

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Part – X B

SERIES 22

UTTAR PRADESH
TOWN SURVEY REPORT
FATEHPUR SIKRI

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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 of 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, co-ordinated 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 with the able assistance of Investigators, Shrimati R. Sabharwal and Shri J.P. Joshi, 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 outcome of a study of Fatehpur Sikri 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 the
March, 1989.

V. S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

Fatehpur Sikri Municipal Board is one of the five towns selected in Uttar Pradesh as ancillary studies to the 1981 Census. These studies, basically, envisage to examine the intensity and direction of the socio-economic forces generated by process of urbanisation and the extent of the impact on the surrounding rural areas.

Fatehpur Sikri Municipal Board is a class IV town with a population of 17,908 as per the 1981 Census. Located in the Vindhyan Hill and Plateau region on the western border of the state with Rajasthan it is basically a historical town.

The field survey in the town was conducted by the staff of the social studies section of the Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh in 1984-85 under the able guidance and supervision of late Shri Akhlaq Ahmad, the then Deputy Director. For conducting field survey various types of schedules were evolved by the Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India under the expert guidance of Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, the then Deputy Registrar General and later on thoroughly revised by his successor Dr. N.G. Nag to make them more comprehensive. The schedules are as follows: –

1. Town Schedule,
2. Household Schedule,
3. Village Schedule,
4. Institution Schedule,
5. Commercial and Industrial Establishment Schedule,
6. Neighbourhood and Community Life Schedule,
7. Bank Schedule and
8. Religious and Places of Worship Schedule.

The report is based on the information collected through the above mentioned schedules as also the census data. It has further been enriched by the valuable information provided by the local municipal authorities and personal interviews with the knowledgeable persons of different walks of life. The draft report was prepared by S/Shri N.M. Alvi, Assistant Director and Anand Nigam, Investigator, of the Social Studies Section of this Directorate. It was further scrutinized and edited by S/Shri R.K. Singh, Deputy Director and M.L. Sah, Assistant Director.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the hard labour put in by all of them and various functionaries of the Social Studies Section and Map Division of the Directorate for timely completion of this report.

I am specially grateful to Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer of the Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India and his team members who have thoroughly scrutinized this report and offered valuable suggestions under the over all guidance of Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar

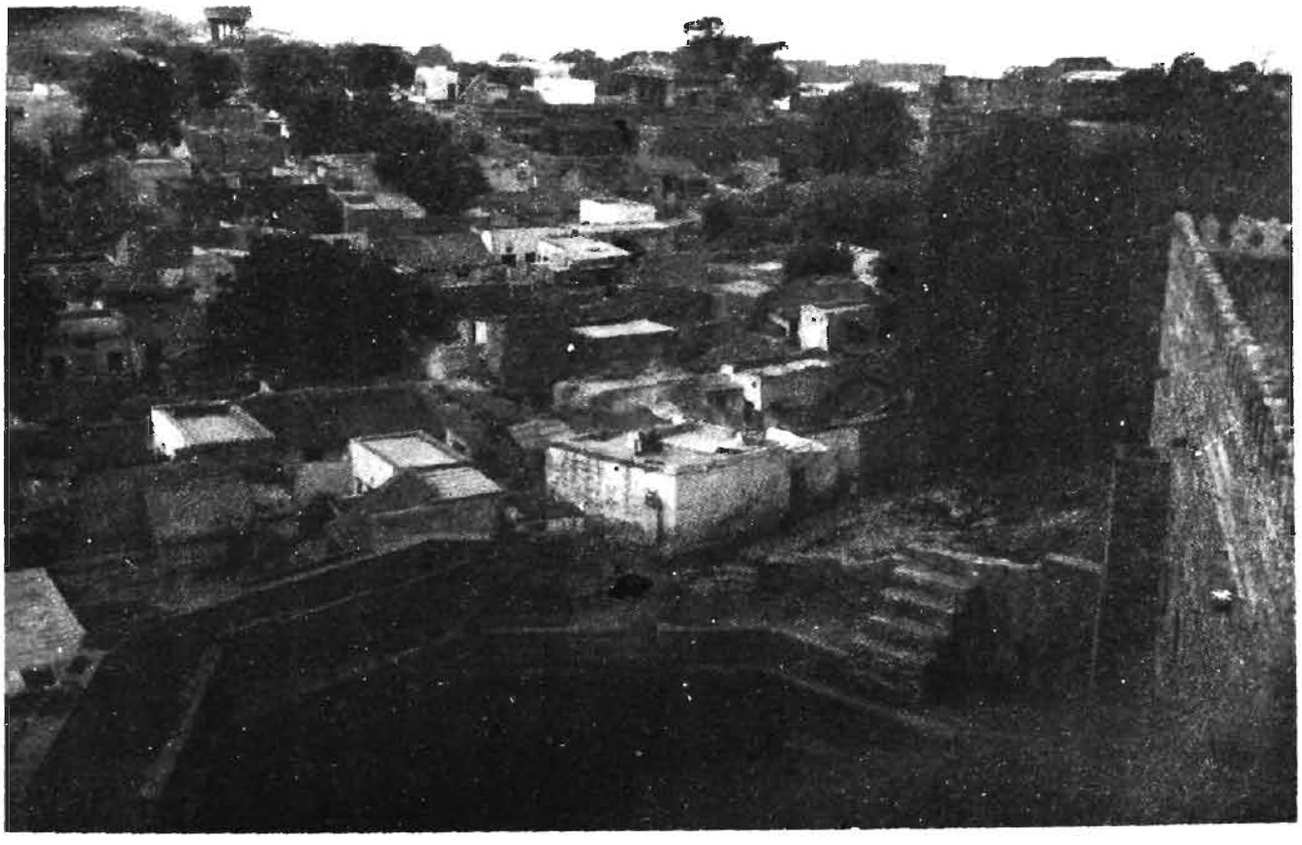
General (Social Studies). I am extremely grateful to Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India who has provided valuable guidance and encouragement for the smooth completion of this project.

The residents of the town and the local authorities of the Municipal Board, Fatehpur Sikri, also deserve special appreciation and thanks for their association and co-operation.

In the end I am also thankful to Shri B.P. Jain, Deputy Director of the office of the Registrar General, India and S/Shri R.K. Singh, Deputy Director and R.K. Saxena, Senior Technical Assistant (Printing) of this Directorate who have kept a constant watch upon the quick printing of this report and Shri Raj Bahadur, Printing Inspector who had read the proof of this publication.

Lucknow :
Dated : January 5, 1990

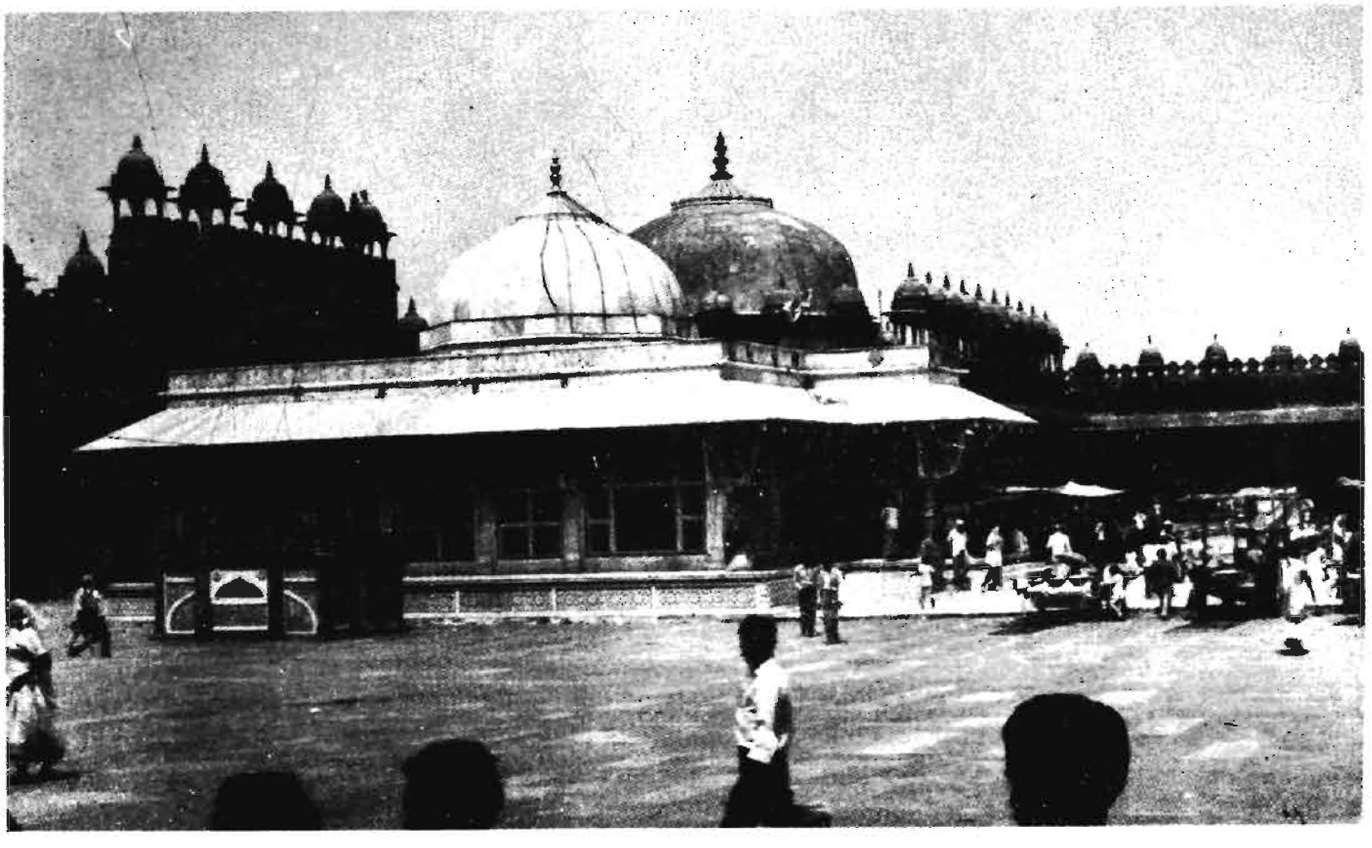
CHANDAN GOPAL
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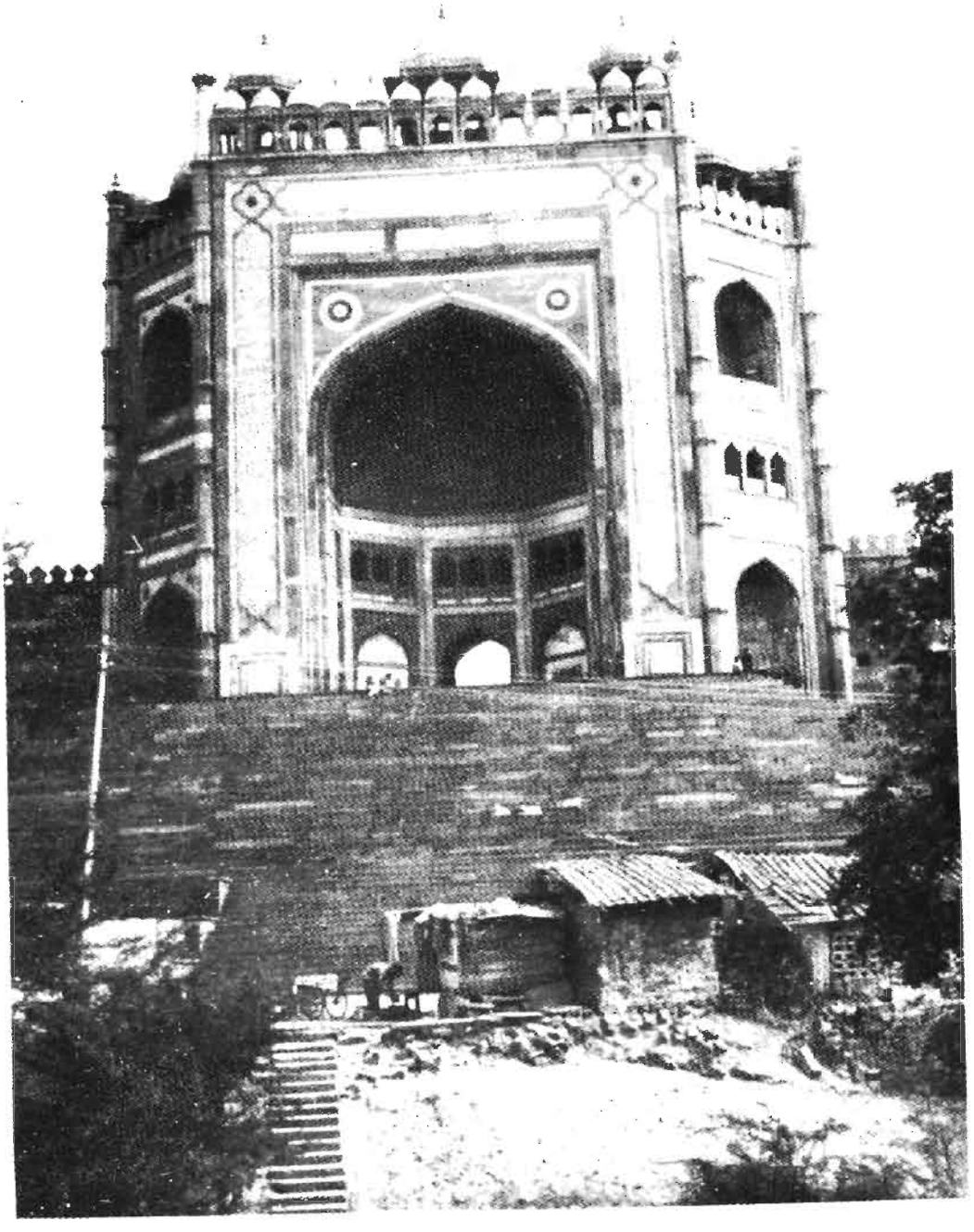
1. An aerial view of Fatehpur Sikri town



