	5.12
11.	Supplemented Lineal Collateral joint	-	-
12.	Others	18	8.37
	Total	215	100.00

(Based on Survey data)

Type of households and their definition have been annexed at the end of this chapter.

The table reveals that out of 215 households, 103 (47.91 per cent), 31(41.42 per cent) and 28(13.02 per cent) are nuclear, lineal joint and supplemented nuclear respectively. It indicates that 75.35 per cent households are either one or another of the above types. Among the remaining households, 7 (3.26 per cent) and 6 (2.79 per cent) are single person and supplemented sub-nuclear respectively. The households of collaterals are 16 (13.44 per cent). It reflects that the age-old joint family system is under substitution in place of smaller family system.

Ethnic distribution by type of households

Ethnic distribution of households by type in respect of Hindus and Muslims is portrayed in the table VIII.13.

Table VIII.13 : Ethnic distribution in respect to type of households

Type of households	Hindu		Muslim	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1. Nuclear	82	47.67	21	50.00
2. Supplemented nuclear	21	12.21	7	16.67
3. Sub-nuclear	4	2.33	-	-
4. Supplemented sub-cuclear	5	2.91	1	2.38
5 Single person	7	4.07	-	-
6. Lineal joint	24	13.95	7	16.67
7. Supplemented Lineal joint	2	1.16	-	-
8. Collateral joint	2	1.16	-	-
9. Supplemented collateral joint	1	0.58	2	4.76
10. Lineal collateral	10	5.81	1	2.38
11. Supplemented Lineal collateral joint	-	-	-	-
12. Others	14	8.15	3	7.14
Total	172	100.00	42	100.00

Among Hindus, the number of nuclear, supplemented nuclear, and lineal joint type of households is 82 (47.67 per cent), 21 (12.21 per cent) and 24(13.95 per cent) whereas amongst Muslims, such type of households are 21(50.00 per cent), 7(16.67 per cent) and 7(16.67 per cent) respectively. It reveals that there is variation of three to four per cent in the above mentioned three types of households. Among Hindus, total number of collateral joint, supplemented and lineal collateral joint type of households comes to 13(7.55 per cent), while among Muslims there number is 3(7.14 per cent). There is no single person household among muslims whereas among Hindus, the number of such households is 7(4.07 per cent). The proportion of supplemented sub-nuclear among Hindus and Muslims is 2.91 and 2.38 per cent respectively. It indicates almost similar trend in respect of type of households in the two communities. The only Christian household in the sample, consists of an widow living with married sons, son's wife, son's son and daughter.

Educational of head of households by type of household

The educational level of head of household by type of household is given in table VIII.14.

Table VIII.14 : Distribution of households by type and education level of head of household

Type of households	Number of households where educational level of head of households is						
	Illiterate	Literate	Primary	Matric	Diploma	Degree holder	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Nuclear	24 (23.30)	11 (10.68)	23 (22.33)	20 (19.41)	2 (1.95)	23 (22.33)	103 (100.00)
2. Supp. nuclear	10 (35.71)	3 (10.72)	7 (25.00)	6 (21.43)	-	2 (7.14)	28 (100.00)
3. Sub-nuclear	1 (25.00)	-	2 (50.00)	1 (25.00)	-	-	4 (100.00)
4. Supp. Sub-nuclear	1 (16.66)	3 (50.00)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	-	-	6 (100.00)
5. Single person	3 (42.86)	-	2 (28.57)	2 (28.57)	-	-	7 (100.00)
6. Lineal joint	9 (29.04)	5 (10.13)	6 (19.35)	6 (19.35)	-	5 (16.13)	31 (100.00)
7. Supp. lineal joint	-	1 (50.00)	-	1 (50.00)	-	-	2 (100.00)
8. Collateral joint	-	-	-	1 (50.00)	-	-	2 (100.00)
9. Supp. collateral joint	1 (33.33)	-	-	-	-	2 (66.67)	3 (100.00)

Table VIII.14 (Concld.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Lineal collateral joint	1 (9.09)	1 (9.09)	4 (36.36)	3 (27.28)	-	2 (18.18)	11 (100.00)
11.	Supp. Lineal collateral joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Others	8 (44.44)	1 (5.56)	2 (11.11)	4 (22.22)	-	3 (16.67)	18 (100.00)
	Total	58 (26.98)	25 (11.63)	47 (21.86)	45 (20.93)	2 (0.93)	38 (17.67)	215 (100.00)

(Based on survey data)

The table VIII.14 reveals that among 215 households, 58,(26.98) are illiterate and 24, 10, 9 and 8 of them are nuclear, supplemented nuclear, lineal joint and other unexpected nuclear lineal joint and other unspecified types of households. There are five types of households with more than 10 households in the sample. These are; 103 nuclear, 31 lineal joint, 28 supplemented nuclear, 18 others and 11 lineal collateral joint. Among 103 nuclear type households, educational level of the heads of 24(23.30 per cent), 23(22.33 per cent), 23(22.33 per cent) and 20(19.41 per cent) households is illiterate, primary, degree holder and matric. It is worth-noticing that there are two diploma holders in the sample. Both are members of nuclear type of households.

Composition of households by country/state of origin

The table VIII.15 shows the distribution of households by district, state and country to which head of household belongs.

Table VIII.15 : Number of households by District/State/Country of origin

Particulars	No. of households
Same town	109
District of Unnao	65
Adjoining districts	28
Lucknow	3
Kanpur	15
Rae Bareli	4
Hardoi	2
Fatehpur	4
Other districts of U.P.	12
Bara Banki	1
Sultanpur	1
Gonda	2
Faizabad	1
Basti	1
Sitapur	1
Bareilly	1
Farrukhabad	1
Agra	1
Banda	1
Jalaun	1
Other states	
Andhra Pradesh	1
Other Country	Nil
Total	215

(Based on survey date)

Out of 215 households, the heads of 109 (50.70 per cent) were born in the town and 65(30.23 per cent) in the native district. Out of the remaining 41 heads of households, 28(13.02 per cent) were born in the adjoining districts of Lucknow, Kanpur, Rae Bareli, Hardoi and Fatehpur.

ANNEXURE TO CHAPTER VIII

The data of households have been compiled by the following types of households as defined below:-

1. Nuclear family

A Couple with or without unmarried children.

2. Supplemented nuclear family

A nuclear family with one or more unmarried, separated or widowed relatives of the parents, other than their unmarried children.

3. Sub-nuclear family

A fragment of a former nuclear family. Typical examples are the widow with unmarried children, or the widower with unmarried children or siblings whether unmarried, or widowed, separated or divorced living together.

4. Single-person household

5. Supplemented sub-nuclear

A group of relatives, members of a formerly complete nuclear family, plus other unmarried, divorced, or widowed relative who was not a member of the nuclear family. For example, a widow and her unmarried children plus her wodowed mother-in-law.

6. Collateral joint family

Two or more married couples between whom there is sibling bond-usually a brother-brother relationship plus unmarried children.

7. Supplemented collateral joint family

A collateral joint family plus unmarried, divorced or widowed relatives. Typically, such supplemental relatives are the widowed mother of the married brothers, or the widowed mother of the married brothers, or the widower father, or an unmarried sibling.

8. Lineal joint family

Two couples between whom there is a lineal link, usually between parents and married son, sometimes between parents and marrid daughter.

9. Supplemented lineal joint family

A lineal joint family plus unmarried, divorced, or widowed relatives who do not belong to either of the lineally linked nuclear families; for example, the father's widower brother or the son's wife's unmarried brother.

10. Lineal collateral joint family

Three or more couples linked and collaterally. Typically, parents and their two or more married sons, plus the unmarried children of the three or more couples.

11. Supplemented lineal-collateral joint family

A lineal collateral joint family plus unmarried, widowed, separated relatives who belong to none of the nuclear families lineally and collaterally linked; for example, the father's widowed sister or brother, or an unmarried nephew of the father.

12. Others

Those not covered above. (See the "Structure and Change in Indian society", edited by Milton Singer and Bernard S.Cohn; Chicago, 1968, pp. 346-347).

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

There had been no housing census before 1961. Since 1961 an exhaustive housing Census is in practice. Through there, informations like the material of walls and roofs, tenural status of the household and the number of rooms occupied are collected. In addition to the census data, certain information about housing conditions were also recorded during the Survey. It pertains to 215 households, which were selected on the basis of random sampling for conducting this town study.

(A) Census data

(i) Housing conditions prevailing in the town over the Censuses 1961, 1971 and 1981

"Occupied residential house" is defined as the Census house, which is used wholly or partly for the purpose of residence by one or more households. At the 1981 Census, a 'Census House' was defined as a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-resdential purposes.

There were 1.2 households per occupied residential house in the town at the 1961 and 1971 censuses, but the corresponding ratio declined to 1.0 at the 1981 Census. There was no houseless population in the town at the 1961 Census as against 11 at the 1971 and 97 at the 1981 censuses. The number of houseless households in the town at the 1971 and 1981 Census was 7 and 29 respectively.

Persons per 100 occupied Census houses in the town at the 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses are depicted in table IX.1.

Table IX.1 : Persons per 100 occupied residential Census houses in the town at the 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Census year	Persons per 100 occupied Census houses
1	2
1961	636
1971	637
1981	590

The table reveals that at the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, there were 636 and 637 persons per 100 occupied Census houses. But at the 1981 Census, the number of persons per 100 occupied census houses, had declined to 590 (7 per cent decrease). It indicates that larger number of Census houses has been constructed during the period 1971-81.

There were 4, 685 occupied Census houses in the town, in which 5,835 households were residing at the time of 1961 Census. The ratio of households per occupied Census house then was 1.2.

There were 8,920 Census houses in the town at 1971 Census of which 7.17 per cent were vacant at the time of houselisting. Remaining 92.83 per cent Census houses were occupied. These Census houses 75.72 per cent were used as residence, 1.27 per cent as shop-cum-residence, 1.15 per cent as workshop-cum-residence including household industry, 0.30 per cent as hotels, *sarais, dharamshalas,* tourist houses and inspection houses, 7.43 per cent as shops excluding eating houses, 1.63 per cent as

business houses and offices, 4.77 per cent as factories, workshops and work-sheds, 1.45 per cent as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places, 1.57 per cent as places of workship (e.g. temple, church, mosque, gurudwara etc.) and 4.71 per cent for other purposes.

Of the 8,920 Census houses in the town at the time of 1971 Census, the predominant material of wall was mud in case of 4.54 per cent of Census houses unburnt bricks in 7.62 per cent cases and wood in 4.88 per cent cases and burnt bricks in 82.96 per cent cases. The predominant material of roof in case of 31.89 per cent of Census houses was grass, leaves, reeds, thatchwood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo while in 3.92 per cent cases it was tiles or slate or shingle. For 3.82 per cent houses it was corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets which for 0.39 per cent it was asbestos cement sheets as well for 3.08 per cent it was brick and lime, while it was concrete (RBC or RCC) for 56.84 per cent and all other material and materials not used was the case with 0.06 per cent cases. At the time of 1971 Census, there were 13,950 rooms in the town for a total number of 38,910 members of 7.005 Census households. Thus members per room were about 3 and rooms per household worked out to 2. At that Census, 38.68 per cent of total members comprising 49.32 per cent of total Census households were managing with just one room, 27.78 per cent of members and 26.77 per cent households with two rooms and 16.28 per cent of members and 11.78 per cent of households with three rooms. Rest of the households and members were with more than three rooms.

Tenural status at the 1971 Census

About 24 per cent of one-person households lived in their own houses and rest of such households lived in rented houses at the time of 1971 Census. About 34 per cent of two-member households lived in their own houses while rest in rented houses. In the case of households with five-members or less the proportion of households living in a rented premises was higher, while households which had six and more persons, the proportion of households living in their own houses was more than those living in rented households. As a whole, in the town, at the time of 1971 Census; only about 49 per cent of Census households lived in their own houses, while the rest in rented houses. The data about 1981 Census regarding this aspect is not available.

(B) Survey Data

Relation of selected houses with adjoining houses in space by locality

The table IX.2 shows the proportion of separate houses with compound in various localities of the town according to the survey data in year 1987.

Table IX.2 : Relation of selected houses with adjoining houses in space by locality

Ward No. & name of locality	Proportion of separate houses with a compound
1	2
1. Moti Nagar	43.75
2. Civil Lines no. 1	55.00
3. Civil Lines no.2	56.25
4. Gandhi Nagar	57.89
5. Adarsh Nagar	5.56
6. Akrampur	23.08
7. Atal Bihari Nagar	16.67
8. Jawahar Nagar	11.11
9. Sheikhwara	84.62
10. Gaddiyana	60.00
11. Kaithiyana	25.00
12. Chaudhriyana	58.33
13. Ram Nagar	Nil
14. Talib Sarai	Nil
Total	36.28

The table IX.2 reveals that about one-third houses in the town have separate compound. Most of these houses are in ward Sheikhwara (84.62 per cent) followed by wards Gaddiyana (60 per cent), Chaudhriyana (58.33 per cent), Gandhi Nagar (57.89 per cent), Civil Lines no. 2 (56.25 per cent, Civil Lines no. 1 (55.00 per cent) and Moti Nagar (43.75 per cent). Separate houses with a compound are absent in wards Ram Nagar and Talib Sarai as per survey data. The wards having lowest number of houses with a compound are Adarsh Nagar (5.56 per cent), Jawahar Nagar (11.11 per cent) and Atal Bihari Nagar (16.67 per cent). It shows that old localities have more number of separate houses.

Floor position of the houses and problems

The appendix XVIII gives details about floor position and problems faced by the inhabitants.

It may be observed that out of 215 households, 213 are living on ground floors. One household resides on the first floor and the other on second floor. The latter two households are in ard nos. 2 and 8 respectively. Seventy-eight

(36.28 per cent) households have a compound and 135 (62.79 per cent) are without a compound. During the survey it has been observed that close proximity of a *Nala* and dilapidated condition of houses creat problem to the dwellers. Wardwise number of households reporting problems are given in the table IX.3.

Table IX.3 : Number of houses reporting problems in different localities

Ward No	Name of locality	Total house-holds	Number of reporting problems						
			Kachcha	Bad condi-tion	No source of water	Open drain-age system	Roof is in bad condi-tion	Not venti-lated	Near Nala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ward 1	Moti Nagar	32	1	3	1	1	1	-	-
Ward 2	Civil Lines-I	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 3	Civil Lines-II	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 4	Gandhi Nagar	19	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ward 5	Adarsh Nagar	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 6	Akrampur	13	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ward 7	Atal Bihari Nagar	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 8	Jawahar Nagar	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ward 9	Sheikhwara	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 10	Gaddiyana	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 11	Kaithiyana	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 12	Chaudhriyana	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 13	Ram Nagar	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ward 14	Talib Sarai	16	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	215	3	7	1	1	2	1	1

(Based on survey data)

The table IX.3 shows that among 215 households only 16 (7.44 per cent) have problems. Seven of problematic households are in Ward No. 1 Moti Nagar, 2 each in Ward No. 6 Atal Bihari Nagar, Ward No. 8 Jawahar Nagar, Ward No. 14 Talib Sarai and 1 each in Ward No. 2 Civil Lines, Ward No. 4 Gandhi Nagar and Ward No. 11 Kaithiyana. The households facing problems on account of bad conditions of houses are 7 as against 3 facing problem as their houses are *kachcha* and old.

Predominant material used in construction of the houses

Wardwise distribution of houses by predominant materials used for construction of floor, wall, roof, ceiling, doors and windows is shown in the appendix XIX.

The appendix XIX shows that bricks and cement are largely (about 55 per cent houses) used in constructing the floor, bricks with cement plaster for the wall (about 55 per cent), and cement concrete in ceiling (about 66 per cent) followed by brunt bricks for floor, bricks only for the wall and thatch for ceiling respectively.

The material used for construcion of doors and windows of 92 houses is wood and iron and for 117 it is wood only (6 houses are without door or window). All the houses in Ward Nos. 6 and 8 have wooden doors and windows while in Ward No. 13 these are made of wood and iron.

Households by availability of floor space and number of rooms in different wards

Households in possession of living space by wards are shown in the appendix XX. This aspect has an important social bearing. It indicates availability of space for household and its members. The appendix shows that 1,270 surveyed people live in a total of 657 rooms. The number of members per room in the surveyed population comes to 1.93.

Considering the number of members living per room, condition is found bad in the case of Ward number 11 (3.3), followed by Ward numbers 5 (2.7), 8 (2.4) and 6 (2.3). Only in Ward number 13, rooms are found to be in excess of surveyed ward population (in the sample).

It has already been noticed that in 215 sample households there ar 1,270 persons (males 652 and of females 618). The total number of rooms in these households are 657. It indicates that there are 2 persons approximately per room. Each household has 3 rooms on an average. The distribution of households classified by number of members and number of rooms is given in table IX.4.

Table IX.4 : Distribution of households by number of rooms

Households having	Number of households	Percentage	Number of members			
			Male	Female	Person	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
One room	61	28.37	145	146	291	22.91
Two rooms	61	28.37	181	160	341	26.85
Three rooms	24	11.16	77	69	146	11.50
Four rooms	28	13.02	89	87	176	13.86
Five rooms	15	6.98	59	66	125	9.84
Six rooms	11	5.12	29	27	56	4.41
Seven rooms	4	1.86	14	10	24	1.89
Eight rooms	3	1.40	14	10	25	1.97
Nine rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ten & above rooms	8	3.72	44	42	86	6.77
Total	215	100.00	652	618	1,270	100.00

(Based on Survey data

The table IX.4 indicates that 61 (28.37 per cent) households are having one room equal number also has two rooms. These households comprise 22.91 and 26.85 per cent of population. Households with three and four rooms are 24 (11.16 per cent) and 28 (13.02 per cent) and same proportion of population in each type of households. The number of households with five and more rooms is 41 (19.08 per cent) and comprising population of 316 (24.88 per cent) persons. However, it is worth noticing that the number of households having five, six, seven, eight and ten and above rooms is 15 (6.98 per cent), 11 (5.12 per cent), 4 (1.86 per cent), 3 (1.40 per cent) and 8 (3.72 per cent) whereas the proportion of population living in these households is 9.84, 4.41, 1.89, 1.97 and 6.77 per cent respectively.

None of the sample household in Ward No. 5 has more than three rooms, in Ward No. 8 more than four rooms and in Ward No. 6 and 11 more than five rooms. Household having more than six rooms are in Ward Nos. 1,2,3,4,7,8 and 9.

Married couples and availability of rooms

The information in respect of availability of rooms has also been tabulated with reference to married couples having children below the age of five and more than five. The data is presented in the appendix XXI.

The appendix XXI reveals that in 141 households there is one married couple comprising a total of 652 persons, followd by lesser number of households having two married couples. The latter households are 41 and 316 persons are living in these households. The number of households with three and four married couples is five each. These are accomodating 49 and 91 persons respectively. It is worth noticing that there are 23 households with no married couple. These households comprise 65 persons.

Floor space per head

The availability of floor space per head is exhibited in the table IX.5.

The table IX.5 reveals that 4 households (1.86 per cent) comprising 37 (2.91 per cent) persons have one square metre or less floor space, 51 (23.72 per cent) consisting of 293 (23.07 per cent) persons have floor spaces between 2-3 square metres 45 (20.93 per cent) persons and 4-5 square metres of space, Forty-six (21.40 per cent) households have a floor space of 6-9 square metres while 33 (15.35 per cent) households accomodate 327 (25.75 per cent) and 163 (12.84 per cent) persons respectively. Thirty-six (16.75 per cent) households with 166 (13.07 per cent) persons have 16 and above square metres of floor space. it may also be observed that households having one square metre of floor space per head are one each in Ward Nos. 4. 8, 9 and 11. In Ward No. 5 out of 18 households 11 and 5 have a space of 2-3 square metres and 4-5 square metres. None of the household in Ward No. 5 and 9 has floor space of 16 and above square metres. In Ward No. 13 out of 3 households, 2 and one households have floor space of 10-15 square metres and 16 and above square metres.

Amenities

The data regarding the availability of amenities, i.e., Kitchen, Bath-room, Lavatory, source of drinking water, water for washing, electricity in households have been collected. The data on amenities have been sub-classified into three heads as whether there are households (a) who are not having these or (b) having these separately or (c) sharing these with other households. The table IX.6 gives details in this respect.

Table IX.5 : Households classified by locality and per capita floor space

Locality	Total number of house-holds	Total number of members	As per capita floor space											
			1 or less sq. metre		2-3 sq metres		4-5 sq. metres		6-9 sq metres		10-15 sq. metres		16 and above sq. metres	
			Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ward 1	32	194	–	–	2	10	3	33	7	47	3	21	17	83
Ward 2	20	135	–	–	3	17	1	7	6	56	6	36	4	19
Ward 3	16	75	–	–	1	7	5	27	4	21	4	11	2	9
Ward 4	19	133	1	5	6	38	7	39	2	26	2	19	1	6
Ward 5	18	75	–	–	11	47	5	17	1	7	1	4	–	–
Ward 6	13	67	–	–	2	11	5	28	3	20	2	76	1	1
Ward 7	18	95	–	–	3	13	4	27	3	17	5	22	3	16
Ward 8	18	109	1	7	12	72	1	12	1	5	–	–	3	13
Ward 9	13	79	1	10	3	20	4	21	4	25	1	3	-	–
Ward 10	5	33	–	–	–	–	1	6	3	22	–	–	1	5
Ward 11	12	106	1	15	3	26	1	10	5	44	1	6	1	5
Ward 12	12	69	–	–	4	25	5	34	1	6	1	3	1	1
Ward 13	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	1	3
Ward 14	16	86	–	–	1	7	3	23	6	31	5	20	1	5
Total	215 (100.00)	1270 (100.00)	4 (1.86)	37 (2.91)	51 (23.72)	293 (23.07)	45 (20.93)	284 (22.36)	46 (21.40)	327 (25.75)	33 (15.35)	163 (12 84)	36 (16 74)	166 (13.07)

Table IX.6 : Availability of amenities by locality

Ward No.	Total no of house-holds	Kitchen			Bathroom			Lavatory		
		Not having	Having separa-tely	Share with other house-hold	Not having	Having separa-tely	Share with other house-hold	Not having	Having separa-tely	Share with other house-hold
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward 1	32	8(25.00)	24(75.00)	–	8(25 00)	24(75.00)	–	7(21.88)	24(75 00)	1(3 12)
Ward 2	20	7(35 00)	13(65.00)	–	5(25 00)	15(75.00)	–	6(30 00)	13(65 00)	1(5 00)
Ward 3	16	10(62 50)	6(37.50)	–	9(36 25)	7(43 75)	–	5(31 25)	10(62.05)	1(6 25)
Ward 4	19	7(36.84)	12(63 16)	–	7(36 84)	9(47.37)	3(15.79)	7(36 84)	10(82 63)	2(10.53)
Ward 5	18	14(77.78)	4(22 22)	–	14(77.78)	2(11 11)	2(11.11)	13(72 22)	3(16.67)	2(11.11)
Ward 6	13	8(61.54)	4(30.77)	1(7.69)	9(69.23)	3(23.08)	1(7.69)	11(84 62)	1(7.69)	1(7.69)
Ward 7	18	5(27.78)	13(72.22)	–	6(33.33)	11(61.11)	1(5 56)	5(27.78)	12(66 66)	1(5.56)
Ward 8	18	3(16 67)	13(72 22)	2(11.11)	4(22.22)	11(61.11)	3(16 67)	1(5 56)	9(50 00)	8(44.44)
Ward 9	13	3(23 08)	10(76 92)	–	4(30.77)	9(69 23)	–	1(7.69)	10(76 93)	2(15.38)
Ward 10	5	–	5(100 00)	--	–	5(100.00)	–	--	5(100 00)	–
Ward 11	12	2(16 67)	10(83.33)	--	4(33.33)	8(66.67)	–	--	12(100 00)	–
Ward 12	12	4(33.33)	8(66 67)	–	5(41.67)	7(58.33)	–	--	10(83.33)	2(16 67)
Ward 13	3	–	3(100.00)	–	–	3(100.00)	–	--	3(100.00)	–
Ward 14	16	13(81.25)	3(18.25)	–	13(81.25)	3(18.75)	–	11(68.75)	5(31.25)	–
Total	215	84(39.07)	128(59.53)	3(1.40)	88(40.93)	117(54 42)	10(4.65)	67(31.16)	127(59.07)	21(9.77)

Table IX.6 (Contd.)

Ward No	Source of drinking water			Water for washing			Electric current		
	Not having	Having separa-tely	Share with other house-hold	Not having	Having separa-tely	Share with other house-hold	Not having	Having separa-tely	Share with other house-hold
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ward 1	–	22(68.75)	10(31.25)	–	22(68.75)	10(31 25)	9(28.13)	22(68 75)	1(3.12)
Ward 2	–	13(65.00)	7(35.00)	–	13(65.00)	7(35 00)	5(25.00)	15(75.00)	–
Ward 3	–	14(87.50)	2(12.50)	–	14(87.50)	2(12 50)	5(31.25)	11(68.75)	–
Ward 4	–	16(84.21)	3(15.79)	–	16(84.21)	3(15.79)	8(42.11)	11(57 89)	–
Ward 5	–	6(33 33)	12(66 67)	–	6(33.33)	12(66.67)	13(72.22)	5(27.78)	–
Ward 6	–	8(61.54)	5(38 46)	–	8(61.54)	5(38.46)	8(61.54)	5(38.56)	–
Ward 7	–	13(72.22)	5(27.78)	–	13(72.22)	5(27.78)	1(5.56)	17(94.44)	–
Ward 8	–	6(33.33)	12(66.67)	–	6(33.33)	12(66.67)	3(16 67)	15(83.33)	–
Ward 9	–	8(61 54)	5(38.46)	–	8(61.54)	5(38.46)	3(23.08)	9(69.23)	1(7.69)
Ward 10	–	3(60.00)	2(40.00)	–	3(60.00)	2(40.00)	–	5(100.00)	–
Ward 11	–	9(75.00)	3(25.00)	–	9(75.00)	3(25.00)	1(8.33)	10(83.34)	1(8.33)
Ward 12	–	4(33.33)	8(66.67)	–	4(33.33)	8(66.67)	1(8.30)	11(91.07)	–
Ward 13	–	3(100 00)	–	–	3(100 00)	–	–	3(100.00)	–
Ward 14	–	5(31.25)	11(68.75)	–	5(31.25)	11(68.75)	11(68.75)	5(31.25)	–
Total	–	130(60.47)	85(39.53)	–	130(60.47)	85(39.53)	68(31.63)	144(66.98)	3(1.39)

The table IX.6 reveals that 128 (59.53 per cent) households have a separate kitchen and 84 (39.07 per cent) do not possess it, and 3 (1.40 per cent) households share kitchen with others The households which share kitchen are in Ward No. 6 (one household) and Ward No. 8 (two households). In Ward Nos. 3, 5, 6 and 14 more than 60 per cent households do not have kitchen separately. In the remaining wards more than 60 per cent have separate kitchen.

It has been observed that 117 (54.42 per cent) households have separate bathroom and 88 (40.93 per cent) do not have bathroom while 10 (4.65 per cent) share this facility with others. Out of the 10 households which share the bathroom with others, three each are in Ward numbers 4 and 8, 2 in Ward numbers 5 and one each in Ward number 6 and 7 respectively. More than 60 per cent households of Ward Nos. 5, 6 and 14 do not have separate bathroom.

In the sample 127 (59.07 per cent) households have separate lavatory and 21 (9.77 per cent) households share with others while remaining 67 (31.16 per cent) do not have lavatory. Obviously, the numbers of such households ease in the open fields or in open drains. More than 60 per cent of households which do not have lavatory are in Ward Nos. 5, 6 and 14.

The source of drinking water and water for washing is available to 130 (60.47 per cent) households and remaining 85 (39.53 per cent) households share it with others.

The electricity connections are available to 144 (66.98 per cent) households and 3 (1.39 per cent) share it with others while 68 (31.63 per cent) households have no electric connections. In Ward Nos. 5, 6 and 14 more than 60 per cent households do not have electric connections.

The foregoing detail indicate that majority of households of Ward Nos. 6 and 14 do not possess the amenities described above. In Ward No. 5 except for drinking water and water for washing a majority of households do not have any of the other amenities. Since Ward Nos. 5. 6 and 14 are largely made-up of areas which were merged into the town only after March 1979, still they retain more or less their erstwhile rural characteristics.

Tenural status

The table IX.7 exhibits the tenural status of households classified by locality, duration of stay in the present residence.

Table IX.7 : Households classified by locality, duration of stay in the present residence and tenural status

Locality	Duration of present residence	Total no of house-holds	Number of households living in houses which are			Remarks
			Owned	Rented	Allotted	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ward 1	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	
	1-4 years	7	4	3		
	5-9 years	3	1	2	..	
	10+years	22	18	4	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ward 2	Less than 1 year	..	.	..	..	
	1-4 years	.		.	..	
	5-9 years	2	1	1	.	
	10+years	18	15	2	1	
Ward 3	Less than 1 year	..			.	
	1-4 years	2	2	.	..	
	5-9 years	1		1	.	
	10+	13	11		2	
Ward 4	Less than 1 year	..			.	
	1-4 years	.		.	.	
	5-9 years	5	3	2	..	
	10+	14	14		..	
Ward 5	Less than 1 year			.	.	
	1-4 years	..	.	..	..	
	5-9 years	1	1		..	
	10+ years	17	15	2	..	
Ward 6	Less than 1 year	.		.	..	
	1-4 years	..		..	.	
	5-9 years	.			.	
	10+ years	13	12	1	.	
Ward 7	Less than 1 year	.	..		.	
	1-4 years	1	.	.	1	
	5-9 years	3	1	2	-	
	10+ years	14	7	5	2	
Ward 8	Less than 1 year			..	.	
	1-4 years	.	.		.	
	5-9 years	4	1	3	..	
	10+ years	14	10	4	..	
Ward 9	Less than 1 year	.			..	
	1-4 years	.		.	.	
	5-9 years				..	
	10+ years	13	7	4	2	
Ward 10	Less than 1 year			.	..	
	1-4 years	.				
	5-9 years	1	1	..	..	
	10+ years	4	4		.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ward 11	Less than 1 year	.	.			
	1-4 years	.	.		.	
	5-9 years	..	.	..	..	
	10+ years	12	11	.	1	
Ward 12	Less than 1 year	..			.	
	1-4 years	.	.		.	
	5-9 years	1	1	.		
	10+ years	11	10	1	..	
Ward 13	Less than 1 year					
	1-4 years	.		.	.	
	5-9 years				..	
	10+ years	3	3	.		
Ward 14	Less than 1 year			.	..	
	1-4 years	.		..	.	
	5-9 years	..	.			
	10+ years	16	16	.	.	
Total	Less than 1 year				.	
	1-4 years	10	6	3	1	
	5-9 years	21	10	11	..	
	10+ years	184	153	23	8	

The above table shows that out of 215 samle households, 169 (78.60) are living in their own houses, 37 (17.21) and 9 (4.19) in rented and allotted houses respectively. Among these 184 (85 58 per cent) households are living there for more than 20 years, 21 (9.97 per cent) and 10 (4.65 per cent) for 5-9 years and 1-4 years respectively. All the selected households in Ward Nos. 10, 13 and 14 live in their own houses. Allotted houses are found in Ward Nos. 2, 3, 7, 9 and 11. It indicates that in the town households are mostly living in their own houses.

Furniture

The table IX.8 shows the availability of various types of furniture items in the households by locality. The information was collected during the survey through questionnaires convassed in the field.

Table IX.8 : Existence of furniture by locality and duration of stay in the present residence

Locality	Duration of stay in the present residence	Total no. of house-holds	No. of house-holds having no furniture	Number of household having						Remarks
				Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot	Newar cot	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward 1	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	
	1-4 years	7	..	6	5	4	6	2	4	
	5+ years	25	.	17	17	15	25	12	5	
Ward 2	Less than 1 year	.	..	.		.	..	..	..	
	1-4 years		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5+ years	20	..	11	11	4	20	15	9	
Ward 3	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..		.	
	1-4 years	2	..	1	..	..	2	.	1	
	5+ years	14	..	6	6	1	14	4	4	
Ward 4	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	
	1-4 years	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5+ years	19	..	10	10	1	19	5	3	
Ward 5	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1-4 years	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	
	5+ years	18	1	4	4	..	17	..	1	
Ward 6	Less than 1 year	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	
	1-4 years	.	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	
	5+ years	13	.	2	2	1	13	2	2	
Ward 7	Less than year		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1-4 years	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
	5+ years	17	..	13	13	5	7	10	4	
Ward 8	Less than 1 year	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
	1-4 years	.	.		.	..	..	..	..	
	5+ years	18	.	16	13	6	13	4	10	
Ward 9	Less than 1 year		..	.	..	..	..	..	..	
	1-4 years		..	..	.	..	..	.	..	
	5+ years	13	..	8	8	6	13	7	4	

Table IX.8 (Concld)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward 10	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1-4 years	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5+ years	5	..	5	5	4	4	3	3	
Ward 11	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1-4 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 + years	12	..	10	8	7	10	5	1	
Ward 12	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	
	1-4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5+ years	12	..	4	4	5	12	4	2	
Ward 13	Less than 1 year	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	
	1-4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5+ years	3	.	3	3	3	4	..	1	
Ward 14	Less than 1 year	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	
	1-4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5+ years	16	..	3	2	5	16	.	..	
Total	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1-4 years	10	..	7	5	4	9	..	6	
	5+ years	205	1	109	106	63	186	71	49	

(Based on Survey data)

It may be seen that duration of stay of none of the household at his present residence is less than a year. Only 10 households have reported that they were staying in the present residence for 1-4 years and remaining 205 for more than five years. The majority of former type of households is in Ward No. 1 (7 households) and the remaining in Ward No. 3 (2 households) and ward No. 7 (1 household). The total number of chairs and sofas reported in the surveyed households is 116 and 67 respectively. The number of tables is 67 and the number of cots and *newar* cots is 195 and 71 respectively. More than 50 per cent households of Ward Nos. 1, 10, 11 and 13 have sofa. None of the surveyed household in Ward No. 5 has sofa. More so the table reveals that all but one households surveyed have articles of furniture. In this respect better status is found to be of those households who have completed more than 5 years of stay in the town.

Utensils

The table IX.9 shows the material of utensils by locality and district to which households belong.

It has already been stated that majority of households belong to Unnao and neighbouring district of the town. In Ward Nos. 6, 11, 12, 13 and 14 all the heads of households belong to Unnao. In Ward No. 10 out of five households one is from Andhra Pradesh and remaining four from Unnao. The cooking utensils used by households are made of brass, iron, aluminium, and steel. The utensils of brass are usually used for boiling pulses, rice and vegetables and ***parat***-a big brass plate for preparing dough. The iron utensils-*karahi* is used for frying and *karchhi* made of brass or iron is used for stirring and serving vegetable, *tawa*-a round piece of iron is use for baking *chapaties.* Some households use aforesaid utensils of aluminium. The utensils used for serving food are *katori, thali* and *gilas* which are made of brass or stainless steel and used for serving the food. But now they are being replaced by utensils of latter described materials. *Balti* made of iron or brass is used for storing the water. The utensils of *phool* were earlier preferred but now the utensils made of stainless steel are generally in use. The utensils of China clay and glass are also in use in every household for drinking tea or water. The lower income-group households use the untensils of brass, aluminium and iron but such utensil are getting out of use and are replaced by utensils of stainless steel. Middle and upper income-group households use almost all the utensils of stainless steel. It is observed that people of all religions, castes or communities or the migrated households prefer utensils of stainless steel in place of brass, *phool,* aluminium, iron or other mixed alloys.

Luxury Goods

The table IX.10 shows availability of luxurious and costly goods by localities. The sample households have been asked to name 6 luxurious and costly goods. The luxurious and costly goods as recorded are wrist watch, table clock, radio, television, gramophone and tape recorder. Besides, the information regarding fridge, scooter, motor cycle, cooler, telephone, table fan, cycle, sewing-machine, wall clock etc. ware collected under the category of other goods.

It may be noticed that out of 215 households only 164 (76.28 per cent) possess luxurious goods. These 164 households possess 480 items of goods. The average number of item per household works out to 2.93. It further exhibits that all 164 households have a wrist watch only 67 households have table-clocks and one wall-clock, while radio, televisions and tape-recorders each are in possession of 11,464 and 34 households respectively. Fridge, scooter or motor cycle and telephone are in possession of 13,11 and 2 households respectively.

All the households in Ward Nos. 10, 11 and

13 have one or more luxurious items and costly goods. In Ward No. 14 about two-thirds and in Ward Nos. 5, 6 and 7 about 60 per cent of households have luxurious costly goods. In the remaining wards except Ward No. 4 the proportion of households having luxurious and costly goods varies between 75 and 94 per cent. Only 6 households in Ward No. 6 have luxurious and costly type of goods.

The table IX.11 shows the presence of luxurious and costrly goods by locality, religion and castes.

Out of 172 Hindu households 133 (77.33 per cent) own costly goods. Among 42 Muslim households, 30 (71.43 per cent) have luxurious and costly goods. A Solitary Christian household also has costly goods. The proportion of owners of table-clock, radio, television, gramophone and other goods is significantly higher among Hindus in comparision to the Muslims.

In Ward numbers 11 and 13 all the households belonging to various communities/castes possess at least one luxurious or costly item, whereas in Ward Nos. 2, 8 and 12 barring one or two households all own such goods. However, it may be observed that upper caste families have higher proportion of luxurious and costly goods.

Table IX.12 exhibits the distribution of luxurious and costly goods by educational level of head of household.

There are 51 households which do not possess costly goods, of them the heads of the 32 households are illiterate while the educational level of 5, 8 and 6 heads of households is below primary, upto primary and upto matric respectively. All the heads of households possessing degree or diploma are having luxurious and costly goods. It points out that the educational levels had a direct relationship with the possession of costly goods.

Material used for fuel and light

Wood and cow-dung cakes have been the conventional sources of fuel. Wood is becoming scarce and costly day by day hence cow-dung cakes are the only cheaper means of fuel. But even this is becoming out-dated as it emits smoke which is injurious to health. This source is gradually being replaced by kerosene oil and liquified petrolium gas. Gas is out of reach of lower-strata of society on account of high cost of gas-cylinder, security deposits and other equipments. Kerosene oil lamps are used during night as a source of light, but electricity has its advantages and is convenient source of light. The table IX.13 shows the material used for fuel and light by migrant and non-migrant households in the town.

The table IX.13 indicates that 40 per cent of migrant households (42) use gas as fuel while only 10.48 per cent of fthem (11 households) use stove. Among non-migrants the proportion of gas users is 19.09 per cent (21 households) and stove 3.63 per cent (4 households). Thus the conventional fuels such as wood, cow-dung cakes, coal, saw-dust (*burada*) are used even now by about 49 per cent of migrant and 73 per cent non-migrant households.

The source of light for 71.19 per cent migrant households (80 households) is electricity and for remaining it is kerosene-lamp. But among non-migrant, electricity (62 households) and lamp (48 households) as sources work out to 56.36 and 43.64 per cent respectively. Thus there is significant variation in the use of sophisticated sources of fuel and light in the migrant and non-migrant households. None of the migrant household in Ward Nos. 5, 6, 11, 12 and 14 uses gas as fuel. Three and five households respectively of Ward Nos. 1 and 8 use kerosene-stove.