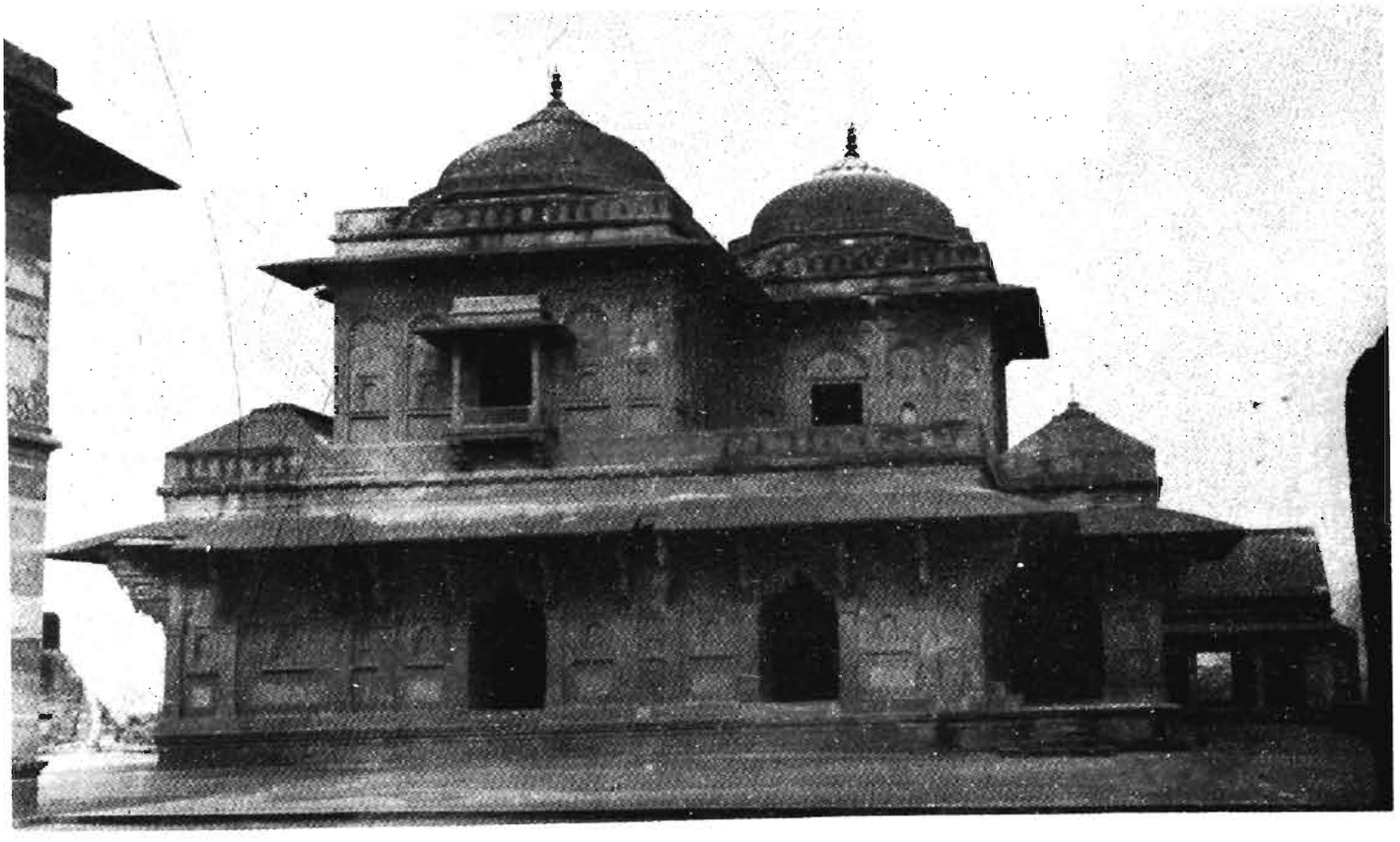
2. Clock Tower



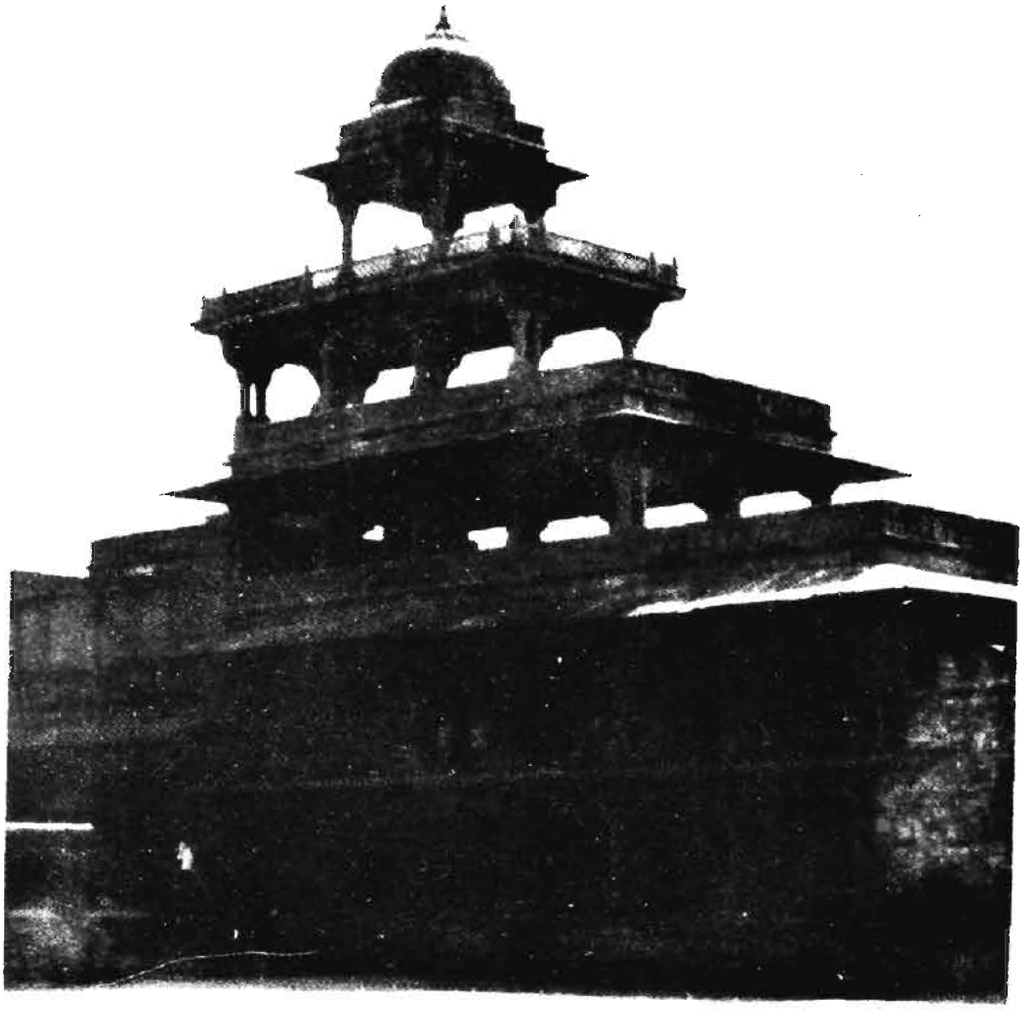
3. Dargah of Hazrat Sheikh Salim Chishti



4. Buland Darwaza



5. Raja Birbal's Palace



6. Panch Mahal



7. Terha Darwaza – A Gateway to the Fort

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Fatehpur Sikri, a historical town, is located at a distance of 39 kilometres in the west of Agra city. It was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in the 15th century. Since then it has been a prominent place of tourist attraction because of historical monuments. Buland Darwaza is particularly famous among all. This town has also been in lime light on account of its age old *durrie* weaving industry. *Durrie* weaving is basically a household industry which presents glimpses of handmade craft of Mughal period and finds a mention in the annals of this town. It is spread over an area of 8 square kilometres accommodating a population of 17,908 persons (9,485 males, 8,423 females) as per the 1981 Census. Thus it falls into the category of Class IV towns.

Location

The town is situated in the plateau of Vindhyan ranges. It is surrounded by the state of Rajasthan on three sides, i.e. north, west and south and by Agra city in the east. Bharatpur, famous for its birds' sanctuary in Rajasthan, is another important historical town adjacent to it. The state headquarters, Lucknow, is at a distance of 416 kms by road and 363 kms by rail from the town.

Important characteristics of the town

As has already been mentioned Fatehpur Sikri is famous for its *durrie* weaving industry. There are a large number of people in the town who work on their looms and produce most colourful and artistic variety of durries which are sold all over India and also exported to various foreign countries. Apart from this industry, Mughal period monuments also glorify this town. Buland Darwaza and the Dargah of Hazrat Sheikh Salim Chisti are more prominent among them. Dargah of Hazrat Sheikh Salim Chishti is located within the quadrangle of the Jama Masjid. It is one of the most remarkable monuments in the country. An important feature of the Dargah of Hazrat Sheikh Salim Chisti is that devotees of all castes, creeds and religions offer their respect at the tomb for the fulfilment of their wishes. Other important monuments are Jodhabai's Palace, Mariyam's House, Panch Mahal, Turkish Sultana's House, Diwan-e-Am, Diwan-e-Khas, Birbal's House etc. As Fatehpur Sikri falls in the zone of hot and dry climate, the tourists prefer to visit the town during the winter season.

Two major communities in the town are Hindus and Muslims. The former constitutes 76.82 per cent of the total population while the latter accounts for 22.86 per cent. It is a matter of pride for this town that the communal riots have never occurred here. There has been peaceful co-existence and brotherhood among the inhabitants of the town. People belonging to different religions freely participate in each other's festivals and festivities.

Population

As mentioned earlier, this small town had a population of 17,908 (9,485 males and 8,423 females) at the 1981 Census as against 13,561 at the 1971 Census and 10,597 at the 1961 Census. Thus the growth of the population was 28.18 per cent during 1961-71 which increased to 32.05 per cent in the subsequent decade (1971-81). The scheduled caste population constituted 16.43 per cent of the total population at the 1981 Census. The present survey of the town is based on 250 selected households. Out of 250 households 46, with a population of 257 belonged to the scheduled castes constituting 16.79 per cent of the survey population. The main scheduled caste communities living in the town are viz., Jatava, Balmiki, Dhobi, Rawat and Kori. Among the scheduled castes Jatava from the numerically dominant group.

The literates comprised 27.9 per cent of the total population in the town at the 1981 Census. At the 1961 Census, the percentage of literates was 23.4 which remained as such during the 1971 Census also. Thus the literates registered an increase of 4.5 per cent during the decade 1971-81. Considering the literacy by sex, the proportion of male literates had gone down to 33.4 per cent in 1971 as compared to 35.5 per cent in 1961.

However, at the 1981 Census the male literates formed 38.5 per cent of the total males in the town. Among females a steady rise in the percentage of literates was noticed over the last two decades. Female literacy was 10.2 per cent in 1961 which increased to 12.3 per cent in 1971. Percentage of female literates to total female population was recorded as 16.1 at the 1981 Census. This is indicative of increasing awareness about literacy among women in the town.

At the 1981 Census, there were only 27.8 per cent workers in the town. Among males this percentage was higher (49.4 per cent) as compared to females (3.5 per cent). In fact a lower rate of female participation in the economic pursuits is not an unusual phenomenon in India. Accordingly, in this town also a majority of the towen have been enumerated as non-workers.

Topography and physical environment

Alluvium (matter transported in suspension and deposited by rivers and floods) in the town consists of inter-bedded of silt and clay. At nearby places (around the town) the calcareous concretions (limy or chalky formations) are associated with alluvium in the form of *kankar* and these are used as road building material as well as in the construction of buildings. The Vindhyan sandstone found in the region is mostly ferruginous. It varies in colour from white and light brown to deep reddish brown. The red sandstone of Fatehpur Sikri is famous throughout the country. The town lies in the western upland of the district. The soil in the area is generally light with a loamy and sandy texture and is yellowish-brown to light brown in colour. The soil of the lower horizons is sandy loam.

There is no forest belt in the vicinity of the town. The general topography of the town is sloppy. While the main road is on the lower plain level of the town, the major part of the town's residential area is on the slops of the hill. The height of the residential area on the slope goes up to about one hundred metres from the main road.

Flora and fauna

Geographically the district can be divided into three divisions, the ravined lands among the Yamuna and the Chambal, the non-ravined lands including the Yamuna-Chambal Doab and the xerophytic (able to withstand drought) areas of tahsil Kheragarh. Fatehpur Sikri falls in the last division. In this division the common shrubs and trees found are Reonj (*Acacia leucophlaea*), Cheonkar (*Prosopis spicigera*), Hins (*Capparis horrida*), Pilu (*Salvadora oleoides*), Arusa (*Adhatoda vasica*), Khajur (*Phonenix* species), Hingota (*Balanites roxburghi*), Kari (*Oichrosta chys civehs*) Kakraunda (*Carissa spicigera*), Jharberi (*Zizyphus nummularia*) and Ber (*Zizyphus xylocarpus*). The southern part of the area is almost a desert. Forest plantation of Babul (*Acacia arabica*), Sheesham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Siris (*Albizzia lebbek*) and Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) have been raised in the division.

The animals and birds are not found in great number in hilly tracts adjacent to Fatehpur Sikri due to the lack of cover and the sparseness of vegetation. Thus, the species found in this area are those that prefer wild open space. The most commonly seen animal is the *neelgai* or the blue-bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*). The pig (*Sub porcinus*) and the jackal (*Canis aureus*) are also very common. Foxes (*Vulpes bengalensis*) are sometimes seen but do not appear to be very common.

The black partridge or *Kala titar* (*Francolinas vulgaries*) and Partidge or *titar* (*Francolinas pandicerinianus*) are very common. Among quails the most common found in the region are *bater* (*Coturhix communis*) and *lava* (*Pardicula asiatica*).

Climate

The climate of the town is hot and dry. Summer season lasts here for a longer period than in other places in the north. The town is situated on the Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan border and therefore the climate is almost similar to that of Rajasthan. Winter season lasts from November to February; January being the coldest month. There is a high degree of variation in the temperature from winter to summer. During winter it is as low as 3° Celsius while in summer the temperature goes as high as 45.7° Celsius. The average annual rainfall for the last five years comes to 743.9 mm. Cultivation is

solely dependent on rains. There is shortage of drinking water during the summer.

Communication with other places

As already mentioned Fatehpur Sikri is situated at a distance of 39 kilometres from Agra, the district Headquarters. The town falls on Agra-Kota broad guage railway track of the Western Railways. Agra is the main railway junction connecting almost all the major places of India. It takes hardly one hour to reach Agra from Fatehpur Sikri and from there one can approach any part of the country by rail or by road.

The town is very well connected with all the major metropolitan cities of the country including Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh.

The most important road connection is, obviously, Agra. Besides, the town is connected by the metalled road with small towns like Acchnera (16 kms.) and the tahsil headquarters of Kiraoli (11 kms). The state headquarters Lucknow, is also connected with the road on which the Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC) ply their buses. Tours for sight seeing to Fatehpur Sikri are arranged from Agra and Delhi. Tourists also reach this historical town by their own vehicles.

Postal and telephone facilities are available in the town. There is an automatic telephone exchange with 42 lines on board and there are 27 telephones installed in the town. As indicated by the small number of telephones, this facility is not very popular in the town.

Morphology

The total length of the roads in the town is 23.54 kms. of which the motorable roads account for 5.12 kms.

The main road stretches from Clock Tower to Terha Darwaza. The Dak Bungalow road is the other metalled road in the town which leads to the historical monuments. The old by-pass to Bayana has now been abandoned since the construction of the new by-pass.

The roads in the town are not properly maintained Most of these are virtually lanes approaching main road from different points. These are made of bricks or stone slabs and known as *kharanjas*. These *kharanjas* are not fit for vehicular movement.

Tongas ply from the Clock Tower to the railway station, Octroi post (2 kms.) and Dura village (11 kms.).

Wards

The town is divided into 10 wards. The details of area and households in each ward are provided in table I.1.

TABLE I.1

Ward-wise area, population and density (1981 Census)

Ward Name	Area (sq. kms)	House-holds	Total No. of persons	Density per sq. km.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Terha Darwaza	1.2	241	1,555	1,296
2. Churi Bazar	0.4	268	1,906	4,765
3. Bazar	0.6	220	1,560	2,600
4. Shivpuri	0.6	278	1,791	2,985
5. Naya Bans	0.4	302	2,247	5,618
6. Lal Darwaza	1.4	235	1,564	1,117
7. Mutwallian	0.3	223	1,557	5,190
8. Kili Khana	0.3	281	1,690	5,633
9. Khirki Agha	1.0	367	2,383	2,383
10. Islamganj	1.8	291	1,655	919
Total	8.0	2,706	17,908	2,239

It is evident from the above table that the largest ward is Islamganj (1.8 sq. kms.) and the smallest are Mutwallian and Kili Khana, each having an area of 0.3 sq. km. The most densely populated wards having more than 5,000 persons per sq. km. in the town are in order to density of population Kili Khana (5,633), Naya Bans (5,618) and Mutwallian (5,190). The least densely populated ward is Islamganj (919) which lies in the southern outskirts of the town. Details in respect of each ward in the town are as follows:–

1. Terha Darwaza

The main road of the town bisects this ward. The residential area is mainly on the north side of the road. Some business activity is also observed on either side of the road.

2. Churi Bazar

This ward is located in the south of the main road. As is apparent from the name of the ward, most of the shops selling bangles are found in this ward. Rest of the area is residential.

3. Bazar

This is the main business area of the town. Shops dealing in retail or wholesale trade of food-grains bakery products, general merchandise, textile, ready-made garments, metallic utensils and earthern wares etc., are concerned in this ward.

4. Shivpuri

In the north of the Bazar ward is Shivpuri ward. This area is totally residential and predominantly inhabited by the scheduled caste population.

5. Naya Bans

Like Shivpuri, this ward is also totally residential. However, the residents of this area are predominantly Muslims.

6. Lal Darwaza

The office of the Archaeological Department is located in this ward. A Dak Bungalow is available here for the tourists, which was built in 1905 and is well managed. The buses ply to the places outside town from the bus-stand in this ward.

7. Mutwallian

It is this ward where the historical monuments such as Buland Darwaza, Sheikh Salim Chishti's Dargah and Jodhabai's palace are located. Thus this area is the centre of tourists' attraction. The commercial activities are mainly confined to the southern part of the ward. A one-room telephone exchange with a 42 line board is also located in this ward.

8. Kili Khana

This ward is predominantly residential. The educational and banking are the main facilities available here. The most prominent and the biggest educational institution of the town is the Bajaj Rashtriya Inter College, which is located in this ward. Of the three banks in the town, a branch of Central Bank of India is also located here.