Table IX.9 : Materials of which utensils are made by locality and district to which the hosuehold belongs

Locality	State/ District to which household belongs	Total no. of house-holds	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of					number of households where utensils for serving food are made of							Remark
			Brass	Iron	Alumi-nium	Steel	*Phool*	Brass	Alumi-nium	Steel	*Phool*	Croc-kery	Tam-chini	Cop-per	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ward 1	Unnao	23	19	10	17	16	--	19	10	19	1	2	--	--	--
	Fatehpur	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
	Rae Bareli	2	2	2	1	2	--	2	1	2	--	--	--	--	--
	Lucknow	2	2	1	1	2	--	2	1	3	--	1	--	--	--
	Kanpur	2	2	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Sultanpur	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Bara Banki	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
Ward 2	Unnao	14	9	--	5	8	--	8	6	9	1	1	--	--	--
	Jalaun	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Rea Bareli	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kanpur	2	2	--	1	2	--	1	1	2	--	1	--	--	--
	Hardoi	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Gonda	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 3	Unnao	12	3	--	6	5	--	2	4	8	--	1	--	--	--
	Fatehpur	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Kanpur	3	--	--	2	1	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 4	Unnao	14	5	--	10	9	--	3	6	11	1	--	--	--	--
	Kanpur	4	2	--	3	4	--	1	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
	Faizabad	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 5	Unnao	15	11	--	14	1	--	4	10	7	--	--	--	--	--
	Kanpur	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Gonda	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
	Agra	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--

Table IX.9 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ward 6	Unnao	13	5	--	9	3	--	3	4	11	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 7	Unnao	13	5	2	10	9	--	2	4	11	--	1	--	--	--
	Fatehpur	2	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Hardoi	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Sitapur	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Banda	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 8	Unnao	13	10	--	5	9	--	11	4	10	1	--	--	--	--
	Rae Bareli	1	1	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Kanpur	2	1	--	1	2	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
	Basti	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Bareilly	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
Ward 9	Unnao	10	1	--	8	10	--	1	6	9	--	--	--	--	--
	Lucknow	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Kanpur	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Farrukhabad	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 10	Unnao	4	1	--	3	3	--	--	2	4	--	1	--	--	--
	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 11	Unnao	12	9	5	9	9	--	9	10	8	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 12	Unnao	12	--	1	12	10	--	3	10	9	--	--	--	1	--
Ward 13	Unnao	3	3	3	3	3	--	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 14	Unnao	16	16	15	16	12	--	14	16	12	--	--	--	--	--

Table IX.10 : Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality

Locality	Total no of house-holds	Number of house-holds posse-ssing no luxury/ costly goods	Number of households possessing															
			Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Tele-vision	Gramo-phone	Others										
								Tape recor-der	Fridge	Scoo-ter	Motor cycle	Cooler	Tele-phone	Table fan	Cycle	Sew-ing Machine	Bus	Wall clock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ward 1	32	6	26	13	20	14	1	7	2	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 2	20	2	18	8	14	8	1	6	1	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
Ward 3	16	4	12	3	8	4	--	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 4	19	7	12	6	6	7	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Ward 5	18	8	10	2	4	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 6	13	5	8	2	5	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 7	18	3	15	7	10	9	--	3	1	2	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Ward 8	18	1	17	8	15	7	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Ward 9	13	2	11	7	8	5	--	5	4	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 10	5	--	5	2	4	2	2	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Ward 11	12	--	12	5	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 12	12	2	10	2	6	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Ward 13	3	--	3	1	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 14	16	11	5	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Total	215	51	164	67	114	64	3	34	13	8	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	1

Table IX.11 : Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality, religion and caste/tribe/community

Locality	Religion and caste or tribe or community	Number of households possessing no luxury/ costly goods	Number of households possessing															
			Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Tele-vision	Gramo-phone	Others										
								Tape recor-der	Fridge	Scoo-ter	Motor cycle	Cycle	Table fan	Sewing Machine	Tele phone	Bus	Wall clock	Cooler
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ward 1	Brahman	--	12	6	9	5	1	2	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Gadariya	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	yadav	--	1	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Muslim	2	2	1	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Pasi	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kayastha	--	5	3	4	4	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kshatriya	1	2	1	1	2	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Dhanuk	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Dhobi	--	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Chamar	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 2	Muslim	--	2	1	1	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Lodh	2	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Brahman	--	9	6	8	6	1	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
	Kurmi	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	yadav	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Kahar	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kshatriya	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 3	Lodh	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kshatriya	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Brahman	--	6	1	3	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table IX.11 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Muslim	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Dhobi	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kori	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kahar	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kayastha	--	2	1	2	2	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Vaishya	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 4	Chamar	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Pasi	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Brahman	1	5	4	2	4	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Vaishya	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kshatriya	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kayastha	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Yadav	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kori	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Muslim	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 5	Nai	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Lodh	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Muslim	--	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Yadav	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Chamar	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Brahman	1	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Bhurji	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Bari	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Mali	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Dhobi	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 6	Kshatriya	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Muslim	1	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Chamar	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Brahman	1	3	1	3	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table IX.11 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Lohar	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Vaishya	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Vishwakarma	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 7	Brahman	1	6	3	4	5	--	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Khatri	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Vaishya	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Mali	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kori	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Khatik	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Vishwakarma	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kahastha	1	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kumhar	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 8	Brahman	--	9	3	8	3	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Christian	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Dhobi	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Muslim	1	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Ksyatriya	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Vaishya	--	2	2	2	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kayastha	--	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 9	Lohar	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kayastha	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Sunar	--	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Khatri	--	1	1	1	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Vaishya	--	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Muslim	2	4	2	2	2	--	2	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Brahman	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Dhobi	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 10	Vaishya	--	1	1	1	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
	Muslim	--	3	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kayastha	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table IX 11 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ward 11	Muslim	--	6	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Bari	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Brahmin	--	3	3	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Dhobi	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kayastha	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 12	Muslim	1	4	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Kayastha	--	2	1	2	1	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Vaishya	1	3	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Lodh	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 13	Kayastha	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Muslim	--	2	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Dhanuk	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Muslim	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 14	Pasi	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Brahman	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Vaishya	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Yadav	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Nai	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Lodh	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total		51	164	67	114	64	3	34	13	8	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1

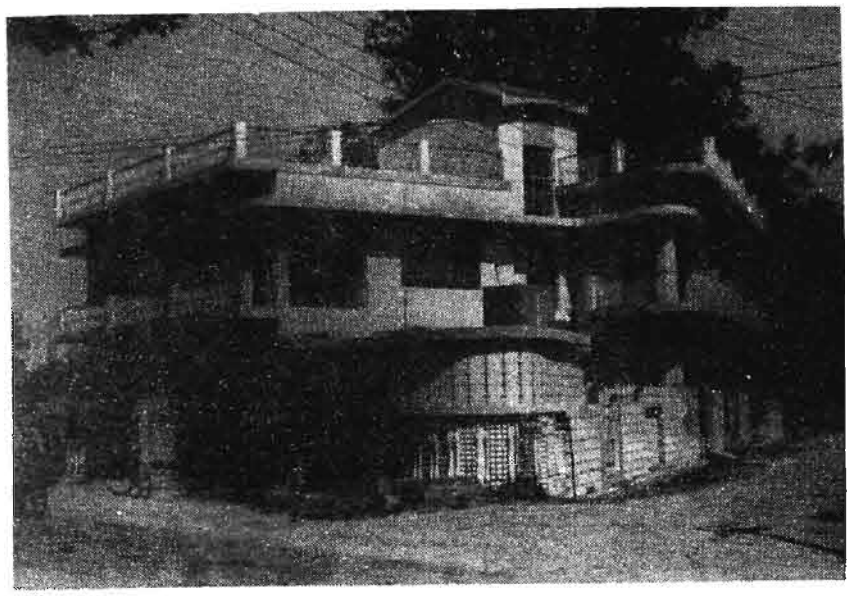
Table IX.12 : Presence of luxury and costly goods by education level of head of household

Educational level of head of households	Number of households number luxury goods	Number of households															
		Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Tele-vision	Gramo-phone	Others										
							Tape recor-der	Fridge	Scooter	Motor cycle	Cycle	Sewing Machine	Cooler	Table Fan	Tele-phone	Bus	Wall clock
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Illiterate	32	22	1	13	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
Educational without level	--	12	2	4	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Below Primary	5	7	--	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Primary	8	43	15	24	14	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	--	--	1		--
Matric	6	40	21	31	15	2	13	3	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	1
Diploma & Certificate	--	3	2	3	2	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Degree & above	--	37	26	35	29	--	14	6	6	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	51	164	67	114	64	3	34	13	8	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	1

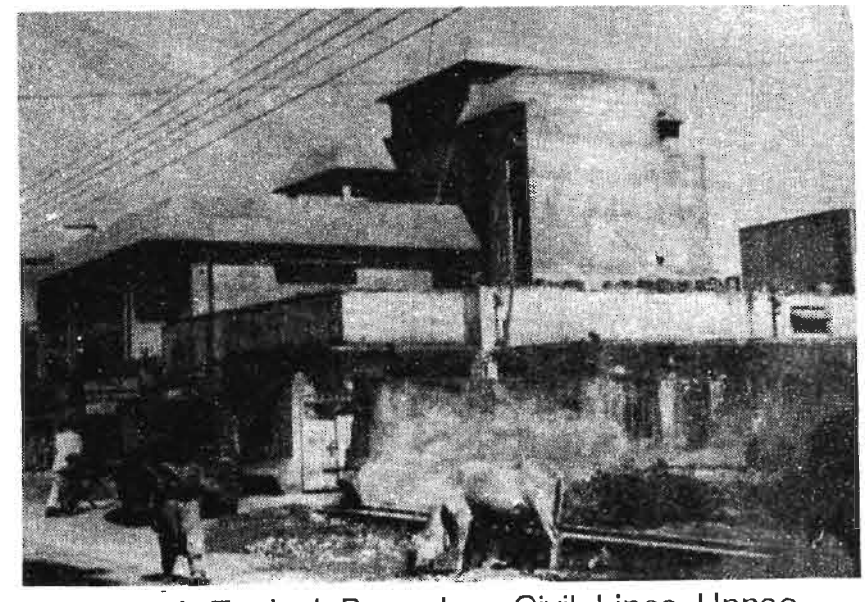
Table IX.13 : Material used for fuel and light by migrant and non-migrant households

Fuel particulars	Migrants		Non-migrants	
	No. of house-hoslds	Percen-tage	No. of house-holds	Percen-tage
1	2	3	4	5
FUEL				
Wood	21	20.00	36	31.82
Wood and Stove	7	6 67	9	8.18
Wood and cow-dung cake	4	3.81	8	7.28
Wood and coal	6	5 72	4	3.64
Saw-dust and wood	1	0.95	-	-
Wood stove and Gas (L.P.G)*	1	0 95	-	-
Stove	11	10.48	4	3 63
Gas (L.P.G)*	42	40.00	21	19.09
Coal	5	4.76	4	3.63
Cow-dung cake	5	4 76	16	14.55
Stove and coal	1	0.95	-	-
Saw-dust, wood, stove and coal	1	0.95	-	-
Kerosene, *kanda*,	-	-	1	0.91
Gas and stove	-	-	1	0.91
Gas, coal and wood	-	-	5	4.55
	-	-	1	0.91
LIGHT				
Lamp	25	23.81	48	43.64
Electric	80	71.19	62	56.36

*L P.G.-Liquified Petrolium Gas



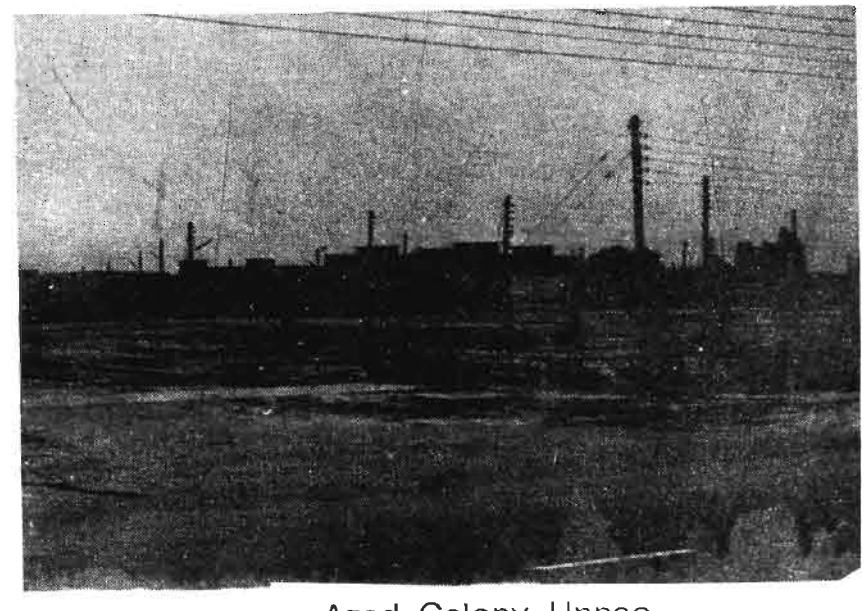
A Typical Bungalow Civil Lines Unnao



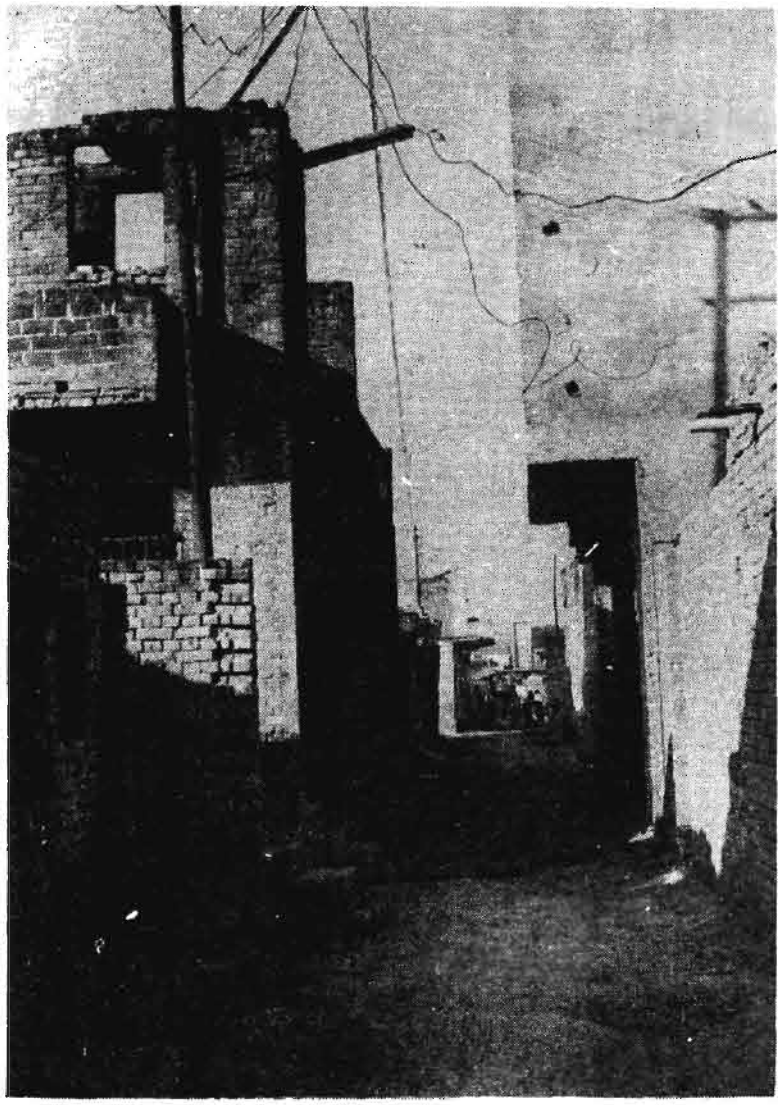
A Typical Bungalow Civil Lines Unnao



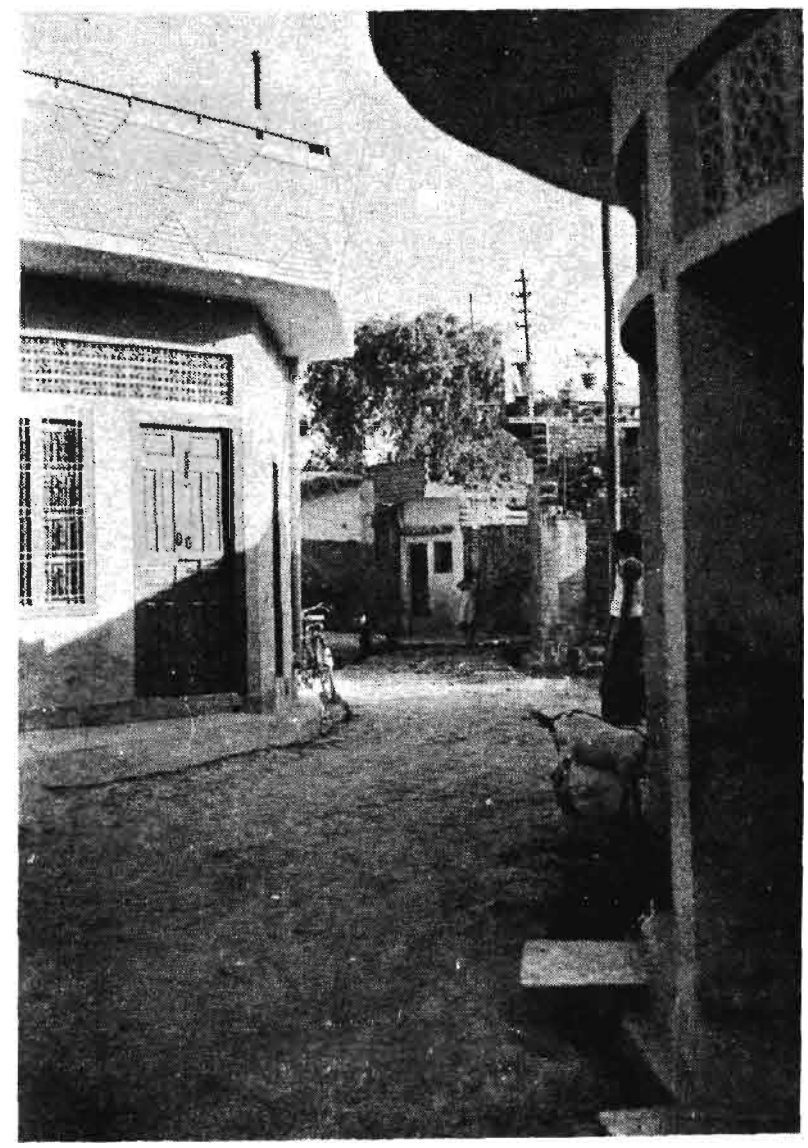
A Bungalow at Azadnagar Colony
(Avas avam Vikas) Unnao



Azad Colony Unnao



A Typical Narrow lane of Talib Sarai Mohalla Unnao.



A View

CHAPTER X

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

Dictionary meaning of the word 'slum' is 'an over-crowded and squalid back-street, district, etc., or city, inhabited by very poor people'. Word 'blight' is also sometimes used to describe slumlike habitat in a town. It is, infact, 'an unsightly area'. Other words used as synonymous to these are 'deprived areas', 'sub-standard living areas', etc. However, the soical scientists try to discuss aspects of slum in a town by adhering a number of approaches but they are not unanimous about what constitutes a slum. Some treat 'slum' as an area with 'sub-standard housing' or a building while others consider slum as a thickly populated area, and still some consider it as the neglected areas which are replete with ill-repaired and dilapidated structures. Another section treats slum as the old area in a town, which with steadily increasing population density went poorer by housing standards, over a period of time. Section 3 of the U.P. Slum area (Improvement and clearance) Act, 1962 defines 'slum' as 'an area which by reason of dilapidation, over-crowding, faulty arrangement of huts, lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities or any combination of these factors is detrimental to safety, health or morals of the inhabitants in that area'. In the census parlance 'slum' is taken to mean 'hutting areas with squalid surrounding'. These areas may lie at the old localities in the heart of a town or, may be the squatter settlements or 'ghettos' of scheduled castes/tribes in any part (most likely in the out-skirts) of the town. However, there is no notified slum area in Unnao town. As such, the slum related data of the town were not collected at 1981 Census.

Amenities and the deprived areas of the town

Although, Unnao town has no notified slum area, yet it does have slum-like zones and related problems In this context, it may be worthwhile to recall percentages of persons deprived of amenities as shown in the Chapter III. As high as 47 per cent of town dwellers were without electric facility in 1981. In other words, in that year about 50% households of the town were devoid of this facility. More than 36 per cent of persons and households were not having their own toilet facility. Only about 40 per cent of households were enjoying tap-water facility. These figures are self evident in showing the extent of marooned section of the population in the town.

Location by type

The town does not have any notified slum area. As shown in the table X.2 (see the Annexure) areas of the town can be grouped into the deprivation-ranges as shown there. In the five wards, more than 50 per cent households do not have any of the three amenities, as also the extent of deprivation is greatest there. Out of the affected areas as referred above the position as prevailing in respect of wards Adarsh Nagar, Akrampur and Talib Sarai may be described as worst.

History, circumstances of growth and continuation

The three wards of Adarsh Nagar, Akrampur and Talib Sarai are carved cut of the newly added rural pockets in the town area. The deplorable condition prevailing in these wards owes to the fact that these wards are still more or less rural like in appearance and substance and need development so as to raise them above the level of rural standrards or backwardness.

Ethnic groups

The Adarsh Nagar ward was created in 1979 by including fully the village Sheikhpur and partially the Gadankhera Chamar and Dhobi among scheduled castes are most dominant ethnic groups of the ward, followed by Bhujwas, Malis, Lodhs and Nais. Other castes among Hindus found in the ward are the Brahmans, Yadavas and Baris. About one-tenth of the population is of Muslims The Akrampur ward also was created in 1979 by totally merging the village of Singrausi and partly the Akrampur in the town limits. More than 80 per cent of the inhabitants are Hindus and the rest are Muslims. Apart from the Brahmans, Lohars are the other dominant caste among Hindus. The Talib Sarai ward consists of an extensive tract of agricultural land. The ward came into the existence in 1979 after the complete merger of village Ibrahimabad into the town limit. Three-fourths of the population is that of the Hindus Pasis, Lodhs and Dhanuks taken together constitute about half of the total pupulation.

Settlement history and external linkages

After the creation of these areas in 1979 people belonging to different ethnic groups have settled down. In Akrampur ward, many labourer families have settled down. They however, manage to have close operational linkages with their earlier abodes

Housing condition

Stock of the residential houses in the town has remained comparatively in comfortable position as against the situation prevailing in various urban centres of the U.P. At the time of 1981 Census, number of households (per 1,000 Census houses) was 1,077 and 1,079 in urban U P. and the district (urban), whereas there were only 1,034 households per 1,000 occupied residential houses in the town Wardwise ratios at the maximum and minimum were 1,073 (Gaddiyana) and 1,003 (Gandhi Nagar). Over the Censuses from 1961 to 1981, the percentages of excess households slowed down from 19.71 (1961) to 16 67 (1971) and further to 3.31 in 1981.

The houseless population in the town at 1981 Census was only 97 belonging to 29 households. It formed only 0.13 per cent of the town population. At the 1981 Census the number of occupied residential houses against the number of households (including houseless ones) were 12,870 and 13,311 respectively. The corresponding figures at 1971 and 1961 Censuses were 5,997 and 7,151 and 4,685 and 5,835. Of the 7,151 households in 1971, 3 575 were living on rented tenurial status. It seems that the data relating to the housing condition in the town, does not depict any area as a deprived one It only shows a composite picture of the town in this regard, irrespective of concentration of housing-deprivity in any locality.

However, the table X.1 (given in the Annexure) presents housing-deprivity in various wards of the town when number of households with more than 1.5 persons per room is analysed. On the basis of this criterion, Civil lines (second), Adarsh Nagar, Kaithiyana and Talib Sarai are the most deprived places of the town and Ram Nagar, Sheikhwara and Gandhi Nagar are least deprived It may be recalled that the number of households per 1,000 occupied residential houses was minimum (1,003) in Gandhi Nagar at 1981 Census which is in consonance with the above findings.

Water-supply, lighting and lavatory facilities

In Adarsh Nagar area, 66.66 per cent of households lack drinking water facility. About 72 per cent of the households in this ward are deprived of electricity and lavatory facilities. In Akrampur area, 84 61 per cent of households do not have lavatory facility for their separate use, and 61 53 per cent of these households are bereft of the electricity In the Talib Sarai area,

68.75 per cent of the households (as revealed from the survey data) are without separate drinking water facility, electricity and lavatory facility.

Law and order, crime and deviant behaviour etc.

There is nothing special so far as law and order, crime and deviant behaviour related situation in these wards is concerned. The situation prevailing is more or less similar to other wards in the town.

Annexure (to Chapter X)

Certain indicators like households with more than 1.5 persons per room, households lacking the basic amenities of drinking water, electricity and lavatory, proportion of persons unemployed and seeking work have been compiled to perceive a picture of living pattern in a slum like area of the town. The data has been compiled up to the locality/ward level, so as to identify the areas which have slum-like living conditions. The outcome of the analysis based on information compiled shows that the problem lies both at the individual household level as well in specific localities/wards. The table X.1 shows that the pattern of spatial association between different kinds of deprivations vary significantly from ward to ward.

Table X.1 : Likely deprived areas in the town

Locality	No. of sample house-holds	Variables in percentages				
		Households with more than 1.5 persons per room	Households lacking the basic amenity of			Economically unemployed but seeking work
			Drinking water	Electricty	Lavatory	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Moti Nagar	32	81	31.25	28.12	21.87	3
2. Civil Lines 1	20	95	35.00	25.00	30.00	5
3. Civil Lines 2	16	100	12.50	31.25	31.25	1
4. Gandhi Nagar	19	78	15.78	42.10	36.84	2
5. Adarsh Nagar	18	100	66.66	72.22	72.22	Nil
6. Akrampur	13	92	38.46	61.53	84 61	2
7. A.B. Nagar	18	88	27.77	5.55	27.77	3
8. Jawahar Nagar	18	88	66 66	16.66	5.55	3
9. Sheikhwara	13	76	38.46	23 07	7.69	7
10. Gaddiyana	5	80	40.00	Nil	Nil	9
11. Kaithiyana	12	100	25.00	8.33	Nil	3
12. Chaudhariyana	12	91	66.66	8.33	Nil	4
13. Ram Nagar	3	66	Nil	Nil	Nil	7
14. Talib Sarai	16	100	68.75	68.75	68.75	Nil
Total	215	89	39 53	31.62	31 16	3

(Based on Survey data - 1987)

In the case of wards 5, 6 and 14 a strong indication of deprivations is witnessed, which are there probably due to the fact that these settlements were rural areas before their recent merger into the town. A perusal of the above statement reveals that there are wards where amenities such as drinking water, electricity and lavatory are not available to more than 50 per cent, 35-50 per cent and less than 35 per cent of households. The information in respect of 14 wards grouped as per aforesaid criteria is given in table X.2.

Table X.2 : Ranges of deprivity in wards

	Range	Number and name of wards	
(i)	More than 50+ per cent	5.	Adarsh Nagar
		6.	Akrampur
		8.	Jawahar Nagar
		12.	Chaudhriyana
		14.	Talib Sarai
(ii)	35-50 per cent	4.	Gandhi Nagar
		9.	Sheikhwara
		10.	Gaddiyana
(iii)	Less than 35 per cent	1.	Moti Nagar
		2.	Civil Lines I
		3.	Civil Lines II
		7.	Atal Bihari Nagar
		11.	Kaithiyana
		13.	Ram Nagar

Thus all the wards have sub-standard, blighted areas and comparatively incorporate poor living conditions. The wards with only 35 per cent or less of households lacking one or the other basic amenities are Moti Nagar (I), Civil Lines (First) (II), Civil Lines (Second) (III), Atal Bihari Nagar (VII), Kaithiyana (XI) and Ram Nagar (XIII). The wards having households who lack one or the other basic amenities in a percentage range of 35 to 50 are Gandhi Nagar (IV), Sheikhwara (IX) and Gaddiyana (X), while wards with households lacking one or the other basic amenities to the extent of more than 50 per cent are Adarsh Nagar (V), Akrampur (VI), Jawahar Nagar (VIII), Chaudhriyana (XII) and Talib Sarai (XIV).

Every household in wards Gaddiyana, Kaithiyana, Chaudhriyana and Ram Nagar has separate toilet facility. All households in wards Gaddiyana and Ram Nagar have electric facility, but facility of drinking water is available to all the households in Ram Nagar ward only. Most deprived wards in respect of electric facility are Adarsh Nagar, Talib Sarai and Akrampur where more than 60 per cent of households lack this facility, while the least deprived wards are Gaddiyana, Ram Nagar, A.B. Nagar, Kaithiyana and Chaudhriyana. The households in wards Akrampur, Adarsh Nagar and Talib Sarai are mostly deprived of separate toilet facility. However, in Gaddiyana, Kaithiyana, Chaudhriyana and Ram Nagar wards, this facility is available to all

the households.

Further, the table X.1 (based on a sample of 215 households in the town) shows absence of economically active males unemployed but seeking work in the total population of wards Adarsh Nagar and Talib Sarai. As indicated in the 'footnote' (see below), these wards have primarily agriculture based economy and agriculture is well known sector with a fair degree of disguised unemployment and possibly due to it, this result might have been arrived. On the contrary, the highest precentage of unemployed persons are observed in wards Gaddiyana, Sheikhwara and Ram Nagar, which are more urbanised and developed. Likewise Civil Lines (second), Gandhi Nagar and Akrampur wards, (which were recently reconstituted with addition of erstwhile rural or agricultural areas surrounding the town), show least percentage of unemployed persons.

The rest of the wards of the town where deprivations are not so grave, are more or less older settlements, which are subject to the forces of socio-demographic character. These forces are of historical nature and specific to particular localities/wards. Chaudhriyana, Gaddiyana, Kaithiyana, Kanoongoyan localities, etc., are the instances of such case. Civil lines area being the new settlement in the town, has less of the effect of these forces. However, considering the sample size, it may not be wise to construe that the deprived persons are less spatially concentrated in wards like the Civil Lines. A moot point is that problems are area-specific and need specific set of policies instead of general set of rules as are enshrined in the slum-clearance Act.

---

* Out of 215 sample households of the town, the percentage of households possessing agricultural land in respect of wards 6,14 and 5 are 69 23 per cent, 43 75 per cent and 38 88 per cent respectively against 16 28 per cent for the town as a whole As a matter of fact, rural background and slow effect of recent merger into the town are thus quite eloquent in cases of wards 5, 6 and 14 and for that matter these localities lag behind others in the town so far as availability of amenities are concerned

CHAPTER XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

Introduction

Even in a democratic polity, a society is largely to be dependent on a system of heirarchy for smooth functioning of its political affairs. In fact, influential persons in the town, who are at the helm of the affairs in the local polity and in the administration of the local bodies and government machinery are the pivots around whom revolves the organization of power and prestige in the town.

Functionaries of the political parties came into power after indepenence. From 1969 to 1987 elected body of the municipality was defunct due to the supercession. Instead, it was run by the government functionaries during the said period.

Some of the committees of educational institutions based at Kanpur also have hold in the nature of political manipulation or lobbying inside the Unnao town, as the most prestigious educational institution at the town, namely the D.S.N. college is being managed by them. A host of office bearers like that of the Red Cross Society are also influential persons of the town, as they are often successful in espousing the cause on the humanitarian ground in close liaison with people and various governmental agencies in the town.

Among the government offices functioning in the town, the District Officer is the most powerful, not only in the matter of managing the affairs of the town but also for whole of the district. At the top of the echelon are those elected members of the town, who are successful in getting a berth or portfolio in the state ministry, or in central cabinet, or who happen to be members of the assembly.

Elite structure of the town

Office bearers and functionaries of the political parties, municipality, various committees of educational institutions, and of the voluntary organizations, as stated above form the elite-class in the town. The president of the district congress commitee is the person who represents the ruling party in the native district. The Congress (I) supported president of the municipality, Alim Husain Zaidi 'Allan' is another such person. Zia-ur-Rahman Ansari, the M.P. from this region and a central minister alongwith Shri Gopi Nath Dixit, a State minister from the native district are now the core-elites of the town. Apart from them, there are host of opposition leaders, committee presidents and the government officers headed by the district officer, who belong to the elite-class.

Political mobilization and activities

Office bearers and functionaries of the political parties play a major role in a democratic society. Among the parties active in the town, the Congress has the largest number of members. Presently, Devi Prasad Singh is the secretary of the town unit of the Congress (I). The C.P.I. has about 10,000 members in the native district (including the town). Barring the C.P.I. and the Bhartiya Janta Party, all the centerist parties functioning in the town and the native district have merged into the new alliance of the Janta Dal. However, a certain Lok Dal faction of the town, has decided not to merge into the Janta Dal. Political mobilization by the above parties at the town level can be assessed by considering the municipality elections. After a gap of

about two decades, the elections for the municipality, were held in November 1988. In this election, Alim Husain Zaidi 'Allan' a Congress (I) supported candidate was elected as president of the municipality as mentioned earlier. As stated above, in the educational arena, the D.A.V. College Trust and Management Society, U.P., Kanpur has the largest say It manages the D S N. College of the town, and as such the governing body of that society has quite an influence over the affairs of the town. Zia-ur-Rahman Ansari, a central minister and Gopi Nath Dixit, a state minister as noted above, are the two prominent personalities belonging to the Congress (I) party. Others are Madhuri Shukla and Shri Devi Prasad Singh Chief opposition leader in the town belonging to Janta Dal is Manohar Lal, an M L.A. He is an active political person and influences political activities of the town.

The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) and the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) are chief trade unions in the town alongwith the Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS). The Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) is a Congress supported trade union organization. Its office was opened in the town in 1986. Most of its 700 members are the wine and chemical workers. About 75 per cent of workers in the town are the members of this trade union and rest are guided by the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), the Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS) and others.

Industry-wise activities of Trade Unions

(i) Electric workers' unions

There are three trade unions of the electricity workers in the town. One is the Vidyut Karmachari Morcha Sangathan (Babbu Awasthi faction), which was set up in 1976. It is a trade union of class three and four officials with about 300 members. Th other one is Hydroelectric Employees Union (Raja Ram Mishra faction), which is an INTUC affiliated organization. It has about 100 members. Yet another trade union is the Bijli Karmachari Sangh (Harish Tiwari led), which is affiliated with the Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh and is an organisation in alliance with the Communist Party of India. It also has about 100 members.

(ii) Wine workers' unions

There are various trade unions active in the town, who espouse the cause of the industrial workers. Workers of the Karam Chand Thapar and Bros (a wine unit) have their own union named as the Sharab Mill Mazdoor Union, which was established in July, 1978. It is affiliated with the All India Trade Union Congress and is supported by the Communist Party of India It has about 200 members and about 60 per cent workers of the Karam Chand Thapar and Bros (owned distillary), are members of this union.

(iii) Chemical Employees Union

The Unnao Chemical Employees Union was established on 16th February, 1964. It is mainly the union of fertilizer workers based at Magarwara, which is about 10 kms, from the town. It is a CITU (Centre of Indian Trade Unions) affiliated. It has as its members about 40 per cent of the workers of the Magarwara based fertilizers unit. It has about 150 members and is supported by the Communist Party of India.

(iv) Steel and Rolling Mill workers' unions

Steel and rolling mill workers of the town have their own separate union named the Iron and Steel Mazdoor Sangh, established in 1980. Largely the workers of the M/s. Meena Steels, M/s. Mohan Steels etc., are its members. The Union has as its members about 25 per cent of the steel mill workers in the town. It has about 100 members and is affiliated to the Bhartiya Trade Union Congress.

(v) Leather and Tannery worker's unions

Tannery workers in the town have formed the Leather and Tanners Workers Union on 14th

of the April, 1980. Workers of the Zam-Zam Tanners are mostly it's members. The Union covers about 60 per cent of workers engaged in various leather and tannery complexes. It has over 400 members and is affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress.

Voting Behaviour in the elections

The recent general elections held for the Lok Saba and the Vidhan Sabha show that there is influence of the Congress but at present there is influence of Janta Dal also. In the December, 1984 Lok Sabha elections, Zia-ur-Rahman Ansari got elected as an M.P. from this region on a Congress ticket. He secured 215,433 votes out of 418,146 votes polled. While Vidhan Sabha general elections were held in 1985, in which Manohar Lal of erstwhile Lok Dal won by securing 36,061 votes out of about 66 thousand votes polled. Mr. Ansari is now a minister in the central government and Mr. Manohar Lal is a prominent opposition leader in the state. In other words, the hold of leftist parties, like the C.P.I. and the rightist ones like the B.J.P. is not quite pronounced in this region (or town).

The table XI.1 shows voting behaviour at the 1985 general elections for the Assembly seat. The said Assembly constituency comprised Unnao town and part of rural area of Unnao tahsil.

Table XI.1 : Voting behaviour of the people in general election

Name of Assembly constituency	Year when election held	Whether reserved	Name of candidate	Caste/ Religion of candidate	Party of candidate	No of voters registered	No of votes polled to each candidate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Unnao Assembly constituency	1985	Unreserved		-	-	153,129	65994 (43 10)
			(i) Abdul Zahid	Muslim	Independent	-	138 (0 21)
			(ii) Kanti Devi	Hindu	-do-	-	711 (1 08)
			(iii) Chandra Shekhar Mishra 'Saranj'	-do-	-do-	-	133 (0 20)
			(iv) Nehra	-do-	-do-	-	93 (0 14)
			(v) Prem Prakash	-do-	-do-	-	359 (0 54)
			(vi) Manohar Lal	-do-	Lok Dal	-	36,061 (54 64)
			(vii) Madhuri Shukla	-do	Congress	-	20,869 (31 62)
			(Viii) Mohd. Husain	Muslim	Independent	-	137 (0 21)
			(ix) Ravi Kumar	Hindu	-do-	-	79 (0 12)
			(x) Ram Khelawan Kureel	-do-	-do-	-	664 (1 01)
			(xi) Ram Charan Lodh	-do-	-do-	-	1,418 (2.15)
			(xii) Ram Naresh	-do-	Doordarshi	-	529 (0 80)
			(xiii) Shiv Pal Singh	-do-	Janta Party	-	4 467 (6 77)
			(xiv) Rameshwar	-do-	Independent	-	195 (0 30)
			(xv) Shrikrishan Yadav	-do-	-do-	-	141 (0 21)

(Source. Election Directorate, Uttar Pradesh)

It will be noticed, that in all 15 candidates contested for the Assembly seat. Among them 13 were Hindus and 2 Muslims. Both the Muslim candidates contested as independent candidates. One candidate each was from Congress (I), Lokdal, Janta Party and Doordarshi Party, and the remaining 10 contested as independent candidates. Manohar Lal, a lokdal candidate secured 36,061 (54 64 per cent) votes, out of 65,994 votes polled. Smt. Madhuri Shukla, a Congress candidate secured 20,869 (31.62 per cent) votes, while Shri Shiv Pal Singh of Janta Party polled only 4,467 (6.77 per cent).

The number of votes polled in favour of all independent candidates including Doordarshi Party was 4,597 (6.97 per cent). It may however, be observed that only 65, 994 (43.10 per cent) votes were cast out of 153,129.

Prestigious and Influential Persons of the town

The prestige position as well the respect gained by an individual is generally based on the power wielded by him. The latter usually depends on socio-political strength of organisation, community or society to which he belongs. The area of his influence may be a locality, town, district or region If the individual is the representative of the region or district, he has a dominant voice in the meetings and deliberations for the development of the area or the locality and the town. Such individual or persons are consulted for the elections of local body or town and their views are respected. In almost all the social and cultural activities of the town they are especially invited. The policies of local administration are chalked out in consultation with them and they also inturn influence the public opinion. They are the trustees of places of worship such as temple, church, mosques, gurudwara and also of schools.

Unnao town is the headquarters of the district administration. It is situated near the state capital Lucknow. Persons of this town hold key, and prestigious portfolios in the political organisation at the Union State or the native district level. In order to ascertain who are most respectable and influential persons in the town, 50 persons were interviewed in five localities.

The interviewees were required to indicate names of five most respectable persons in the town. Many of them failed to state five names. They mentioned two or three names. Rank among the persons named as respectable was determined by the allotment of score. One score was assigned for each mention for a particular person. The interviewees mentioned names of forty two persons. The following table XI.2 gives the particulars of persons whose score was five or more.