9. Khirki Agha

Khirki Agha ward is located in the south of the railway line. The office of the Municipal Board is located on the main road. Other important office in this ward is that of Co-operative Seed Stores. The ward is famous for *Nan Khatais* (cookies) and Rubri (a kind of sweet made from milk).

10. Islamganj

Apart from its being a residential area, this ward has the railway station, the primary health centre, the power distribution unit, the Block Development Office, Jal Nigam and two primary schools. The stone grinders, used in wheat grinding mill, are manufactured in this ward.

Functional areas

It is not possible to demarcate various functional areas distinctly. There is seen an overlapping of different functional areas in various wards of the town. However, some area, where government and semi-government offices are located, can be specified as adminitrative area but it is difficult to demarcate clearly the industrial, commercial and educational areas from the residential areas.

Administrative area

The administrative areas are mostly located in Islamganj ward where most of the offices are situated. These include Primary Health Centre, Power Station (Distribution), Police Station, Water Works, Railway Station and Block Developmnt Office. The office of the Municipal Board and the Post Office are located in the Khirki Agha Ward. However, the telephone exchange is situated in Mutwallian ward. Thus the administrative area is not confined to any specific area. It is spread all over the town. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who has the responsibility to maintain law and order in the town, holds his court in Kiraoli, the tahsil headquarters.

Trading and commercial areas

The old Agra-Bayana road bisects the town. With the construction of the by-pass road, the old road is now used locally. It is commonly known as the main road. Most of the trading and commercial activities are concentrated on either side of this road. In the ward Terha Darwaza this activity extends to both sides of the road. The wards Churi Bazar, Kili Khana and Islamganj are located on the southern side of the main road whereas the wards Bazar, Lal Darwaza and Mutwallian extend on either side of it.

In Islamganj ward there are two shops one dealing in agricultural tools and implements and the other is a seed store. Near the Bus stand, there are a number of eating houses and betel shops. On either side of the main road, the shop pertaining to retail trade in cloth, whole-sale and retail trade in provisions, medical stores and sweetmeat shops are found. Further a number of bangle shops are available on the main road falling in the Churi Bazar ward. The name of the ward itself is indicative of the *Churi* (Bangle) business in the area.

Industrial area

As in the case of the administrative and trading and commercial areas, functionally no area in the town can be specified as industrial. This is because the *Durrie* industry of the town is a household industry and as such this industry is not confined to a particular part of the town. The establishments engaged in the weaving of *Durries* are mainly found in Churi Bazar, Naya Bans, Lal Darwaza, Mutwallian, Kili Khana and Ismalganj ward. Besides there are establishments manufacturing flour grinding stones. Four such establishments are located in the Ismalganj ward.

Important public places

Fatehpuri Sikri is a very small town. Apart from historical monuments like Buland Darwaza, Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti, Jodhabai's palace, the clock tower is also an important public place where most of the social functions are held. There is only one cinema hall in the town but the same is not in a very good condition. The cinema lovers prefer to go to Agra for this purpose.

Residential pattern with reference to ethnic groups

As per the 1981 Census, the Hindus constitute the largest section of the town population followed by Muslims, Sikhs and Jain. The Hindus constitute 76.82 per cent of the total population, the Muslims 22.86 per cent, the Sikhs 0.24 per cent and the Jains merely 0.08 per cent. There is seen some variation in the survey data and the 1981 Census data in terms of population by religion. However, this variation may be attributed to small sample size for the survey.

The 250 households selected for the survey cover a population of 1531 persons (834 males and 697 females). Out of these 160 households belong to Hindus, 89 to Muslims and one to Sikhs. In Mutwallian and Khirki wards the population of Hindus and Muslims is evently distributed. However, in Terha Darwaza, Churi Bazar, Bazar, Kili Khana and Islamganj wards there is a predominance of Hindu population. The Naya Bans ward is a Muslim dominated area while in Shivpuri and Lal Darwaza wards Hindus are in majority. Almost all inhabitants of Shivpuri ward are scheduled castes.

According to the survey figures, the prominent castes among Hindus are Lodh (179), Vaish (117), Kushwaha (115), Kori (96), Brahmin (53) and Kumhar (50). Among the scheduled castes Jatava are the most predominant with a population of 217. The other communities among scheduled castes returned during the survey are Balmiki, Kori, Dhobi and Rawat.

Among the Muslims Qureshi, Sheikh, Ansari, Pathan and Saiyyad are main communities.

Slums

There are no recognised slums in the town. In fact slums are the phenomenon of big towns. However, living and the environmental conditions in certain areas of the town like Shivpuri, Naya Bans and Lal Darwaza are such that these can be linked to any slum area. The congestion of houses, lack of proper disposal of garbage, and scarcity of drinking water have given rise to areas with substandard living conditions in various parts of the town.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROTH OF TOWN

The history of Fatehpur Sikri town dates back to 815 A.D. It is said that the Sikarwars or Sikarwals, a branch of Bargujars who claim to be the descendants of Lord Rama's son Lava, came to settle down at this place from Ayodhya via Gwalior, Jaipur and Bharatpur. The tribe is said to have derived its name from this place under their leader Chandraj in 815 A.D.* The Sikarwars or Sikarwals continued to rule this place and in "1088 A.D. Bijai Singh Sikarwar is said to have left Sikri. By the 1196 A.D. this tribe is supposed to have spread over the whole tract between Utangan and the Khari Nadi".$

Nothing is known about the place from 1196 to 1429 A.D. in 1429 it was made headquarters by the Saiyidis of the east of Sayana stretching upto the river Yamuna. It is said that after his victory in 1526 Babar visited this place several times because he was facinated by a big lake then existing there. Later on he ordered a stone platform to be built in the middle of the lake for holding parties. Thereafter this place became more prominent in the middle of sixteenth century because of the famous sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti. Many Muslim nobles including Adil Shah, Sher Shah Suri's son, visited this place.¤

In 1569 after capturing the fort of Ranthambhore the great Mughal emperor, Akbar renamed the village Sikri as 'Fatehpur Sikri' in order to commomorate his victory. There is a mention of this town in Abul Fazal's famous book Akbarnama¶ wherein he has stated that Fatehpur, formerly a village, was called Bianah. It was situated at a distance of 12 *Kos* (35 kms) from Agra. Abul Fazal has further stated "by now Akbar had become a great devotee of Sheikh Salim Chishti who resided at Fatehpur Sikri and it is said that his oldest son Salim was born as a result of the blessings of the saint".§

According to Badoani, "In 1574 Akbar returned to Fatehpur Sikri which was nearly complete and was made the royal residence.† From 1574-82 this town had been associated with a number of reformatory measures taken up by Akbar. For example Akbar's new religion Din-E-Elahi was propagated from this town. A mint and Ibadat Khana were also constructed during this period. The coins issued from Fatehpur Sikri bear the dates from A.D. 1579 to 1582.

During his stay at Fatehpur Sikri Akbar introduced several administrative reforms too. For example, he created twelve diwans placing each in the charge of a trusted officer. Thereafter in 1586 Akbar finally left Fatehpur Sikri for ever"

During Akbar's reign a number of Europeans visited Agra. Ralph Fich who came to Agra in 1585 described it as a very great and populous city built of stone and having fair and large streets. Fich visited Fatehpur Sikri also. According to him Akbar kept his court in this town and during this time Fatehpur Sikri assumed more importance than Agra city. Fich has further stated that either of these two cities were not only much bigger than London but more populous also.‡

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* Atkinson and Fisher; Statistical descriptive and Historical account of the North-western province of India, Vol. VII Agra district, pp. 482-83.

$ Nevill; Agra-A-Gazetteer, p. 322.

¤ Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers, Agra (Reprint 1965) p. 374-75.

¶ Abul Fazal, Akbar Nama, Vol. II, p. 435.

§ Abul Fazal, Akbarnama, (English translation by H. Bev), pp. 505-514.

† Badoani, Muntakhab-ut-towerikh (English translation by W.H. Lowe), Vol. II. p. 192.

‡ William Fostor, Early Travels in India (1583-1619), reproduced in the district Gazzetteer, Agra, p. 50.

Since 1586 Fatehpur Sikri ceased to be the royal residence. Its importance and glory gradually faded away and it went into obscurity for a long time. However, it remained tahsil headquarters till 1850. In 1865 this place was brought under a Municipality. In 1904 it was declared a Notified Area under Act I of 1900. In 1949 it was again upgraded to a municipality.

The present town is located on the slope of a rocky sand-stone ridge and lies to the south-west of the old monuments. Its tahsil headquarters is at Kiraoli. The town is the headquarters of the Development Block which was opened on April 1, 1958.

Growth of the town

The total area of the town is 8 sq. kms. which has remained unchanged right from the year 1901 but due to computational adjustments its total area in the record upto 1971 was shown as 8.24 Sq. kms. However, the same has been corrected as 8 Sq. kms. in 1981. The growth of the town in terms of population can be visualized from the census figures from 1901 onwards. This has been presented in table II.1.

TABLE II.1

Population by decadal variation since 1901

Year	Persons	Decadal variation	Percentage decadal variation
1	2	3	4
1901	7,147	–	–
1911	6,132	-1015	-14.20
1921	5,173	- 959	-15.64
1931	6,998	+1825	+35.28
1941	8,196	+1198	+17.12
1951	8,959	+ 763	+ 9.31
1961	10,579	+1620	+18.08
1971	13,561	+2982	+28.19
1981	17,908	+4347	+32.06

Table II.1 shows that upto the year 1921 the population of the town was decreasing but afterwards there was a sharp increase of 35.28 per cent in 1931 and moderate increase of 17.12 per cent during 1941 and 9.31 per cent in 1951. In the last two decades this increase has been comparatively faster. The rate of increase during the decade 1971-81 was 32.06 per cent.

Land use

The land within the municipal limits is controlled by Municipal Board under the provisions of United Provinces Act of 1916. An account of land use pattern in the town is presented in Table II.2.

TABLE II.2

Land utilisation pattern, year 1985

Category	Hectares of land
1	2
Homestead (Residential)	285
Administrative	100
Educational	47
Commercial	31
Parks	10
Vacant	187
Roads	140
Total	800

(Source : Municipal Board)

Table II.2 reveals that the maximum area (i.e. 35.63 per cent) in the town is occupied for residential purpose. The area under the administrative category (12.50 per cent) includes all the offices of Central/State government and local bodies, banks, Co-operative Societies, bus-station, railway-station and the historical monuments maintained and protected by the Archaeological Department.

There is one intermediate college, 2 junior high schools and 10 primary schools in the town which occupy 47 hectares (5.87 per cent) of land. Only 3.88 per cent of total area (31 hectares) is used

for commercial and business activity. In addition to this some shops are run in the ground floor of residential houses. In order to eliminate any ambiguity this area has been included in the residential category. Parks constitute nearly 1.25 per cent while roads occupy 17.50 per cent of the total area. The vacant area is 187 hectares which forms 23.37 per cent of land in the town.

No land has however, been acquired by Municipal Board or for that matter by any other official agency for the development of the town. Consequently the developmental activity in the town has been at the lowest ebb. The houses are generally in very poor condition. Electricity and water supply are also inadequate. Some efforts have been made for the development of the town. In this connection a notification (No. 915/XXXVII-3-80 VI. Vid-74 dated 22.5.1979) was issued for acquiring the area falling within the limit of the adjoining villages i.e. Sikri I, II and IV, Kandau Warau, Gur-ki-mandi and Dadupura. However, no land has yet been acquired by the Municipal Board. The master plan for development of the town is in the process of formulation and in actual practice the development activity is yet to commence.

The masterplan also proposes to beautify the hilly area which lies near the historical monuments. As such the residential area of Mutwallian, Naya Bans, Shivpuri, and certain part of Terha Darwaza are to be evacuated and the residents are to be rehabilitated in the lower parts of the town. Therefore the price of lands in these areas has gone down. At the time of survey the lands fetched high prices in Churi Bazar and Bazar wards (Rs. 10 to 15 per sq. ft.) while it was low in the outskirts of the town.

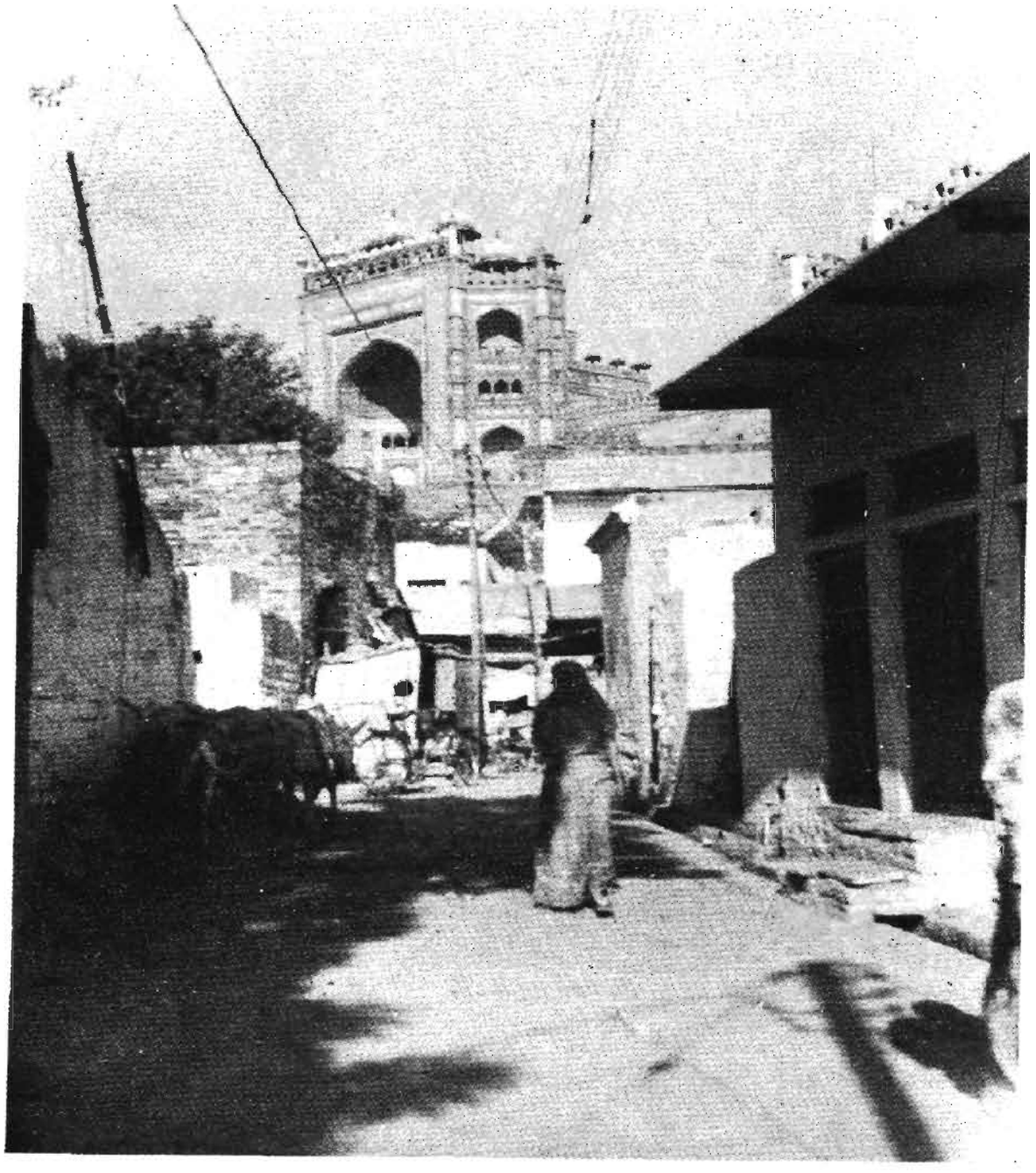
Laws and bye-laws

The Municipal Board of Fatehpur Sikri follows the bye-laws 185, 186, 211, 265 and 307 of United Prrovinces Municipalities Act II of 1916 in settling the disputes regarding land use under its jurisdiction. Under the bye-law 185 of the above mentioned act if a person erects or does alternation in a building without giving a such notice as required under Section 178 or in contravention of the provisions of Section 180 sub-section(s) of an order of the board refusing sanction or any written directions made by the Board under Section 180 or any bye-law shall be liable for a fine extending upto Rs. 500/-

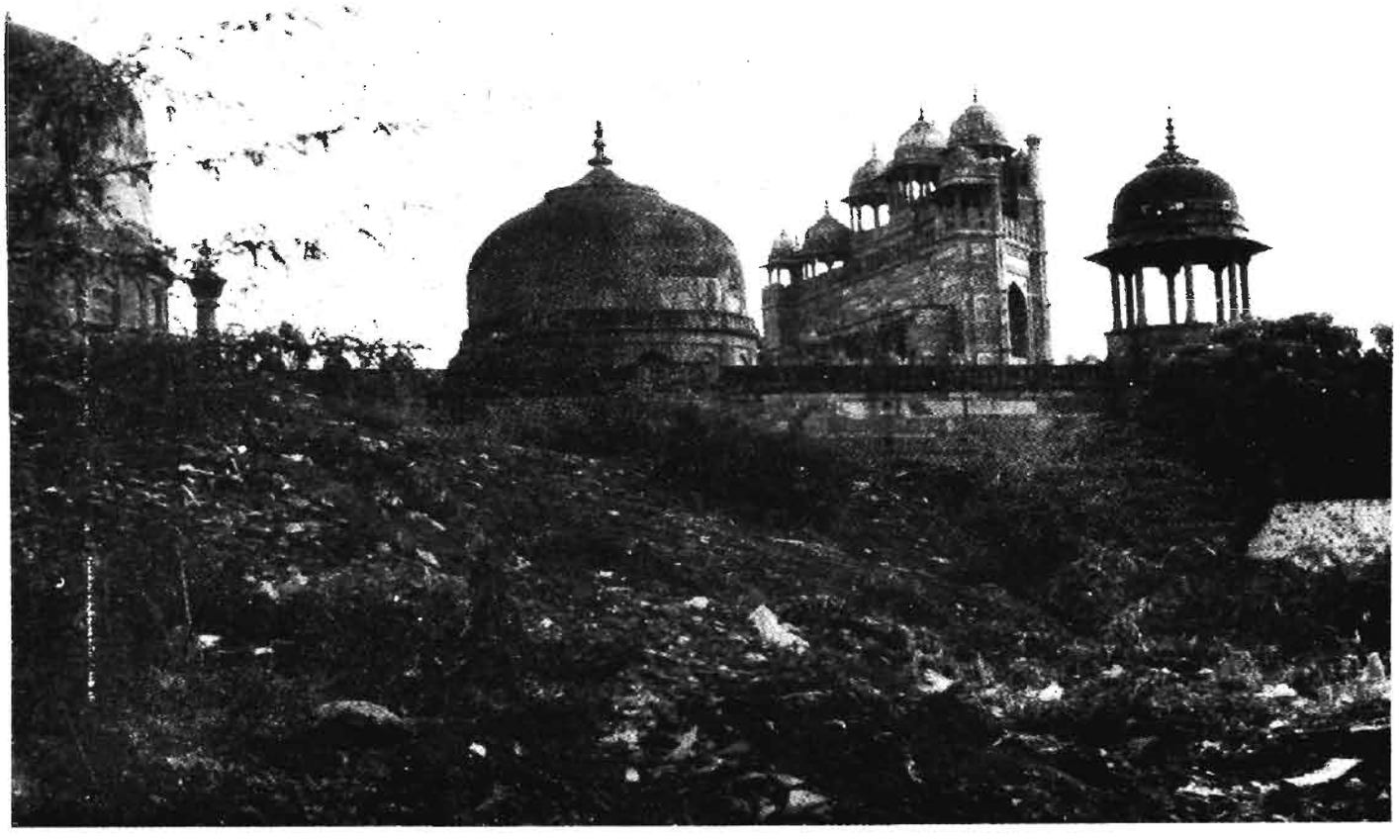
Under bye-law 186 of the above mentioned Act, the Board is empowered to stop cconstruction and to demolish unauthorised buildings after giving the notice. Under bye-law 211, the Municipal Board has to issue notice to the owner or occupant. The bye-law 265 (obstruction of streets) gives power to the Municipal Board of demolition without notice at the order of the executive officer, Municipal Board. Under bye-law 307 section B of the above mentioned Act, non-compliance of the notice issued to individual, the Municipal Board has the power of prosecution before a magistrate.