Table XI.2 : Particulars of most respected persons in the town and their scores

Name of the persons		Score	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office, if any held
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Smt Madhuri Shukla	11	F	Brahman	B.A , B Ed	Social worker	President women's committee
2.	Sacchidanand Bajpai	10	M	-do-	B A LL B	Politician	M L A
3	Gopi Nath Dixit	9	M	-do-	B A	-do-	The honourable Home Minister, U P
4	Amar Nath Nigam	8	M	Kayastha	M A LL B	Advocate	-
5	Dr Kuldeep	8	M	-do-	B Sc MBBS	Doctor	-
6	Kunwar Bir Pal Singh	7	M	Kshatriya	M A LL B	Advocate	-
7	Chandra Shiv Pal Singh	7	M	-do-	B A LL B	-do-	-
8	Moradhwajdhar Sharma	7	M	Brahman	Middle	Freedom Fighter	-
9	Ganga Prasad	7	M	-do-	Inter	-do-	
10	Manohar Lal	7	M	Kahar	B A	Politician	M L A
11	Zia-ur-Rahman Ansari	6	M	Muslim	B A , LL B	-do-	Central Minister
12	Jagram Pd Tripathi	6	M	Brahman	B A , LL B	Advocate	-
13	Dr O P Gupta	5	M	Vaishya	B Sc , MBBS	Doctor	-
14	Dr V N Tripathi	5	M	Brahman	-do-	Doctor	-

The above table shows that among 14 respectable persons who scored 5 or more; of the 4 are politicians and advocates, while 3 are doctors and 2 are freedom-fighters and 1 is social worker. It may however, be observed that Smt. Madhuri Shukla, a social worker, (also the president of women's committee) has scored highest points (11) Among the four politicians, Shri Sacchidanand Bajpai (M.L A) and honourable Home Minister (now Health Minister) Shri Gopi Nath Dixit have secured scores of 10 and 9 points respectively. Shri Manohar Lal (M.L.A. of the opposition party) and honourable Aviation Minister (in the central cabinet) Shri Zia-ur-Rahman Ansari have scored 7 and 6 points respectively. Out of four advocates, Shri Amar Nath Nigam (8) and Kunwar Bir Pal Singh (7) scored highest. There are 3 doctors, who have been mentioned as respectable persons. They are Dr. Kuldeep, Dr O.P.Gupta and Dr V.N Tripathi. The former scored 8 and the later two 5 each. Shri Moradhwajdhar and Sri Ganga Prasad--freedom fighters are also mentioned as respectable persons and each one of them has secured a score of 7 points

Categories of persons who are most influential in the town

Besides, each interviewee was asked to name five most influential persons in the town. The procedure followed for assigning score in this case also is the same as is adopted for naming respectable persons. The particulars of persons who have scored two or more points are presented in the table XI.3.

Table XI.3 : Particulars of most influential persons in the town and their scores

Name of the person	Score	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office, if any held
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Zia-ur-Rahman Ansari	33	M	Muslim	B A , LL B	Politician	Central Minister
2 Gopi Nath Dixit	33	M	Brahman	B A.	-do-	State Minister
3 Anwar Ahmad	31	M	Muslim	B A , LL.B	Advocate	Ex-M L A
4 Manohar Lal	27	M	Kahar	-do-	Politician	M L A
5 Uma Shankar Dixit	17	M	Brahman	B A	-do-	Ex-Home Minister (Central)
6 Sacchidanand Bajpai	12	M	Brahman	B A , LL.B	Politician	Ex-M L A
7 Babu Gaya Singh	6	M	Kurmi	M A , LL B	Advocate	Ex-M L A
8 Nagendra Nath	4	M	Kshatriya	M A , LL B	Advocate	-
9 Gopal Sharan Srivastava	4	M	Kayastha	M A , B Ed	Principal	A B Inter College
10 Bhagwati Singh 'Visharad'	3	M	Kshatriya	M A , LL B	Politician	M L A

The table shows that there are 10 persons who are mentioned as the most influential persons of the town Among these; 6, 3 and 1 are politicians, advocates and principal

Honourable Zia-ur-Rahman Ansari (Aviation Minister in the Central Cabinet) and honourable Gopi Nath Dixit (Health Minister in Uttar Pradesh State) have obtained a score of 33 each. Shri Anwar Ahmad (Ex-minister and presently advocate) has secured a score of 31. Shri Manohar Lal (M L.A.of an opposition party) has secured a score of 27 points. Shri Uma Shankar Dixit is a veteran Congress leader and ex-Home Minister of the Indian Republic. He wields enormous clout in the town's polity. He is also an ex-governer of state of West Bengal. The other two politicians who have secured scores of 12 and 3 points are Sacchidanand Bajpai and Bhagwati Sigh 'Visharad'. Among the rest three persons, Babu Gaya Singh (an ex-M.L.A. and Advocate) has secured 6 points and Nagendra Nath (Advocate) and Gopal Sharan Srivastava have secured a score 4 points each.

Shri Bishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, hero of "Kishan Movement" was member of parliament from an opposition party--the socialist party and was most influential person of the town and the district in the fifties. Later on, his son was elected as member of Parliament. The opposition coalition came into power in 1967 and a political will was seen there to develop the town. Shri Anwar Ahmad (ex-M.L.A) belonging to the town, on his elevation as Health Minister of Uttar Pradesh state took a keen interest in development of the town. Later, Zia-ur-Rahman Ansari (presently M.P. from the ruling party of Congress) and Uma Shanker Dixit (ex-Home Minister) contributed their mite for development of the town.

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

A community, whether town or village, is not only exceptional in the sense that it works in close economic co-operation based on division of labour, but also in the sense that it possesses a certain socio-cultural milieu in which its inhabitants share their social, political and cultural ethos. In the present chapter the pattern as witnessed in the town about the leisure time activities and allied subjects is discussed.

(A) Particulars about cultural and recreational centres and activities in the town

Parks

There are about a dozen parks in the town. The most well-kept park is Nirala Park, located in Civil Lines. It is mainly used by children, Other Parks which are maintained by the municipality are Panna Lal Park (at Shahganj locality) and Abbas Bagh Park (at Jawahar Nagar).

Stadium

There is only one stadium in the town. It is located at Pitamberkhera on the Lucknow-Kanpur road. It is frequently used as a play ground. The district level sports tournaments are organized at the stadium every year, usually during the month of November or December.

Town Hall

It is popularly known as Yusuf Hall. It is located in the main buildings of the municipal office. It was constructed in 1936 and is mostly used for meetings and cultural activities.

Clubs

There are three clubs functioing in the town:

(i) **Unnao Club:** It is located in the Civil Lines area of the town. This club was established in 1908. Presently, it has 40 members and most of them are advocates and officers. The club premises are open from 4 in the morning till 9 in the evening. Each member has to pay rupees five per month as membership fee apart from rupees ten at the time of initial entry.

(ii) **Reading Club:** The reading Club is situated at the station Road. It came into existence in 1880 A.D. It has about 60 members at its roll. Most of its members are also advocates of the town. It functions from 6.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. daily.

(iii) **Lion's Club**· The Lion's Club is situated within the premises of the Collectorate. It was started in year 1982. The daily visiting hours are from 5.00 A.M. to 10 00 P.M. Mostly doctors of the town are its members. The Lion's Club has only 25 members

Library

The Government District Library is located near Collectorate buildings. It was opened in 1984. A staff of seven employees look after the affairs of the library. The number of members is around 500. The membership fee is rupees twenty for life-time members. It also has a reading room. It opens to public at 7.00 A.M. and closes at 7.00 P.M.

Cinemas

There are four cinema houses in the town, namely the Shivoy, the Sunder Talkies, the Lakshmi Place and the Chandralok.

The Shivoy cinema is located at Panna Lal

Park in Shahganj. It was established in 1985. It has a capacity of 648 seats.

Sunder Talkies is situated near Chota Chauraha. It was opened in 1947. Lakshmi Talkies and Chandralok were opened in year 1980 and 1985 respectively.

All the cinema houses in the town have a projection length of 35 mm. The best among the cinema halls seems to be the Shivoy. The latter three cinema houses have 530, 522 and 650 seats respectively. Except for the Sunder Talkies, the daily average number of tickets sold during the month preceding the month of Survey was about one thousand. In the case of the Sunder Talkies it was below 450. Total sale-proceeds of the tickets was highest in the case of the Shivoy Cinema (about 8.36 lakhs of rupees) followed by the Chandra Lok (about 7.74 lakhs of rupees), Lakshmi Talkies (about 4.68 lakhs of rupees) and the Sunder Talkies (about Rs 1 48 lakhs).

Circuses Conferences etc.

In the year 1983, the Raj Kamal Circus had shown its feats in the town at the Ram Leela grouds for eighteen days. Afterwards, the Great Bombay Circus had displayed their performances in the town on the same ground. Recently, the Bharati Parishad has organised an annual *'Kavi-Samaaroh'* on 27th of February, 1988. The function was organised at the Government Intermediate College, Unnao.

Newspapers, Journals and Periodicals by type in circulation in the town

The dailies published from the town are 'Avadh-Express', 'Unnao Times' and 'Vritant'. All are Hindi dailies Hindi dailies published outside and circulated in the town are 'Dainik Jagaran' (Kanpur edition) and 'Aaj' (Kanpur edition). Other Hindi dailies in circulation in town are 'Swatantra Bharat' (Lucknow edition), 'Amrit Prabhat' (Lucknow edition) and 'Nav Bharat Times' (Lucknow edition) Largest circulated Urdu daily in the town is 'Qaumi Aawaz', published from Lucknow. Among the English dailies in circulation in the town are 'Times of India' (Lucknow edition), 'National Herald', 'Pioneer' and 'Northern India Patrika'.

Ten Hindi weeklies are being published locally in the town. These are 'Advitiya' 'Kaal-Chintan', 'Pathik', 'Rana Sthali', 'Sudha Sandhan', 'Aparajit', 'Rana Naad','Jai Bajrang', 'Ganga' and the famous 'Saanubandh', 'Employment News' published from New Delhi and its Hindi edition the 'Rozgar Samachar' are the largest circulated weeklies in the town. Other notable Hindi weeklies in circulation are 'Dharmayug' published from Bombay, 'Saptahik Hindustan' published from Delhi and Urdu weeklies named 'Chauthi Duniya' and 'Nai Duniya', as well as the English weeklies like 'Blitz' published from Bombay and 'Illustrated Weekly of India'(published from Bombay) are also in circulation. Hindi fortnightlies circulated in the town are 'Maya' and 'Manorama' published from Allahabad and 'Mukta', 'Sarita', 'Dinman', 'Madhuri', etc. The English fortnightlies in circulation in town are 'Yojna', 'India Today' and 'Film Fare'.

'Saanubandh' is the only locally published Hindi monthly from the town. 'Manohar Kahaniya' published from Allahabad is the largest circulated Hindi monthly in the town. Other popular Hindi monthlies in the town are 'Nandan' (a children's magazine in Hindi published from Delhi), 'Grih-Shobha (published from Delhi), 'Vama' (an exclusively womens magazine published from Delhi), and 'Pratiyogita-Darpan' (in Hindi a monthly exclusively meant for the aspiring candidates for various competitive examinations). The sale Urdu monthly in circulation in town is 'Aaj Kal'. Among the English monthlies popular

in town the mention can be made of 'General Knowledge Today', 'Competition Success Review' and 'Probe India', etc.

The table furnished below shows the particulars of newspapers, journals and periodicals circulated in the town in the year 1986-87.

Table XII.1 : Newspapers, journals and periodicals by type in circulation in the town in year (1986-87)

Type		Name	Language	Place of publication		Number in circulation
				Local	Outside	
1		2	3	4	5	6
1 Daily	1	Avadh Express	Hindi	Local	--	N A.
	2	Unnao Times	-do-	-do-	--	N A
	3	Vritant	-do-	-do-	--	N A
	4	Vishesha	-do-	--	Shuklaganj	N A
	5	Nav Bharat Times	-do-	--	Delhi	More than 100 copies
	6	Dainik Jagaran	-do-	--	Kanpur	About 3,500 copies
	7.	Aaj	-do-	--	-do-	About 1,000 copies
	8.	Swatantra Bharat	-do-	--	Lucknow	About 200 copies
	9	Amrit Prabhat	-do-	--	-do-	About 100 copies
	10	Nava Jeevan	-do-	--	-do-	-do-
	11	Nava Bharat Times	-do-	--	-do-	Below 100 copies
	12	Qaumi Aawaz	Urdu	--	-do-	About 200 copies
	13.	Times of India	English	--	Delhi	Below 100 copies
	14	Economic Times	-do-	--	-do-	About 15 copies
	15	Northern India Patrika	-do-	--	Lucknow	About 200 copies
	16	Pioneer	-do-	--	-do-	About 225 copies
	17	National Herald	-do-	--	Lucknow	About 100 copies
	18	Times of India	-do-	--	-do-	About 350 copies
2. Weekly	1	Advitiya	Hindi	Local	--	N A
	2	Kaal Chintan	-do-	-do-	--	N A.
	3	Pathik	-do-	-do-	--	N A
	4.	Rana Sthali	-do-	-do-	--	N.A.
	5	Sudha Sandhan	-do-	-do-	--	N A
	6	Aparajit	-do-	-do-	--	N A
	7	Rana Naad	-do-	-do-	--	N A.
	8	Jai Bajrang	-do-	-do-	--	N A
	9	Ganga	-do-	-do-	--	N A
	10	Saanubandh	-do-	-do-	--	N.A.
	11	Rozgar Samachar	-do-	--	Delhi	125 copies
	12	Dharmyug	-do-	--	Bombay	About 75 copies
	13	Saptahik Hindustan	-do-	--	Delhi	About 40 copies

1	2		3	4	5	6
		14 Chauthi Duniya	Urdu	--	--	About 50 copies
		15 Nai Duniya	-do-	--	--	About 70 copies
		16 Blitz	English	--	Bombay	About 60 copies
		17 Employment News	-do-	--	Delhi	About 100 copies
		18. Illustrated Weekly of India	-do-	--	Bombay	About 20 copies
3	Fortnightly	1 Madhuri	Hindi	--	Bombay	About 60 copies
		2. Maya	-do-	--	Allahabad	About 220 copies
		3. Manorama	-do-	--	-do-	About 120 copies
		4. Dinman	-do-	--	Bombay	About 55 copies
		5 Sarita	-do-	--	Delhi	About 90 copies
		6 Mukta	-do-	--	-do-	About 50 copies
		7. Abhaya Bharti	-do-	--	--	About 15 copies
		8. Avakash	-do-	--	Varanasi	About 25 copies
		9. Rozgar Digest	-do-	--	Moradabad	About 50 copies
		10 India Today	-do-	--	Delhi	About 75 copies
		11 Yojana	English	--	-do-	About 35 copies
		12 India Today	-do-	--	-do-	About 20 copies
		13 Film Fare	-do-	--	Bombay	About 60 copies
4	Monthly	1 Manohar Kahaniya	Hindi	--	Allahabad	160
		2. Hans	-do-	--	--	25
		3 Kaadambani	-do-	--	Delhi	55
		4 Nandan	-do-	--	--	70
		5 Paras	-do-	--	--	45
		6 Taha	-do-	--	--	20
		7 Nutan Kahaniya	-do-	--	--	45
		8 Satya Katha	-do-	--	Allahabad	30
		9 Sacchi Kahaniya	-do-	--	--	30
		10 Guru Jaasoos	-do-	--	--	20
		11 Antharik Kathayeen	-do-	--	--	15
		12 Grih Shobha	-do-	--	Delhi	65
		13 Aaj Kal	-do-	--	--	35
		14 Bal Bharti	-do-	--	--	20
		15 Vama	-do-	--	--	60
		16 Filmi Duniya	-do-	--	--	50
		17 Filmi Kaliyan	-do-	--	--	40
		18 Filmi Rekha	-do-	--	--	25
		19 Pratiyogita Samachar	-do-	--	--	20
		20 Pratiyogita Vikas	-do-	--	--	20
		21 Pratiyogita Pariksha	-do-	--	--	20
		22 Pratiyogita Darpan	-do-	--	--	70

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Saanubandh	-do-	Local	--	N A
24	Vigyan Pragati	-do-	--	--	20
25	Aaj Kal	Urdu	--	--	25
26	Mirror	English	--	Bombay	16
27	Imprint	-do-	--	--	15
28	Probe India	-do-	--	Allahabad	10
29	Carrier and Competion	-do-	--	Delhi	30
30	Competition Advisor	-do-	--	--	15
31	Competition-Success	-do-	--	Delhi	25
32	Science Review Reporter	-do-	--	--	40
33	Junior Science Reporter	-do-	--	--	30
34	Competition Digest	-do-	--	--	28
35	G K Today	-do-	--	--	50
36	Competition Reporter	-do-	--	--	30

(B) Nature of leisure time activities of members belonging to different categories of households

1. Leisure time activity of working class people by age and occupation

The table presented below gives the particulars of leisure time activities of workers:--

Table XII.2 : Leisure time activity of workers by age-groups

Description of leisure time activity	Age-groups							
	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) Domestic work	--	9	19	30	18	45	7	128 (41 69)
(ii) Newspaper reading	--	1	3	17	16	13	1	51 (16 61)
(iii) To watch movies	--	3	7	2	1	--	--	13 (4.23)
(iv) Reading and Viewing T.V	--	1	4	14	11	8	3	41 (13.36)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(v) Newspaper and Ramayana reading *(pooja)*	1	--	1	1	6	9	3	21 (6.84)
(vi) Social work; Book reading	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	2 (0.65)
(vii) Sports, Games	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1 (0.33)
(viii) Reading books (religious including)	--	--	--	2	3	6	--	11 (3.58)
(ix) Reading; domestic work	--	--	1	4	5	4	--	14 (4 56)
(x) Repairing of electric goods and viewing T.V.	--	--	1	4	5	4	--	14 (0.33)
(xi) Arrangement of fodder	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1 (0 33)
(xii) Gardening	--	--	--	2	1	2	--	5 (1 63)
(xiii) Garland making	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1 (0 33)
(xiv) House repairing	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1 (0 33)
(xv) Caring the livestock	--	--	3	2	3	3	--	11 (3 58)
(xvi) Gossiping	--	--	2	2	--	1	--	5 (1 63)
Total	1 (0 33)	14 (4 56)	40 (13 83)	76 (24 26)	70 (22 80)	92 (29 93)	14 (4 56)	307 (100 00)

(Based on Survey data)

The table shows that out of 307 workers, 128 (41.69 per cent) use their leisure time in domestic work, 51 (16.61 per cent) in reading newspaper and 41 (13.36 per cent) in reading and viewing television. Other activities in which more than four per cent of total workers are utilising their leisure time are newspapers and Ramayan reading (684 per cent), watching movies (4 23 per cent) and reading-cum-domestic work (4 56 per cent).

The majority of workers (45), who use their leisure time in domestic work are of the age group 45-59. In the preceding two age-groups i.e. 35-44 and 25-34, their number is 18 and 30 respectively. Similarly, the majority of workers of the above two age-groups utilise their leisure time in reading newspapers and viewing television.

Let us analyse the leisure time activities with reference to occupation. The following table (XII.3) gives the particulars of leisure time activity by occupation.

Table XII.3 : Leisure time activities as related to occupation

Occupations	Description of leisure time activity															
	Domestic activity	Newspaper reading	To see movies	Reading and viewing T.V	Newspaper and Ramayana reading (Pooja)	Social work and book reading	Sports and games	Reading books (religious also)	Reading and domestic work	To repair electronic goods & viewing T V.	For arrangement of fodder	Gardening	Garland making	Repairing house	To look after livestock	Gossiping
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 Unskilled	51	--	4	--	3	--	--	--	2	--	--	2	1	--	3	--
2 Skilled	21	4	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3. Lowest professional	8	1	3	7	1	--	--	--	9	--	--	2	--	--	1	5
4 Small Business	9	11	--	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	--
5 Highly skilled	13	4	1	4	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 Clerks and shop assistant	11	17	--	4	5	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Intermediate professional	2	3	--	2	2	2	1	5	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 Medium Business	7	3	--	7	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
9 Higher professional	--	8	--	9	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 Owners of factories	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11 Cultivators	6	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	6	--
Total	128	51	13	41	21	2	1	11	14	1	1	5	1	1	11	5

(Based on Survey data)

The above table reveals that unskilled workers, owners of factories and cultivators do not use their leisure time in reading the newspapers. Out of 13 workers who go to cinemas 4 are unskilled workers, 5 skilled workers, 3 lowest professionals and highly skilled worker.

There are 41 workers who utilise their leisure time in reading and viewing television. They are in all occupations except in unskilled, skilled and cultivator categories.

It may be noticed that there are 21 workers who spend their leisure time in newspaper reading-cum-Ramayan reading and that none of them is skilled worker, higher professional or owner of factories.

2. Non-workers by type of activity

The table presented below shows the number of non-workers by sex and type of their activities:

Table XII.4 : Number of non-workers by sex and type of activities

Category of non-workers	Persons	Males	Females
1. Full Time student	355	202	153
2. Household duties	306	--	306
3. Dependent	132	69	63
4. Infants	145	72	73
5. Disabled	5	2	3
6. Rentier (having no independent means)	2	1	1
7 Retired	18	17	1
Total	963	363	600

(Based on Survey data)

It will be noticed that among 963 non-workers, 355 (36.86 per cent) are full time students and 306 (31.77 per cent) are engaged in household duties. The number of infants and dependents is 145 (15.06 per cent) and 132 (13 71 per cent) respectively. It may also be observed that none of the males has reported that he is doing household duties

The proportion of retired (1 87 per cent) disabled and rentier having no independent means (0.73 per cent) is significant.

3. Non-workers by sex, age and type of activity

The table XII.5 gives the number of non-workers by age-groups and sex classified by type of activities:

Table XII.5 : Non-workers by sex, Age type of activity

Age-group	Number of non-workers			Full time student			Household duty			Infant			Dependent			Disabled retired and rentier etc.		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Below 10	304	143	161	117	57	60	2	--	2	145	72	73	39	14	25	1	--	1
10-14	141	75	66	112	66	47	4	--	4	--	--	--	24	9	15	--	--	--
15-19	116	58	58	88	51	37	17	--	17	--	--	--	11	7	4	--	--	--
20-24	96	35	61	32	25	7	51	--	51	--	--	--	13	10	3	--	--	--
25-29	60	11	49	2	2	..	49	..	49	..	.	..	9	9	..	..	..	.
30-34	42	8	34	3	1	2	31	..	31	..	.	..	8	7	1	..	..	..
35-39	36	..	36	..	..	..	35	..	35	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
40-49	59	4	55	..	..	..	55	..	55	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
50-59	49	2	47	..	..	..	44	..	44	..	.	..	2	..	2	3	2	1
60-64	17	7	10	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	2	2	..	6	5	1
65+	43	20	23	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	21	9	12	13	11	2
Total	963	363	600	355	202	153	306	..	306	145	72	73	132	69	63	25	20	5

(Based on Survey data)

The above table shows that among 363 male non-workers; 202, 72, 69 and 20 are full-time students, infants, dependent, and disabled, retired and rentier. Among 600 females non-workers; 306 and 73 are doing either household duties or are infants. Dependent and disabled retired and rentier among female non-workers are 63 and 5 respectively.

(c) Special Awareness

1. Knowledge about family planning measures:

The information regarding awareness of family planning measures was obtained by interviewing the members of each household. The table XII.6 presents the data regarding the knowledge about the family planning measures educational level and religion of the informants·

Table XII.6 : Knowledge about the family planning measures related to educational level and religion of the informant

Religion of Informant	Educational level	Total number	Number aware of	
			Possibility of prevention of birth	Family planning measures
1	2	3	4	5
Total	(a) Illiterate	58	26	14
	(b) Literate upto Matric	74	63	47
	(c) Matric & above	83	83	64
		215	172	125
Hindu	(a) Illiterate	39	17	6
	(b) Literate upto matric	60	59	38
	(c) Matric & above	73	73	54
Muslims	(a) Illiterate	19	9	8
	(b) Literate upto Matric	14	13	9
	(c) Matric & above	9	9	9
Christian	(a) Matric and above	1	1	1

(Based on Survey data)

The above table shows that out of 215 informants, 58 (26.98 per cent), 74 (34.41 per cent) and 83 (38.61 per cent) are illiterate, literate upto matric and of educational level of matric and above.

It will be observed that among 58 illiterate informants, 26 are aware of the fact that family planning measures prevent the possibility of birth but only 14 have knowledge of family planning measures. Among 74 informants literate upto matric level, 63 believe that family planning measures can prevent birth but only 47 among them are aware of measures. The number of informants whose educational level is matric and above is 83 and all of them are aware that the family planning measures can prevent birth but only 64 have the knowledge about these measures. It reveals that higher the educational level better is the knowledge of family planning measures as well as the degree of awareness about the measures.

Among 172 Hindu informants 39 are illiterates; and 60 and 73 are educated upto matric or matric and above level respectively. Among the above 30 illiterates, 17 believe that the measures can prevent birth but only 6 of them have knowledge about various family planning devices. Among those who are educated upto matric and matric and above 59 and 73 are aware that measures can prevent birth of a baby but only 38 and 54 informants know about family planning devices.

Among Muslims, out of 42 informants, 26 are ignorant about family planning measures. Out of 19 Muslim illiterates, only 9 believe that measures can prevent birth while 8 of them are aware of these measures. There are 13 informants among educated upto matric level (14) who believe that these measures can prevent birth but only 9 of them are aware of measures. Among literates upto matric and above level all the 9 believe that measures can prevent birth and all of them are aware of devices.

There is one Christian informant in sample and he knows the possibility of birth prevention and is also aware of the family planning devices.

2. Awareness of practice of family planning measures:

The informants were required to state whether any person known to them practised any of the family planning methods, if so whether he is his/her kin/non-kin or caste.

It has come to the notice that higher the level of education greater would be the chance for adoption of family plannings measures. It has been observed that irrespective of caste of the informant, illiterates are the least aware of these measures. It seems that literacy level of the population is one of the strongest factor contributing towards curtailment or limiting of population rise. Most popular methods of family planning adopted are the tubectomy operations and other temporary methods. If we take into the consideration, the attitude of spouse to the practice of family planning measures, it becomes evident that generally females display less reluctancy than males whereas, the illiterates in the both sexes feel some or other kind of reluctancy in the adoption of the various methods.

(3) Particulars about the methods adopted and the adoptees

There are various measures for family planning, some are of temporary nature and needing precautions whereas others have an everlasting effect.

The cheapest temporary measure is 'Condom'. The measures of long duration or everlasting effects are sterilization (vasectomy or tubectomy) and copper 'T'. The vasectomy is performed on males and the latter two methods are females. The practice of family planning measures by age-group in respect of males and females is given in table XII.7.

Table XII.7 : Family Planning devices in vogue

Age-group (in years)	Number of			
	Males adopting		Females adopting	
	Condom	Vasectomy	Coprer 'T'	Tubectomy
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 20	..	..	..	..
20-29	5	..	..	
30-39	6	..	5	2
40-49	8	4	2	4
50+	1	6	3	..
Total	20	10	10	6

(Based on Survey data)

The above table indicates the use of family planning measures in age-group 20, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, and 50+ years. There are 30 males and 16 females who have reported adoption of family planning practices viz; condom (20), Vasectomy (10), copper 'T' (10) and fubectomy (6). Out of 20 males who reported the use of Condom 8, 6 and 5 are in the age-groups 40-49, 30-39 and 20-29 while in case of one male the age-group is 50+. Vasectomy has been adopted by 10 males. In these 4 males are in the age-group 40-49 and rest in 50+ age-group. Similarly, among 10 females, who have adopted copper 'T', 5, 3 and 2 are in age-groups 30-39, 50+ age-group. Similarly among 10 females, who have adopted copper 'T' 5, 3 and 2 are in age-groups 30-39, 50+ and 40-49. Among males the most prevalent method is condom, while it is the copper 'T' in case of females. The fore-going analysis shows that majority of males and females prefers measures of casual nature.

(4) Practice of family planning measures by educational level

The table XII 8 gives the data about prac of family planning measures by educational level and sex:--

Table XII.8 : Practice of family planning measures by education and sex

Educational level	Male		Female	
	Number adopting		Number adopting	
	Condom	Vesectomy	Copper 'T'	Tubectomy
1	2	3	4	5
Illiterate	7	1	3	2
Literate upto matric	9	4	2	3
Matric and above	4	5	5	1
Total	20	10	10	6

The table indicates that out of 10 males who have undertaken vasectomy, the educational level of 5 is matric and above, while only 1 and 4 are illiterate and literate upto matric respectively There are 6 females who have undertaken tubectomy, the educational level of one female is matric and above, where as 3 and 2 are literate up matric and illiterate respectively. It mayhowever, be observed that there are 20 males and 10 females who are using condom and Copper 'T' respectively. Among males 7 are illiterate and literacy level of 9 and 4 are literate upto Matric and Matric and above respectively. Similarly, in females the educational level of 2 and 5 are literate upto Matric and Matric and above where as 3 are illiterate. In both the sexes temporary measures are much more popular.

Considering the industrial category of the population for adoption of various family planning measures, it has been observed that females engaged in the primary activities rarely use the temporary methods of family planning while the females engaged in the service sector do use these frequently. And also that vasectomy is less popular among males working in the primary sector, though males working in the service sector have lesser inhibitions about the adoption of this particular method. The appendix XXII presents the data about use of family planning measures by occupation.

(5) Duration of practice

It is useful to know the duration of practice of family planning measure by literacy level The information of this aspect is presented in table XII.9.

Table XII.9 : Duration of practice of family planning measures and education of adoptees (Males and females)

Literacy level	Duration of practice of family planning measures								
	Less than 5 years		5-9 years		10+ years		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Illiterate	5	..	2	3	1	2	13	8	5
2. Literate									
(a) Upto Matric	7	..	4	4	2	1	18	13	5
(b) Matric & above	3	2	2	4	4	.	15	9	6
Total	15	2	8	11	7	3	46	30	16

(Based on Surey data)

Among 30 males, 15 are using the methods for less than 5 years and 8 and 7 for 5-9 years and 10 or more years, while of the 16 females; 11 are using the family planning measures for 5-9 years and 3 and 2 for 10 or more years and less than 5 years respectively.

(5) Aspiration for children (progeny)

The informants who had alive spouses were required to tell about their aspiration for number of children. The table XII.10 shows their aspiration about number of sons and daughte by literacy level.

Table XII.10 : Aspiration for children by literacy level

Literacy level	Aspiration for number of children (including those alive)				
	Upto 2	3-5	6-7	Upto 8	Any number
1	2	3	4	5	6
Illiterate	1	44	3	2	..
Literate					
(a) Upto Matric	14	34	14	2	1
(b) Above Matric	22	38	12	1	..
Total	37	116	29	5	1

(Based on Survey data)

The table shows that out of 188 respondents 50, 65 and 73 are illiterate, literate upto matric and literate above matric.

Among these 116 (16 70 per cent) informants desired to have 3-5 children and 37(19.68 per cent) were in favour of having not more than two children. It is worth noticing that 29(15.43 per cent) and 5(2.66 per cent) informants are in favour of having 6-7 and upto 8 children. The majority of informants have aspiration for 3-5 children. Hence there is no significant effect of literacy so far as choice for number of children is concerned.

It is useful to know the aspiration of couples for son or daughter belonging to different occupational backgrounds The appendix XXIII depicts information on this aspect. The salient feature of that table is that the spouses engaged in primary sector or who are mainly manual workers are comparatively more eager to have more than five children.

(7) Physical, psychological or any other after effect

While elliciting the information about knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning methods, the informant were required to state physical, psychological or any other after effect in adopting any particular method. The information regarding the above is presented in the appendix XXIV.

That appendix shows that about 85 per cent of the adoptees feel no problem or other effects of practicing any method. However, such adoptees are proportionately larger among males. Only 10 per cent male adoptees reported pain and weakness as an after-effect, whereas female adoptees with such complaints are about

12 per cent.

(8) Awareness of social legislation measures

During the Survey, the information regarding knowledge, attitude and practice in respect of social legislations has been collected. The social legislations comprise Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Child Restriction Act, Untouchability Act, Special Marriage Act, Abolition of Child Labour, Abolition of Bonded Labours and other Acts Each responsible member of the household was required to inform whether he/she was aware or not aware or had no knowledge about the social legislation. The Survey data relating to knowledge about social legislation as related to religion/castes and educational level of informants is recorded in the appendix XXV.

The appendix records that among the informants educated above matric, about 73 per cent are aware of social legislations while about 60 per cent informants educated upto matric as well as all the illiterates are not aware about social legislations.

The number of person who have knowledge about social legislation by educational level is summed up as follows:--

Table XII.11 : Knowledge about social legislation by educational level

Educational level	Aware	Not aware	No knowledge	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Illiterate	..	..	65	65
Educated Upto Matric	34	11	68	113
Educated above Matric	27	9	1	37
Total	61 (28.37%)	20 (9.30%)	134 (62.33%)	215 (100.00%)

(Based on Survey data)

The table indicates that among 215 informants, 61(28 37 per cent) and 20(9.30 per cent) are aware and not aware of social legislations while 134(62.33 per cent) do not know about social legislations

There are only 61 informants who are aware of social legislations. The number of informants by their literacy levels and castes is shown below:--

Table XII.12 : Literacy level and caste of knowing informants

Educational level	Name of caste denominator indicating their total number in brackets
1	2
Upto Matric level	Brahman (12), Yadav (1), Kayastha (3), Kshatriya (2), Kahar (1), Vaishya (2) Mali (1), Lohar (2), Kumhar (1), Muslim (6), Chamar (1)
Above Matric level	Brahman (12), Kayastha (6), Kshtriya (1), Kurmi (1), Vaishya (3), Christian (1), Chamar (1)

(Based on Survey data)

An idea about the Acts under Indian Social legislation has already been given. It has also been mentioned that out of 215 informants, only 61 are aware about such legislations. Further, the informants have been classified by age-groups below 20, 20-44 and 45+. The informants were also asked to report the name of Act and period of time since when they are aware. The appendix XXVI gives information about the knowledge of Indian Social legislations by time and sex and age of informants. The appendix XXVI reveals that the most heard of acts are the Dowry Prohibition and the Untouchability Acts.

The informants who were aware about the social legislations were requested to narrate the bright or dark aspects of the legislations. Their opinions in this regard are listed in the appendix XXVII.

The view of the informants reporting the implimentation of Act in the area classified by their religion, tribe or community and education is recorded in the appendix XXVIII.

(D) Religious festivals and fairs in the town

Hindu

Hindu calendar is full of various festivals and fairs through out the year. Starting with the first month of Chaitra (February and March of each year), there are fairs and festivals round the year. The same are presented below:--

Table XII.13 : Hindu fairs and festivals in the town

Month	Timing as per vikram calendar	Festival/fair	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Chaitra	1st day/bright half of moon--lit night	Navaratra	Sacred to Devi
2. -do-	8th day/bright half	Shitla Ashtami	Worship of goddess Shitla
3. -do-	9th day/bright half	Ram Naumi	Birthday of Rama, devotees keep fast, eat special non-cereal dishes and read the 'Ramayana"
4. Jaestha	10th day/bright half	Ganoa Dasahra	Bathing fastival
5. Sravana	5th day/bright half	Nag Panchami	Sacred to the serpents
6 -do-	1st day/of the Hindu month (Purnima)	Rakshabandhan	The orthodox change their sacred threads, some Brahmans tie Rakhi (thread of protection), sisters tie Rakhis on those of their brothers.

1	2	3	4
7 Bhadra	8th day/dark half	Krishna Janmashtami	The brith day of God Krishna. Decorated cradle containing the images of the God are installed in temple and homes Devotees keep fast and kirtan programmes are held.
8 Asvina	15th day/dark half	Pitra Visharjan Amavasaya	The festival is devoted to the memory of deceased kinsmen
9 -do-	next nine days/bright half	Navaratra (last of these days is Durga Naumi)	Sacred to Durga devi
10 -do-	after nine days/bright half	Dasahra or Ramlila fair	It commemorates the victory of Rama over Ravana It is the biggest fair in the town and attracts about one lakh of persons.
11. Kartika	4th day/first half	Karwa Chauth	The festival is observed by married women as a fasting day for the health prosperity and well being of their husbands.
12 Kartika	13th day/first half	Dhan Teras	Special purchase of metal utensils and jwellery.
13 Kartika	14th day/first half	Narak Chaturdasi or Chhoti Diwali	---
14 -do-	15th day/first half	Dipawali or Bari Diwali	On this occasion homes and shops are cleaned and white washed and illuminated Fire works are displayed Lakshmi, the Goddess of wealth and Ganesh the Auspicious are worshipped. Sweets are distributed and gifts exchanged.
15 -do-	The next day after Diwali	Govardhan Puja	-----

1	2	3	4
16	-do-	The day following Govardhan Puja	Bhaiya Dooj	Sisters entertain their brothers and pray for the latters well being
17.	-do-	Purnima	Kartika Purnima	The greatest bathing festival
18.	Magha	Usually 14th of January	Makar Sankranti	Bathing festival
19.	Magha	5th day/bright half	Vasant Panchmi	Worship of Goddess Saraswati (Goddess of Languages or learning)
20.	Phalguna	13th day/dark half	Shivaratri	It is the greatest festival held in honour of Siva, when devotees keep fast & worship the god
21.	Phalguna	Purnima	Holi	Celebrated as the spring festival, when bonfires are burnt on crossroads, and newly harvested ears of barley roasted in them for offering to the gods. The next day people in gay and joyful mood, throw coloured water and apply coloured powder like *abir* or *gulal* on each other.

Muslim festivals (as observed in the town)

1. Id-uz-zuha

The festival is celebrated on the 10th of *zilhij* in memory of Prophet Ibrahim's submission to the will of god.

2. Id-ul-Fitra

The festival indicates the successful completion of Ramzan (the month of fasts) and occurs on the first of 'Shawwal'. People offer prayers collectively in the *Idgah* or in mosques and exchange greetings and gifts.

3. Moharram

It is festival of mourning. Shias of the town particularly observe this festival in memory of the martyrdom of Immam Hussain and his comrades on the battle-field of Kerbala. Imambaras are illuminated and *majlises* are held on Ashra. The last day, *tazias* are taken out in procession

4. Barawafat

It falls on 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal. The date is taken as representing the birthday of the Prophet Muhammad

5. Shab-e-barat

It is observed on 14th of Shaban. The festival is celebrated by a display of fireworks and distributing sweets.

Apart from the above festivals the Muslims of the town also organise a number of *urs.* These are held annually at the tombs of various *Pirs* (Muslim saints)

Others

The festivals and fairs of others religious communities, which are numerically few in the town, do not take place as conspicuously as these of Hindus and Muslims.

Place of worship

The town has a number of Hindu temples and a dozen *masjids.* Besides, there is a church and a *gurudwara*

Temples

1. Siddhnath Temple

It is located near the mound of old 'Qila' Siva is the principal diety in the temple. Shivaratri (usually in the month of February of each year) is celebrated here on a grand scale. On this occaison about five thousand devotees assemble On normal days about 100 to 125 devotees visit daily. The temple is looked after by the Siddhnath Mandir Committee, Unnao. Apart from the main temple, there are six other temples in this complex. Central hall of the main temple contains the siva idol. An idol of Nandi, made of marble is also there. The temple has about 21 large metal made bells, which are suspended by two large beams of iron There are also hundreds of small metal belts

2. Kalyani Devi Temple

The temple is situated in the peaceful locality of Civil Lines. One local version says that the temple is about 100 years old, while the other claims it as old as about 300 years. Common belief is that the Devi was buried beneath a *neem* tree. A certain *maharani* got the goddess installed at its present location. Principal deity of the temple is Kalyani Devi. Other deities are Annapurna, Kaliji and Hanumanji. *Navrat* is held with great festivity in the temple during the month of February and October of each year (Chaitra and Asvina respectively). During these months, thousands of pilgrims visit the temple In the year 1958, a Committee was formed to look after the temple. On Fridays and Mondays of each week, many devotees visit from every nook and corner of the town In summer however, the number of devotees visiting daily the temple increases about 100 to 150.

3. Bhuri Devi Temple

The temple is located at Bhuri Devi *mohalla.* It is about 100 years old. The complex has two *shivalas* (houses for lord Siva). The big one is about 25" in height and 32" x 40" in area. The main deity is lord Siva The smaller temple is of about 8' in height and the main deity in this temple is Bhuri Devi. The temple is managed by the Bhuri Devi Samiti registered in 1955.

4. Ladaiti Devi Temple

Ladaiti Devi temple is located on Dhawan road. It has been renovated in 1968. It is said that idol of this temple was found by a person during a fight. Principal deity of the temple is known as Ladaiti Devi At *Amavasya* of each month, there is a special prayer. About hundred of people visit the temple daily.

Gurudwara

There is one Gurudwara in the town. Sikhs of the town gather here for offering prayers to Guru-Granth-Sahib. The Gurudwara is located near the Municipal Board office on the old Kanpur-Lucknow Highway At the entrance of the

Gurudwara at a place is erected the Nisan Sahib It is erected on a platform of septagonal shape, which is raised upto 10 inches high. A further platform above the previous one (made of marble in octagonal shape) is also erected. The latter platform is 4 feet in height and 5 feel in length and breadth. Height of the Nisan Sahib is about 30. It is made of iron and is wrapped in a yellow cloth. At the upper end of it, Nisan is placed. It is made of steel with provision of tubelight on the top of it.

Gurudwara is located about 50 meters away from the railway station It is two storeyed-building. In the upper storey there is Gurudwara and in the lower storey there is a shopping complex The building is constructed in a 60' x 20' area. Walls are made of bricks and cement. Gurudwara is called in local parlance as 'Darbar-Sahab-Ka-Hall'. About 10 away in the side of the north-east wall is placed a wooden *takhat* in the Hall, which is of a size of 6' x 8'. *Takhat* is wrappad by a large cloth piece and above it is placed a small *peedha* in size of 3' x 4'. This *peedha* is also wrapped in a cloth piece and over it there ar some pillows Amidst pillows Guru Granth Sahab is kept. Important festivals associated with the Gurudwara are Guru Nanak Dev Jayanti in Kartika, Guru Govind Singh Jayanti in Paush and Vaishakhi in the month of Vaishakh. One nursery school is run by the Gurudwara Committee, and there is provision for solemnising *Anand Karya* (marriage cermony). Gurudwara is managed by Shri Gurudwara Singh Sahab of Unnao, whose present *pradhan* is one Shri Gurumeet Singh Kalara. Income and expenditure in a year are around 35-40 thousand in each case. Assets are around Rs. 25-30 lakhs and there is no liability. About 10-12 devotees visit daily for offering prayers and every devotee is offered *batasha* as *prasad.*

Methodist Church

There is one Methodist Church in the town. It is located on the main road near bus stand (across the road). It was erected in 1922 The construction work was started in year 1882 with aid from one Rev. John W. Mcgregore. As has been stated earlier, the present construction came into existence in year 1922, with addition of a solid brick building for the parsonage in 1960 in place of the old construction. Later, some sort of improvement was also made in the older Church itself. At the top of the Church a cross made of iron in size of 2' x 4' is placed Church building is made of red-coloured bricks.

In side the Church, the altar area is about 10' x 6' Support-wall of the altar contains wooden Cross in the size of 2' x 3'. For keeping the Mass articles, there is a table by size of 5' x 3'. Altar railing is made of wood. At the right side of the altar is the Pulpit, a place where stands only the Father of the Church. A smaller Pulpit is also there, where guests can offer reading services. About a hundred devotees can easily assemble in the Church. Church roof is made of cement and asbestos sheets There are three ceilling fans and for light seven mercury rods. Also there is a wall-clock. The main entrance is from the east side.

Prayer is offered to the God. Main festivals observed in the Church are Easter, Christmas and Good Friday. Father of the Church is one Rev. R.P. Satyavrat. The Church is under the jurisdiction of Lucknow Conference of the Methodist Churches. The income and expenditure are about three thousand rupees annually. Church assets are worth rupees one lakh. Normally, about 20 devotees visit the Church every sunday.

Muslim places of worship

In the town there are several old *Dargahs* with glazed tiles on the domes and 10 *masjids.* Some of the *masjids* in the town are about 3 to 4 centuries old *Idgah* is located in the west side of the town at a distance of about one and half kilometres from the Bara Chauraha Intersection, near railway line coming from Kanpur. Most of the mosques are inside the town

(E) Crime statistics and related institutions

(1) Early History

At the close of the nineteenth century the police station at the town was one of the 13 police stations existing at that period in the district. In 1903, besides the regular police force, there were about 19 constables under the Unnao Municipal Police. Following the civil police committee report, 1923, the municipal police was merged into the regular police. Now the Kotwali police station of the town functions under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police. Sadar, Qila and Civil Lines police out-posts were attached to the Kotwali police station of the town in 1973 At that time, the Kotwali police station of the town was under the charge of a Circle Inspector, who was in turn assisted by five Sub Inspectors, two head constables and 25 constables Each out-post under the charge of a head constable was assisted by a number of constables Besides, the Civil police set-up as described above, the Reserve Police Force of the district is stationed in the town at the Reserve Police Lines. The prosecution staff of the police dealt with the presentation of the police cases in the criminal courts of town. Previously there was a Railway Police out-post in the town, which was subsequently raised as to a police station in 1970 Then it's staff consisted of a Sub Inspector, a head constable and eleven constables It's staff was responsible for the maintenance of law and order and crime control within the Railway premises.

(2) The District Jail

The District Jail was built in 1860. It is at a short distance from the district courts. The Jail remained under the charge of the Civil Surgeon of the district till 1942 and afterwards a whole time superintendent of jail was appointed. In 1974 there were three Deputy jailors, six Assistant jailors, and 76 Wardens working under the Superintendent. At that time the jail had an accommodation for 1,150 prisoners The average number of prisoners from 1964 to 1969 is as following:--

Table XII.14 : Average number of prisoners

Year	Convicts	Under trial prisoners
1964	11.044	3,203
1965	11,009	3,375
1966	9,005	2,068
1967	8,543	2,136
1968	9,017	2,741
1969	6,366	2,861

(Source--District Gazetteer, Unnao)

(3) History of set up of courts, etc. in the town

A district probation officer was posted at the town in 1950 under the U.P First Offence Probation Act 1938 (U.P. Act-VI of 1938).

The Act provides for the release of first offenders on probation if they are under the age of 24 years. The Probation Officer got released on probation 70 first offenders in 1969. During the year, the Probation Officer paid 127 visits of domiciliary nature.

In 1879, under the Oudh Civil Courts Act of 1871, the Magistrates and Revenue Officers were deauthorised to deal with the civil suits and the civil courts were made separate. At the start of this century, the district of Unnao was a part of the Hardoi Judgeship. There was then a Subjudge at Unnao for the trial of civil suits. In 1912 the district was included in the Lucknow Judgeship. In April 1930, the judgeship for Unnao was separately created.

Presently for the native district, there are courts of Sessions judge, the civil and assistant Sessions judge, the Munsif (south) and the

Munsif (north). The district and sessions judge is the head of the judiciary in the district. The district and Sessions judge constitutes the chief criminal court located at the town. In the courts of Judicial Magistrate, Additional District Magistrate (judicial) and Sessions judge the number of persons who were convicted under various crimes in 1968 and 1969 are given below:--

Table XII.15 : Number of convicted persons in 1968 and 1969

(A) Nature of offence	Judicial Magistrates/Munsif court		Sessions/Court	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
1	2	3	4	5
Affecting life	186	167	86	103
Kidnapping and forciables	20	20	1	6
Hurt	181	302	6	12
Rape	15	7	7	6
Un-natural offences	..	6	..	2
Robbery and dacoity	85	133	60	101
Other cases	793	664	99	129

(B) Persons tried/sentenced	Judicial Magistrates/Munsif court		Sessions/Court	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
1	2	3	4	5
Tried	2,278	3,041	902	830
Sentenced to death	.	..	3	10
Life imprisonment	..	..	27	25
Rigorous imprisoment	105	141	192	184
Simple imprisonment	65	241	..	1
Fines only	171	47	3	22
Other punishments	96	..	..	..

(Source District Gazetteer, Unnao)

The separation of the judiciary from the magisterial level was further marked with effect from October, 1967 when the additional district magistrate (judicial) who was till then under the administrative control of the Commissioner, was transfered to the control of the District and Sessions judge. The A.D M. (Judicial) tries cases under the Indian Penal Code.

(4) Crime statistics of the town present

The Kotwali Police Station of the town performs the job of a crime registerer and maintainer of the law and order. During the year 1986, the number of criminal cases dealt with and registered was 464, whereas challan cases totalled to 185. The number of cases which were dealt-with on the ground of the breach of law and order was 12 The number of other cases during 1986 is given in following Table XII.16:--

Table XII.16 : Details about specific cases (Other cases during 1986)

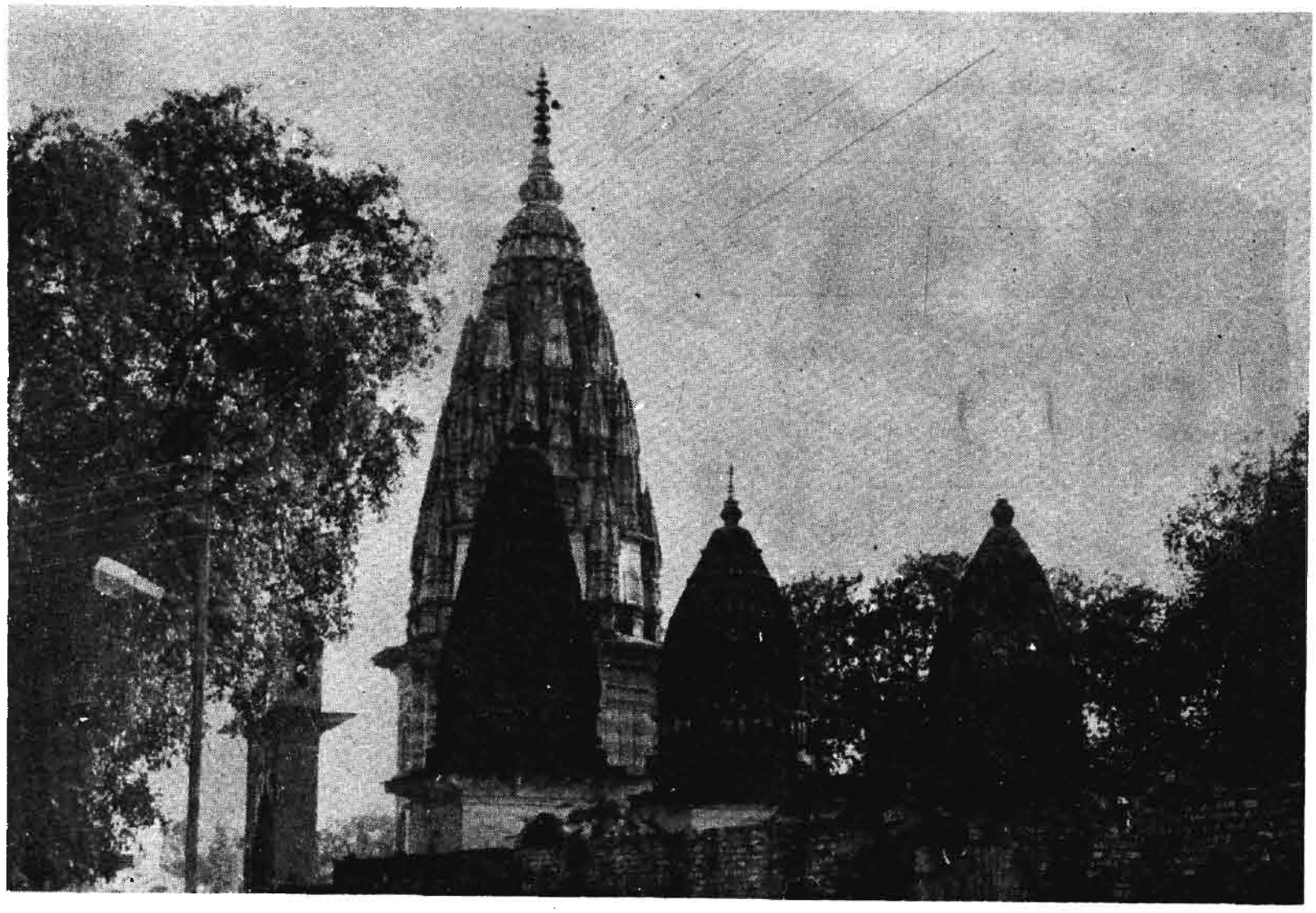
Type	Number
1	2
Rail related	6
Machine related	1
Fire related	1
Poisoning related	7
Bus injury related	26
Drowned	7
Neck-hanging (suicide)	9
Others	16
Total	73

Out of the total 464 cases registered in the Kotwali Police Station which were sent to the courts by their nature of offences are given in Table XII.17:--

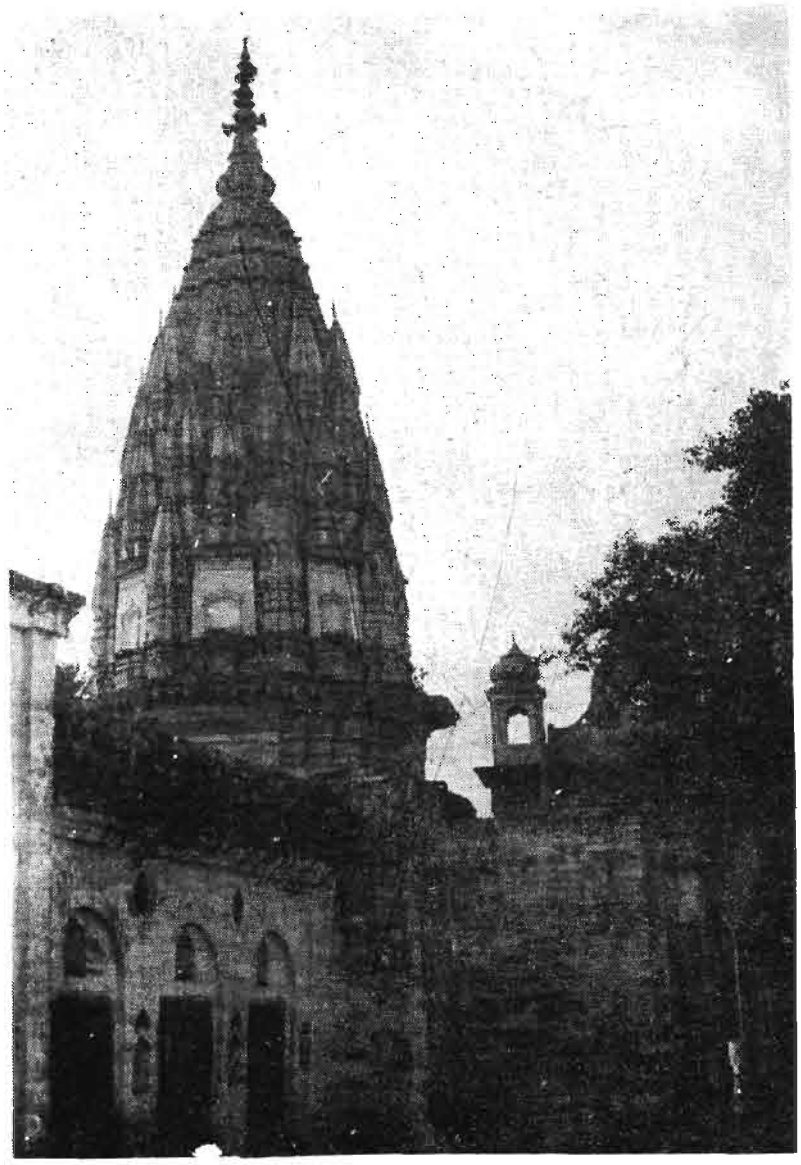
Table XII.17 : Number of registered criminal cases at the police station 1986

Nature of offences	Number of cases
1	2
Dacoity (Robbery)	6
Encounter	4
Loot	9
Murder	13
Arson	12
Relating to section 308 (IPC)	11
304	9
279/304A	28
279/337/388	65
324/325	33
Nakbazani (burglary)	56
Theft ordinary	71
Theft (animals)	Nil
Theft (cycles)	18
Theft (Transformer)	1
Theft (electricity)	6
Theft (automobile)	6
Section of I.P.C.	
336/366	2
376/377	1
364	2
452/323	9
435/436	2
428/429	4
419/420	26
406/409	10
332/353	10
342/323	1
354	6
294	9
161	3
336	1
461	1
188	7
498	2
430/431	1
41/411	9
223/223	2
328	1
Others	2
Grand total	464

(Source. The Kotwali Police Station)