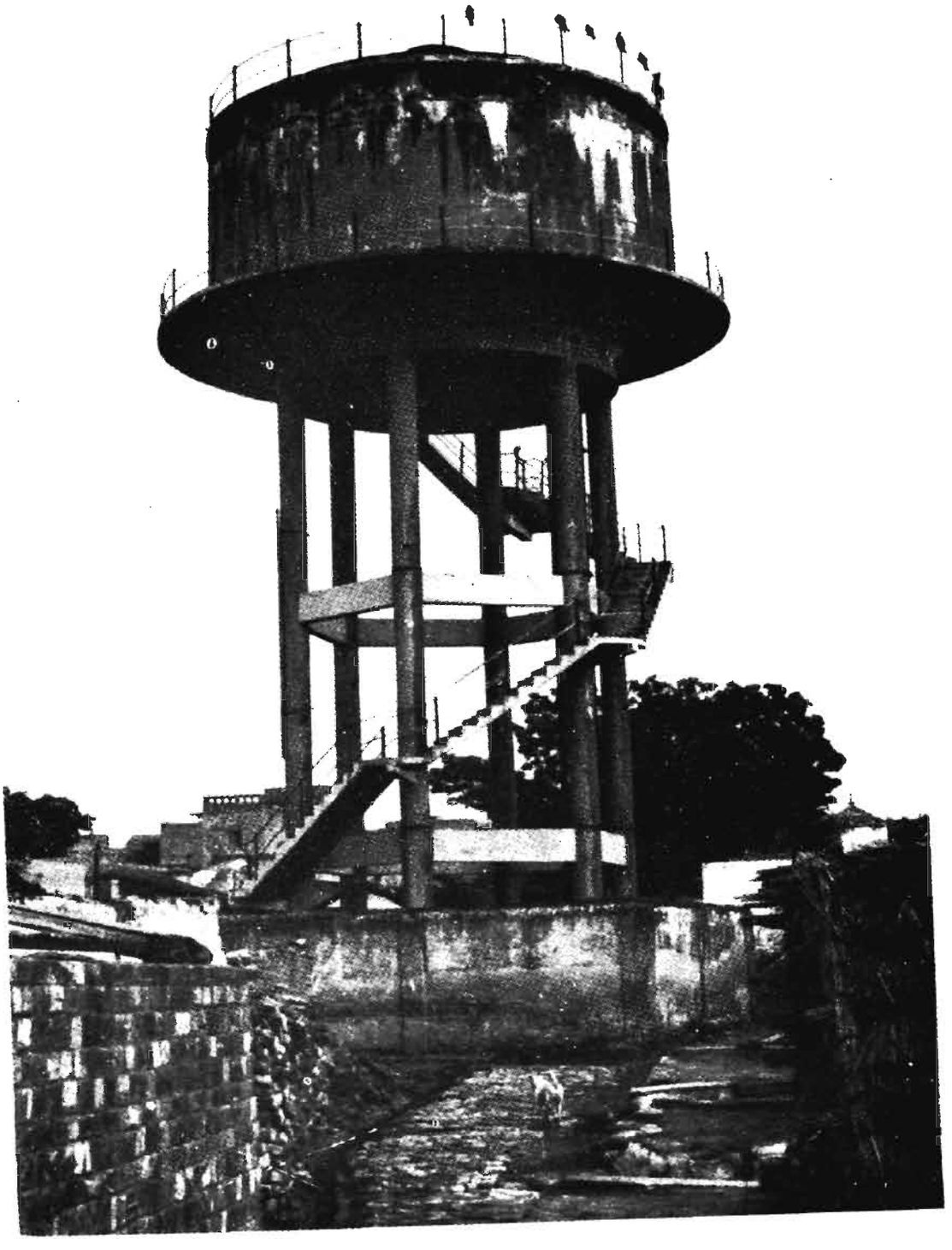
8. A view of the upper hill locality



9. A by-lane to Sabji Mandi



10. Garbage dumped in the vicinity of Jama Masjid



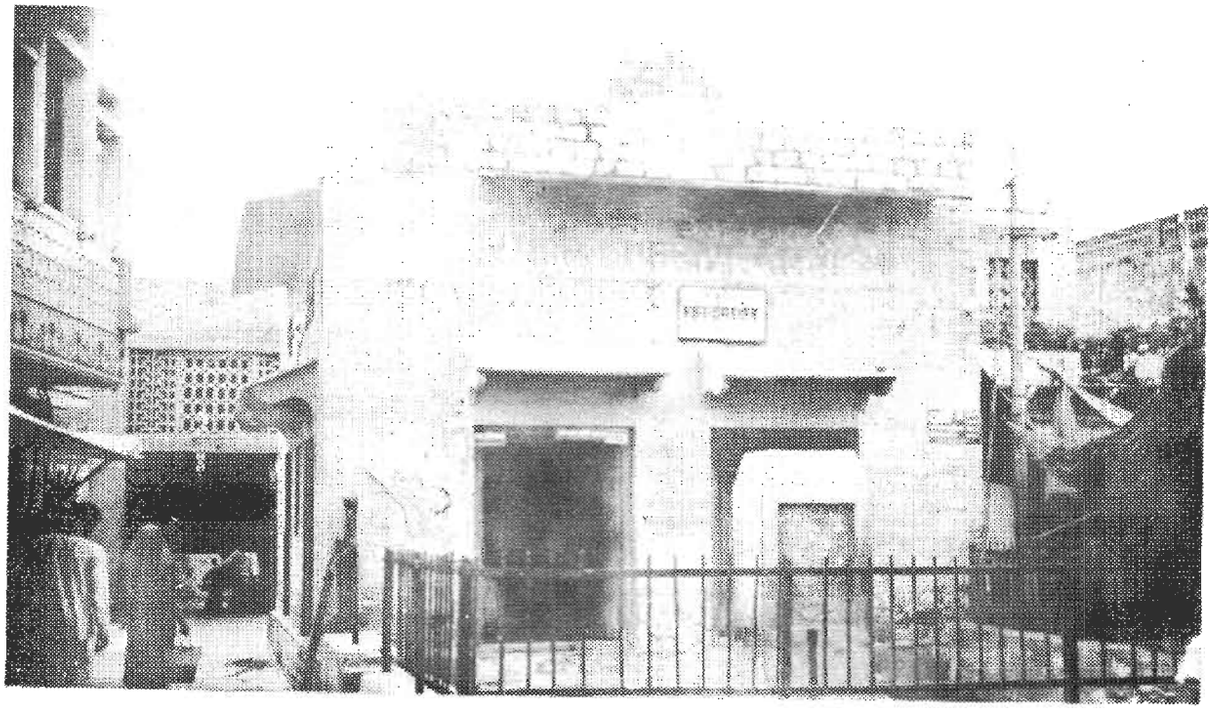
11. An over-head water tank



12. Buses under Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation cater to the need of Communication.



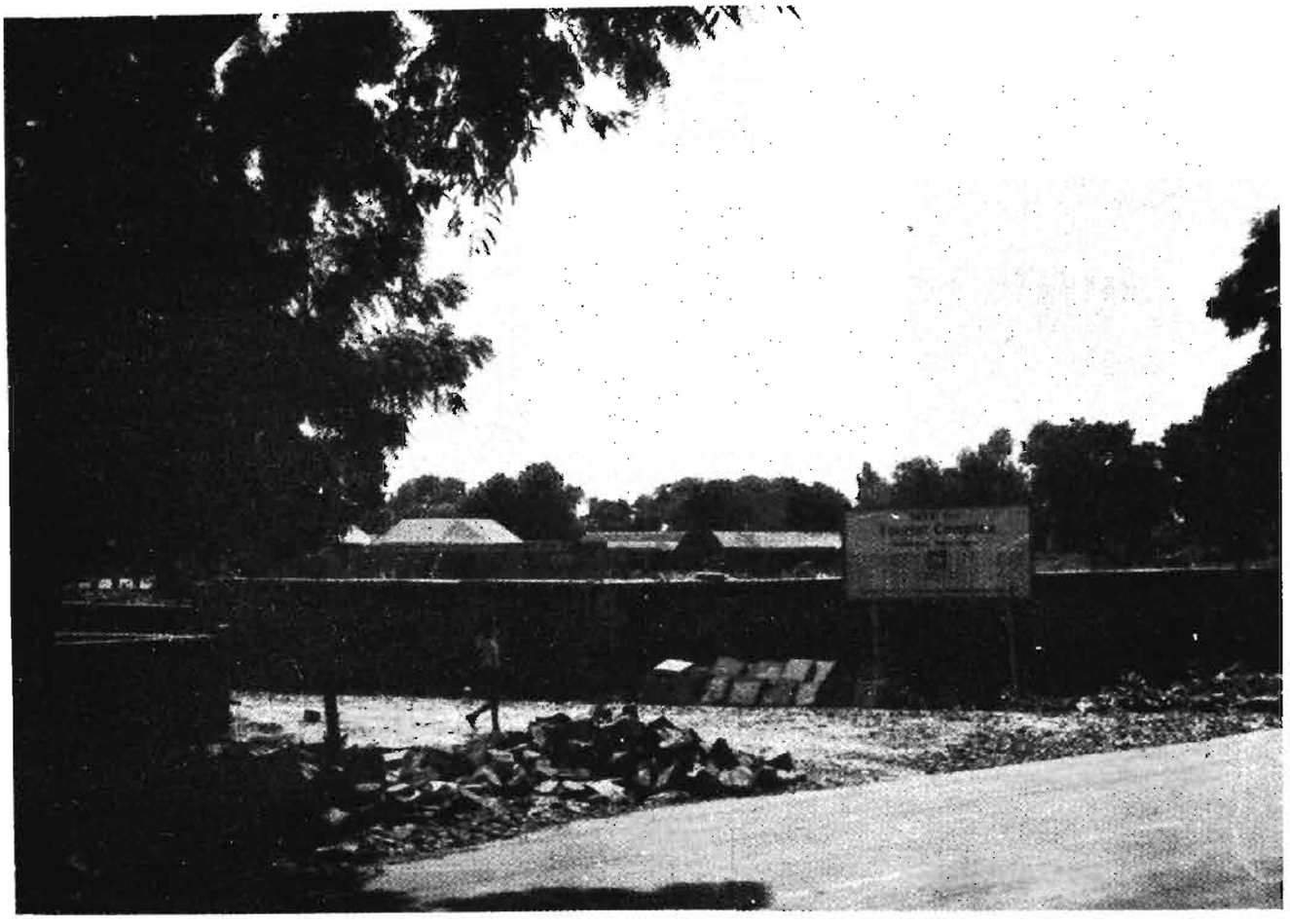
13. Tonga – still an important means of transport in the town