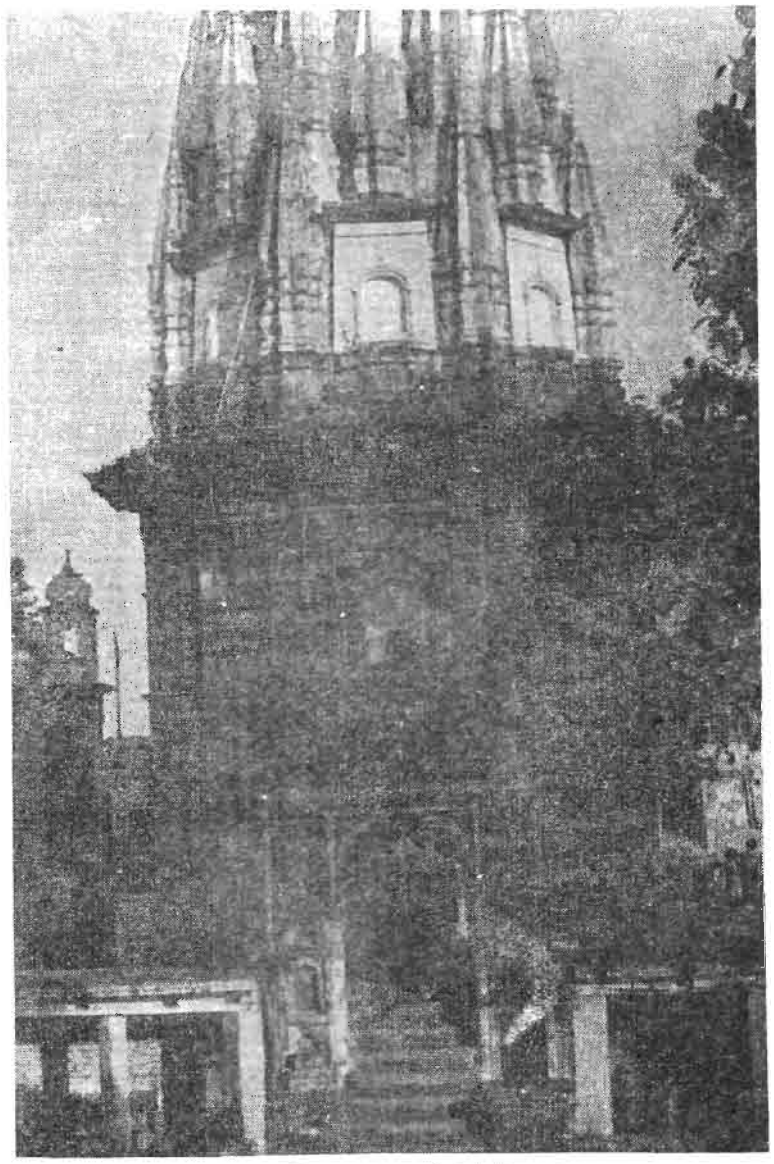
Temple of Sidhnath



Temple of Sidhnath



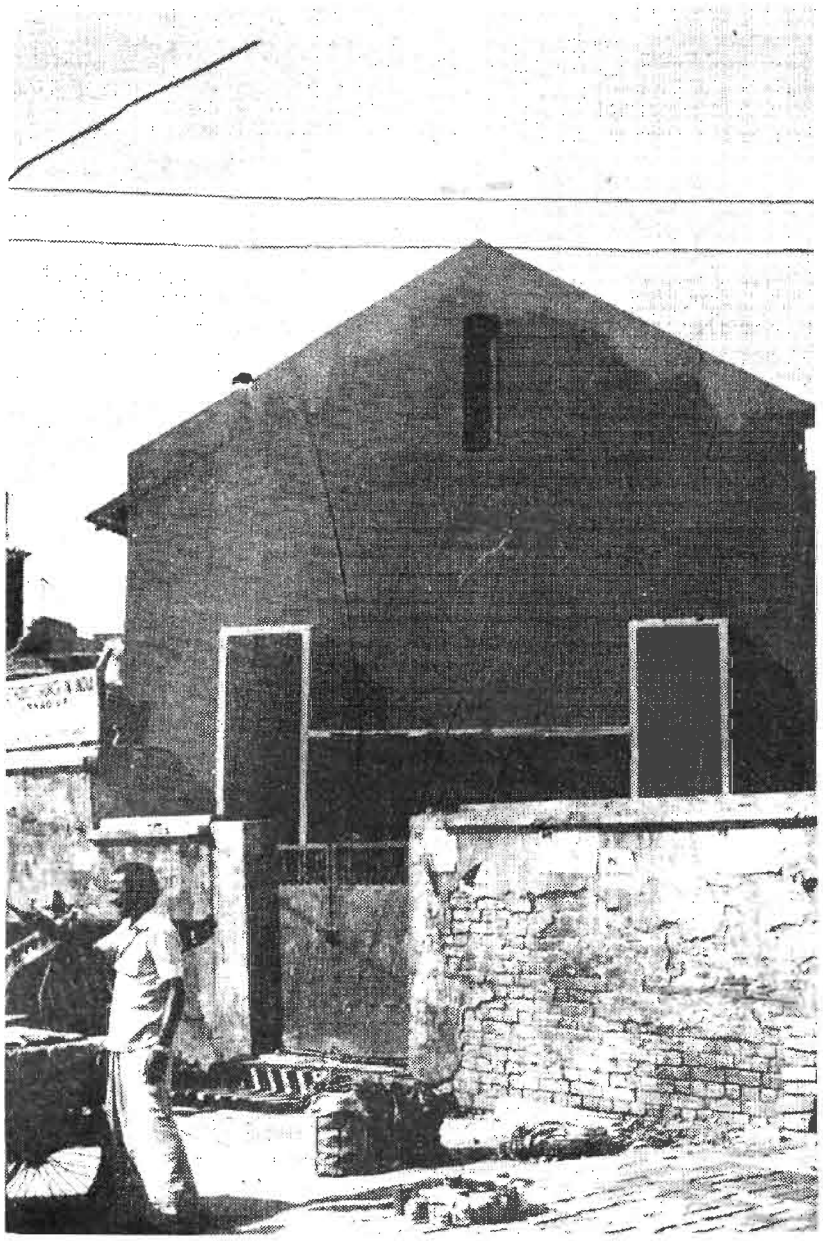
Temple of Kalyani Devi



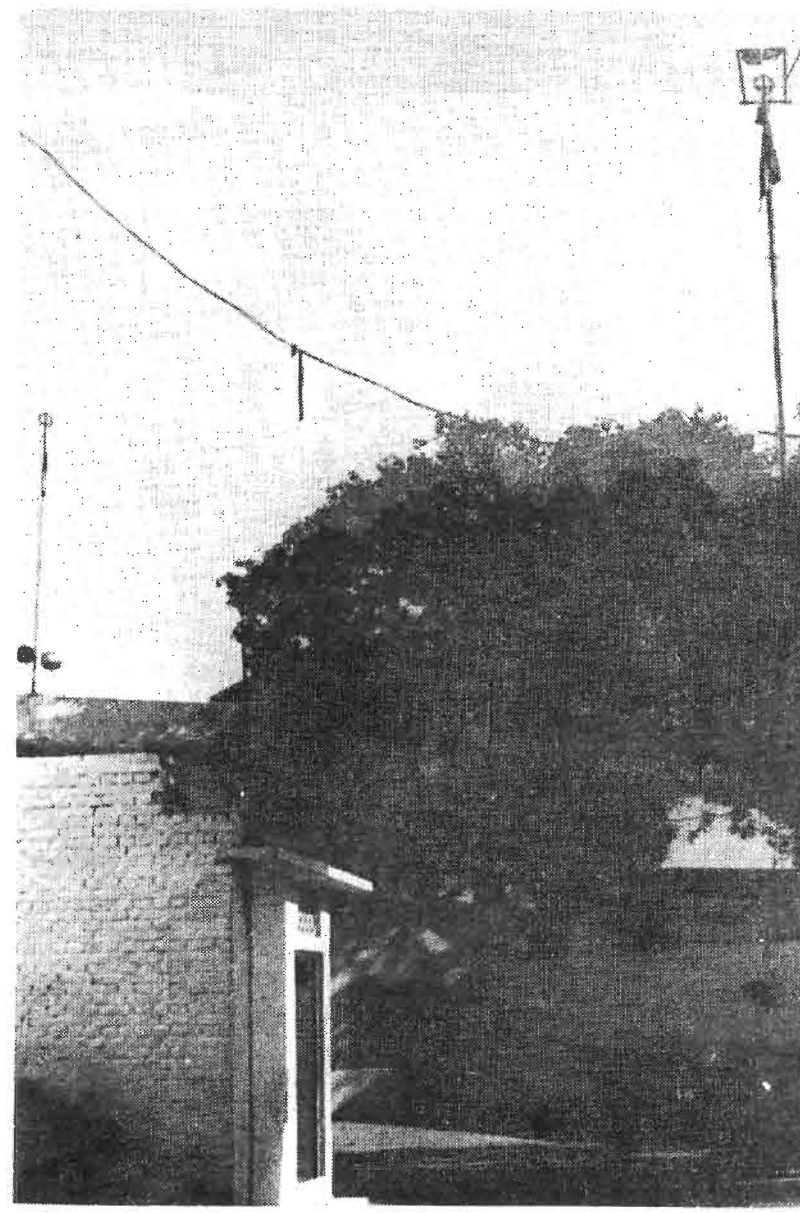
Temple of Sidhnath



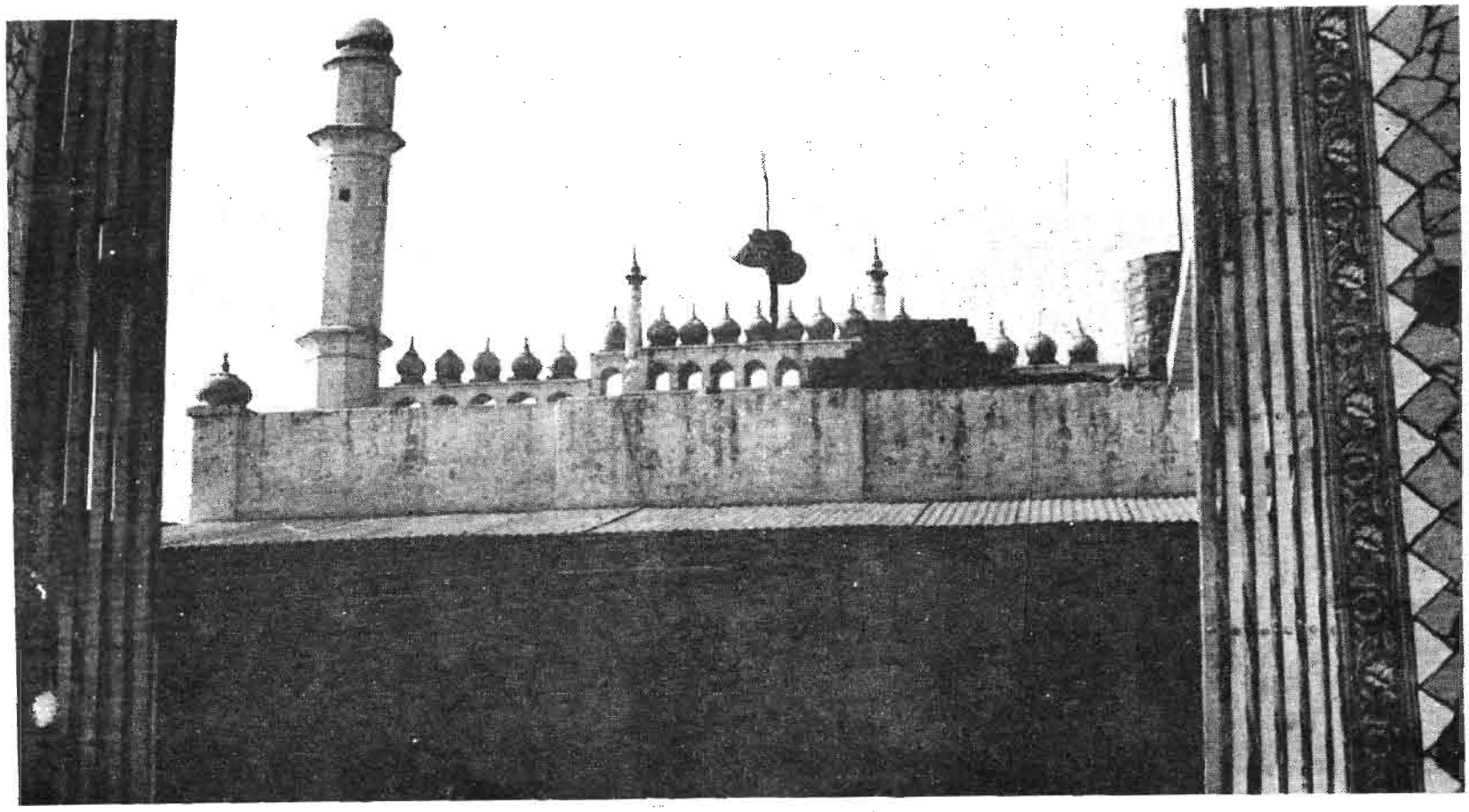
Church and Temple Near Unnao Bus Stand



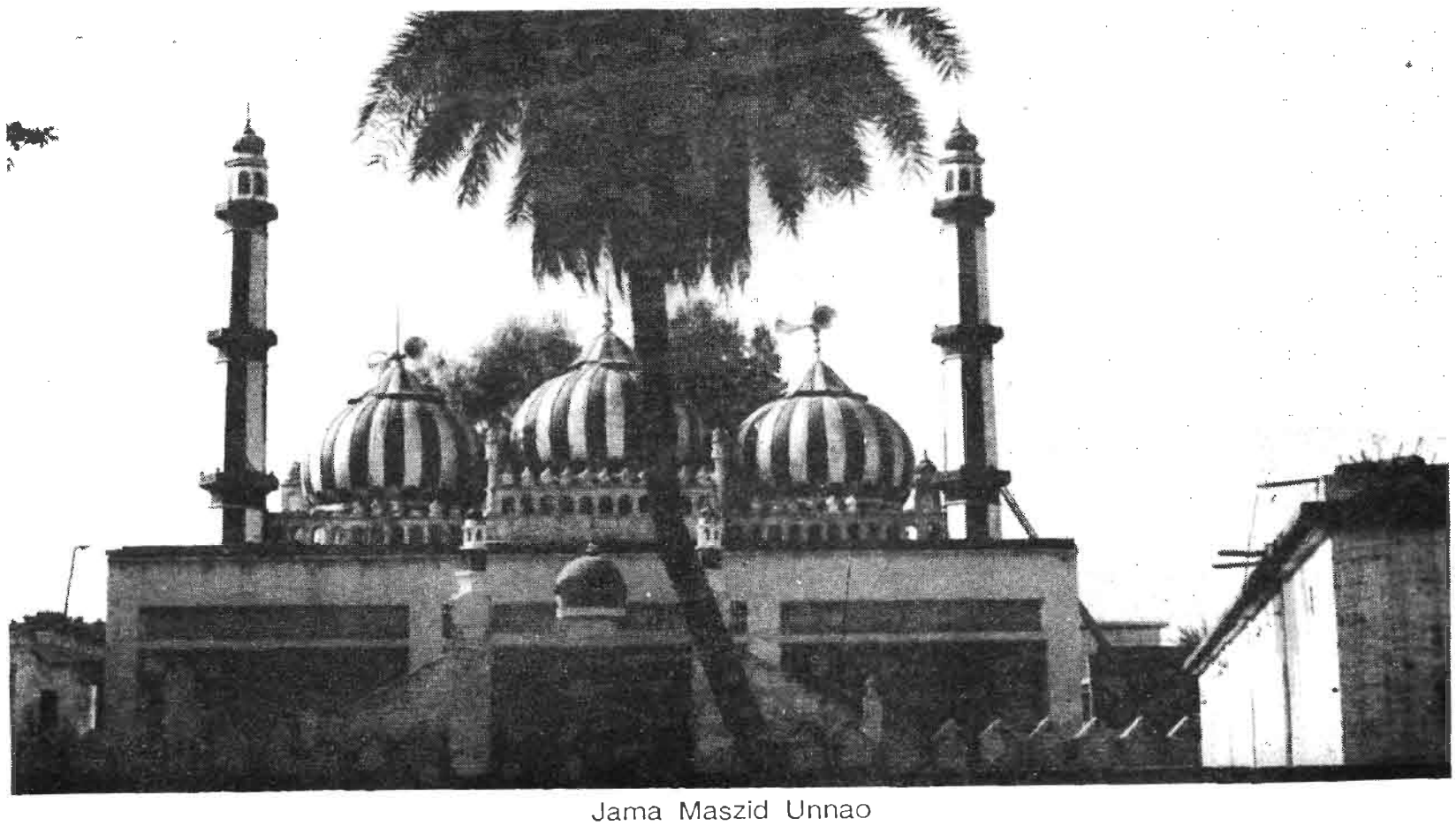
A Methodist Church Unnao



A Distant View of Gurudwara Behind Unnao Bus Stand



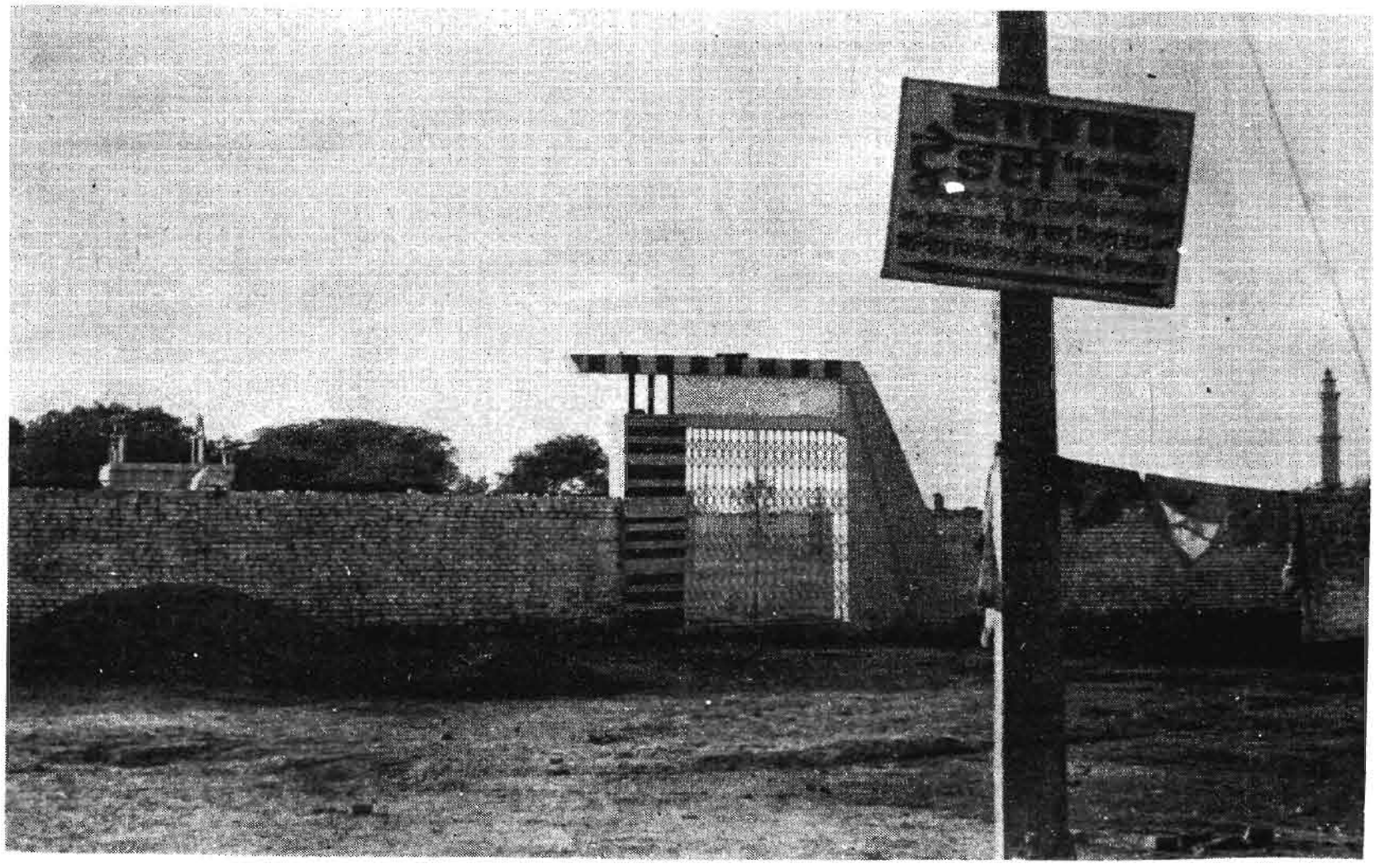
Oldest Mosque at Fort Unnao



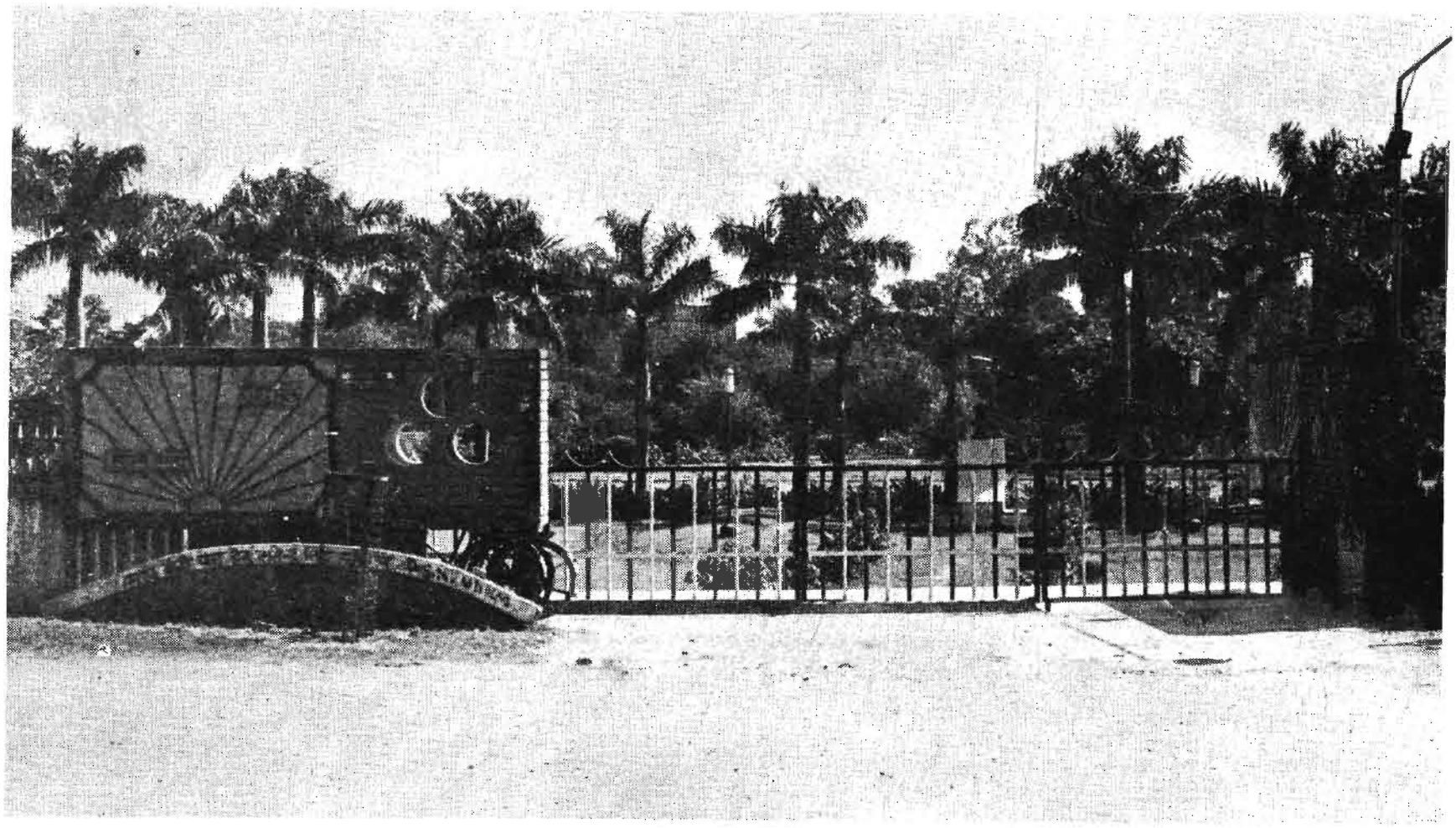
Jama Maszid Unnao



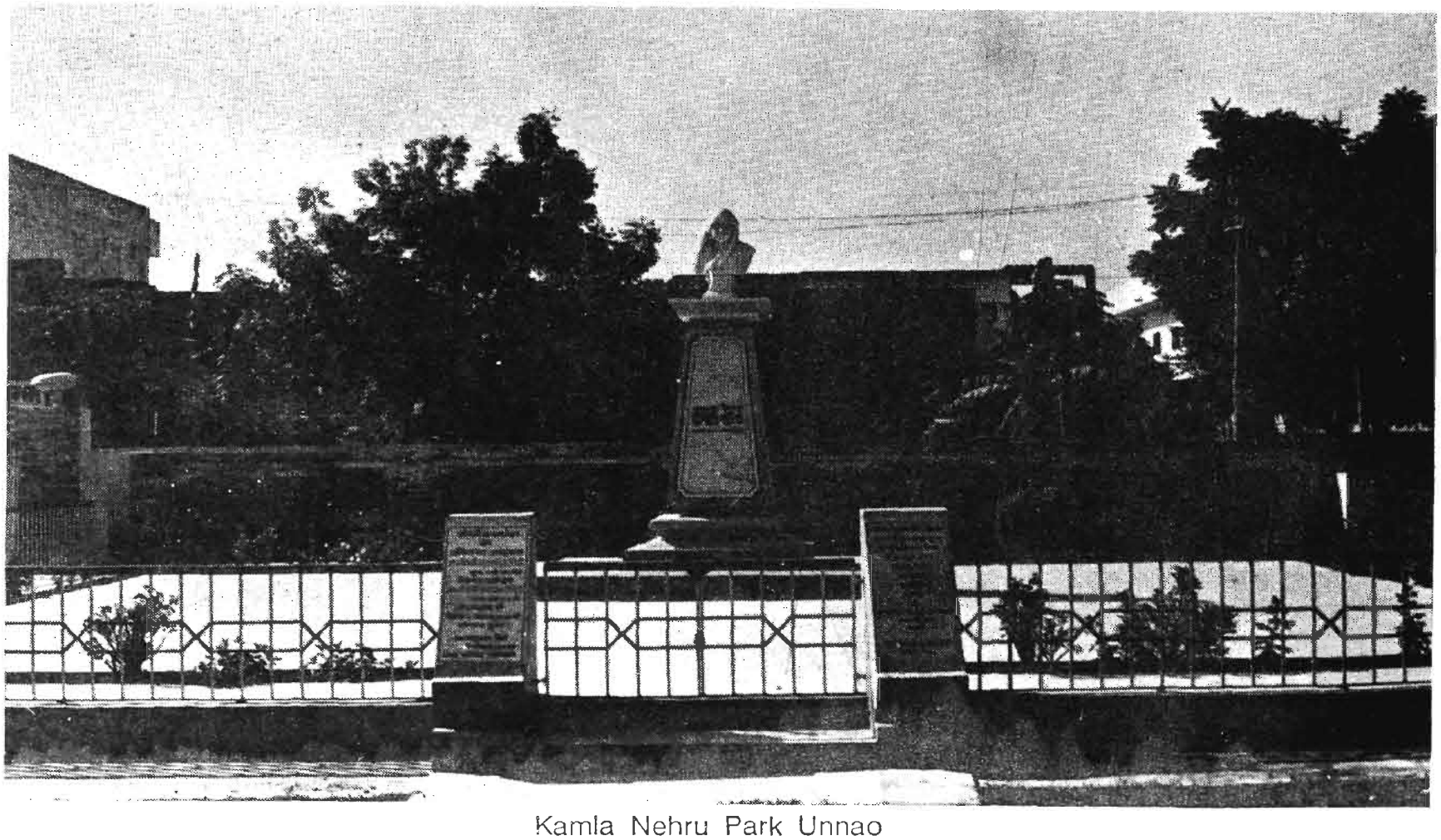
A Beautiful Mosque at Talib Sarai



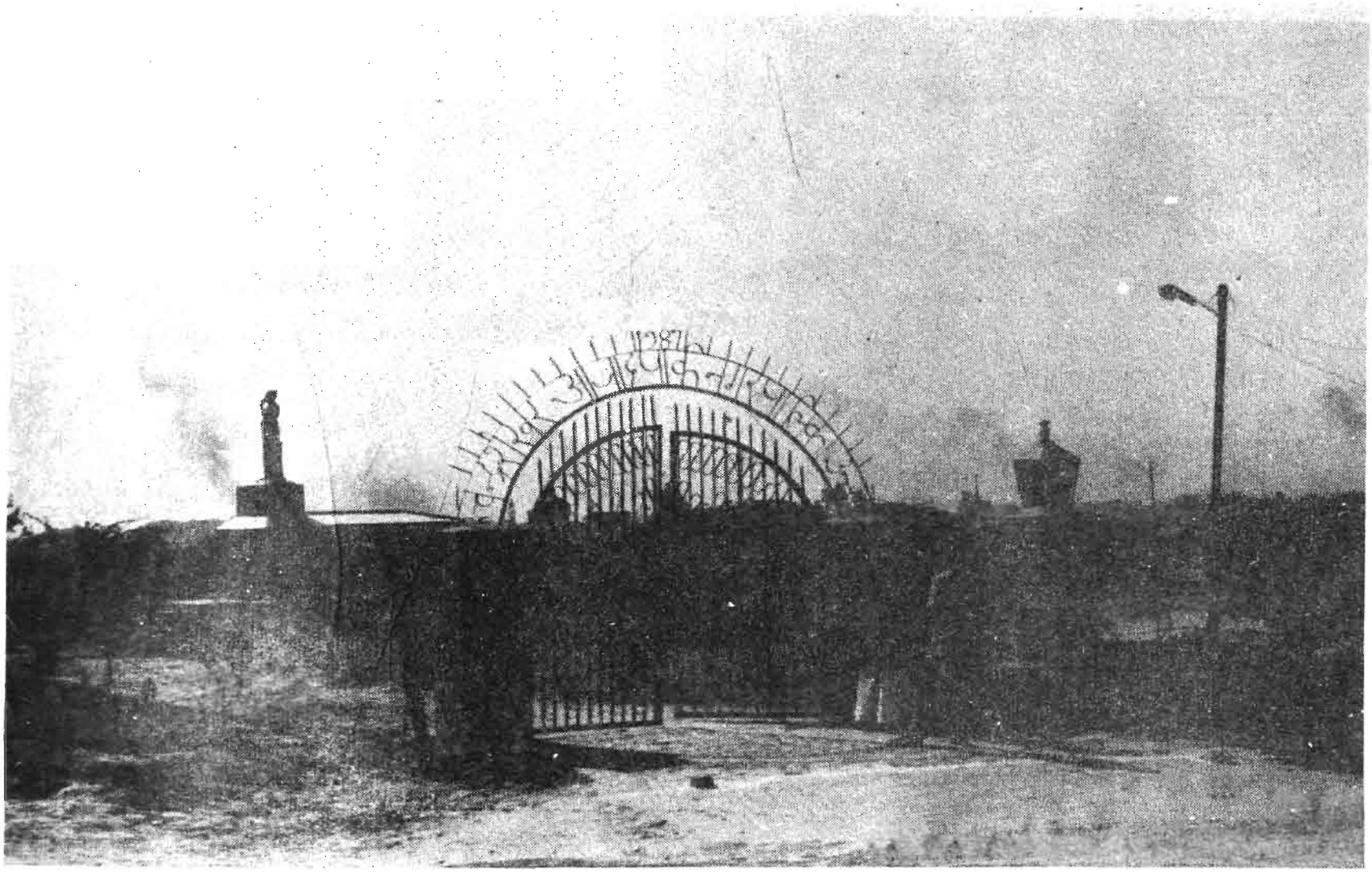
Idgah Unnao



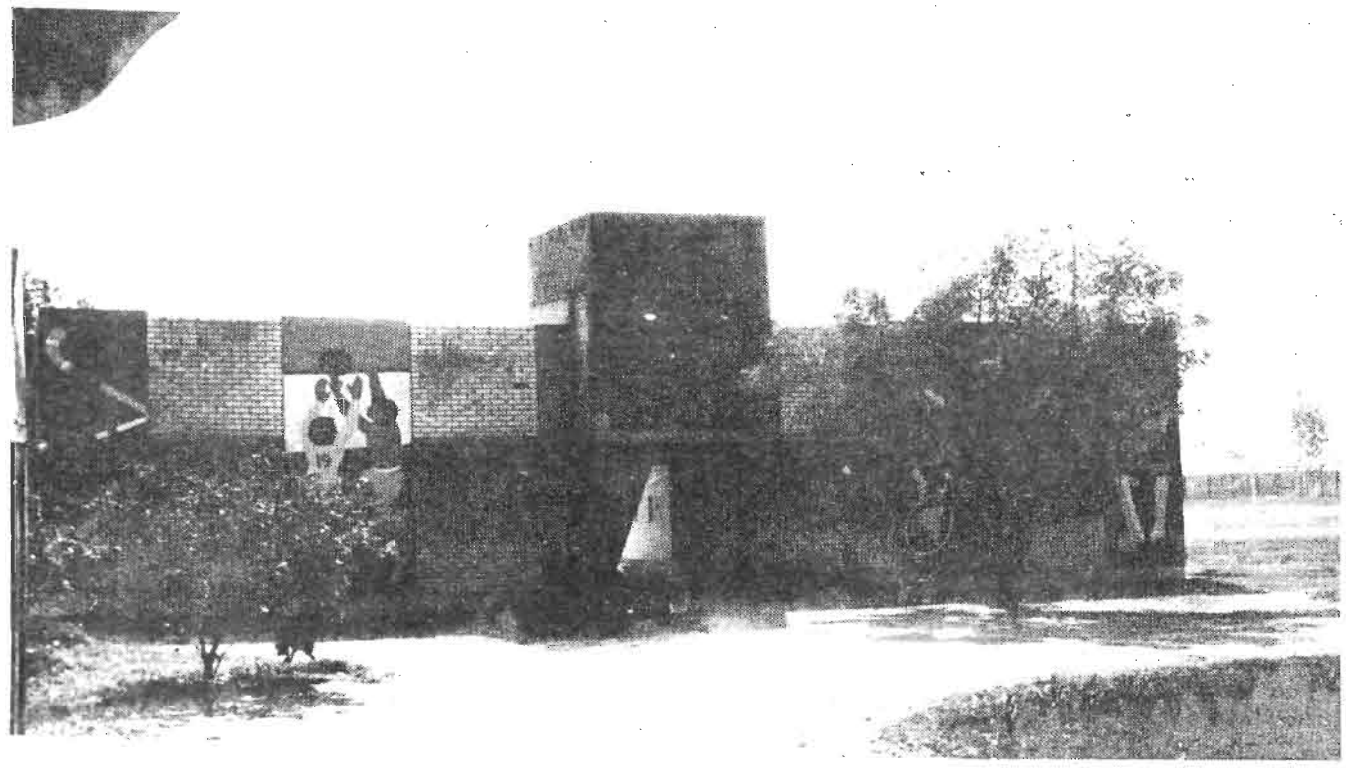
Nirala Park Unnao



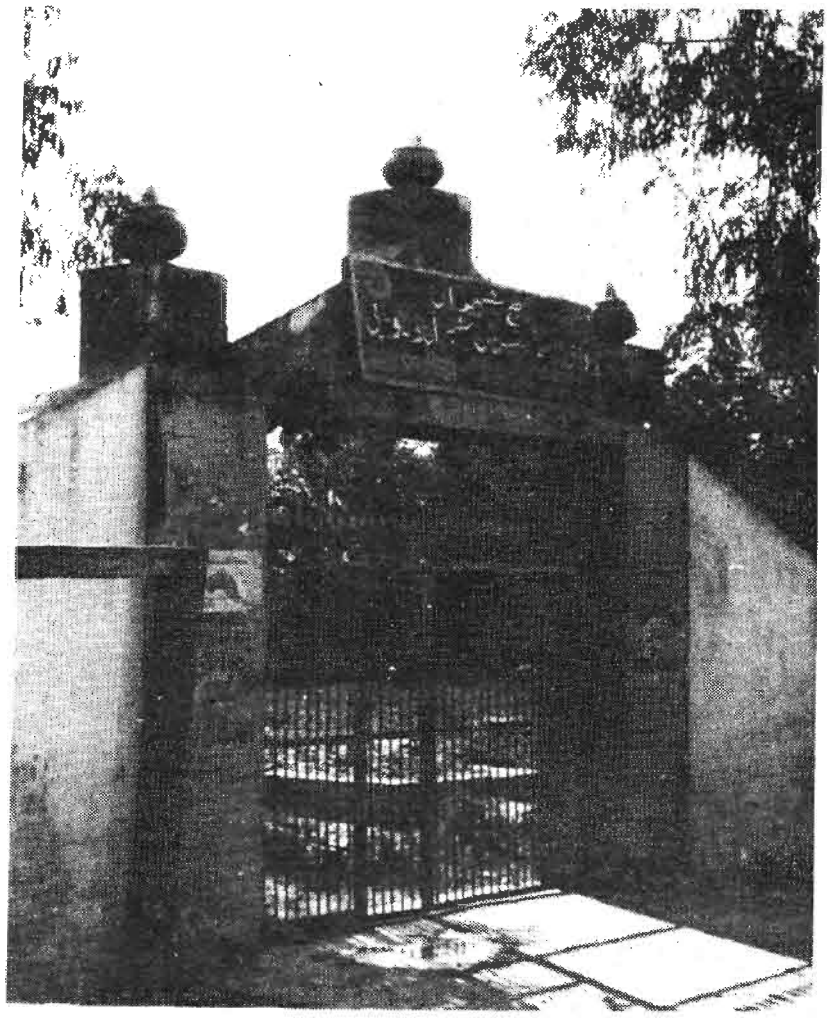
Kamla Nehru Park Unnao



Chandra Shekhar Azad Park Unnao



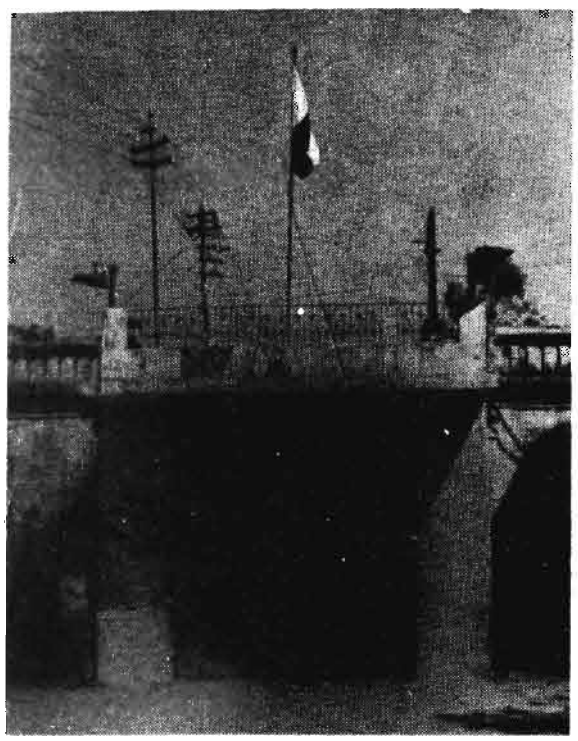
Unnao Stadium



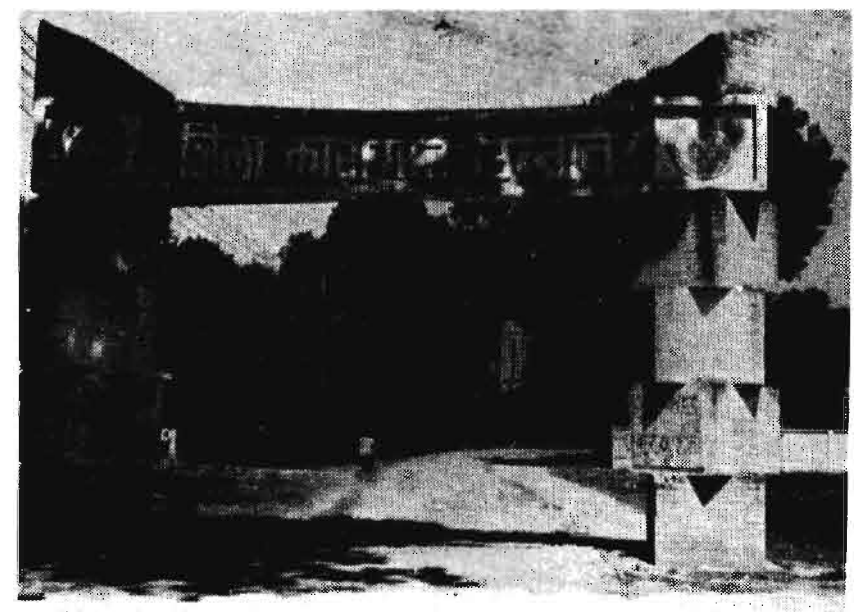
Grave Yard Unnao



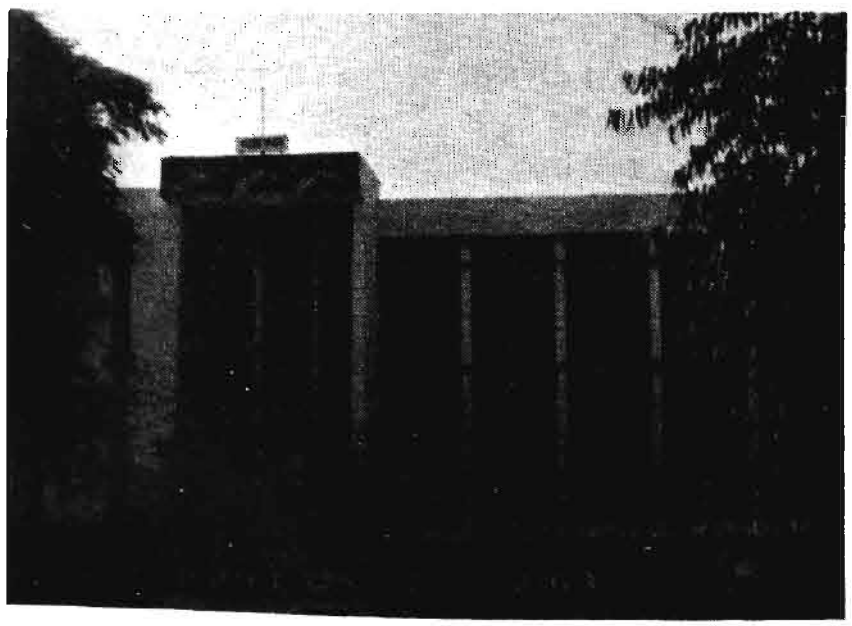
Shivay Cinema Unnao



Unnao Jail



District Jail Unnao



Nyaya Bhawan Unnao



Library Unnao

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGE AND CONTINUA

1. Location, Boundary, Area and Population of the native district

The district Unnao is situated in the south-west part of the Lucknow Division and bounded by districts Hardoi on the north, Lucknow on the east, Rae Bareli on the south, while the holy river Ganga on the west separates it from Kanpur and Fatehpur districts. The area of district according to Surveyor General, India is 4,558.0 square kilometres.

The district is divided into four tahsils namely safipur, Hasanganj, Unnao and Purwa. Purwa is the largest tahsil spread over in an area of 1416.7 sq. km. The smallest tahsil is Unnao (Sadar) with a total area of 1016.0 sq. km. The area of the remaining tahsils Safipur and Hasanganj is 1072 5 and 1177 2 sq. km. respectively. At the 1981 Census, the district had 18 towns (2 municipal boards and 16 town areas). Unnao and Bangarmau are the two municipal boards. The latter is in tahsil safipur. The town areas are Safipur, Ganj Muradabad, Ugu, Kursath, Fatehpur-Chaurasi in Safipur tahsil, Mohan, Nawabganj, Rasulabad, Niyotani, Hyderabad and Auras in Hasanganj tahsil, Gangaghat in Unnao tahsil and Purwa, Maurawan, Bighapur and Bhagwantnagar in Purwa tahsil.

The main rivers of the district are the Ganga and the Sai The river Ganga forms the western and southern boundaries of the district and the latter flows on the northern and eastern boundaries. Other main streams in the district are the Kalyani, the Tinai, the Loni and the Morahi (Naurahi).

2. Dynamics of Population

The district occupies the thirty-third rank in area and thirty-fourth place in respect of the population among all the districts in the state as per 1981 Census At the 1981 Census, the district comprised of 1,822,591 persons. In rural and urban areas there were 1,606,267 (88 13 per cent) and 216,324 (11.87 per cent) persons. The over all decadal increase was 22 8 per cent During the decade 1971-81 decadal increase in population of rural area was 11.1 per cent while in urban areas it was 66 4 per cent. The density of population in the rural and urban areas was respectively 357 and 4,002 persons per sq km , and for the district as a whole it was 400 The definition of urban area adopted at the 1981 Census, had led to a change in the status of 17 localities. The table given below shows the decadal variation [percentage decadal decrease (-) increase (+)] in the population of the district since 1901

Table XIII.1 : Population and decadal variation [percentage decadal decrease (--)/increase (+)] in population since 1901 (of Unnao district)

Year	Persons	Decadal variation	Percentage decadal decrease or increase in population	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	976,590	..	..	498,990	477,600
1911	910,869	-- 65,721	-- 6.73	478,561	432,308
1921	819,087	-- 91,782	-- 10.08	433,591	385,496
1931	855,657	+ 36,570	+ 4.46	452,802	402,855
1941	959,493	+103,836	+12.14	506,129	453,364
1951	1,067,001	+107,508	+11.20	561,077	505,924
1961	1,226,779	+159,778	+14.97	648,461	578,318
1971	1,484,393	+257,614	+21.00	785,755	698,638
1981	1,822,591	+338,198	+22.78	964,622	857,969

(Based on Census data)

The above table shows that the population of the district had decreased during the decades 1901-1911 and 1911-21. In these decades the population had decreased due to plague and influenza epidemics. But since 1921 there has been continuous increase during all the successive decades. It was lowest (4 46 per cent) during 1921-31 but in the 1931-1941, 1941-51 and 1951-61 there had been an increase of 12.14, 11.20 and 14.97 per cent. After the 1961 Census, during the two successive decades the percentage growth had been 21.00 and 22.78 respectively.

3. Population by Age and Sex

It is being given in the following table:--

Table XIII.2 : Population of the district classified by broad age-group and sex

Population	Broad age-groups				
	0-14 years	15-34 years	35-59 years	60+ years	All ages
1	2	3	4	5	6
Persons	748,392 (41.08)	539,317 (29.60)	409,247 (22.46)	124,844 (6.86)	1,822,591 (100.00)
Males	395,148 (40.99)	288,249 (29.90)	214,280 (22.23)	66,424 (6.88)	964,622 (100.00)
Females	353,244 (41.19)	251,068 (29.27)	194,967 (22.73)	58,420 (6.81)	857,969 (100.00)

(Based on the Census-data)

It is evident from the above table that out of 1,822,591 persons, 748,392 (41.08 per cent) are in the age-group 0-14. In the remaining broad age-groups viz., 15-34, 35-59 and 60 or more years the corresponding number is 539,317 (29.60 per cent) 409,247 (22 46 per cent) and 124,844 (6.86 per cent). On reviewing the composition of population in different broad age-groups it is found that the population of Unnao district is progressive as per Sand-Berg criteria. The proportion of population in the age-group 60+ is 6.86 per cent. It indicates that population depletes fastly in old age perhaps due to higher mortality in the older-ages.

4. Sex ratio in the district since 1931

It is provided in the following table:--

Table XIII.3 : Sex ratio in the native district and the town during the years 1931, 1941, 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981

Year	District			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Unnao M.B.
1	2	3	4	5
1931	890	894	810	701
1941	896	898	864	790
1951	902	905	844	769
1961	892	895	784	784
1971	889	891	809	809
1981	889	891	875	855

(Based on Census data)

The table shows the sex ratio in the district total, rural and urban areas as well in the Unnao (M.B.). For the district it varies from 889 (in 1971 and 1981) to 902 (in 1951), but the corresponding variation in rural areas in a little higher (891 to 905). In urban areas, the sex ratio varies between 784 (1961) and 875 (1981). In the town, sex ratio at the 1931 Census was 701 and it increased in each census year except in the year 1951. It varied between 701 (1931) and 790 (1941). In the year 1981, it worked out to 855. In the years 1961 and 1971 the sex ratio in district (urban) and in town is the same, because then Unnao M.B. was the only town in the district

5. Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the district

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities are not only economically weaker, but also socially and culturally backward. In Uttar Pradesh, the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population to the total population at the 1981 Census was 21.16 and 0.21 per cent respectively. The following table gives the proportion of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in total, rural and urban areas of district and in various towns of district at the 1981 Census :--

Table XIII.4 : Percentage of Scheduled caste/Scheduled tribe population to total population in district and its towns at 1981 Census

District/towns		Scheueled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
1		2	3	4	5
District Unnao	T	547,962	30.07	2,238	0.12
	R	518,063	32 25	2,231	0.14
	U	29,899	13 82	7	0.03
1. Auras (T.A)		1,026	34.39	..	..
2. Bangermau (M.B.)		1,339	8.95	..	..
3 Bhagwantnagar (T A.)		949	20.69	.	.
4 Bighapur (T A)		933	18 20	..	.
5. Fatehpur Chaurasi (T A)		176	5.17	..	..
6. Gangaghat (T A)		2,959	11 36	..	..
7. Ganj Muradabad (T.A.)		503	7.97	.	.
8. Hydrabad (T A)		898	20.39	..	.
9 Kursath (T.A)		379	9.37	..	..
10. Maurawan (T.A.)		1,202	11.59	..	
11. Mohan (T A)		1,127	13 54	..	..
12 Nawabganj (T.A)		1,001	17 88	.	.
13 Niyotani (T.A)		1,265	27.04	.	..
14 Purwa (T.A)		2,299	15 09	.	..
15. Rasulabad (T.A)		966	19.26	..	..
16. Safipur (T A.)		1,994	14.53	..	..
17 Ugu (T A.)		1,516	27.73	..	.
18. Unnao (M B)		9,371	12.33	7	0.01

(Based on 1981 Census)

It will be seen that in total, rural and urban areas of the district, the percentage of scheduled caste population is 30.07, 32.25 and 13.82 respectively. In Unnao (M.B.) the proportion of scheduled caste population to total population works out 12.33 per cent.

Except in town area Auras (34.39)in other town areas of Bhagwantnagar, Hydrabad, Niyotani and Ugu the proportion of scheduled caste population to total population varies between 20.39 per cent and 27.73 per cent In Bighapur, Nawabganj, Purwa and Rasulabad it ranged between 15 and 20 per cent. In Bangermau, Fatehpur Chaurasi, Ganj Muradabad and Kursath it varies between 5 17 per cent and 10 per cent.

In Unnao district there are 2,238 scheduled tribe persons, out of which 7 are in its urban area and all of the latter are found in Unnao (M.B.).

6. Literacy

The literacy level is one of the indicators of socio-economic advancement. The percentage of literates to total population gives a crude index of literacy. At 1981 Census, 25.28 per cent were literate in Unnao district as against 27.16 per cent in the state. It indicates that the percentage of literacy in Unnao district is below the state average. In urban areas of Unnao and Unnao M.B. the proportion of literate and educated presons is 41.39 and 49.19 per cent respectively. The table XIII.5 shows the total population by sex and literate and educated persons in Unnao and in all towns of the district.

The table indicates that literacy rate in the native district at the 1981 Census was 25.28 per cent. In rural and urban areas the proportion of literate works out to 23 11 per cent and 41.39 per cent. Among the towns of the district the lowest literacy rate is in Niyotani (T.A.) (24.22 per cent) closely followed by Kursath (T.A.) (24.24 per cent) and Rasulabad (T A.) (24.94 per cent). The highest proportion of literates are in Ganga Ghat (T.A.) (50.74 Per cent) closely followed by Unnao (M.B.) (49.19). The other towns where the literacy rate is above 40.00 per cent are Bighapur (T.A.) (48.47 per cent) and Bangermau (M.B) (40.21 per cent).

Considering the sex-wise literacy rate, it is observed that female literacy is just about half of male literacy.

7. Marital status of the district population

The table XIII 6 gives the marital status of population of the district Unnao by quinquennial age-groups and sex.

The table reveals that out of 1,821,800 persons in the district, 908,452, (49.87 per cent) and 811,446 (44.54 per cent) are never married and married respectively. An insignificant number of them viz. 96,524 (5.30 per cent) and 3,604 (0.20 per cent) persons is widowed and divorced and separated respectively.

Among 908,452 never married persons 740,743 and 158,554 are in age-groups 0-14 and 15-34. Similarly, among married persons an insignificant number i e., 7,384 and 49,543 in age-groups 10-14 and 15-19 respectively

It is worth noticing that 90 and 411 persons in age-groups 10-14 and 15-19 are widowed. In these two age-groups, 15 and 226 persons are divorced and separated also.

It may however, be observed that among married males and females in younger age-groups i.e., 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24, females are considerably larger in comparison to males. whereas, in other age-groups i.e., 25-29 and 30-34 number of females is little more than males. In age-groups 35-49, 50-59, 60-69 and 70+, the males out-number females.

Table XIII.5 : Distribution of literate and educated persons by sex

District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Literate and educated persons		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District Unnao	T	1,822,591	964,622	857,969	460,687 (25,28)	354,819 (19.47)	105,868 (5.81)
	R	1,606,267	849,231	757,036	371,143 (23.11)	295,924 (18.42)	75,219 (4.69)
	U	216,324	115,391	100,933	89,544 (41.39)	58,895 (27.23)	30,649 (14.16)
1. Auras (T.A.)	U	2,983	1,659	1,324	835 (27.99)	652 (39.30)	183 (13.82)
2. Bangermau (M.B.)	U	14,958	7,885	7,073	6,015 (40.21)	3,973 (50.38)	2,042 (28.87)
3. Bhagwantnagar (T.A.)	U	4,586	2,393	2,193	1,830 (39.90)	1,236 (51.65)	594 (23.09)
4. Bighapur (T.A.)	U	5,125	2,646	2,479	2,484 (48.47)	1,649 (62.32)	835 (33.68)
5. Ganga Ghat (T.A.)	U	26,050	14,506	11,544	13,217 (50.74)	8,796 (60.64)	4,421 (38.30)
6. Gunj Muradabad	U	6,312	3,405	2,907	1,770 (28.04)	1,172 (34.42)	598 (20.57)
7. Fatehpur Chaurasi (T.A.)	U	3,407	1,798	1,609	1,197 (35.13)	844 (46 94)	353 (21.94)

Table XIII.5 (Concld.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Hydrabad (T.A.)	U	4,502	2,348	2,154	1,366 (30.34)	943 (40.16)	423 (19.64)
9.	Kursath (T.A.)	U	4,003	2,081	1,922	986 (24.63)	726 (24.89)	260 (13.53)
10.	Maurawan (T.A.)	U	10,372	5,374	4,998	3,916 (37.76)	2,585 (48.10)	1,331 (26.63)
11.	Mohan (T.A.)	U	8,322	4,405	3,917	2,216 (26.63)	1,546 (35.10)	670 (17.10)
12.	Nawabgahj (T.A.)	U	5,597	2,936	2,661	2,185 (39.04)	1,418 (48.30)	767 (28.82)
13.	Niyotani (T.A.)	U	4,678	2,440	2,238	1,133 (24.22)	822 (33 68)	311 (13.90)
14.	Purwa (T.A.)	U	15,235	7,803	7,432	5,447 (35.75)	3,634 (46.57)	1,813 (24.39)
15.	Rasulabad (T A.)	U	5,016	2,647	2,369	1,251 (24.94)	897 (33.88)	354 (14.94)
16.	Safipur (T.A.)	U	13,728	7,248	6,480	4,287 (31.23)	2,993 (41.29)	1,294 (19.97)
17.	Ugu (T.A.)	U	5,467	2,852	2,615	2,036 (37.24)	1,360 (47.69)	676 (25.85)
18.	Unnao (M.B.)	U	75,983	40,965	35,018	37,373 (49.19)	23,649 (57.73)	13,724 (39.19)

(Based on 1981 Census)

Table XIII.6 : Marital status by age-groups and sex

Age-group	Population			Marital status											
	P	M	F	Never Married			Married			Widowed			Divorced & separated		
				P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0- 9	500,054	258,212	241,842	500,054	258,212	241,842	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10-14	248,338	136,936	111,402	240,689	134,577	106,112	7,384	2,231	5,153	90	70	20	15	10	5
Total	748,592	395,148	353,244	740,743	392,789	347,954	7,384	2,231	5,153	90	70	20	15	10	5
(0-14)	(41 08)	(40 99)	(41 19)												
15-19	163,884	95,620	68,264	113,588	80,868	32,720	49,543	14,461	35,082	411	175	236	226	81	145
20-24	138,683	71,210	67,473	30,950	27,983	2,967	105,853	42,183	63,670	1,203	687	516	637	343	294
25-29	124,174	65,108	59,066	9,857	9,294	563	111,728	54,166	57,562	2,022	1,244	778	548	399	149
30-34	112,576	56,311	56,265	4,159	3,996	163	104,977	50,172	54,805	2,878	1,729	1,149	584	409	175
Total	539,317	288,249	251,068	158,554	122,141	36,413	372,101	160,962	211,119	6,514	3,835	2,679	1,995	1,232	763
(15-34)	(29 60)	(29 90)	(29 27)												
35-49	287,159	148,173	138,986	5,995	5,722	273	261,227	132,536	128,691	18,515	8,742	9,773	1,098	855	243
50-59	122,068	66,107	55,981	2,044	1,958	86	98 333	56,187	42,146	21,335	7,732	13,603	363	223	140
Total	409,247	214,280	194,967	7,039	7,680	359	359,560	188,723	170,837	39,850	16,474	23,376	1,461	1,078	383
(35-59)	(22 46)	(22.23)	(22 73)												

Table XIII 6 (Concld)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
60-69	79,378	41,828	37,550	1,308	1,228	80	51,050	31,823	19,227	26,848	8,660	18,188	153	111	42
70+	45,466	24,596	20,870	808	767	41	21,351	15,328	6,023	23,222	8,436	14,786	60	45	15
Total	124,844	66,424	58,420	2,116	1,995	121	72,401	47,151	25,250	50,070	17,096	32,974	213	156	57
(70+)	(6 86)	(6 88)	(6 81)												
All ages	(1,821,800)	(964,101)	(857,699)	(908,452)	524,605	384,847	(811,446)	399,087	412,359	(96,524)	37,475	59,049	(3,684)	2,476	1,208

(Based on the 20 per cent sample Individual Slips - 1981 Census)

Among widowed, divorced and separated males and females, number of males is higher than the females in age-groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34. In the remaining age-groups the number of females widow is higher in comparison to males of the same age-groups. Whereas in divorced and separated, males are higher incomparison to females in all the age-groups.

8. Economic characteristics

As per 1981 Census, there were 534,835 (29.34 per cent) workers in the district. Among workers 503,234 (27.61 per cent) were males and 31,601 (1.73 per cent) females. The information about working population by sex in total, rural and urban areas of the district is presented in table XIII.7:--

Table XIII.7 : Workers by sex in Unnao district

District		Population			Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Unnao	Total	1,822,591	964,622	857,969	534,835 (29.34)	503,234 (52.17)	31,601 (3.68)
	Rural	1,606,267	849,231	757,036	477,689 (29.74)	448,301 (52.79)	29,388 (3.88)
	Urban	216,324	115,391	100,933	57,146 (26.41)	54,933 (47.61)	2,213 (2.19)

(Based on 1981 Census)

It will be seen that in the district more than half of the males (52 17 per cent) are workers while the proportion of workers among females is very insignificant (3 68 per cent). Almost similar trend is found in rural areas. The proportion of workers among males and females of urban areas are 47.61 and 2.19 per cent respectively.

9. Number of urban centres per 100 villages

In the district there are 1,792 villages, out of which 1,687 are inhabited and 105 uninhabited. Out of each 1,000 persons in the district, 119 live in urban areas and 881 in rural areas. The average population per inhabited village works out to 952 as against 851 in 1971. The table given below shows the number of towns, per 100 villages:--

Table XIII.8 : Number of villages and towns in tahsils

District/Tahsil	No. of town	No. of villages		Towns per 100 villages
		inhabi-ted	uninha-bited	
1	2	3	4	5
Unnao District	18	1,687	105	1.07
Safipur Tahsil	6	376	24	1.60
Hasanganj Tahsil	6	489	26	1.23
Unnao Tahsil	2	276	22	0.72
Purwa Tahsil	4	546	33	0.73

(Based on Census data)

It may be seen that the number of towns per 100 villages is highest in Safipur tahsil (1.60) followed by Hasanganj tahsil (1.23). Both the tahsils have equal number of towns. In Unnao tahsil the number of towns per 190 villages is lowest. In tahsil Purwa, there are four towns and the ratio is 0.73.

Villages classified by population size

The table XIII.9 gives the number of villages by size-class of population and the percentage rural population in different size of population to total rural population of the district.

Table XIII.9 : Villages classified by population size

Population size	No. of villages		Total population	Proportion to total rural population of district
1	2		3	4
Less than 200	112	(6.64)	13,200	0.82
200-499	469	(27.80)	164,343	10.23
500-999	599	(35.51)	419,394	26.10
1,000-1,999	341	(20.21)	465,986	29.01
2,000-4999	147	(8.71)	417,770	26.11
5000-9,999	19	(1.13)	125,574	7.83
10,000+	..	..	..	..
Total	1,687	(100.00)	1,606,267	100.00

(Based on Census-data)

The above table reveals that 599,469 and 341 villages respectively out of 1687 are in population size of 500-999, 200-499 and 1,000-1,999. The number of villages in population size of less than 200 is (112), in 2000-4999 it is 147 and in 5,000-9,999 it is 19. Their number is below 10 per cent in each above size class. There is no village in size-class of 10,000+.

10. Density of population in rural and urban areas of the district at the 1981 Census

The table XIII.10 shows the density of population in total, rural and urban areas of the district, tahsils and towns.

Table XIII.10 : Density of population in the district/tahsil/town

District/Tahsil/Town	Total	Population Rural Urban	Area in sq. km.	Density of population per sq.km.
1	2	3	4	5
Unnao District	T	1,822,591	4,558.0	400
	R	1,606,267	4,503.9	357
	U	216,324	54.1	4,002
1. Safipur Tahsil	T	419,592	1,072.5	391
	R	371,717	1,059.0	351
	U	47,875	13.5	3,533
Bangermau M.B.	U	14,958	1.28	11,686
Safipur T.A.	U	13.728	2.00	6,864
Ganj Muradabad T.A.	U	6,312	2 00	3,156
Ugu T.A.	U	5,467	3.00	1,822
Kursath T.A.	U	4,003	4.27	937
Fatehpur Chaurasi T.A.	U	3,407	1.00	3,407
2. Hasanganj Tahsil	T	433,769	1,177.2	368
	R	402,671	1,165.5	345
	U	31,098	11.7	2,667
Mohan T.A.	U	8,322	4.00	2,081
Nawabganj T.A.	U	5,597	1.62	3,455
Rasulabad T.A.	U	5,016	0.91	5,512
Niyotani T.A.	U	4,678	2.00	2.339
Hydrabad T.A.	U	4,502	1.13	3,984
Hasanganj T.A.	U	2,983	2.00	1,492
3. Unnao Tahsil	T	449,002	1,016.00	442
	R	346,969	995.5	349
	U	102.033	20 5	4.989
Unnao M.B.	U	75.983	15.54	4,890
Gangaghat T.A.	U	26,050	4.91	5,305

	1	2	3	4	5
4	Purwa Tahsil	T	520,228	1416 7	367
		R	484,910	1,408.3	344
		U	35,318	8 4	4,210
	Purwa T.A.	U	15,235	3.74	4,074
	Maurawan T.A	U	10,372	4 00	2,593
	Bighapur T A.	U	5,125	0 23	22,283
	Bhagwantnagar T.A.	U	4,586	0.42	10,919

(Based on Census data)

It will be seen in the above table that in rural area of the district, density of population per sq km is 357 whereas in urban area of the district it is 4,002. In the rural area of the tahsils, the density varies between 344 (in Purwa) to 351 (in Safipur). In the rural areas of tahsils Hasanganj and Unnao, it is 345 and 349. The density in urban areas of Unnao M B. and Purwa T.A. is 4,890 and 4,074 In urban areas or Safipur T.A. and Hasanganj T A., it is 6,864 and 1,492 respectively Among the towns, Bighapur T.A. (22,283 persons)is the most densly populated followed by Bangermau M.B. (11,686)and Bhaghwantnagar T.A. (10,919) The other towns where the density of population is more than 4,000 persons per sq.km are Rasulabad T.A. (5,512), and Gangaghat T A (5,305). The lowest density is found in Kursath T.A. (937).

11. Main productive activities

Out of total population of 1,822,591 in the district as per the Census 1981, 503,234 men and 31 601 women were main workers. In these workers 384,310 men and 16,818 women were farmers, 10,319 men and 1,510 women were agriculture labourers and 66,462 men and 3,968 women were labourers engaged in industries. In the district, 42,143 men and 9,305 women were other workers, while 3,750 men and 27,160 women were partially employed at 1981 Census. In the above Census, 457,638 men and 799,208 women were non-workers.

Agriculture holds key to the district economy. In the district by the year 1980-81, there were about 161 thousand holdings in the size below 0.5 hectare, 85.4 thousand in the size-class of 0 5 - 1 0 hectare, 63 5 thousand in the size class 2 0 - 3 0, 7.5 thousand in the size class 3 0 - 4 0, 3 7 thousand in the size class 4 0 - 5.0, 4 1 thousand in the size class 5.0 - 10 0 and 0 5 thousand in the size above 10 0 hectares.

Crop-intensity in the district, which was 131.0 in 1978-79 rose to 146 6 in 1982-83. The net irrigated area was 39.6 per cent of net area sown in 1970-71, which rose to 61.2 per cent a decade later in 1980-81. The gross irrigated area was 34.3 per cent to the gross area sown in the district in 1970-71, which went up to 52 4 per cent by 1980-81. In the irrigational network of the district, minor irrigation works play crucial role. As on April 1st, 1984, there were 3,885 masonary well, 774 persian-wheels, 7,137 pumping-sets and 5,756 private tube-wells in the district. Rearing of livestock and poultry supplements the agricultural sector of the district economy. In 1982, there were 329,795 bulls and bullocks, 133,749 cows, 622,950 cattles, 258,622 buffaloes, 56,503 sheep, 193,859 goats, 5,422 horses and ponies, 535 mules, 3,765 donkeys, 211 camels and 68,043 pigs in the district. In short, total number of livestock (excluding dogs) was 1,209,910 in year 1982, while the total poultry amounted to 98,773.

Large scale and small scale industrial units were set up in the district during and after the second world war. After Independence a large number of units have been opened. The district distinguishes in production of bone-meal and other bone products, cattle and poultry feed, sulphuric acid and phosphates, alcohal and glass. Magarwara has a fertilizer factory. Country liquor and rectified and denatured spirit are made at Unnao. Super phosphate is produced at Magarwara and also the cattle and poultry feed. There are several glass producing units at Unnao. Bangermau manufactures soap, cast-iron made flush cisterns and small crushers; Bhagwantnagar town produces bidi, carpets and printed cloth; Gangaghat has several units producing straw board, iron almirah and tobacco; Ganj Muradabad yields tobacco and handloom cloth; Hydrabad is famous for parched rice as also Kursath (bidi is also made at Kursath); Maurawan produces shoes and earthen pots; Mohan has few of the units producing leather goods; Nawabganj makes tin boxes and shoes; Niyotani prepares cotton cloth; Purwa is famous for its rice production; Safipur town makes earthen pots and shoes, Ugu also produces shoes and the town of Unnao is well known for its production of glass wares, ink and leather goods.

There are a large number of small scale industries in the district producing oil from oil seeds, *khandsari*, *dal*, jaggery, tobacco, ice-cream candy, flour, cardboard, tanned-leather, glue, pesticides, paints, washing soap, scented oil candles, glass ware, miniature bubls, pottery, umbrella, bricks, timber, auto-mobile parts, iron-bars, pipes, agricultural implements and brass-ware. These units are largely found at Bangermau, Safipur, Nawabganj, Shuklaganj, Unnao, Magarwana, Sahjani, Bhagwantnagar and Akrampur (the industrial estate of the Unnao town).

12. Industrial estate

An industrial estate was established at Akrampur in Unnao tahsil in 1965. It covers an area of 6.48 hectares and had 10 industrial units producing a number of articles. Three of these units were closed in 1969. Automobile parts, nuts and bolts, aluminium utensils, paints, agricultural implements, machine parts, conduit-pipes and electrical goods are being produced in these units.

The industrial estate is being expanded by establishing an industrial belt on the Lucknow Kanpur road, which will be located between Rae Bareli railway crossing and Dahi Chowk. For this purpose, 345 acres (136.6 hectares) of land has been acquired and the plots are being allotted by the U.P. Industrial Development Corporation, Kanpur.

13. Recent significant economic developments in the district

In 1954, the Standard or Modern Refinery and Distillary limited, Unnao was established. The industrial Estate, Akrampur was developed in 1965. The Ideal Class works Unnao was set-up before 1969. The town has a place in respect of glass-wares maunfacturing centre in the state. The Zam Zam Tanners at Unnao was set up in 1947. Apart from all these developments, the industrial activity in the district had received a big push by the opening of Kanpur Balamau Railway line in 1955.

14. Relation with other towns in the district

The number of towns in the district from 1901 Census to 1981 Census is presented in table XIII.11.

Table XIII.11 : Number of towns in the native district at various censuses

Census years	No. of towns
1	2
1981	18
1971	1
1961	1
1951	6
1941	6
1931	6
1921	6
1911	8
1901	10

(Based on Census data)

There was no change in the number of towns in the district during 1921 to 1951. Due to change in definition of town in 1961, the number of towns was then reduced to only one. The number of towns at the 1971 Census was also one as the definition of towns adopted at that census was similar to that of 1961. Due to revised definition adopted in 1981 Census, the number of towns at that Census had risen to 18. Thus 17 towns were added to the list of 1971, out of which few were entirely new towns. The places with a population of under 5,000 were classified as towns for the first time in 1981 and these are Niyotani, Hydrabad, Kursath, Fatehpur Chaurasi and Auras. The towns in the district are linked with Unnao M.B. administratively and politically. During the Mutiny days people of all the towns in the district made Unnao-town as their common fighting place.

15. Travel-index of the population in the town of Unnao

The table XIII.12 shows the travel-index by sex of various localities in the town. In working out travel-index, the population aged 5 years and above only have been considered. The maximum distance travelled by each of them has been added up and divided by the number of persons, males and females separately, in order to work out the travel index by sex. The said table is presented below:--

Table XIII.12 : Travel index of persons by locality and sex

Locality (ward numbers)	Travel index		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1.	726.2	769.9	649.9
2.	564.5	575.9	514.6
3.	467.9	564.3	335.3
4.	606.6	676.9	532.2
5.	287.3	215.4	361.7
6.	331.9	480.9	130.3

1	2	3	4
7	307.0	386.1	162.8
8.	594.5	669.2	514.0
9.	144.9	162.5	124.3
10.	776.9	790.4	738.3
11.	336.9	463.3	102.3
12.	71.8	70.2	72.9
13.	450.0	450.0	Nil
14.	678.7	678.7	Nil

(Based on Survey data)

The above table indicates that among total population the travel index varies between 71.8 km. (in Ward No. 12) to 776 9 km. (in Ward No. 10). The travel index is more than 500 kms. in Ward Nos. 14 (678.7 km); 4(606 8 km.); 8(594.5 km.) and 2(564 5 km). Among males almost similar pattern is noticed, but among females, none of the female of ward nos. 13 and 14 has ever travelled. However, the trend is almost the same as in case of total population.

The travel index of different castes is presented in table XIII.13.

Table XIII.13 : Travel index by sex and caste/tribe or community

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Travel index		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Bari	420.2	277.5	515.3
Bhujwa	195.1	298.4	23.0
Brahman	466.5	598.6	242.0
Gadariya	600.0	600.0	..
Kahar	297.5	435.0	160.0

1	2	3	4
Kayastha	471 9	461.5	485 5
Khatrı	258.3	360 0	55.0
Kshatrıya	559.3	651.2	415.0
Kumhar	158.6	178.0	110.0
Lodh	196.6	218.8	152.2
Lohar	276.5	359.2	131.5
Malı	149.5	174.8	107.3
Naı	70.4	72 0	68.0
Sunar	203.3	55 0	500 0
Vaishya	843.2	908.0	750 7
Vishwakarma	75.3	67.7	23 0
Yadav	107.8	122.3	86 0
Chamar	125.5	158 4	81.7
Dhobi	142.2	261.5	23.0
Khatik	187.5	250.0	125.0
Kori	200.1	298.8	101.5
Muslım	639.1	912.5	137.9
Christıan	1,365.0	1,365 0	1,365.0

(Based on Survey data)

The travel ındex is highest in case of Christians (1,365 km) and is more than 400 kms for Bari (420 2); Brahman (466.5 km.); Kayastha (471.9); Kshatrıya (559 3); Gadariya (600); Muslim (639.1); and Vaishya (843.2) communities. It is below 250 km. ın case of Yadav (107.8); Bhujwa (195.1); Chamar (125.5), Dhobı (142.2); Khatik (187.5); Kumhar (158 6); Lodh (196.6); Mali (149.5); Sunar (203 3), Naı (70.4); and Vishwakarma (75.3) Among males the trend is almost as in the total For females it is above 400 kms. among Bari (515.3); Christıan (1,365), Kayastha (485.5); Vaishya (750.7) Kshatrıya (415); and Sunar (500), but below 100 kms. among Yadav (86); Bhujwa (23); Dhobi (23), Nai (68), Chamar (81.7); Khatrı (55) and Vishwakarma (23). None of the female of Gadarıya community has ever travelled.

The travel index of workers by occupation ıs gıven in the following table:--

Table XIII.14 : Travel index by sex and occupational category

Sl. No.	Occupations	Persons			Travel Index		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Electrical and electronic engineering overseers and technicians etc.	10	10	.	695.6	695 6	..
2.	Labour, social welfare and political workers; lawyers, teachers etc	35	25	10	425 6	567 6	320.5
3.	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	17	17	..	894.4	894.4	.
4	Clerical and related workers	48	48	..	290.0	290.0	..
5	Sales workers	46	46	..	391.3	391.3	..
6.	Service workers	19	17	2	61.2	67.1	11.5
7.	Farmers, fishermen, loggers and related workers etc.	27	25	2	141.8	145.1	100.00
8	Metal processors, chemical processors, Spinners, weavers, printers, dyers and related workers etc.	28	28	..	392 4	392.4	.
9.	Shoemakers, leather-goods makers, carpenters, Cabinet and related wood workers etc.	24	24	..	512.9	512.9	..
10.	Compositors, printing-pressmen, painters, bricklayers, stone masons and tile setters etc.	53	49	4	279.6	302.4	..
	Total	307	289	18	359.2	391.3	190.4

(Based on Survey data)

The above table shows that the travel index of workers of the town is about 350 kms. In the workers, males have a travel index about double to that what females do have. Female workers engaged in petty jobs like brick-laying, tile-setting, loading and unloading of materials etc., have not travelled at all. Female workers in other fields of economic activity do have travelled less than their males counterparts.

16. Interaction between the town and its sorrounding villages

(a) Commutation to and from the town

The data on commuters to and from the town have been collected from 9 villages situated at distances ranging between 2 to 19 kms., from the town The total population of these villages is 28,800. Among 2,347 persons who come daily to the town, 429 come for commodities, 212 for service reasons, 472 for persuing private professions, 668 for education, and 566 come for other reasons such as for medical treatment etc. The number of the town dwellers who visit these villages in turn for various purposes is 676. Thus the proportion of persons commuting from the town is little less than one-fourth of persons commuting to the town. The table XIII.15 shows the number of commuters to and from the town

The table XIII.15 reveals that predominant type of economy in the selected villages is obviously cultivation The mode of transport is tempo and rickshaw or *tanga* in case of villages located within 10 kms , while it is bus for villages located beyond 10 kms

It will be seen that barring two villages, Loharkhera (276 persons) and Sayed Abbaspur (965 persons), the population of all the villages is above one thousand The former village is only 2 kms. from the town, and the latter 6 kms.

Among the 429 commuters who come for sale of commodities, 281 and 90 commuters are of the villages Achalganj and Khowajgipur respectively. The number of commuters from each of the remaining villages is below 21. In this context, it is worthwhile to keep in view that Kanpur is nearly 18 km. from Unnao town and villages Magarwara and Bantha have convenient mode of transport for Kanpur (M.C.) obviously, the commuters from these villages prefer to sale their goods in Kanpur (M.C.), because they may possibly get a good return.

It is worth noticing, that out of 668 students, the largest number commute to the town from the villages Khowajgipur (221) followed by village Magarwara (175). For higher education it is easy to get admisson in the colleges at Unnao rather than at Kanpur (M.C.). Among 212 commuters who come for service, 49 are from village Magarwara. It is higher in comparison to other villages due to its having a population of 4,000 or more.

The table indicates that 676 persons commute from Unnao M.B. to the neighbouring 9 villages. Village Magarwara is centre of commuters from Unnao town. Out of 676 commuters from Unnao, 281 go to Magarwara, 169 to Achalganj and 94 to Khowajgipur. The village Magarwara has industries and the latter two villages have easy access to the town by bus, auto-riekshaw and *tanga*. Thus the town is economically, culturally and socially linked with the adjoining villages.

(b) Visits to places outside the town

The households from rural areas have their affiliations and bonds with the members and society at the place from where they hailed It is useful to study the frequency of visits to the place from where the migrant households have come. The table XIII.16 shows the frequency of visit to rural areas by members of households classified by locality and the distance of the places visited.

Table XIII.15 : Particulars of commutation to and from the town

Name of the village	Distance from the town (kms)	Village population by 1981 Census	Predominant economy	Important means of transport to and from the town	Approximate number of persons commuting to the town for					
					Sale of goods	Service	Private profession	Education	Other reason (including medical facilities)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Loharkhera	2	276	Cultivation	Tempo & *Tanga*	--	2	1	17	5	25
2 Chaura	3	1,245	-do-	Tempo, Rickshaw etc	20	24	--	30	19	93
3 Khowajgipur	6	5,104	-do-	*Tanga* & Rickshaw	80	31	153	221	75	560
4 Sayed Abbaspur	6	965	-do-	Tempo & *Tanga*	17	6	2	30	16	71
5. Magarwara	7	4,338	-do-	*Tanga,* Rickshaw and tempo	8	49	163	175	95	490
6 Banthar	10	4,415	-do-	*Tanga*	--	27	61	72	77	237
7 Achalganj	12	3,866	-do-	Bus, Tempo and *Tanga*	281	32	52	57	187	609
8 Bethar	17	4,626	-do-	-do-	19	30	39	43	72	203
9 Taura	19	3,965	-do-	Bus, Rickshaw etc	4	11	1	23	20	59
Total		28,800			429 (18 28)	212 (9 03)	472 (20 1 l)	668 (28 46)	566 (24.12)	2,347 (100 00)

Table XIII.15 (Concld.)

Name of the villages	Approximate number of persons commuting from the town for					
	Sale of goods	Service	Private profession	Education	Other reason (including medical facilities)	Total
1	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 LoharKhera	2	--	--	--	1	3
2 Chaura	2	--	--	3	2	7
3. Khowajgipur	34	13	29	10	8	94
4 Sayed Abbaspur	4	1	--	4	1	10
5. Magarwara	44	30	122	31	54	281
6 Banthar	13	8	20	4	9	54
7. Achalganj	41	43	30	24	31	169
8 Bethar	10	10	13	6	2	41
9 Taura	2	3	2	5	5	17
Total	152 (22.48)	108 (15 98)	216 (31 95)	87 (12 87)	113 (16.72)	676 (100 00)

(Based on Survey data)

Table XIII.16 : Frequency of visits to rural area, by members of households classified by locality and distance of the places visited

Locality of household	Total No. of house-holds	Number of households whose members visited rural areas	Distances of places visited	No. of household members of which visited				
				Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ward No 1	32	17	Upto 10 km	1	.		1	
			11-20 km.	..		1	.	2
			21-50 km	3	2	2	..	3
			51-100 km.		1	.		.
			101-200 km	..	.		.	..
			201 +	1	.	.	.	
			Total	5	3	3	1	5
Ward No 2	20	12	Upto 10 km.	1	1	..	..	..
			11-20 km	..	3	..	..	..
			21-50 km	1	2	.	1	..
			51-100 km.	.	1	.	1	.
			101-200 km	..			..	..
			201 +	1	.	..	..	.
			Total	3	7	..	2	..
Ward No 3	16	12	Upto 10 km	.	..			..
			11-20 km.	4	1	..	..	..
			21-50 km.	1	..	.	.	1
			51-100 km.	3	1	.		1
			101-200 km		..	.	..	..
			201 +	..	..	..	..	..
			Tota!	8	2			2
Ward No 4	19	15	Upto 10 km	1	1	..	1	..
			11-20 km	..	.		.	..
			21-50 km.	3	4	1		..
			51-100 km.	1	1	..		..
			101-200 km		1	.	.	.
			201 +		1	..	.	.
			Total	5	8	1	1	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ward No. 5	18	9	Upto 10 km.		1	1	1	3
			11-20 km.			..		1
			21-50 km.	.	..	1	.	
			51-100 km.	..	1		.	
			101-200 km	.			..	.
			201 +	.	..	..	..	.
			Total		2	2	1	4
Ward 6	13	9	Upto 10 km	1		.	.	
			11-20 km.	2				
			21-50 km.	4	..	..	..	
			51-100 km.	.	..		..	
			101-200 km	2	.	.		
			201 +			.	.	
			Total	9	..	.		
Ward No 7	18	15	Upto 10 km	..			.	1
			11-20 km.	2	.	.	.	
			21-50 km.	5	3		.	.
			51-100 km.	3	..			.
			101-200 km	1	.		.	
			201 +			.		..
			Total	11	3		.	1
Ward No 8	18	5	Upto 10 km.	.	2		.	.
			11-20 km.	1	..			.
			21-50 km.	1	..	1		.
			51-100 km.	.	..	.		.
			101-200 km	..	.	.	.	.
			201+	.	..	.	.	
			Total	2	2	1		.
Ward No. 9	13	3	Upto 10 km.	..	..	.		
			11-20 km	1	..	.		
			21-50 km.	1	.	.		..
			51-100 km	1	..		..	
			101-200 km.		..	.		..
			201+		.	..		.
			Total	3	.	.		..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ward No 10	5	2	Upto 10 km	.				
			11-20 km.		.	1		
			21-50 km.	.		1		
			51-100 km	.			.	
			101-200 km.	..			.	
			201+				.	.
			Total					..
Ward No 11	12	4	Upto 10 km		.			
			11-20 km.		1		.	
			21-50 km.	1			.	.
			51-100 km.	.	2		.	
			101-200 km	..	.		.	
			201+			.		
			Total	1	3			.
Ward No 12	12	5	Upto 10 km					
			11-20 km	1	.	1		.
			21-50 km	2	..	1	.	
			51-100 km.	.	.	.		.
			101-200 km	.	.	.	.	
			201+				.	.
			Total	3	..	2		
Ward No 13	3		UPto 10 km					
			11-20 km					
			21-50 km.					
			51-100 km.	N A.				
			101-200 km					
			201+ km					
Ward No 14	16	7	Upto 10 km	..	.			.
			11-20 km		2	1		
			21-50 km	1	1			1
			51-100 km	.	1		.	
			201+					
			Total	1	4	1		
Grand Total	215	115		51	34	12	5	13
				(44 35)	(29 57)	(10 43)	(4 35)	(11 36)

(Based on Survey data)

The table indicates that members of 51 (44.35 per cent) and 34 (29.57 per cent) households have visited once and twice in a year respectively. Members of 12 (10 43 per cent), 5 (4.35 per cent) and 13 (11.30 per cent) households have visited three, four and five times respectively.

It may be seen that more than 50 per cent of households from wards 1 to 7 and less than 50 per cent from wards 8 to 12 and 14 have affiliations with rural areas from where head of households have migrated. In Ward No. 13 no member of any household has visited. Perhaps all these households have no relatives left in rural areas. In Ward No. 6, out of 13 sample household members of 9 and in Ward No. 7 out of 18 sample household members of 15 households have visited rural areas. Among these, members of 11 and 3 have visited once and twice respectively, while only one has visited five times or more. Similar pattern is witnessed in Ward No. 3. In Ward No. 9 and 10 out of 13 and 5 households, members of three and two have visited rural areas once and thrice respectively.

The table XIII.17 exhibits the purpose for which members visit rural areas.

The table XIII.17 reveals that out of 115 households, members of 95 (82.61 per cent) households have visited rural areas to meet their family members, 9 (7.8 per cent) households to supervise agricultural operations and each of 4 households for attending marriage and other social gatherings. Out of 9 households whose members visited rural area for supervision of agricultural work, 4 are in Ward No. 1 and out of 4 households whose members visited for social meetings, three are in Ward No. 8.

The migration status of visiting households is presented in the table XIII.18.

The table XIII.18 shows that 108 households (out of a total of 215 households surveyed) have members who visit to rural areas of the native district and other surrounding district of the native State. There are 43 households whose heads were born in the town and their members visit to rural areas. As compared to them, such migrant households total to 56.

Largest number of households (87) are such whose members visit to the rural areas of the native district, followed by such households (21) whose members visit to the rural areas of other district of the native state. The survey data shows that there are no such households whose members visit either to rural areas of other states or to other countries. Visits to rural areas of the native district is characterized by a variety of frequency much denser (even upto four or five times), while the frequency of visits to the rural areas of other districts of the native state are less marked.

The table indicates that out of 108 households, 43 are non-migrants. Among them the members of 32 households visited rural areas of district Unnao. Similarly, among 49 migrant households from rural areas of the native district, 48 visited rural areas of district Unnao. Sixteen migrant households are from other districts of the state. Out of them 8 each households belong to rural and urban areas of other districts in the state.

Among 87 households in which the members visited rural areas of the district, the members of 38 (43.68 per cent) and 22 (25.29 per cent) households visited once and twice respectively, and members of 10 (11.49 per cent), 4 (4.60 per cent) and 13 (14.94 per cent) households visited thrice, 4 times and five times or more respectively from the remaining 21 households, the members visited areas other than the district Unnao, the members of 12 (57.14 per cent), 6 (28.57 per cent), 1 (4.76 per cent) and 2 (9.53 per cent) households visited once, twice, thrice, five times or more respectively.

Table XIII.17 : Visit to rural area by members classified by locality of household, distance of place visited and purpose

Locality of household		Total no of households	No of households whose members visited rural area	Distance of place visited	Number of household members of which visited						Remarks
					To see family	service	to attend marriage	to see agriculture	Social meeting	Occasion	
					Purpose 1	Purpose 2	Purpose 3	Purpose 4	Purpose 5	Purpose 6	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward	1	32	17	Upto 201	12	1	--	4	--	--	
"	2	20	12	Upto 201+	8	--	--	2	1	1	
"	3	16	12	-do-	11	--	1	--	--	--	
"	4	19	15	-do-	15	--	--	--	--	--	
"	5	18	9	-do-	9	--	--	--	--	--	
"	6	13	9	-do-	9	--	--	--	--	--	
"	7	18	15	-do-	12	--	1	1	--	1	
"	8	18	5	-do-	1	--	--	1	3	--	
"	9	13	3	-do-	3	--	--	--	--	--	
"	10	5	2	-do-	--	--	2	--	--	--	
"	11	12	4	-do-	4	--	--	--	--	--	
"	12	12	5	-do-	4	--	--	1	--	--	
"	13	3	--	-do-	--	--	--	--	--	--	
"	14	16	7	-do-	7	--	--	--	--	--	
Total		215	115	-do-	95 (82 61)	1 (0 87)	4 (3.48)	9 (7 82)	4 (3 48)	2 (1 74)	

(Based on Survey data)

Table XIII.18 : Frequency of visit to rural areas by members and migration status with reference to place of last residence of head of household and categories of place visited

Migration status and place of last residence of head of household	Category of places visited and frequency									
	Rural area in the same district					Rural area in the other districts of the native state				
	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)	17	4	4	1	5	9	3	--	--	--
B. Migrant										
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district										
(a) Rural	17	16	5	3	7	--	1	--	--	--
II. Last residence outside the district but in State										
(a) Rural	3	2	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
(b) Urban	1	--	--	--	1	3	1	1	--	1
III, IV and Vth							N A			
Total	38	22	10	4	13	12	6	1	--	2

Table XIII.18 (Concld.)

Migration status and place of last residence of head of household	Category of places visited and frequency										Remarks
	Rural area in the districts of other States					Other country					
	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
B. Migrant											
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district											
(a) Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
II. Last residence outside the district but in State											
(a) Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
(b) Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
III, IV and Vth	N.A.										
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108

(Based on Survey data)

17. The impact of urbanization on the surrounding villages in respect to demographic and other characteristics of villages within a distance of 20 kms. from the town

As has already been noticed, the density of population in the district was 400 persons per sq km at the 1981 Census. In rural and urban areas it was 357 and 4,002 respectively. An attempt is being made here to examine as to how demographic and other particulars vary in the surrounding villages of Unnao M.B. The following table shows the important demographic and other characteristics of the villages situated within 20 kms distance from the town.

It will be noticed that there are 28 villages which lie within a distance of 20 kms. from the town and have approach through *kachcha/ pucca* road or railway line. The population of villages vary between 127 (Akrampur) to 5,362 (Raukarana) The former village is situated at a distance of 2 kms , and the latter 11 kms. away from the town It will be noticed that among 28 villages, 7 are having population below 1,000. Among such villages 4 viz, Bajeedpur urf Rajepur (179), Akrampur (127), Lohar Khera (276) and Barbat (508) are at a distance below 5 kms. from the town, while Sayed Abbaspur (965) and Turkmannagar (312) are below 10 kms and Mawayya Mafi (992) is 16 kms away from the town. Similarly, it will also be seen that out of 12 villages with a population of 3,000 or more 6 villages are at a distance of more than 10 kms. from the town.

The table XIII 19 also gives the ratios of the households to Census houses for each selected village. The above ratio is 1.25 or more in villages Akrampur 1.40 (4 kms.); Galgalha - 1.88 (4 kms); Sheshpur Bari - 1.51 (5 kms.) Khowajgipur - 1.25 (6 kms.) Mawayya Mafi - 1.(16 kms.) and Bhaisai Naubasta - 1 28 (19 kms.). Among these 8 villages, 4 are at a distance of 6 kms. and the remaining at a distance of 9,11,16 and 19 kms. It strengthens the hypothesis that villages with high urban influence will have comparatively higher ratio of households to Census houses.

It may be seen that there are only four villages which have more than 50 per cent workers engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors. These are Galgalha 61.05 (4 kms), Magarwara 66.00 (7 kms.), Turkman Nagar 51.51 (9 kms.) and Achalganj 52 51 (12 kms.). These villages have their own importance and are definitely greater urbanized. But the other neighbouring villages with varying proportion of workers engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors hardly justify the fact that villages with high urban infuence will have comparatively larger rates of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors.

It has already been stated that literacy rate in rural and urban areas of the district was 23.11 and 41.39 at the 1981 Census. The table XIII.19 shows that there are 11 villages where the proportion of literates is more than 25 per cent. These villages are Akrampur 44.09 per cent (4 kms.); Khowajgipur 28 25 per cent (6 kms); Salempur 29.22 per cent (6 kms.), Magarwara 32.11 per cent (7 kms.), Turkman Nagar 42 30 per cent (9 kms); Banthar 26.27 per cent (10 km.); Orhar 28.87 per cent (10 kms.); Achalganj 40.71 per cent (12 kms.); Mawayya Mafi 48.79 per cent (16 kms.); Bethar 36.33 per cent (17 kms.) and Bhaisai Naubasta 39.71 per cent (19 kms.). Among these villages, Akrampur is at a distance of 4 km., but it has no school. On the other hand, with 44.09 per cent literacy rate it has a definite sign of urban influence in respect of literacy. In other villages there are Primary, Junior, Higher Secondary and High Schools. This has perhaps led to higher literacy rate in the remaining villages. Thus it does not identify the hypothesis that villages with high urban influence will have comparatively a higher level of literacy.

The variation in the density of population of selected villages is presented in the table XIII.20.

Table XIII.19 : Demographic and other characteristics of the selected villages

The Name of village and distance from Unnao (in Km)		Population	Number of		Ratio of households to Census house	Density (per sq km)	Percentage of secondary Territory workers in total main works	Literacy rate	Schools (if any)
			House-holds	Census houses					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bajeedpur urf Rajepur (2)	179	32	32	1.00	64	28 57	8 37	--
2.	Lohar-Khera (2)	276	48	48	1 00	793	0.85	10 50	--
3.	Barhat (3)	508	125	125	1.00	539	3 23	9 05	(P-1)
4	Chaura (3)	1,245	238	193	1 23	408	N A	24.41	P(1)
5	Akrampur (4)	127	28	20	1 40	45	44.74	44 09	--
6.	Galgalha (4)	1,211	256	136	1 88	969	61 05	24 27	P(1), M(1)
7	Sheshpur Bari (5)	4,095	807	534	1.51	739	18 04	20.78	P(1)
8.	Gadan Khera (2)	1,115	192	161	1 19	117	20 82	13 36	P(1)
9	Husain Nagar (3)	3,125	576	535	1 07	388	14 84	20 76	--
10	Chandpur (4)	1,058	196	191	1 02	220	10 97	15 31	P(1)
11.	Khowajgipur (6)	5,104	908	721	1.25	628	35 89	28.25	P(2), M(1), H(1)
12.	Maswasi (6)	3,964	754	728	1 03	714	21.36	19 77	P(2), M(1)
13.	Salempur (6)	2,223	397	326	1.21	1,270	48.75	29 28	P(1), M(1)
14.	Sayed Abbaspur (6)	965	170	168	1 01	937	13 67	24 76	P(1)

Table XIII.19 Concld.)

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	Magarwara	(7)	4,338	910	847	1 07	904	66 00	32 11	P(1)
16	Akbarpur Dabauli	(8)	1,424	248	237	1 84	509	2 75	10 88	P(1)
17	Thana	(8)	4,636	781	746	1 04	515	18 81	22 47	P(1), M(1)
18	Bauna Mau	(9)	1,932	334	291	1 14	608	3 06	16 35	P(1)
19	Turkman Nagar	(9)	312	72	39	1 84	242	51 51	42 30	--
20	Banthar	(10)	4,415	839	697	1 20	513	17 00	26 27	P(2), M(2), H(2),
21.	Orhar	(10)	3,423	596	526	1 13	337	10 05	28 07	P(2), M(1)
22.	Raukarna	(11)	5,362	1,057	832	1.27	496	15 00	24.00	P(5)
23	Achalganj	(12)	3,866	681	617	1 10	1,476	52 51	40 71	P(2), H(1), PUC(1)
24	Mawayya Mafi	(16)	992	169	130	1 30	567	10 89	48 79	P(1)
25	Bethar	(18)	4,626	761	653	1.17	475	31 53	36 38	P(2), H(2)
26.	Balai	(18)	1,222	218	N A	N A	168	N A	N A	P(1)
27	Bhaisai Naubasta	(19)	1,317	241	188	1 28	340	5 67	39 71	P(1)
28	Taura	(19)	3,965	835	774	1 08	346	23 89	24 86	P(1), M(1)

(Based on the D C H. 1981)

Table XIII.20 : Density of population of villages by distance ranges

Distance from town (kms.)	Density of population per sq km.				
	Less than 200	200-500	500-1000	1000+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 2	2	..	1	..	3
2-5	1	3	2	..	6
5-10	..	1	8	1	10
10-15	..	2	1	1	4
15+	1	3	1	..	5
Total	4	9	13	2	28

(Based on Census data)

The table XIII.20 reveals that majority of villages having a density between 500 to 1000 are at a distance of 5 to 10 kms. from the town. This hardly justifies the hypothesis that villages with high urban influence tend to have larger population and greater density compared to other villages of the region. Apart from the urban influence, it seems there are other factors as well which decide the extent of population and density.

The villages near the town mostly depend on it for educational, medical, post and telegraph amenities and prefer to purchase goods from the town. The table XIII.21 gives the availability of the above amenities in the villages as well as the source of drinking water, communication, power supply and if there is any post office in the village:

The table indicates that among the villages within the distance of five kms. from the town, village Sheshpur Bari (4,095 persons) has Primary school, a recognised medical practitioner, post-office, bus-stand, electricity for agricultural use and a local market held on wednesdays and saturdays. The source of drinking water is well, as in all other villages. The other village Galgalha (1,211 persons) has Primary school and Junior high school and electric facility for agricultural use. While the other two villages Gadankhera (1,115 persons) and Chandpur (1,058 persons) have a Primary school each, but in Husain Nagar (3,125 persons) none of these facilities are available. For all other amenities the villages are dependent on the town.

In other villages lying at a distance of 10 kms most of amenities except electricity are available depending on the size of population of villages. Thus it ratifies the hypothesis, that villages near the town have comparatively esay availability of amenities and services.

In the villages located at a distance of 6-10 kms., or 10-20 kms. from the town, there are middle schools, maternity and child welfare clinics, post offices, post and telegraph offices, bus-stop and market usually twice a week.

The indices prescribed for analysing the urban influence are perhaps the crude indices to find out the urban influence, because growth of the population is significantly higher in rural areas too. After every 20 to 30 years it almost

Table XIII.21 : Distribution of amenities in the selected villages

Name of village and distance from Unnao M B (in km)		Population	Amenities available								
			Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post and telegraph	Communication	Power supply	Market days	Others	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bazeedpur urf Rajepur (2)	179	-(-5)	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	-(-5)	--	-(-5)	--	
2.	Lohar Khera (2)	276	-(-5)	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	-(-5)	--	-(-5)	--	
3	Barbat (3)	508	P(1)	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	-(-5)	--	-(-5)	--	
4	Chaura (3)	1,245	P(1)	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	-(-5)	ED	-(-5)	--	
5	Akrampur (4)	127	-(-5)	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	-(-5)	EAG	-(-5)	T(3), M(1)	
6	Galgalha (4)	1,211	P(1), M(1)	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	-(-5)	EAG	-(-5)	--	
7.	Sheshpur Bari (5)	4,095	P(1)	RP(1)	W	PO	BS	EAG	Wed, Sat	--	
8	Gadan Khera (2)	1,115	P(1)	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	-(-5)	-	-(-5)	T(1), M(1)	
9	Husain Nagar (3)	3,125	-(-5)	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	-(-5)	-	-(-5)	M(1)	
10	Chandpur (4)	1,058	P(1)	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	-(-5)	-	-(-5)		
11	Khowajgipur (6)	5,104	P(2),M(1) H(1)	FPC(1) MCW(1)	W	PO	BS	-	Mon, Fri		
12	Maswasi (6)	3,964	P(2),M(1)	MCW(1), FPC(1)	W	PO	BS	EAG	Tue, Fri		
13	Salempur (6)	2,223	P(1),M(1)	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	-(-5)	-	-(-5)	T(1),M(1)	
14	Sayed Abbaspur (6)	965	P(1)	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	-(-5)	-	-(-5)		
15.	Magarwara (7)	4,338	P(1)	RP(1)	W	PO,Phone	BS	EA	Tus, Sun		

Table XIII.21 (Concld)

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	Akbarpur Dabauli	(8)	1,424	P(1)	-(-10)	W	-(-5)	-(-5)	-	-(-5)	L(1)	
17	Thana	(8)	4,636	P(1),M(1)	-(5-10)	W	PTO	BS	-	Mon,Fri	T(10), M(1)	
18	Bauna Mau	(9)	1,932	P(1)	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	BS	-	-(-5)	-	
19	Turkman Nagar	(9)	312	-(-5)	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	BS	-	-(-5)	-	
20	Banthar	(10)	4,415	P(2),M(2)MCW(1)		W	PO	BS	EAG	Thu,Mon	T(3)	
			H(2)	FPC(1)								
21.	Orhar	(10)	3,423	P(2),M(1)	-(-5)	W	PO	BS	-	Wed,Sun	T(1)	
22	Raukarna	(11)	5,362	P(5),FPC(1)	-	W	PO	BS	-	Sat,Wed	N(3)	
23	Achalganj	(12)	3,866	P(2),H(1),	MCH(1)	WT	PTO	BS	EAG	Sun,Thu	-	
				PUC(1)	PHC(1)							
					FPC(1)							
24.	Mawyya Mafi	(16)	992	P(1)	-(-5)	W	-(-5)	BS	-	-(-5)	-	
25	Bethar	(17)	4,626	P(2),H(2)	H(1)	W	PO	BS	EAG	Fri,Tue	N(4)	
26	Balai	(18)	1,222	P(1)	-(5-10)	W	-(-5)	-(5-10)	-	-(-5)	-	
27	Bhaisai Naubasta	(19)	1,317	P(1)	-(5-10)	W	-(-5)	-(5-10)	EAG	-(-5)	-	
28	Taura	(19)	3,965	P(1),M(1)	MCW(1)	W	PO	BS	ED, EO	Tue,Sat	N(5),T(3)	
					FPC(1)							

(Based on the 1981 Census)

Footnote: Amenities available if not available within the village a dash(--)is shown to the column and next to it in bracket the distance in broad ranges viz,-5 Kms. 5-10 Kms and 10+ Kms of the nearest place where the facility available is given

gets doubled. Persons working in secondary and tertiary sectors of economy usually migrate to the town with their families. Persons working in secondary sectors are surviving on the subsidy of government and always aspire that their progeny may not be drawn to their age-old profession of agriculture or in primary sector, because it hardly provides them two square meals. Moreover, the boundaries of the town of Unnao have been increased almost three-fold since 1979. Thus the adjacent villages prior to 1979 have come under the jurisdiction of the town.The villages at far off places from the town have their age-old system of amenities. The supply of water and electricity by government departments are in their infancy and hardly meet the necessity of even the town-dwellers. For educational facilities, well-to-do sections depend on Montessory system of schools up to primary and junior high school level. For higher education there is no alternative but to depend on colleges at the district level. Thus urban influence in the above villages is reflected through the modernization of agriculture and better avenues for secondary and tertiary sectors.

The same can be said about housing condition, possession of means of mass-media i.e., radio and television sets and auto-vehicles such as scooter or motor cycles and fabrics dresses. The above indices definitly show the positive and greater urban influence in the villages.

In order to test the hypothesis, that villages with high urban influence have comparatively:--

(i) Less proportion of land under forest, uncultivable fallows and unirrigated cultivation,

(ii) And Vice-Versa, comparatively more availability of land under homestead or irrigated land and other uses including industries,

A table is being presented on the next page which shows the area under forest, irrigated, unirrigated, cultivable waste and area not available for cultivation and their proportions to the total areas.

In the columns 3, 5 and 6 of the above table, the percentages of areas under forest, unirrigated and cultivable waste including *gauchar* and groves of the villages within a distance of 20 kms. of the town are presented. The villages where the total area under the above uses is more than 50 per cent of the total area of village are Bazeedpur urf Rajepur (2 kms) 65 13 per cent, Akrampur (4 kms) 53 52 per cent, Chandpur (2 kms.)-52.53 per cent, Khowajgipur (6 kms)-60.98 per cent, Sayed-Abbaspur (6 kms.) 78 44 per cent, Magarwara (7 kms) 66 6 per cent, Turkman Nagar (9 kms.) 64.78 per cent, Mawayya Mafi (16 kms.) 58.20 per cent, Bethar (17 kms.) 61.31 per cent, Balai (18 kms.) 67.13 per cent and Bhaisai Naubasta (19 kms.) 52.32 per cent. The above fact shows that among 28 villages, 11 comprise more than 50 per cent of area under forest, irrigation and cultivable waste including *gauchar* and groves

Among the above villages, three are within a distance of five kms. four villages between the distance of 6 to 9 kms , and remaining four between the distance of 16 to 19 kms. Thus it neither confirms nor contradicts the hypothesis stated above.