14. Office of the Municipal Board



15. Primary Health Centre



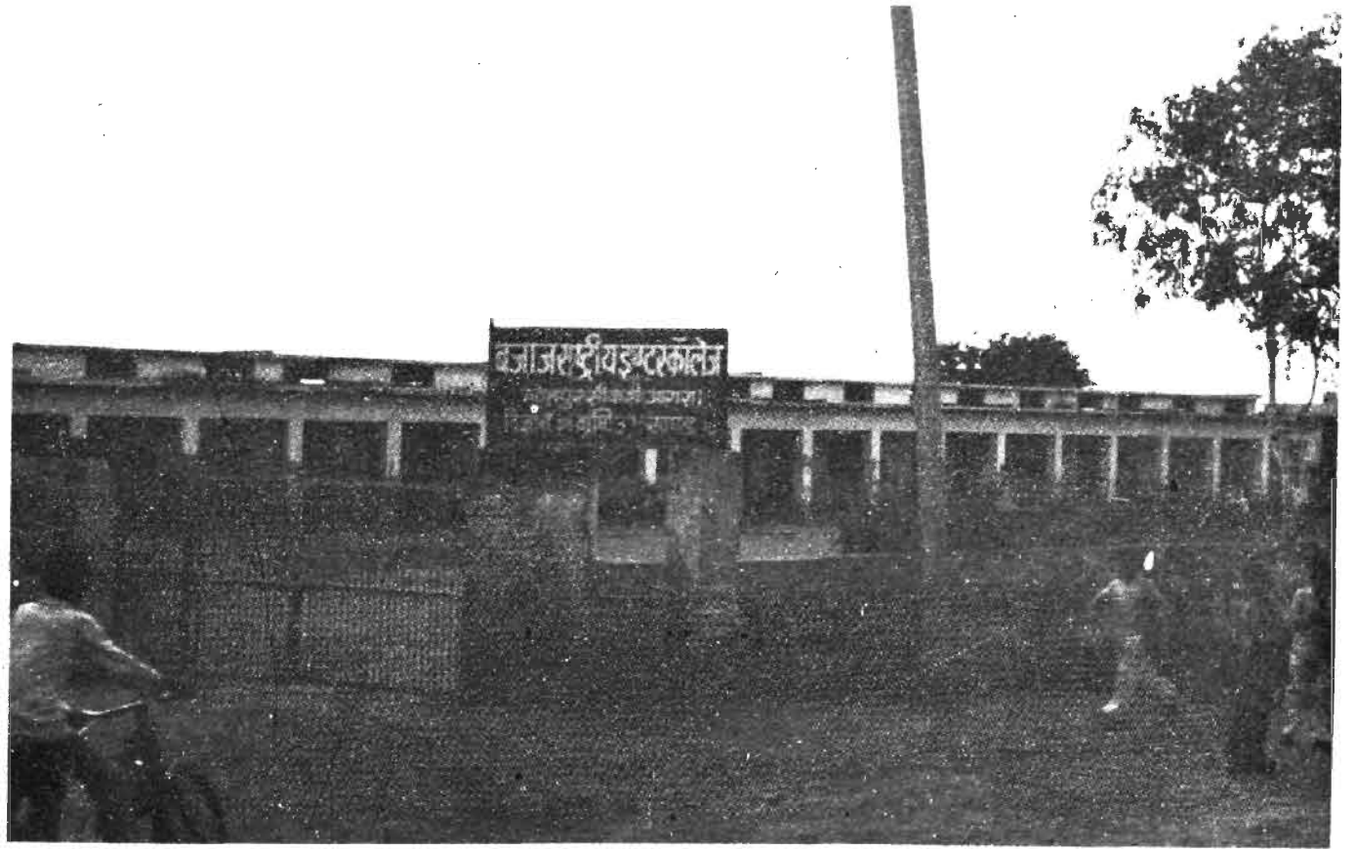
16. Tourist Complex under construction near the Railway Station, Fatehpur Sikri



17. Police Station, Fatehpur Sikri



18. Nagar Palika Junior High School, Fatehpur Sikri



19. Bajaj Rashtriya Inter College, Fatehpur Sikri

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES
HISTORY OF GROWTH AND PRESENT POSITION

History of growth

The type of civic amenities available in an area reflect the level of development achieved in that area. Despite being a famous historical town Fatehpur Sikri has in fact been a neglected area throughout its existence except for a short period during the reign of Akbar, the Great Mughal Emperor. However, tihs prominence did not help at all in the development of civic amenities. Even during the post independence era the growth in civic amenities has not kept pace with the growth of population in the town. As a matter of fact the sluggish growth of the town can be described partly to the difficult topography and lack of finances with the Municipal Board.

Administration

Fatehpur Sikri falls in the jurisdiction of the Kiraoli tahsil. A sub-divisional magistrate with first class magisterial powers looks after the administration of the whole tahsil includig the towns falling under the tahsil area. Thus the civic administration of the town is the responsibility of sub-divisional Magistrate (SDM) having its office at Kiraoli. He holds court for the disposal of revenue and criminal cases registered in the tahsil. Other matters pertaining to arms, excise, food and civil supplies also fall under his charge.

The responsibility of land revenue and the maintenance of land records lies with tahsildar who works under the control of SDM. Tahsildar heads the tahsil office and holds first class magisterial powers for maintaining the law and order and second class magisterial powers for the criminal offences. The other important administrative offices have been mentioned as under: –

1. Block Development Office

The Block Development Office was established in 1958-59. It is managed by the Block Development Officer with the assistance of 34 employees under the control of State Government. The main objective of this office is to provide guidance and assistance to the villagers for all round rural development. The total area under its jurisdiction is about 31,197 hectares which falls under 63 Gram Sabhas. The main activities of the Block Development Office are the distribution of fertilizers, pesticides and loans, implementation of development programmes and to provide medical, health and veterinary services.

2. Regulated Area Office

Located in the Municipal Board Building, the Regulated Area Office was established in May, 1979. Its main function is to approve building plans under the SDO Act, 1950. The area of its operation is the Municipal area, Sikri village I, II and IV, Dadupura, Kandau Warau and Gur Mandi.

The office is manned by a Junior Engineer, a clerk and a peon. They work under the control of SDM Kiraoli who is ex-officio in-charge of the office. Besides, there is a committee known as Controlling Authority whose function is to monitor the progress of work of the Regulated Area Office under the chairmanship of the Commissioner, Agra Division. The other members of this body are District Magistrate, Agra, Chairman of the Municipal Board (at present the executive officer), Chairman of the District Board, Executive Engineer, PWD, Executive Engineer, Jal Nigam, Xth Circle Agra, Superintending Archaeologist and Associate town planner, Agra.

3. Police Station

Fatehpur Sikri Police station is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the town. There are two police check posts under its control – Chauki Kasba and Chauki Dura. Chauki Kasba looks after the law and order in the town while Chauki Kura is responsible for the law and order in rural areas.

4. Office of the Senior Marketing Inspector

Established in 1973, the office of the Senior Marketing Inspector is located on the station road in Islamganj ward. This office has only three employees and its jurisdiction includes Fatehpur Sikri town and the area falling under the Block Development Office. The main objective of this office is to keep a check on the use of substandard weights and measures and the sale of the adulterated commodities in the town as well in other areas under its jurisdiction.

Other Offices

1. Office of the Archeological Department

This is the oldest office in the town. Established during 1905-1906, this office is located in the Dak Bungalow building in Lal Darwaza ward. Its main function is the maintenance and preservation of the historical monuments. Besides, it also looks after the boarding and lodging and sight seeing facilities for the tourists. There are 27 employees who look after repairs and maintenance of the historical monuments and the matters of general interest of the tourists.

2. Post and Telegraph Office

Located in the Kili Khana ward, this is the only post office in the town. It was established during 1965-66 and is presently manned by 8 employees who are providing postal and telegraphic services to the town.

3. Telephone Exchange

The one-man-one-room telephone exchange was established in 1967 at Mutwallian Gali. This is a 42 line automatic exchange used for local and long distance calls.

Civic Administration

The Municipal Board has been functioning in the town since August, 1949. It is an elected body whose members are elected under the local-self Government Act. The Board's powers have been vested with District Magistrate and the powers of the Chairman of Municipal Board have been vested with the officer-in-charge who is nominated by the District Magistrate. Normally the Sub-Divisional Magistrate is the officer-in-charge. At present a seven member *ad-hoc* committee is working in Fatehpur Sikri. The members of the committee are as follows:–

1. Sub Divisional Magistrate
2. Medical Officer
3. Water Works Engineers (J.E. I)
4. Executive Officer
5. Pipe Line Inspector (J.E. II)
6. Sanitary Inspector
7. Junior Engineer (Civil).

The Municipal Board has seven operative departments viz., Octroi, Tax, Accounts, Public Works, Water Works, General Administration and Sanitation. The main functions of the Municipal Board are as follows:–

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

Water Supply

The supply of water is the statutory responsibility of the Municipal Board. However, with the introduction of Jal Nigam both the agencies work together for the proper water supply in the town. About eight lakh litres of water is required everyday. The main source of water supply is tube-well. There are six tube-wells and two over head water tanks with a total capacity of about 2.5 litres. The overhead water tanks are unable to

meet the requirements of the town. As a result water supply is restricted only to one and a half hours to two hours in the morning. In the lower zones of the town the water is supplied from 4.30 a.m. to 6 a.m. and in the upper zones from 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. As therre is no perennial source of water in the town there is always acute shortage of water supply in the summer season. During this season water brought from far off wells is sold at a rate as high as Rs. 2/- per can.

Nearly 90 per cent of the total population is served by the tap water. The remaining requirement is met by the wells. The total length of the pipe-line net work is about 15 kms. The details regarding water supply in the town is given in table III.1.

TABLE III.1

Number of water connections and water meters (1984-85 survey)

Category	No. of connections		No. of water meters		Rate
	Inside the town	Outside town	Inside the town	Outside town	
1. Residential	709	5	709	5	Rs. 1.50 per 1000 litres
2. Public taps	95	–	–	–	-do-
3. Offices	2	–	2	–	-do-

It is evident that there are only 709 meter connections for a total number of 2,706 households. That is to say that only 26.2 per cent households have metered water supply.

Other sources of water supply in the town are a tank and 17 wells. Water from the tank is usually utilized for bathing and washing purposes whereas water from the wells is used for all purposes.

Conservancy

Fatehpur Sikri Municipal Board has 43 sweepers (28 males and 15 females), 7 *Bhishtis* (water carriers) and two *Safai Naiks* (Jamadar) in its conservancy staff. The conservancy work has been allocated wardwise amongst the sweepers. There are about 2000 service and 150 waterborne latrines in the town. Disposal of night soil is done by trollies. The garbage of the hilly residential area is disposed off at the open space in the north of Shivpuri ward at the west side of Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chisti. The garbage as well as the night soil of lower plain residential area are disposed off at the west of the old by-pass. For the disposal of the garbage tractor trolly owned by the Municipal Board is used. Garbage and night soil are used in making manure.

There is no underground sewerage system in the town. However, the open drains extend over an area of about 30 kms. The maintenance and cleanliness of these drains are just satisfactory. The drains are cleaned once a week only and that too not regularly.

Power

The town receives its power supply from Qasimpur-Tajganj (Agra) 133 hydro-electric grid. There are two transformers with a capacity of 400 and 250 KVA for the distribution of power in the town. There is only AC supply which serves to 80 per cent of the total population.

During 1984-85 there were 594 domestic connections of electricity. Further details regarding volume of consumption, rate, charges realised, etc. have been given in table III.2.

TABLE III.2

Volume of electricity consumption during 1984-85

Type of electric connections	No. of connections given	Volume of consumption (units)	Rate per unit	Charges during 1984-85	Charges realised during 1984-85	No. of applications in the waiting list
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Domestic	594	77,182	0.60	57,008.23	34,202.53	50
Industrial	44	119,888	0.57	228,000.00	175,000.00	–
Commercial	15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	–
Road lighting (points)	241	N.A.	0.57	4,848.00	–	–

From the above table, it is found that 66.4 per cent of total connections are for domestic purposes. The percentage of industrial and commercial connections is negligible. However, the volume of electricity consumed for industrial purpose is almost double of the volume of electricity consumed for domestic purposes. Additional load required for pending applications has been estimated as 50,000 units per year at the rate of 100 units per application per year.

Road Lighting

Road lighting arrangements are the statutory responsibility of the Municipal Board. There are 241 points of road lights in the town. The distance between two road lights varies from 30 to 100 yards in the absence of any fixed norm. During winter the lights are kept on from 6.00 p.m. to 6.30 a.m. and in summer the timings are 7.30 p.m. to 5.30 a.m.