Table XIII.22 : Land use statistics of selected villages near the town of Unnao.

Name of village from Unnao M B (in km)	Total area in (hectare)	Land use (area in hectare)				
		Forest	Irrigated by sources	Unirrigated	Cultivable waste including Gauchar & Groves	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Bazeedpur urf Rajepur	(2) 280 86		GC(27 12) (9 66)	104 41 (37.18)	78.51 (27 95)	70 82(25.21)
2 Loharkhera	(2) 34 80		GC(24 69) (70 95)	7 69 (22.09)	2 01 (5 78)	0 41 (1 13)
3 Barpat	(3) 94 30		GC(65 16) (69 10)	11 33 (12 01)	7 28 (7.72)	10 53 (11 17)
4 Chaura	(3) 305 14		TW(220.16) (72 15)	57 47 (18 83)	27 10 (8 88)	0 41 (0 14)
5 Akrampur	(4) 277 08		GC(101 98) (45 23) TWE(23 34)	99 96 (36 08)	51 00 (18 41)	0 80 (0 28)
6 Galgalha	(4) 125 86		TWE(64 75) (51 46)	40 87 (32 47)	6 88 (5.46)	13 36 (10.61)
7 Sheshpur Bari	(5) 554 82		TWE(144 88)(45 73) W(38 85) TK(48 97) O(21 02)	225 01 (40 56)	17 81 (3 21)	58 28 (10 50)
8 Gadankhera	(2) 955 09	125 46 (13 14)	W(8 09) TK(6 07) GC(319 71) (43 22) TW(78 92)	161 88 (16 95)	85 80 (8 98)	169 16 (17.71)
9 Husain Nagar	(3) 805 33	23 88 (2 97)	GC(411.98) (51 16)	40 87 (5 07)	152 57 (18 94)	176 03 (21 86)

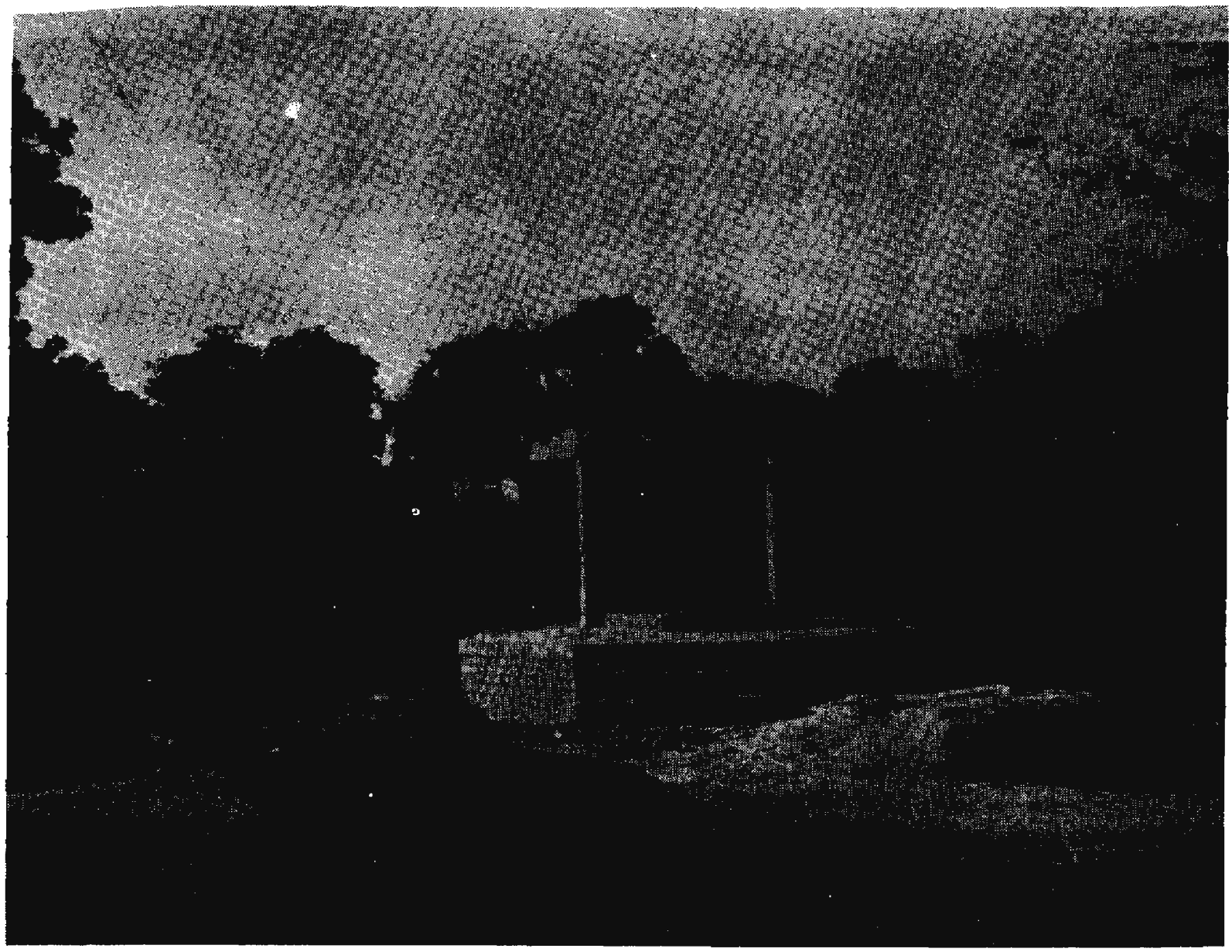
Table XIII.22 (Contd.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
10 Chandpur	(4)	480 78	69 60 (14 48)	GC(91 87) (19 11)	94 70 (19.70)	93 49 (19 44)	131 12 (27 27)
11 Khowajgipur	(6)	813 04		TW(224 60) (27 62)	448 81 (55 20)	46 95 (5 78)	92 68 (11 40)
12 Maswasi	(6)	555 25		TWE(269 12) (48 47)	202.35 (36 44)	30 76 (5 54)	53 02 (9 55)
13 Salempur	(6)	174 83		TW(102 39) (58 57)	37 23 (21 29)	11 33 (6 48)	23 88 (13 66)
14 Sayed Abbaspur	(6)	103 20	25 50 (24.71)	GC(21 04) (20 39)	35 21 (34.12)	20 24 (19 61)	1 21 (1 17)
15 Magarwara	(7)	479 57	.	TWE(99 96) (20.84)	228 25 (47.60)	88 63 (18 48)	62.73 (13 08)
16 Akbarpur Dabauli	(8)	280 05		GC(157 02) TW(4.05) (62.14) TK(12 95)	48 56 (17.34)	29 95 (10 69)	27 52 (9 83)
17 Thana	(8)	901 27		GC(370 71) TW(184 95) (61.65)	80 54 (8 94)	183 73 (20 39)	81 34 (9 02)
18 Bauna Mau	(9)	318 09	.	GC(34 40) TW(150 95) (58 27)	48 97 (15 40)	42 09 (13 23)	41 68 (13 10)
19 Turkman Nagar	(9)	128 69	44 10 (34 27)	GC(27 52) (21 38)	22 26 (17 30)	17 00 (13 21)	17 81 (13 84)
20 Banthar	(10)	858.37	.	TWE(389 32) (45 36)	242 82 (28 28)	161 88 (18 86)	64 35 (7 50)
21 Orhar	(10)	1016 20	120 60 (11 87)	GC(397 03) TW(202 35) (58 98)	25 90 (2 55)	120 20 (11 83)	150 12 (14 77)

Table XIII.22 (Concld.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
22 Raukarna	(11)	1077 31		TW(499 80) R(479 57) (90 91)	39 26 (3 64)	29 54 (2 74)	29 14 (2 71)
23 Achalganj	(12)	261 84		TWE(46 64) GC(80 94) (48 72)	92 27 (35 24)	14 47 (5 53)	27 52 (10 51)
24 Mawayya Mafi	(16)	175 24		W(2 43) O(2 43) GC(61 52) (39 73) TW (3 24)	50 99 (29.10)	50 99 (29 10)	3 64 (2 07)
25 Bethar	(17)	973.71		GC(159 45) TWE(164 31) (38 40) W(50 18)	415 22 (42.65)	181 72 (18 66)	2 83 (0 29)
26 Balai	(18)	726 44		GC(29.54) (4 07)	416 84 (57.38)	70.83 (9.75)	209 23 (28 80)
27 Bhaisai Naubasta	(19)	375 97		GC(24 28) TWE(141 24) (44 02)	159 86 (42 52)	36 83 (9 80)	13.76 (3 66)
28 Taura	(19)	1145 71	44 93 (3 92)	TW(641 85) (56 02)	87 42 (7.63)	299 88 (26 18)	71 63 (6 25)

(Based on Census data)



Akrampur Village Unnao

Table XIII.18 (Concld.)

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

Unnao town was made a district headquarters in 1856 and latter on it gained the status of a municipality in 1869 It lies on the Lucknow-Kanpur road barely 18 kms. from Kanpur. There are several other roads passing through the town. One goes to Hardoi on the north-west, other to Rae Bareli on the east, yet another to Dalmau in district Rae Bareli and on to Allahabad on the south-east, and to the headquarters of outlying tahsils--Safipur, Hasanganj and Purwa. Balamau (in district Hardoi), Lucknow, Dalmau (in district Rae Bareli) and Kanpur are also connected with the town by branch lines of the Northern Railway. The trunk line of the Lucknow-Agra section also passes through the town. This line of the North-Eastern Railway connects the town with such far off places as Kanpur, Fatehgarh, Kasganj and Mathura.

The tract on which the present day town of Unnao is located was a forest area about twelve centuries ago. Unwant Singh built a fort here and renamed the place after himself. Probably in year 1540, Zaidi Saiyids won this town. In a battle on July 29, 1857 in the town, General Havelock defeated the freedom fighters. The whole of the district was influenced from the heroic deeds of freedom fighters. Probably as a result of that, the town has produced several noted personalities in various fields. It has an area of 15.54 Sq. kms., and a population of over 75 thousand. The office of the district magistrate lies at a short distance towards north of the Railway Station. Chief commercial area of the town lies along the Lucknow-Kanpur national highway. The Dayanand Subhash National College, Government Inter College and the Government Inter College for girls are the main educational institutions in the town. It also possesses the District Hospital, the Police Hospital, the Jail Hospital, a T B. Clinic, two Eye Hospitals and the Employees State Insurance Dispensary.

About 73 per cent of the total population was returned as non-worker at the 1981 Census. Over half of it's male population and nearly entire female population was recorded as non-workers. It has been a mono functional service town since 1961 Census. Nearly 44 per cent of total workers at the 1961 Census and about 47 per cent at the 1971 Census were engaged in various services in the town.

It's population at the recent Census of 1981, consisted of two chief religions-Hindus numbering nearly 50 thousand accounted for 65.52 per cent of the total population and Muslims with 26 thousand population constituted about 34 per cent of the total population. Hindi is spoken by about 82 per cent of the inhabitants followed by Urdu (18 per cent). About 12 per cent of the total population was of the scheduled castes at the last Census of 1981. At that Census nearly 58 per cent of the males and about 39 per cent of the females were literates.

At the 1971 Census, about 40 per cent of the total population was of the migrants. The survey results show that about 53 per cent of all the migrants have their place of last residence elsewhere in the native district, as against about 45 per cent, who have their place of last residences in other districts of the native state. About 35 per cent migrants are residing in the town for over 20 years. About 51 per cent of total male migrants in 1971, were workers, while such females were below 4 per cent.

Some of the localities of yore in the town still possess their distinctive flavours. The medieval lay out and configuration are still observable in Gaddiyana, Kaithiyana, Sheikhwara and

Chaudhriyana wards. In the Gaddiyana locality, according to the Survey data nearly 73 per cent of the inhabitants are the Muslims. These are mostly the descendants of the earliest stock of the Muslims whose history can be traced down to 1540 A.D. Kaithiyana is the other medieval ward, where Muslims are greater (56.60 per cent) in number than their other counterparts. Kayasthas are as well significantly settled in the old medieval wards as in the modern wards of the two Civil Lines. On one hand they are nearly 24 per cent in the modern locality of Civil Lines- II, while on the other, they also form about 25 per cent of such an old locality as Chaudhriyana. As against to them, Brahmans are dominant only in the first four wards of the town, which are modern in nature.

Households in the town are generally of large size. About 27 per cent of all the households have six to seven members each. Single member-households are very few in the town and similar is the position of households having thirteen members or more. The average size of households consists of about 6 members. The typical age-group for the headship of a household in the town is that of 40-49 years.

At the 1981 Census, there was one household per occupied residential house in the town. Of the 8,280 occupied Census houses, nearly 76 per cent were used for residence purposes at 1971 Census. The predominant material of wall was burnt bricks while it was concrete for roof. About 51 per cent of total households at the 1981 Census were availing the benefit of electricity and about 63 per cent had toilet facility. According to the Survey data, on an average each household has three rooms. In other words, there is a room in the town, for every two persons. However, about 28 per cent of households each are only in possession of one room and two rooms tenements, respectively.

Considering the wardwise position of households which lack any of the basic amenity such as drinking water, electricity, toilet facility; it is observed that more than 50 per cent of households in wards Adarsh Nagar, Akrampur, Chaudhriyana and Talib Sarai lack these basic amenities. However, the town does not have any notified slum.

Congress party has remained as the most politically popular party for a long period. But the workers in the town are equally divided under the influence of the former party and the C.P.I. Thus there is existence of rival trade union organisations. The town's representatives are currently ministers at the state and the Union levels. Being a *mofussil* town, its influence over the political and social affairs of the native district is quite considerable

It has about a dozen parks, a stadium, a town hall, several clubs and libraries, four cinema-houses and a host of voluntary organizations. Three Hindi dailies and nine Hindi weeklies are locally published. Sports and games activities attract the attention of only 0.33 per cent of the population, though about 76 per cent of the surveyed population are non-workers. The town contains several old *Dargahs* with glazed tiles on the domes, 10 *masjids* and 14 noted Hindu temples. In the Siddhnath temple complex, sculptural fragments are seen lying around on open-air terraces. There is a Methodist Church and a Gurudwara also. Police station in the town is called the Kotwali. Sadar, Qila and Civil Lines police out posts were attached to the Kotwali Police Station in 1973. The district Jail was built in 1860. It is at a short distance from the district courts.

The native district is divided into four tahsils viz., Safipur, Hasanganj, Unnao and Purwa. At the 1981 Census, the district had 18 towns including Unnao The native district had a population of 1,822 thousands at the 1981 Census, 88 per cent of that was living in rural areas as against only 12 per cent in urban areas.

About 41 per cent of the total population of the native district was composed of persons below 14 years of age. The number of females per 1,000 males in the district was 889. About 30 per cent of the district population were the scheduled castes. Their proportion in urban areas was low (nearly 14 per cent) as compared to the rural areas (about 32 per cent). The literacy rate in the urban areas of the district was about 41 per cent as against about 49 per cent in the town. About 27 per cent of it's people were workers.

It is perched a top the middle of the Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh, and like rest of the towns in plains, it has adopted to its surrounding natural environments. The native district of which the town is a nucleus, largely depends on agriculture. The town has a huge grain *mandi,* which serves the hinterland villages. Kaiserganj is the biggest grain-market. The town, inturn, re-transport cereals mainly to Kanpur City, especially the oil seeds produce. It's population has varied upward or downward on the pattern of the native district. Prior to 1921, the population had a declining trend both in the case of the town and the native district. Thereafter, it rose in both cases. Only during the decade 1971-81, there has been an exceptional rise in the case of the town vis-a-vis the native district. It was mainly due to the jurisdictional changes and inclusion of several villages into its limits. Consequent upon rising tempo of urbanization, so many industrial units have come-up. The technology being used in the mills are generally similar to mills located elsewhere in the district. In the end, the social organisation in the town is least distinctive as compared to other places of the district.

The size of the town has trebled in comparison to what it was before the 1981 Census. The increase in the area of the town has of late effected certain aspects of the town life. Drain on the municipality is now felt on a greater scale as a large part of the town (erstwhile rural areas) even now does not present a glimpse of life of a modern town in absence of required amenities worthy of a town. In the midst of hustle and bustle and commuting to and fro, the first casualty has been the old world strong familialties and cordiality. As stated in earlier chapters, the town is a monofunctional one (service-type). It's recent growths in respect of size and population have slightly changed it's rural edges.

However, on the other hand, the town has a residential pattern on the basis of caste/community clusters as is predominant elsewhere in the native district. The existence of castewise residential clusters is much more predominant in areas such as the Akrampur, Adarsh Nagar, etc. More or less, the same can be said to be true in cases of wards, Moti Nagar and Civil lines or rest of other wards in the town. Nonetheless, it can be argued that the social structure of the town has become of late more amenable to fast urban growth. Here migrants do not feel alienated. In turn, a blind search to the living space has begun to give rise to a crack in the balance of man-nature relationship. Most of the new residential pockets are getting developed at the cost of ever shrinking flora and fauna.

The Chrystller formulation that a town as a central place has a cluster of service function which spread even the surrounding areas to the extent it is economically viable holds justified in the case of Unnao town. There has been no murmur or uprising in the vicinity of the town and hence there is no question of springing up of competitive townships, in the areas under the influence of the town. Being a district headquarters town and situated conveniently on rail and road routes, its place is secure in this respect.

The zonal formulation of urban growth put forward by Burgess can be seen attested in case of Unnao town, when we consider the spread of industrial areas and estates away from the central place on the two different sides of the town. Further, new residential pockets are being

developed in the suburbs of the town by the governmental and private societies. Nothing more can be stated in support of the above claim, as there are still large agricultural tracts being used for growing crops. The Hoyt formulation on the other hand, cannot be ruled out even partially; as the town is quite compact and dense at the centre, while it's outskirts are large and open to development especially in the areas towards Rae Bareli and Hardoi roads.

Chauncy Harries has a chance of coming out as justified in his conception that towns grow up like a series of cells, joined up with others in a living organism; with the most powerful nucleus drawing the rest together and giving them a certain integration. Unnao was created as a heaven for the service class in year 1856, when it was made a district headquarters town. Subsequently, it was made a municipality in 1869. Transportation facilities have been provided on modern lines and other facilities like educational, medical, etc , came up in the latter part of the last century. Behind all this manoevers lay the nucleus of the district offices and other district level offices and establishments in the serene area of the Collectorate. It has acted as pivot around which the growth of the town has been revolving. With the rise of the population of the town, the lower classes have increased enormously. Part of them were rural folks who came in search of job after the opening of industrial units after 1975 in the town, and others were the inhabitants of the villages merged in the municipal limits causing a higher level of rise in population during the decade 1971-81. The migrants were about 40 per cent of the population of the town in 1971, and they were infact mainly responsible for the abnormal growth rate of over 98 per cent during the decade 1971-81. It simply could not have taken place only on account of the natural rise in population On account of this higher rate of growth, new colonies like the Azad Colony are coming up. It is an example of shift in population at the outskirts. The new comers or the migrants found themselves in the multiple dwellings in the central parts of the town. All this caused a deterioration in the housing standard of the town.

Unnao is a town marked as a settlement of many an ethnic groups. Naturally, it has certain urban characteristics as shown by all such towns which are characterized with a dense population and a heterogenous community. There are special localities of certain castes and groups of workers. In some of the older localities of the town, clusters of Muslim artisans are located, where the inhabitants are engaged in making of textiles printing. Many of the trade unions here are quite vocal and are the constituents of the State level machineries of the trade unions. There is no discrimination on castes, or religion basis, as mosques, church, temples and other assorted shrines are located near each other.

APPENDICES

Appendix I : Detailed particulars of factories and industrial establishments of different size and type for year 1987-88

Size (Large/ Medium/ small)	Type (with reference to the main products), Name and year of establishment	Location (e g (a) town centre-residential/commercial/administrative (b) Periphery-Industrial estate/ area unplanned, haphazard growth/ others)	Approximate number units of the establishments	Approximate hectares under the establishments	Approximate number of personnel			
					Nature of power	Administrative and supervisory	Skilled	Unskilled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Large	1 Finished leather-Unnao Tanneries, Unnao	(a) Commercial	3	12 acres	100 H P Generator	1	2	11
	2 Wine (Whisky) spisedor Plane-Karamchand Thapar and Bros. Unnao	(a) Commercial	2	4 acres	Hydel & Generator	65	58	295
	3. Solvent oil and vegetable oil-Khandelwal extraction Comp, Akrampur, Unnao	(b) Industrial	2	N A	315 Kw electric power	10	23	46
	4 Triveni Metal Tubes Ltd , Unnao	(b) Industrial	1	68 acres	1200 KVA two Generator	44	52	147

Appendix I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mdium	1. Finished leather (goat-skin)-Zam Tanners, Unnao	(a) Commercial	4	3 acres	Hydel power	8	7	299
	2 Tubular polars Ms India Engineering Construction Company, Lucknow Road, Unnao	(b) Industrial	1	15 acres	Electric/ Coal	15	65	180
Small	1 Plastic wires and pipe fitting Ms Anil Plastic wire 32, A B. Nagar,Unnao	(a) Residential	1	1/2 acres	Electric	2	4	8
	2 Branched chewing tobacco-Hiran Tobacco Factory Pvt.Ltd Hiran Nagar, Unnao (1985)	(a) Residential	1		Hydel power	3	5 (Total 45 workers in 1985-86)	12
	3 Chimnies, Files and Bottles Rafat Glass Works, Sheikhpur, Unnao (1985)	(a) Commercial	1	5 Bigha	Hydel power	14	82	139
	4 Wrapper of Pannma Cigrat Card board/ Lables for Boxes Hiran Tobacco, Factory Ms. Mahendra Shukla Packing Industries, Hiran Nagar, Unnao	(a) Commercial	1	2 Bigha	-do-	1	1	6

Appendix I (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Small	5 Ink, *Gond,* Ink Pad, Tab, Ink, Pad and *Lakh Bati* Mrs Hindi Ink India, 86, Sheikhpur, Unnao	(a) Residential	1	2,500 sq ft	-do-	4	1	10
	6 Lal Tel medicine M/s Lal Tel Pharmacy	(a) Town centre	1	2,280 sq ft.	Manual power	4	-	13
	7 Files & Bottles, Chiminies M/s Nafis Glass Works, Kundan Road, Unnao (1980)	(b) Town centre	1	4 Bigha	Hydel power	6	42	32
	8 Files and Glass, M/s Deve Glass Works, Hardoi Road, Unnao (1982)	(b) Periphery (unplanned)	1	12 Bigha	Manual power (Total workers 139 1985-86)	10	150	250

Appendix I (Contd.)

Size (Large/ Medium/ Small)	Approximate output		Invested Capital (amount in Rs)			Loss or profit during (1987-88)	Dividend to share-holders (1987-88)	Bonus to employees during 1987-88
	Volume	Volume (in Rs)	Fixed	Circula-ting	Source			
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Large	1. 300 Tons	1 Lakh, 14 Thousand	--	20 Lakhs	--	--	30 share holders	8.33 per cent of the salary
	2 300,000 Litrs	-- --	--	--	--	-do-	-do-	
	3 10,832 Tons	-- --	1.20 lakh on land 3 42 lakh on building 48 85 lakh on plant machinery	--	--	--	--	
	4. 14,000 M.T	1,40,000 Appx	521,13 Lakhs	362 26 Lakhs	Promoters, Share holders Financial institutions and Bank	Net loss 25 06 Lakhs	--	
Medium	1 200,000 Pieces	11,000,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2. 18 Thousand	60 lakhs	--	--	--	Profit	N A.	8 33 per cent wages
Small	1. 70 Quintals	6 Lakhs (Worth Rs 1 15 Lakhs in 1985-86)	--	--	0 33 Lakhs in 1985-86	Profit	N A	-do--

Appendix I (Contd.)

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Small	2. 779 Tons	12,000,000 (capacity Rs 160 Lakhs in 1985-86)	--	--	(35 12 Lakhs in 1985-86)	--	3 Partners	-do-
	3. 840,000 Dozen chiminies	420,000 (15 79 Lakhs 1985-86)	--	850,000	--	profit	--	-do-
	4. 188 Tons	634,600	--	--	--	--	4 Partners	-do-
	5 25,100 Litre 20,680 Litre 1,640 Litre 13,175 Litre 9,494 Pieces 7,980 Kgs.	1,981,000 (Production worth Rs 7.56 Lakhs in 1985-86)	--	380,000	own	1 Lakh	2 Partners	-do-
	6 676,027 fials	15 Lakhs	--	6 Lakhs	(Lakhs in 1985-86)	--	--	8.33 per cent of the salary
	7 31 Lakhs fials 4.75 Lakhs bottles	6 Lakhs (Rs 14.60 Lakhs in 1985-86)	--	7 Lakhs	(2 18 Lakhs in 1985-86)	--	--	-do-
	8 75,000 gross Bottles and *Sishis*	240,000 (Production worth Rs. 9.05 Lakhs in 1985-86)	--	--	(Total Rs 1.70 Lakhs in 1985-86)	--	--	-do-

Appendix I (Contd.)

Size (Large/ Medium/ Small)		Particulars of housing for the industrial labour	Problem of industrial relation, if any	Manner and problem of disposal of industrial waste and effluent	Problem of the industry	Remarks
1		18	19	20	21	22
Large	1	--	Shortage of electricity and shortage of coal	Industrial waste is used in Agriculture Farm after purification	Government has stopped the Aid to the industry	Agricultural *mandies* want the unit be registered under the Agriculture department, while the registration is already at Kanpur with the Industries Directorate
	2	Housing factility provided to some of the labourers	no	Under construction	Shortage of electricity	--
	3	--	--	--	--	--
	4	Ordinary accomodation only for 3 per cent emplcyees given	--	--	Power crises and non-availablity of raw matterial (H R Coils)	
Medium	5	--	*Mandi samit* wants to tax because the industry is established in agricultural land	After purifying they supply it in their own farm	As in column 19	Finished good is exported in the Northern India
	2	--	--	no waste	Shortage of power and coal	--
Small	1	Facilities provided to labourers (unspecified)	--	--	Shortage of power	--
	2	--	--	--	Shortage of power supply and coal	N A

Appendix I (Concld.)

1	18	19	20	21	22
3	Facilites provided to labourers (unspecified)	--	--	Shortage of coal	--
4	--	--	--	--	--
5	--	--	--	--	--
6	--	--	--	Raw material are not provided in sufficient quantity	--
7	Facilities provided to the labourers (unspecified)	--	--	Shortage of coal	--
8	-do-	--	--	Shortage of coal	

Appendix II : Manpower Engaged in Agricultural operation by locality and size of holding

Locality	Size fo holding	Number of households possessing land	Number of households where agricultural operations are carried on by			
			Family worker alone	Family worker and hired worker	Hired worker alone	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ward No 1	--	--	--	--	--	
Ward No 2	(i) Bleow 0 50 Hect.	1	--	1	--	
	(ii) 0 50-0 99 Hect	1	--	1	--	
	(iii) 1 00-1 99 Hect	4	1	2	1	
	(iv) 2.00-2 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(v) 3 00-3 99 Hect	1	--	1	--	
	(vi) 4 00-4.99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(vii) 5 00-7 49 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(viii) 7 50-9 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(ix) 10 00-19 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(x) 20 00-29 99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(xi) 30 00-39 99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(xii) 40 00-49 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xiii) 50 00 and above	--	--	--	--	
Total		7	1	5	1	
Ward No. 3	(i) Bleow 0.50 Hect	--	--	1	--	

Appendix II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(ii) 0 50-0 99 Hect	1	--	1	--	
	(iii) 1.00-1 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(iv) 2 00-2 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(v) 3.00-3 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(vi) 4 00-4 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(vii) 5 00-7 49 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(viii) 7.50-9 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(ix) 10 00-19 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(x) 20 00-29 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xi) 30.00-39 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xii) 40 00-49.99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(xiii) 50 00 and above	--	--	--	--	
Total		1	--	1	--	
Ward No. 4	(i) Bleow 0.50 Hect	2	2	--	--	
	(ii) 0 50-0 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(iii) 1 00-1.99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(iv) 2 00-2.99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(v) 3.00-3.99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(vi) 4 00-4 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(vii) 5 00-7 49 Hect	--	--	--	--	

Appendix II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(viii) 7 50-9.99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(ix) 10 00-19 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(x) 20 00-29 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xi) 30 00-39 99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(xii) 40 00-49 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xiii) 50 00 and above	--	--	--	--	
Total		2	2	--	--	
Ward No. 5	(i) Bleow 0 50 Hect.	4	4	--	--	
	(ii) 0.50-0 99 Hect	2	2	--	--	
	(iii) 1.00-1.99 Hect	1	1	--	--	
	(iv) 2.00-2 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(v) 3.00-3 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(vi) 4.00-4 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(vii) 5.00-7 49 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(viii) 7 50-9 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(ix) 10 00-19.99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(x) 20 00-29 99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(xi) 30 00-39 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xii) 40.00-49 99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(xiii) 50 00 and above	--	--	--	--	
Total		7	7	--	--	

Appendix II (Contd.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Ward No 6	(i)	Bleow 0 50 Hect	4	2	2	--	
	(ii)	0 50-0 99 Hect	2	2	--	--	
	(iii)	1 00-1 99 Hect	2	--	2	--	
	(iv)	2 00-2 99 Hect	1	--	1	--	
	(v)	3 00-3 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(vi)	4 00-4 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(vii)	5 00-7 49 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(viii)	7 50-9 99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(ix)	10 00-19 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(x)	20 00-29 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xi)	30 00-39 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xii)	40 00-49 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xiii)	50 00 and above	--	--	--	--	
Total			9	4	5	--	
Ward No 7	(i)	Bleow 0 50 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(ii)	0 50-0 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(iii)	1 00-1 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(iv)	2 00-2.99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(v)	3 00-3 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(vi)	4 00-4 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	

Appendix II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(vii) 5.00-7.49 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(viii) 7.50-9 99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(ix) 10 00-19 99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(x) 20.00-29.99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(xi) 30 00-39.99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xii) 40 00-49.99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xiii) 50 00 and above	--	--	--	--	
Total		--	--	--	--	
Ward No. 8	--	--	--	--	--	
Ward No. 9	--	--	--	--	--	
Ward No 10	(i) Bleow 0 50 Hect.*	1	--	--	--	* Unsafe land
	(ii) 0 50-0 99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(iii) 1 00-1 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(iv) 2 00-2 99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(v) 3 00-3.99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(vi) 4 00-4.99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(vii) 5.00-7.49 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(viii) 7 50-9.99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(ix) 10 00-19.99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(x) 20 00-29 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	

Appendix II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(xi) 30 00-39 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xii) 40 00-49 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xiii) 50.00 and above	--	--	--	--	
Total		1	--	--	--	
Ward No 11	--	--	--	--	--	
Ward No 12	(i) Bleow 0 50 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(ii) 0 50-0.99 Hect	1	--	--	1	
	(iii) 1 00-1.99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(iv) 2 00-2 99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(v) 3 00-3 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(vi) 4 00-4 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(vii) 5 00-7 49 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(viii) 7 50-9 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(ix) 10 00-19 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(x) 20.00-29 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xi) 30 00-39 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xii) 40 00-49 99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(xiii) 50.00 and above.	--	--	--	--	
Total	--	1	--	--	1	
Ward No 13	--	--	--	--	--	

Appendix II (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ward No 14	(i) Bleow 0 50 Hect	2*	1	--	--	*One household has barren land.
	(ii) 0 50-0 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(iii) 1 00-1 99 Hect.	4	3	1	--	
	(iv) 2 00-2 99 Hect	1	1	--	--	
	(v) 3 00-3 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(vi) 4 00-4 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(vii) 5 00-7 49 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(viii) 7 50-9 99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	
	(ix) 10 00-19 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(x) 20.00-29.99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xi) 30 00-39 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xii) 40 00-49 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	
	(xiii) 50.00 and above	--	--	--	--	
Total		7	5	1	--	

Appendix II (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Unnao	(i) Bleow 0 50 Hect	14	9	3	--	--
Town	(ii) 0 50-0 99 Hect	07	4	2	1	--
	(iii) 1 00-1 99 Hect	11	5	5	1	--
	(iv) 2 00-2.99 Hect	02	1	1	--	--
	(v) 3 00-3 99 Hect	01	--	1	--	--
	(vi) 4 00-4 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	--
	(vii) 5 00-7 49 Hect.	--	--	--	--	--
	(viii) 7 50-9.99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	--
	(ix) 10 00-19 99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	--
	(x) 20 00-29 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	--
	(xi) 30 00-39 99 Hect	--	--	--	--	--
	(xii) 40 00-49.99 Hect.	--	--	--	--	--
	(xiii) 50 00 and above	--	--	--	--	--
Total		35*	19	12	2	--

Note . * 1 HH possesses barren land
1 HH does not take crop, as the animals destroy it

Appendix III : Distribution of hosueholds by caste/tribe/community and average educational score

Caste/Tribe/ community	Number of house-holds	Population			Average educational score						Remarks
		Total	Male	Female	Per head			Per household			
					Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Brahman	62	407	214	193	2 62	2 98	2 22	15 59	9 24	6 35	
2. Kshatriya	10	51	27	24	2 02	2 12	1 90	9 30	5 30	4 00	
3 Vaishya	13	80	39	41	1.56	2.72	1.77	12 38	6 92	5.46	
4 Kayastha	16	103	53	50	3.01	3 32	2 67	18 06	10 37	7 68	
5 Khatri	2	8	4	4	3 75	4 25	3 25	15 00	8 50	6 50	
6 Gadaria	2	11	4	7	0 22	0 66	0.00	1.00	1.00	0 00	
7. Yadav	8	40	21	19	1 00	1 35	0 58	4 62	3 37	1 25	
8 Lodh	10	45	18	27	0 63	1 06	0 31	2.40	1 70	1 70	
9 Kurmi	1	5	2	3	2 20	4 00	1 00	11 00	8 00	3 00	
10 Kahar	2	12	5	7	1 00	1 25	0 80	4 50	2 50	2 00	
11. Nai	2	8	4	4	0 28	0 50	0 00	1 00	1 00	0 00	
12 Bhujwa	2	9	6	3	0 50	0 80	0 00	2 00	2 00	0 00	
13 Bari	2	9	5	4	0 88	1 00	0 75	4 00	2 50	1 50	

Appendix III (Concld.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Mali	3	13	8	5	0 75	0 87	0 50	3 00	2 33	0 66	
15.	Lohar	3	19	11	8	1 75	1 88	1 57	9 33	5 66	3 66	
16	Vishwakarma	2	5	4	1	1 20	1 00	2 00	3 00	2 00	1 00	
17	Kumhar	1	8	6	2	1 85	2 20	1 00	13 00	11 00	2 00	
18	Sunar	1	3	2	1	5 00	5 00	5 00	15 00	10 00	5 00	
19	Pasi	7	44	20	24	0 21	0 21	0 21	1 14	0 57	0 57	
20	Dhanuk	2	10	5	5	0 80	1.20	0 40	4 00	3 00	1 00	
21	Dhobi	7	47	20	27	0 95	1 70	0 41	5 57	4 14	1 42	
22	Kureel	1	4	2	2	3 25	4 00	2.50	13 00	8 00	5 00	
23	Chamar	8	34	15	19	0 96	1 28	0 68	3 62	2 25	1 37	
24	Kori	4	13	8	5	0 90	1 33	0.40	2 50	2.00	0 50	
25	Khatik	1	4	2	2	1 25	2 00	0 50	5.00	4 00	1 00	
26.	Muslim	42	271	142	129	1 32	1.57	1 04	3 64	2 28	1.36	
27	Christian	1	7	5	2	2 25	2 00	3 00	16 00	10 00	6 00	
	Total	215	1270	652	618	1 90	2 23	1 54	9 93	6 01	3 92	

Appendix IV : Distribution of households by type and average educational score

Type of Household		Number of house-holds	Population			Average educational score						Remarks
			Total	Male	Female	Per head			Per household			
						Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Nuclear	103	493	264	229	1 94	2 17	1 66	8.36	5 04	3 32	
2	Supplemented nuclear	28	169	90	79	1.53	1 86	1.18	7 64	4.79	2 86	
3	Sub-Nuclear	4	10	4	6	1 54	2.00	1 25	5 00	2.5	2 5	
4	Single person	7	7	4	3	1 43	1 25	1 67	1 43	0 71	0.71	
5	Supplemented sub-nuclear	6	30	11	19	1 76	2 5	1 37	8 5	4 17	4 34	
6	Collateral joint	2	13	6	7	1 75	2 34	1 17	10 5	7 0	7 0	
7	Supplemented collateral joint	3	26	15	11	1 9	2 12	1 73	12 67	6 34	6.34	
8	Lineal joint	31	247	126	121	1 92	2 24	1 55	13 32	8 39	4 94	

Appendix IV (Concld.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 .	11	12
9	Supplemented Lineal joint	2	24	8	16	2 19	2 88	1 77	23 00	11 5	11 5	
10	Lineal collateral joint	11	150	77	73	2 54	3 00	2 05	29 81	18 27	11.55	
11	Supplemented joint	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
12	Others (specify)*	18	101	47	54	1 42	1 91	1 00	7 34	4 56	2 78	
	Total	215	1270	652	618	1 90	2 23	1 54	9 93	6 01	3 92	

* Self, wife and brothers son and daughter family married daughter self (Female) son and married husband's brother Nuclear family married daughter and widowed mother self (Female) Widowed her widower sister, unmarried brothers Lineal joint and married son Nuclear and married sister, wife Married father and her sons

Appendix V : Distribution of students by educational level and occupational category of head of household

Occupational category of head of household	Educational level									
	Literate without educaitonal level	Primary	Middle	Matricula-tion	Non-tech-nical Diploma	Tech-nical Diploma	Graduate	Post gradu-ate	Tech-nical Degree	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. 0(032, 072, 076, 079)	7(36 84)	3(15 79)	3(15 79)	4(21 05)	--	--	2(10 53)	--	--	(5 35)19
2 1(137, 140,150, 153, 191)	10(22.73)	6(13 64)	11(25 00)	15(34.09)	--	--	2(4 54)	--	--	(12.39)44
3 2(220,221, 230, 241,269)	7(38 88)	4(22 22)	1(5.56)	4(22 22)	--	--	1(5 56)	1(5 56)	--	(5 07)18
4. 3(300, 301, 310, 331, 350, 358, 380)	16(22 86)	14(20.00)	8(11 43)	28(40.00)	--	--	3(4 28)	1(1 43)	--	(19 72)70
5. 4(401, 430, 431, 439, 451, 490)	17(53 12)	2(6 25)	5(15 62)	7(21 88)	--	--	1(3 13)	--	--	(9 01)32
6 5(530, 531, 550, 574)	9(56 35)	4(25 00)	2(12 50)	1(6 25)	--	--	--	--	--	(4 51)16
7 6(610, 611, 652)	13(61 90)	3(14 29)	3(14.29)	2(9 52)	--	--	--	--	--	(5 92)21
8 7(720, 751, 752, 755, 758, 759, 761, 771, 791)	14(51 85)	3(11 11)	5(18 52)	4(14 82)	--	--	1(3 70)	--	--	(7.61)27

Appendix V (Concld.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	8(811, 833, 835, 850, 851, 856)	10(41 67)	4(16 67)	6(25 00)	2(8 33)	--	--	2(8 33)	--	--	(6 76)24
10	9(923, 963, 986, 988,999)	15(60 00)	5(20 00)	4(16 00)	1(4 00)	--	--	--	--	--	(7 04)25
11.	Non-worker	25(42 38)	10(16 95)	5(8 47)	14(23 73)	--	--	5(8 47)	--	--	(16 62)59
	Total	143(40.28)	58(16 34)	53(14 93)	82(23 10)	--	--	17(4 79)	2(0 56)	--	(100 00)355

(Based on Survey data)

Appendix VI : Distribution of households by occupational category of head of household and average educational score

Occupational category	Number of house-holds	Population			Average educational score					
		Total	Male	Female	Per head			Per household		
					Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Electrical and Electronics Engineering Overseers and Technicians	3	20	9	11	2 53	2 88	2 23	14 33	7 67	6 67
Physicians and Surgeons, Homoeo-pathic	1	5	3	2	2 20	2 00	2 50	11 00	6 00	5 00
Dental Surgeons	1	7	4	3	2 71	3 00	2 33	19 00	12 00	7 00
Pharmacists	1	6	5	1	2 67	3 20	00 00	16 00	16 00	0 00
Physicians and Surgeons n e c	1	8	3	5	0 80	1 00	0 75	4 00	1 00	3 00
Labour, Social Welfare and Politicl workers	1	2	1	1	3 00	3 00	3 00	6 00	3 00	3 00
Lawyers	5	52	27	25	3 20	3 52	2 80	28 80	17 60	11 20
Teachers, University and Colleges	9	44	25	19	3 25	3 80	2 53	15 89	10 56	5 33
Teachers Primary	3	10	4	6	3 70	4 50	3.17	12 33	6 00	6 33
Teachers n e c	1	4	3	1	1 75	2 33	0 00	7 00	7 00	0 00
Non-ordained religious workers	1	10	6	4	2 56	3 00	1 67	23 00	18 00	5 00
Working Proprietors, Directors, and Managers, Wholesale Trade	2	12	7	5	2 58	2 43	2 80	15 50	8 50	7 00

Appendix VI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Working Proprietors, Directors, and Managers, Retail Trade	1	20	11	9	2 95	2 91	3 00	56 00	32 00	24 00
Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, n e c	1	3	1	2	5 00	5 00	5 00	15 00	5 00	10.00
Directors and Managers, Bank	2	8	4	4	3 17	2 75	4 00	9 50	5 50	4.00
Directors and Managers, Insurances	1	7	4	3	4 60	5 00	4 33	23 00	10.00	13 00
Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Construction	1	6	2	4	1 20	2 50	0 33	6 00	5 00	1 00
Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, and related Executives, Transport & Storage	1	5	3	2	3 20	4 33	1 50	16 00	13 00	3 00
Working Proprietors, Directors, Managers and Related Executives-other services	1	5	3	2	3 25	3 00	3.50	13 00	6 00	7.00
Clerical Supervisors (Office), Superintendent, Head Clerks, Section Head	1	5	3	2	3.20	3 67	2 50	16 00	11.00	0 00
Other Supervisors (Inspectors etc.)	1	5	2	3	2 40	2 50	2 33	12 00	5.00	7.00
Village Officials	1	10	6	4	3.63	4.00	3 25	29 00	16.00	13 00
Cashiers	2	10	3	7	2.10	3 00	1.71	18 33	10.42	7 92
Clerks, General	12	81	43	38	2.86	3.13	2.57	18 33	10.42	7 92
Office Attendants (Peon, Daftari, etc)	9	45	22	23	1.64	1 76	1 52	7.67	4 11	3 56
Postmen	1	7	2	5	1.14	1 50	1 00	8.00	3 00	5.00

Appendix VI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Merchants and Shopkeepers, Retail trade	11	65	31	34	2 47	3 08	1 97	12 36	7 00	5 36
Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Demonstrators	4	20	10	10	1 37	1 44	1 30	6 50	3 25	3 25
Street vendors, Canvassors and News Vendors	3	19	8	11	1 56	1 88	1 30	9 33	5 00	4 33
Salesmen, Shop assistants and *related workers, n e c*	1	15	8	7	2 00	1 63	2 60	26 00	13 00	13 00
Pawn Brokers	2	10	6	4	1 40	1 33	1.50	7 00	4 00	3 00
Sales workers, n e c	1	6	3	3	1 25	2.00	0 50	5 00	4 00	1 00
Aya Nurse, Maids	1	6	3	3	1 00	1 00	1.00	6 00	3.00	3.00
Domestic servants	1	7	4	3	1 71	2.00	1.33	12 00	8 00	4 00
Laudrymen, Washermen and Dhobis	5	45	23	22	0.97	1.45	0 44	7.40	5.80	1.60
Watchmen, Chowkidars and gate-keepers	9	3	1	2	0.67	1.00	0 50	2 00	5 80	1 00
Cultivators (owners)	10	56	26	30	0.87	1 25	0 54	4 50	3 00	1 50
Cultivators (tenants)	5	16	10	6	0.07	0.11	0 00	0.20	0 20	0 00
Farm workers, Animals, Birds and Insects rearing	1	11	6	5	1.11	1 33	0 67	10 00	8 00	2 00
Gardeners and Nursery workers	2	9	5	4	1 13	1 40	0 67	4 50	3.50	1 00

Appendix VI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Supervisors and Foreman, Metal smelting, converting and refinery	1	6	5	1	2.67	2.80	2.00	16 00	14 00	2.00
Fibre preparers	1	5	2	3	0 33	0 00	0 50	1 00	0 00	1 00
Spinners and winders	1	5	2	3	0 33	0 00				
Weavers and related workers	2	12	6	6	1 80	2 00	1.67	9 00	4 00	5 00
Bleachers, Dyers and textile Printers and Finishers	1	3	2	1	1 00	1 50	0 00	3.00	3 00	0.00
Knitters	1	8	3	5	1.88	2.00	1 80	15 00	6 00	9 00
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	1	3	2	1	0.67	1.00	0.00	2 00	2.00	0 00
Tanners and Fellmongers	1	7	6	1	1 60	2 00	0 00	8.00	8 00	0.00
Grain Millers, Parchers and related workers	3	11	7	4	0.60	1.00	0.00	2.00	2 00	0.00
Tailors and dress makers	5	22	12	10	1 16	1 55	0.63	4.40	3 40	1 00
Shoe-makers and repairers	2	7	3	4	0.17	0 50	0.00	0 50	0 50	0 00
Carpenters	1	4	3	1	1 50	1 33	2.00	6.00	4 00	2 00
Tool makers and metal pattern makers	1	8	2	6	1.71	1 50	1.80	12.00	3.00	9 00
Machine Tool operators	2	8	6	2	2.13	2.50	1 00	8.50	7 50	1 00
Mechanics, repairmen, etc	2	12	8	4	1 20	1 33	1 00	6.00	4.00	2 00
Supervisors and Foremen Electrical and Electronic equipments, filling, assembling, installing and repairing	1	8	6	2	1 86	2 20	1 00	13 00	11 00	2 00

Appendix VI (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Electricians, Electrical Fitters and related workers	3	21	13	8	1 53	1.78	1 25	8 67	5 33	3 33
Telephone and Telegraph installers and Repairmen	1	6	3	3	3 33	4 00	2 67	20 00	12.00	8 00
Compositors	1	5	4	1	3 00	3 00	3.00	6 00	3 00	3 00
Printing Pressmen	2	7	3	4	0 83	1.33	0 33	2 50	2 00	0 50
Painters, n e c	1	10	6	4	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Brick layers, stone masons, Tile setters	2	12	7	5	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Oilers and Greasers (including cleaners, Motor vehicles)	1	7	3	4	1 24	2 00	0 50	8 00	6 00	2 00
Tram Car and Motor Vehicle Drivers	4	22	14	8	1 58	1 92	1.00	7 50	5.75	1 75
Cycle-rickshaw Drivers (Rickshaw Pullers)	2	8	4	4	0 86	1 25	0 34	3 00	2.50	0 50
Labourers, n e c	18	93	43	50	0 36	0.49	0.22	1 50	1 06	0.45
Total	181	1005	525	480	1 85	2 15	1.52	9 51	5 80	3 71
Non-workers	42	265	127	138	2 09	2 58	1.64	11 64	6 88	4 76
Grand Total	215	1270	652	618	1 90	2.23	1.54	9 93	6 01	3 92

Appendix VII : Distribution of Households by Migration status and place of birth of head of household and composition by sex and age status of members (minor upto age 14 Adult 15 and above)

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of households and where composition by sex and age of members is						
		Adult male and female minor male/ female	Adult male and female	Adult male/ males only	Adult female/ females only	Adult male and minor male and/or female	Adult female and minor male and/or female	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A Non Migrant (Born in the town)		86	22	1	--	--	--	109
B Migrant								
I Born outside the	R	47	12	1	4	--	--	64
town in the distt	U	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
II Born within the	R	18	1	1	--	--	--	20
state in the Distt	U	15	2	2	1	--	--	20
Rae Bareli	R	3	--	1	--	--	--	4
	U	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lucknow	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	U	2	1	--	--	--	--	3
Kanpur	R	5	1	--	--	--	--	6
	U	9	--	1	--	--	--	10
Sultanpur	R	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
	U	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bara Banki	R	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
	U	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Appendix VII (Contd.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jalaun	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	U	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Hardoi	R	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
	U	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gonda	R	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
	U	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fatehpur	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	U	1	1	1	--	--	--	3
Faizabad	R	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
	U	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agra	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	U	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Banda	R	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
	U	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sitapur	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	U	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Bareilly	R	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
	U	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Basti	R	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
	U	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farrukhabad	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	U	1	--	--	--	--	--	1

Appendix VII (Concld.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III Born in the other state								
Andhra Pradesh	R	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	U	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
IV Born in the other country		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
V Unspecified		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total		167	38	5	5	--	--	215

*Not See item 5 Col no 8 and 9, head of households from Ward No 1 and S No of head of households 32 One head of household have been shown, belonging to Fatehpur while his place of birth is Kanpur.

Appendix VIII : Place of last residence of members of households related to place of birth

Place of birth		Place of last residence					
		Same as place of birth		Different from place of birth		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Same place		466	300	4	--	470	300
Same District	R	89	159	6	11	95	170
	U	4	6	--	1	4	7
Other distt of the state							
1 Kanpur	R	12	13	1	--	13	13
	U	21	45	2	8	23	53
2 Lucknow	R	--	5	--	--	--	5
	U	5	13	2	3	7	16
3 Rae Bareli	R	6	6	2	2	8	8
	U	--	1	--	--	--	1
4 Fatehpur	R	--	2	--	--	--	2
	U	2	4	3	1	5	5
5. Hardoi	R	6	4	--	1	6	5
	U	--	2	--	--	--	2

Appendix VIII (Contd.)

1			2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Banda	R	2	1	--	--	2	1
		U	--	--	--	1	--	1
7	Sitapur	R	1	1	--	--	1	1
		U	2	--	-	--	2	--
8	Hamirpur	R	--	1	--	--	--	1
		U	1	1	--	--	1	1
9	Lakhimpur	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	1	--	--	--	1
10	Dehra Dun	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	--	1	--	1	--
11	Sultanpur	R	--	1	1	--	1	1
		U	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	Bahraich	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	--	--	1	--	1
13	Jalaun	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	1	1	--	1	1
14	Bulandshahr	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	1	--	--	--	1
15	Farrukhabad	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	1	--	--	--	--

Appendix VIII (Contd.)

1			2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Basti	R	--	--	1	--	--	--
		U	--	--	--	--	--	--
17	Faizabad	R	--	--	1	1	1	1
		U	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	Agra	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	1	--	1	--	2
19.	Etawah	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	1	--	--	--	1
20	Gorakhpur	R	--	--	1	1	1	1
		U	--	--	--	--	--	--
21.	Mirzapur	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	--	--	1	--	1
22.	Shahjahanpur	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	1	--	--	--	1
23.	Bara Banki	R	--	1	1	--	1	1
		U	--	1	--	--	--	1
24.	Gonda	R	--	--	1	--	1	--
		U	--	--	--	1	--	1
Other States								
1.	Bihar	R	--	--	--	1	--	1
		U	1	1	--	--	1	1

Appendix VIII (Concld.)

1			2	3	4	5	6	7
2	West Bengal	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	--	--	1	--	1
3	Madhya Pradesh	R	--	--	1	1	1	1
		U	--	2	--	--	--	2
4	Maharashtra	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	--	1	1	1	1
5	Rajasthan	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	--	1	1	1	1
6	Andhra Pradesh	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	--	1	1	1	--
Other Country								
1	Pakistan	R	--	--	--	--	--	--
		U	--	--	1	1	1	1
	Total		619	577	33	41	652	618

Appendix IX : Visit to close relations during three years by duration stay in present residence and frequency of visit

Close relations at place from where migrated	Number of households having relation as col 1 at place from where migrated	Number of Households which are staying in the town upto 4 years and having close relation of head of household described in col. 1 and atleast one member of which used in				Number of households which are staying in the town 5-9 years and having close relation of head of households described in col 1 and atleast one member of which visited to relation during last three years			
		Not once	1-3 time	4-6 time	more than 6 time	Not once	1-3 time	4-6 time	more than 6 time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Father	7	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	1
Mother	12	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	--
Son	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Unmarried daughter	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Husband	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wife	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Father & Mother	8	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	2
Father, Mother & Sister	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Total	32	--	2	1	1	--	7	--	5

Appendix IX (Concld.)

Close relations at place from where migrated	Number of household which are staying in the town 10-19 years and having close relation of head of household described in col 1 and atleast one member of which visited to the close relations during last three years				Number of households which are staying in the town 20+ years having close relation of head of household described in col. 1 and atleast one member of which visited to the close relations during last three years			
	Not once	1-3	4-6	more than 6 time	Not once	1-3	4-6	more than 6 time
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Father	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Mother	--	--	--	3	--	3	--	2
Son	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unmarried daughter	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Husband	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wife	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
Father & Mother	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1
Father Mother & Sister	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Total	--	1	1	7	--	3	--	4

Appendix X : Unit of Migration as related to place of last Residence, Religion and caste or tribe or community

Religion/Caste/ Tribe		Number of households whose place of last residence was								
		Unnao (Rural)				Other Districts (Households No are shown in bracket)				
		Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first other follows	others	Male working members only	All at a time	Male Working members first other follows	others	Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Brahman	11	6	7	2	9	5	9	1	Allahabad/U(1), Banda/R(1), Kanpur (R-4, U-8), Rae Bareli/R (1), Gonda/U(1), Lucknow/U(1), Hardoi/R(1)/ U(1), Jalaun (1) Fatehpur/ U(1) Unnao (U)
2	Kshatriya	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	Rae Bareli/R(1)
3.	Vaishya	1	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	
4	Kayastha	--	--	2	--	4	4	1	--	Kanpur/U(2), Unnao (U) Deoria (U), Lucknow (U), Aligarh (U) Farrukhabad (U) Bihar (U) Maharashtra (U) (one each)
5.	Khatri	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	Lucknow/U Sitapur/(U) (one each)
6	Kumhar	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	
7	Kurmi	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	

Appendix X (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Gadariya	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	
9	Lodh	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	Kanpur R/U (one each)
10	Mall	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
11	Yadav	--	2	1	--	2	--	--	--	Rae Bareli/R & Maharash-tra (U) (one each)
12	Kahar	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
13	Vishwakarma	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	Fatehpur/U(1)
14	Bhujwa	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
15	Chamar	1	2	1	--	1	--	--	--	DehraDun/U(1)
16	Dhobi	2	--	2	--	1	1	--	--	Lucknow/U(R)
17	Pasi	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	Kanpur/R(1)
18	Muslim	1	1	1	--	1	2	--	--	Kanpur/U(3)
19	Christian	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	Kanpur/U(1)
	Total	19	17	20	3	22	15	11	1	

Appendix XI : Age-group and relation to head of the household

Age-group	Number of persons staying outside who are related to head of household are									
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Others than (specify)			
							Hus-band	Wife	Son's wife	Son's son
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
10-14	--	--	4	1	1	1	--	--	--	--
15-24	--	--	9	2	2	1	--	--	1	1
25-34	--	--	8	--	1	--	2	--	--	--
35-59	4	3	5	--	--	--	2	3	--	--
60+	14	20	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Total	18	23	26	4	4	2	5	3	1	1

Appendix XII : Particulers of family members staying outside by educational level and relation to head of household.

Educational level	Number of persons staying outside who are related to head of household									
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other kins (specify)			
							Husband	Wife	Son's wife	Son's son
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate	5	16	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	--
Education without level	3	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Below primary	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
Primary	6	2	7	--	1	1	2	2	--	--
Matric	3	--	8	2	--	1	--	--	--	--
Diploma and Certificate	--	--	2	--	--	--	-	--	--	--
Degree and above	--	--	8	1	1	--	2	--	--	1
Total	18	23	26	4	4	2	5	3	1	1

Appendix XIII : Description of occupation of the person staying outside

Description of occupation	No of persons
1	2
Physical science technicians	1
Civil engineers	1
Civil engineering overseers and technicians	1
Teachers, University and College	1
Teachers, Higher Secondary and High School	2
Working proprietors, directors and managers manufacturing	1
Other supervisors (Inspectors etc)	1
Clerks (General)	2
Store-keepers and related workers	2
Office attendent (peon, daftarees etc)	2
Radio, communication and wireless operators	1
Merchants and shop-keepers, Retail trade	2
Sales supervisors	2
Laundrymen, washermen and *Dhobis*	2
Dry Cleaners and Pressure Cleaners	2
Policemen and detectivemen	1
Watermen, *chowkidars* and gate-keepers	2
Cultivators (owners)	10
Total	36

(Based on Survey data)

Appendix XIV : Particulars of non-workers, family members who are staying outside, nature of activity and relationship to head of household

Nature of activity of non-worker's family members staying outside	Number who are related to head of households									
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other Kins (specify)			
							Husband	Wife	Son's wife	Son's son
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Household duty	--	14	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	--
Dependent	6	8	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Student	--	--	6	2	2	2	--	--	--	1
Retired	4	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Seeking employment	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	10	22	7	3	2	2	1	2	1	1

(Based on Survey data)

Appendix XV : Households whose close family members are outside by religion and caste/tribe or community and place of belonging of head of household

Religion and caste/ tribe/community of head of households		Total number of households	Number of households whose family members are staying outside and whose heads of the households belonging to	
			Uttar Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
1		2	3	4
(A)	HINDU (Including SC)	172	47	1
1	Bari	2	--	--
2	Bhujwa	2	--	--
3	Brahman	62	23	--
4	Gadariya	2	--	--
5	Kahar	2	2	--
6	Kayastha	16	3	1
7	Khatri	2	2	--
8	Kshatriya	10	3	--
9	Kumhar	1	--	--
10	Kurmi	1	1	--
11	Lodh	10	--	--
12	Lohar	3	--	--
13	Mali	3	2	--
14	Nai	2	--	--
15	Sunar	1	--	--
16	Vaishya	13	2	--
17	Vishwakarma	2	--	--
18	Yadav	8	3	--
19	Chamar	9	3	--
20	Dhanuk	2	--	--
21	Dhobi	7	3	--
22	Khatik	1	--	--
23	Kori	4	--	--
24	Pasi	7	--	--
(B)	MUSLIM	42	9	--
(C)	CHRISTIAN	1	1	--
	Total	215	57	1

Appendix XVI : Households whose family members are staying outside by religion, caste/tribe/ community and distance of place of last residence of heads of households

Religion and caste/ tribe/community		Total number of households	No of households whose family members are staying outside and whose distance of place of last residence of heads of households is (in kms)					
			Same	50 or less	51-100	101-200	201-500	500 +
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A)	**Hindu**							
1	Bari	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	Bhujwa	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	Brahman	62	1	11	7	3	1	--
4	Gadariya	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
5	Kahar	2	1	1	--	--	--	--
6	Kayastha	16	1	2	--	--	1	--
7	Khatri	2	--	--	1	--	1	--
8	Kshatriya	10	--	1	1	--	1	--
9	Kumhar	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
10	Kurmi	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
11	Lodh	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
12	Lohar	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
13	Mali	3	--	2	--	--	--	--
14	Nai	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
15	Sunar	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
16	Vaishya	13	1	1	--	--	--	--
17	Vishwakarma	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
18	Yadav	8	--	2	1	--	--	--
19	Chamar	9	1	1	--	--	--	1
20	Dhanuk	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
21	Dhobi	7	--	2	--	--	--	1
22	Khatik	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
23	Kori	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
24	Pasi	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
(B)	**MUSLIM**	42	5	3	1	--	--	--
(C)	**CHRISTIAN**	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
	Total	215	10	28	11	3	4	2

Appendix XVII : Number of households whose family members are staying outside and whose heads of households are in occupation

Occupation	No. of households
1	2
Engineering technicians	2
Physician and surgeon	2
Jurists	2
Teachers	4
Working proprietors, directors, wholesale and retail trade	3
Director and manager	2
Working proprietors, girectors	1
Clerical and other supervisors	1
Book keepers and cashiers	1
Clerical and related workers	11
Shop keepers	3
Sales workers	1
Launderers, dry cleaners	1
Farm workers	2
Spinners, weavers, knitters & dyers	2
Tailors	1
Shoe makers	1
Blacksmiths	2
Printing and related workers	1
Transport equipment operator	1
Labourers, (N E C)	1
Workers	45
Non-workers	13

Appendix XVIII : Relation of selected houses of selected households with adjoining houses in space by locality

Locality	No of houses studied	Total no of house-holds	Separate houses with compound		No of separate houses without compound		Number of houses which are flats in multi flat housing unit		Number of houses which are floors in multifloors housing unit		Remarks
			No of houses	Problem faced	No of houses	Problem faced	No of houses	Problem faced	No of houses	Problem faced	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ward 1	32	32	14	--	18	(a) Bad condition (b) Bad condition (c) Bad condition (d) *Kachcha* (e) No source of water	--	--	--	--	
Ward 2	20	20	11	--	8	(a) Open drainage (b) Bad condition (c) Thatched roof (problem in rainy season)	--	--	1	No	
Ward 3	16	16	9	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	
Ward 4	19	19	11	--	8	(a) No door in house and roof is not in good condition	--	--	--	--	
Ward 5	18	18	1	--	17	--	--	--	--	--	
Ward 6	13	13	3	--	10	(a) Bad condition (b) Ventilation problem	--	--	--	--	
Ward 7	18	18	3	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	

Appendix XVIII (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ward 8	18	18	2	(a) Not good house very near to *Nala*	15	(a) Bad condition	--	--	1	No	
Ward 9	13	13	11	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	
Ward10	5	5	3	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	
Ward11	12	12	3	--	9	(a) Bad condition	--	--	--	--	
Ward12	12	12	7	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	
Ward13	3	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	
Ward14	16	16	--	--	16	(a) Bad condition (b) *Kachcha* house	--	--	--	--	
Total	215	215	78	--	135	--	--	--	2	--	

Appendix XIX : Distribution of houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling by locality

Locality	Predominant material of floor				Predominant material of wall			
	Bricks cement	Masce	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Bricks cement	Bricks	Mud	Bricks Mud
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ward 1	26	1	5	--	27	1	3	1
Ward 2	7	1	5	7	6	12	2	--
Ward 3	10	--	6	--	7	9	--	--
Ward 4	12	--	7	--	4	10	5	--
Ward 5	4	--	14	--	4	3	3	8
Ward 6	1	--	10	2	3	3	6	1
Ward 7	15	--	3	--	12	5	1	--
Ward 8	13	--	3	2	15	--	1	2
Ward 9	5	1	4	3	6	6	1	--
Ward 10	4	1	--	--	3	2	--	--
Ward 11	7	--	3	2	9	3	--	--
Ward 12	9	--	3	--	6	4	1	1
Ward 13	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Ward 14	2	--	14	--	4	12	--	--
Total	8	4	77	16	109	70	23	13

Appendix XIX (Concld.)

Locality		Predominant material of roof				Predominant material of ceiling		Doors and windows*	
		Cemented (Slaper)	Bricks	Mud *Dhanny*	Straw	Thatched	Bamboo	Wooden Iron	Wood only
1		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ward	1	26	--	2	4	--	--	20	12
Ward	2	11	4	3	--	2	--	7	12
Ward	3	12	2	1	--	1	--	10	6
Ward	4	13	1	--	--	4	1	6	13
Ward	5	7	--	1	--	10	--	4	9
Ward	6	2	1	4	1	5	--	--	13
Ward	7	15	--	--	--	3	--	10	8
Ward	8	13	2	1	--	2	--	--	18
Ward	9	4	--	8	--	--	1	6	7
Ward	10	4	1	--	--	--	--	3	2
Ward	11	7	--	3	2	--	--	6	6
Ward	12	8	--	3	1	--	--	7	5
Ward	13	3	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Ward	14	5	2	2	--	7	--	10	6
	Total	130	13	28	8	34	2	92	117

* Six houses are without door or window.

Appendix XX : Households classified by number of members, number of rooms occupied and locality

Locality		Total number of members		Total no. of house-holds studied	Total number of rooms	Households with one room			Households with two rooms		
						Total number of house-holds	Number of members		Total number of house-holds	Number of members	
		M	F				M	F		M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward	1	92	102	32	138	7	17	21	7	20	18
Ward	2	62	73	20	84	4	6	12	3	7	8
Ward	3	43	32	16	39	4	8	7	6	13	8
Ward	4	63	70	19	65	8	13	26	2	8	8
Ward	5	38	37	18	28	10	21	13	6	12	17
Ward	6	39	28	13	29	4	13	4	5	16	13
Ward	7	58	37	18	52	4	10	4	7	23	16
Ward	8	54	55	18	46	9	24	24	4	14	11
Ward	9	40	39	13	36	4	11	13	3	9	11
Ward	10	19	14	5	16	--	--	--	2	9	8
Ward	11	56	50	12	32	3	9	12	4	18	11
Ward	12	38	31	12	34	2	6	4	4	10	14
Ward	13	8	6	3	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward	14	42	44	16	41	2	7	6	8	22	17
	Total	652	618	215	657	61	145	146	61	181	160

Appendix XX (Contd.)

Locality	Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms		
	Total number of house-holds	Number of members		Total number of house-holds	Number of members		Total number of house-holds	Number of members	
		M	F		M	F		M	F
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ward 1	2	5	6	5	12	17	3	13	18
Ward 2	2	5	10	4	16	12	2	5	8
Ward 3	2	5	6	3	11	7	1	6	4
Ward 4	2	5	5	1	3	3	3	13	13
Ward 5	2	5	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 6	2	5	3	1	3	2	1	2	6
Ward 7	2	5	2	1	4	3	2	8	6
Ward 8	1	3	5	2	5	6	--	--	--
Ward 9	3	10	6	1	2	1	--	--	--
Ward 10	2	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 11	1	8	7	2	11	11	2	10	9
Ward 12	2	11	3	3	11	9	--	--	--
Ward 13	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	2
Ward 14	1	3	5	5	10	16	--	--	--
Total	24	77	69	28	89	87	15	59	66

Appendix XX (Contd.)

Locality	Households with six rooms			Households with seven rooms			Households with eight rooms		
	Total number of house-holds	Number of members		Total number of house-holds	Number of members		Total number of house-holds	Number of members	
		M	F		M	F		M	F
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Ward 1	2	6	8	2	4	3	--	--	--
Ward 2	3	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 4	--	--	--	1	6	4	1	4	2
Ward 5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 7	1	4	3	--	--	--	1	4	3
Ward 8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	6	6
Ward 9	1	4	5	1	4	3	--	--	--
Ward 10	1	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 12	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 13	2	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	11	29	27	4	14	10	3	14	11

Appendix XX (Contd.)

Locality	Households with nine rooms			Households with ten rooms			Households with eleven rooms		
	Total number of house-holds	Number of members		Total number of house-holds	Number of members		Total number of house-holds	Number of members	
		M	F		M	F		M	F
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Ward 1	--	--	--	1	5	4	--	--	--
Ward 2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 8	--	--	--	1	1	3	--	--	--
Ward 9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	2	6	7	--	--	--

Appendix XX (Concld.)

Locality	Households with twelve rooms			Households with thirteen rooms			*Households with sixteen rooms		
	Total number of house-holds	Number of members		Total number of house-holds	Number of members		Total number of house-holds	Number of members	
		M	F		M	F		M	F
1	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Ward 1	2	6	5	--	--	--	1	4	2
Ward 2	1	12	16	1	5	3	--	--	--
Ward 3	--	--	--	1	11	9	--	--	--
Ward 4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ward 14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	3	18	21	2	16	12	1	4	2

*Fourteen & fifteen are nil

Appendix XXI : Classified by number of married couples without other members aged 5 and above and with other members aged 5 or above and number of rooms occupied by them

Classification of households	Total number of house-holds	Total number of members	Households occupying one room		Households occupying two rooms		Households occupying three rooms	
			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
One married couple								
(a) without other members aged 5 and above	8	16	2	4	1	2	1	2
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	79	411	17	32	23	126	13	71
(c)* With other members aged 0 and above	54	322	25	140	16	87	4	35
Two married couples								
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	3	12	--	--	2	8	--	--
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	11	80	2	13	1	7	2	13
(c)* With other members aged 0 and above	27	244	3	21	8	70	3	23

Appendix XXI (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Three married couples								
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	1	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
(c)* With other members aged 0 and above	4	40	--	--	1	10	--	--
Four married couples								
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	--	--	--	-	--	--	--	--
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	1	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
(c)* With other members aged 0 and above	4	77	--	--	--	--	--	--
(A) Others (without couples)	23	65	12	31	9	31	1	2
TOTAL (A+a+b+c)	215	1,173	61	291	61	341	24	146

Appendix XXI (Contd.)

Classification of households	Households occupying four rooms		Households occupying five rooms		Households occupying six rooms		Households occupying seven rooms		Households occupying eight rooms	
	Number of house-holds	Number of mem-bers	Number of house-holds	Number of mem-bers	Number of house-holds	Number of mem-bers	Number of house-holds	Number of mem-bers	Number of house-holds	Number of mem-bers
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
One married couples										
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	1	2	1	2	--	--	1	2	--	--
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	10	43	4	27	8	39	--	--	2	13
*(c) With other members aged 0 and above	6	38	1	8	--	--	1	5	--	--
Two married couples										
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	--	--	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	5	41	1	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
*(c) With other members aged 0 and above	5	37	4	40	1	7	2	17	--	--

Appendix XXI (Contd.)

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Three married couples										
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	--	--	--	--	1	9	--	--	--	--
(c)* With other members aged 0 and above	--	--	1	10	--	--	--	--	1	12
Four married couples										
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	--	--	1	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
(c)* With other members aged 0 and above	1	15	1	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
(A) Others (without couples)	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Total	28	176	15	125	11	56	4	24	3	25

* Extra information

Appendix XXI (Contd.)

Classification of households	Households occupying ten rooms		Households occupying twelve rooms		Households occupying thirteen rooms		Households occupying sixteen rooms	
	Number of house-holds	Number of mem-bers	Number of house-holds	Number of mem-bers	Number of house-holds	Number of mem-bers	Number of house-holds	Number of mem-bers
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
One married couple								
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	1	4	--	--	--	--	1	6
(c)* With other members aged 0 and above	--	--	1	9	--	--	--	--
Two married couples								
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(c)* With other members aged 0 and above	1	9	--	--	--	--	--	--

Appendix XXI (Concld.)

1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Three married couples								
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(c)* With other members aged 0 and above	--	--	--	--	1	8	--	--
Four married couples								
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(c)* With other members aged 0 and above	--	--	1	28	1	20	--	--
(A) Others(without couples	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	2	13	3	39	2	28	1	6

*Eleven nil

*Fourteen nil

Appendix XXII

Industrial category		Males		Females	
		Condom	Vasectomy	Copper 'T'	Tubectomy
1		2	3	4	5
1	Agricultural production	1	--	--	1
2	Coal, petroleum & natural gas	1	--	--	--
3	Manufacture of food products	1	--	--	--
4	Manufacture of cotton textiles	--	--	2	--
5	Manufacture of textile products	1	--	--	--
6	Manufacture of wood and wood products, Furniture	1	--	--	--
7	Manufacture of leather and leather products	1	--	1	--
8	Manufacture of electrical machinery, aparatus, appliances supply	1	--	--	--
9	Repair	1	1	--	--
10	Electricity	--	1	1	--
11	Retail trade in food & food articles, beverage, tobacoo and intoxicants	1	1	--	1
12	Retail trade in and other utilities and durables	--	1	--	--
13	Retail trade in others	3	--	--	--
14	Land and transport	2	--	--	--
15	Communications	--	1	--	--
16	Banking and similar type of financial institutions	--	1	--	--
17	Public administration and defence services	2	4	1	--
18	Education, scientific and research services	1	--	2	2
19	Medical & health services	--	--	1	2
20	Personal services	--	--	1	--
21	Services not elsewhere classified	4	--	1	--
	Total	20	10	10	6

(Based on survey data)

Appendix XXIII : Number of children by occupation

Occupational Divisions		Children upto					
		upto 2	3-5	6-7	upto 8	Any number	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Division 0-1 Professional, Technical &	3	7	1	1	--	12
2	related worker	--	--	1	--	--	1
3	Division 2 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	4	12	1	--	--	17
4	Division 3 Clerical & related worker	1	8	1	--	--	10
5	Division 4 Sales workers	1	5	1	--	--	7
6	Division 5 Service workers	1	4	--	--	--	5
7	Division 6 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters,Loggers & related workers	8	14	4	1	1	28
8	Division 7 Production and related workers,	3	8	1	--	--	12
	Transport	5	6	3	--	--	14
9	Division 8 Equipment operators and labourers	10	41	10	3	--	64
10	Division 9						
11	Non-workers	1	11	6	--	--	20
	Total	37	116	29	5	1	188

(Based on Survey data)

Appendix XXIV : Physical, psychological and other after effects of family planning measures as related to religion/caste/tribe, age and education

Age-group and sex		Number of practising with their education and after effect									Remarks
		Illiterate			Upto matric			Matric and above			
		Pain and weak-ness (a)	Internal diseased or fell ill (b)	No problem (c)	Pain and weak-ness (a)	Interanl disease or fell ill (b)	No problem (c)	Pain and weak-ness (a)	Internal disease or fell ill (b)	No problem (c)	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(i) Below 20	M	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
(ii) 20-29	M	--	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	1	Lodh (2), Brahman,
	F	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Kayastha, Vaishya (one each)
(iii) 30-39	M	--	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	2	Brahman(3), Yadava,
	F	1	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	2	Bhujya and Khatik (one each)
(iv) 40-49	M	--	--	4	--	--	6	1	--	1	Muslim(4) Brahman, Kshatriya,
	F	--	1	1	--	1	2	--	--	2	Vaishya, Lodh, Lohar, Kumhar, Pasi, Chamar (one each)
(v) 50+	M	1	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	3	Brahman (3),
	F	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	Kshatriya, Kayastha, Yadava & Muslim (one each)
Total	M	1	--	7	--	--	13	2	--	7	Brahman & Pasi
	F	1	1	3	1	1	3	--	--	6	(one each)
		2	1	10	1	1	16	2	--	13	

(Based on Survey data)

Appendix XXV : Knowledge about Indian social legislation as related to religion caste/tribe/community and education of informant

Religion and caste/ tribe/comm-unity of informant	Total no of infor-mant	Illiterate			Literate upto matric			Educated above matric			Remarks
		No of illiterates having knowledge about Indian social legislattion		No of illiterates having no knowledge about Indian social legisla-tion	No of literates upto matric having know-ledge about Indian social legislation		No. of literates upto matric having no knowledge about Indian social legisla-tion	No. of educated above matric having knowledge about Indian social legislatiion		No. of educated above matric having no knowledge about Indian social legisla-tion	
		Aware	Not aware		Aware	Not aware		Aware	Not aware		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Brahman	62	--	--	6	12	6	22	12	4	--	
Gadaria	2	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	
Ahir	8	--	--	4	1	--	3	--	--	--	
Pasi	7	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Kayastha	16	--	--	--	3	2	3	6	1	1	
Kshatriya	10	--	--	2	2	1	3	1	1	--	
Dhanuk	2	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	
Dhobi	7	--	--	5	--	--	2	--	--	--	
Lodh	10	--	--	8	--	1	1	--	--	--	
Kurmi	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	
Kahar	2	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	
Kori	4	--	--	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	
Vaishya	13	--	--	--	2	--	7	3	1	--	

Appendix XXV (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chamar	9	--	--	3	1	--	5	--	--	--	
Nai	2	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	
Bhujwa	2	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	
Bari	2	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	
Mali	3	--	--	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	
Lohar	3	--	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	
Vishwakarma	2	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	
Khatri	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	
Khatik	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	.		.	
Kumhar	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	
Sunar	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	
Christian	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	
Muslim	42	--	--	21	6	--	12	2	1	--	
Total	215	--	--	65	34	11	68	27	91		

Appendix XXVI

Name of Acts		Age groups				Remarks
		20-44		45 +		
		M	F	M	F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hindu Succession Act	15	2	13	1	Brahman (13), Yadav (1), Kayastha (6), Khatri (2), Vaishya (3), Lohar (1), Kori (1), Kurmi (1), Sunar (1), Muslim (1)
2	Hindu Marriage Act	10	2	14	1	kayastha (7), Vaishya (4), Brahman (12), Yadav (1), Kurmi (1), Sunar (1)
3	Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act	--	--	--	--	Kayastha (1),
4	Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act	1	--	3	--	Kayastha (2), Brahman (2)
5	Dowery Prohibition Act	20	5	25	1	Brahman (21), Kayastha (7), Vaishya (4), Kshatriya (3), Kori & Lohar (2 each) Yadav, Kureel, Kurmi, Kahar, Mali, Kumhar & Sunar (1 each), Muslim (5)
6	Untouchability Act	16	2	15	1	Brahman (15), Kshtriya, Kori, Lohar & Muslim (2 each); Yadav, Kurmi, Kahar, Mali, Kumhar and Sunar (1 each) Kayastha (5)
7	Child Marriage Restriction Act	12	2	9	0	Brahman (12), Kayastha (4), Lohar (2), Kshatriya, Kurmi, Kori, Kumhar & Muslim (1 each).

Appendix XXVI (Concld.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Special Marriage Act	--	--	1	--	Kayastha
9	Abolition of Child Labour Act	9	2	9	0	Brahman (12), Kayastha (3), Muslim (2) Kshatriya, Kurmi & kahar (1 each)
10	Abolition of Bonded Labour Act	9	2	9	1	Brahman (11), Kayastha (4), Lohar (2), Kurmi, Kumhar, Kshatriya & Muslim (1 each)
11	Acts relating to Muslims	2	2	1	1	Muslim
12	Acts relating to Christians.	1	--	--	--	Christians

(Based on Survey data)

Appendix XXVII

Name of social legislation		Brighter side of the enactment (no of informants)
1		2
1	Hindu Succession Act	(a) To give equality and justice (16) (b) Provision of equal share in the property of father (15)
2	Hindu Marriage Act	(a) Help to check birth (22) (b) To abolish the divorce (5)
3	Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act	No comment (27)
4	Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act	Provision to adopt a child legally (1)
5	Dowery Prohibition Act	(a) A check on dowery demanders (42) (b) Unnecessary transfer of property (9)
6	Child Marriage Restraining Act	Assignment of marriageable age of girl and boy, 17 to 21 years reports (23).
7	Untouchability Offences Act	To help in abolishing touchability (34)
8	Special Marriage Act	It gives right to inter-caste marriages (1)
9	Abolition of child Labour Act	Child is not physically fit for labour (20)
10	Abolition of bonded Labour Act	Check on forceful work as everyone is set free (21)
11	Acts relating to Muslims	It is made for social welfare (1)
12	Acts relating to Christians	It is made for social welfare (1)

(Based on Survey data)

Appendix XXVIII : Reporting of implemention of acts in the area classified by religion, tribe/community and education of the informant

Religion/ caste/ tribe		No. of informants reporting Act adequately implemented in the area as every body bound to obey the law		Number of informants reporting Act is not implemented in the area and difficulties thereof									
				Person not interested		Ambiguity of law		Corruption prevails every where		Persons have no time		Persons become selfish and greedy	
		Literate upto matric	Matric and above	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
		(a)	(b)										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Brahman	4	4	6	5	1	2	1	1	--	--	--	--
2	Kayastha	1	1	--	--	1	--	1	4	--	--	--	1
3	Kshatriya	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
4	Vaishya	1	1	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
5	Yadav	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6	Mali	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
7	Kumhar	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
8	Sunar	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Kahar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
10	Kurmi	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
11	Lohar	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
12.	Kori	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
13.	Chamar	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
14	Muslim	1	1	3	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--
15	Christian	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
	Total	8	7	13	9	3	4	8	6	1	--	1	1

(Based on Survey data)