Transport and communication

The transport system of the town has been briefly discussed in Chapter I. The long distance transport services both by road and by rail are available from Agra which is very well connected with this town.

Road transport

Buses under the Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC) ply in the town. The fleet strength of the local bus has gone down to eight only at the time of survey compared to 3: during 1984.

The main bus services from the town are t(Agra (39 kms). The Fatehpur-Agra bus service witl a frequency of half an hour is the most importan route. As many as 187,884 passengers travelled o1 this route during 1984. It is followed by Fatehpu Sikri-Bharatpur bus service (4 services daily) o1 which about 72,000 passengers have listed durin(the same period.

The town is also connected to villages lik(Dure and Dawar. Fatehpur Sikri-Dure and Fatehpu Sikri-Dawar services are utilised by a few villager only. The average number of incoming an(outgoing passengers on these routes during 198(were 700 and 800 per day respectively.

Rail links

The town lies on the Agra-Jodhpur broac guage railway line. For distant places Agra junctio1 serves as the major rail head.

The main railway links from Fatehpur Sikr to important cities are given below: –

Fatehpur Sikri to Delhi	239 kms with change at Agra
Fatehpur Sikri to Lucknow	363 kms. via Agra and Kanpur (direct train service)
Fatehpur Sikri to Caclutta	1281 kms via Agra
Fatehpur Sikri to Bombay	1382 kms via Agra 1214 kms via Bayana
Fatehpur Sikri to Madras	2034 kms via Agra

Thus the town is very well connected. There are two shuttles daily to Agra which are commonly used by the daily commuters. The incoming passengers were reported to be 945 per day as compared to 900 outgoing passengers.

Fire fighting services

There is no fire fighting services available in the town. Neither has there arisen any need for it. However, these services are available at Agra which can be utilised in case of emergency.

Municipal finance

Income and expenditure of the Municipal Board, Fatehpur Sikri is around Rs. 10 to 11 lakhs annually. Budgetary details reported for the period 1983-84 and 1984-85 have been furnished in the table III.3.

TABLE III.3

Budgetary details of the Municipal Board for 1983-84 and 1984-85 (income)

Items	1983-84 (Rupees)	Percentage to total income	1984-85 (Rupees)	Percentage to total income
1	2	3	4	5
1. Octroi	261,461,00	23.24	321,400.00	29.23
2. House Tax	12,887.00	1.15	12,612.00	1.15
3. Road Tax	295,488.00	26.27	250,323.00	22.77
4. Vehicle Tax	1,062.00	0.09	372.00	0.03
5. Copying	1,122.00	0.10	1,324.00	0.12
6. Income from water charges	49,437.00	4.39	55,998.00	5.09
7. Slaughter house	3,583.00	0.32	1,695.00	0.15
8. Rent from shops	42,678.00	3.79	41,749.00	3.80
9. Hat Bazars	18,113.00	1.61	13,773.00	1.25
10. Subsidy	272,021.00	24.18	264,309.00	24.04
11. Grant-in-aid	99,300.00	8.83	125,000.00	11.37
12. Others	67,888.00	6.03	10,951.00	1.00
Total	1,125,040.00	100.00	1,099,506.00	100.00

The major sources of income are octroi and the road tax. Taken together these two sources contribute about half of the municipal income. However, the percentage share of different sources is almost similar during both the years (1983-84 and 1984-85) except octroi which increased by six per cent over a period of one year. The government subsidy also contributes substantially towards the total income of the Municipal Board. In fact it has over taken road tax in 1984-85 although it is slightly less than the one received in 1983-84. The subsidy is provided to meet the balances for the salaries and deposits. Besides the Municipal Board also received subsidy to meet the expenses towards the construction of drains, repairs of school buildings and to fight the disease encephalitis. In fact the amount spent for the prevention and cure of encephalitis was as high as Rs. 130,600 during 1983-84 and Rs. 100,000 during the subsequent year.

Details regarding various items of expenditure in the Municipal Boards budget for the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 are presented in table III.4.

TABLE III.4

Budgetary details for 1983-84 and 1984-85 (expenditure)

Items	1983-84 (Rupees)	Percentage to total expenditure	1984-85 (Rupees)	Percentage to total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1. General Administration	80,193.00	6.93	78,510.00	7.19
2. Octroi	123,626.00	10.69	125,013.00	11.45
3. Water and drainage	153,887.00	13.30	166,282.00	15.23
4. Sanitation	321,706.00	27.81	381,483.00	34.95
5. Slaughter house	6,399.00	0.55	6,828.00	0.63
6. Parks	6,939.00	0.60	7,081.00	0.65
7. P.W.D.	273,957.00	23.68	178,807.00	16.38
8. Primary school	15,000.00	1.30	–	–
9. Library	–	–	103.00	0.01
10. Printing	2,261.00	0.20	7,649.00	0.70
11. Legal Expenditure	2,619.00	0.23	3,359.00	0.31
12. Provident Fund	111,889.00	9.67	70,556.00	6.46
13. Fairs	2,321.00	0.20	3,922.00	0.36
14. Others	56,050.00	4.84	62,014.00	5.68
Total	1,156,847.00	100.00	1,091,607.00	100.00

It is evident from table III.4 that there was deficit of rupees 31,807 in the budget during 1983-84 while for the year 1984-85 there was a marginal surplus of rupees 7,899. However, both the income and expenditure have shown a decline in 1984-85 when compared with those of 1983-84. Probably this is on account of the lesser developmental activity from the previous year. The income side of the budget for the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 shows a receipt of Rs. 1,110,917.00, Rs. 1,098,490 and 1,122,708.00 respectively. A comparison shows that the receipts were low during 1981-82 and 1984-85. Further, the receipts were almost equal during 1980-81 to 1984-85. Though the expenditure statements from 1980-81 onwards are not available yet the total amount of receipts give an indication that the developmental activity has been at low level in the town.

The expenditure on sanitation was maximum accounting for 34.95 per cent of the total expenditure during 1984-85. The other items of major expenditure were general administration, octroi, water, drainage and P.W.D. construction work. The main construction work taken up by the P.W.D. pertains to buildings, roads and stores.

Educational facilities

The total number of educational institutions in the town is 13. These include one Intermediate College, two Junior High Schools and one each for girls and boys and ten Primary Schools.

Bajaj Rashtriya Intermediate College

It is the biggest and the most important educational institution in the town, imparting education to both the boys and the girls. Started by the cloth merchants (Bajajas) in 1953 as junior high

school, it became a high school in July 1961. In 1971 it attained the status of an intermediate college. The management initially lay with the Bajajas but later on the persons from other communities also joined the management committee. There are twelve members in the management committee of the college viz. Manager, President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and 6 members.

The college imparts education in all the three streams i.e. Science, Commerce and Arts upto the high school level. At the intermediate level the education in Arts courses only is available. Students interested in the study of science and commerce have to go to Agra. The staff of this institution includes 28 teachers, 4 in administration (besides principal) and 9 peons. The strength of the school has been around 1250 during 1986. The sport and cultural activities are negligible in the college. The sports are however restricted to volley-ball and other indigenous games like *kabaddi* and *kho-kho*. There is no student's association.

The table III.5 gives the details of staff and students in the remaining schools of the town.

TABLE III.5

Details of Junior, High Schools and Primary Schools in the Town

Name and location	No. of teachers		No. of students	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1. Nagar Palika Junior High School	10	–	205	–
2. Nagar Palika Kanya Jr. High School	–	2	–	42
3. Primary Kanya Pathshala No. 2	–	2	66	77
4. Primary Pathshala, Nagla Maliyan	3	–	142	46
5. Primary Pathshala	2	–	149	31
6. Primary Pathshala, Katra Shivdas	4	–	144	15
7. Primary Kanya Pathshala No. 1	–	3	5	113
8. Primary Pathshala, Naya Bans	1	–	169	21
9. Primary Pathshala, Sadar	4	–	174	75
10. Primary Kanya Pathshala No. 3, Shivpuri	4	2	9	45
11. Primary Pathshala, Lal Darwaza	4	2	265	41
12. Primary Pathshala, Shivpuri	2	–	82	4
Total	34	11	1,410	510

The schols mentioned in table III.5 are run by the Municipal Board. All the schools have their own buildings but they are in dilapidated condition. The extra-curricular activities in these schools are almost non existant. No caste and community wise data regarding the teacher and the students is available. The general standard of these schools is poor.

Medical facilities

Medical facilities are inadequate in the town. For a population of 17,908 (as per 1981 Census) only one Primary Health Centre is available and that too is serving not only to the town but also the entire block area comprising 72 villages.

There are three doctors and two nurses in the Primary Health Centre. Further there are 13 vaccinators and 4 vaccinator supervisors. The centre has 4 beds for indoor patients.

Distribution of patients by type of diseases during 1984-85 is given in the table III.6. It may be seen there from that diseases of skin and cellular tissues were the main diseases as these afflicted 1,512 persons followed by infective and parasitic diseases (241 OPD) and deliveries and complications of pregnancy (8 indoor and 145 outdoor patients).

TABLE III.6

Distribution of patients by type of diseases (1984-85)

Type of diseases	Number of patients treated	
	Indoor	Outdoor
1	2	3
1. Diseases of skin and cellular tissues	N.A.	1,512
2. Infective and parasitic diseases	N.A.	241
3. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy child birth and the pueperium	8	145
4. Neoplasm	–	133
5. Accidents, poisoning and violence		
(a) Accidents	2	50
(b) Poisoning	1	2
(c) Violence	1	100
6. Diseases of digestive system	N.A.	90
7. Diseases of Genital and urinary system	6	62
8. Diseases of early infancy	N.A.	8
9. Allergic, endocrinal, metabolic and nutritional diseases	1	N.A.
10. Diseases of the blood and blood forming organ	N.A.	N.A.

The high incidence of skin and cellular tissue diseases seems to be mainly due to the consumption of contaminated water.

The family welfare centre is a part of the primary health centre and is being extensively used. In the year 1984 as many as 223 females got sterilised in order to limit their families. Another 486 females opted for IUCD (Loop or Copper-T) as a method of family planning. Eighteen abortions were also performed during 1984-85. In addition to this the family welfare centre also issued oral contraceptives and condomes to the people to encourage family planning.

Arrangements for vaccinations also exist at family welfare centre. The infants are vaccinated for polio and DPT. The iron tablets and folic acid are also provided to the infants and the mothers before and after the delivery.

In addition to the above government health centre facility, there are 15 registered allopathic medical practitioners and 10 registered ayurvedic medical practitioners in the town. Twenty allopathic medical practitioners and two dentists were unregistered medical practitioners.

There is one Veterinary Hospital with a doctor, a compounder and an attendent. The number of the livestock treated in this hospital from within and outside the town is given in table III.7.

TABLE III.7

Number of livestock treated (1984-85)

Animal	Diseases	No. of livestock treated
Buffalo	Worms, wounds. retention of placenta	1.600
Bullock	Worms, wounds. retention of placenta	758
Horse	Surra celic	41
Camel	Wounds. indigestion	Not known
Others	All of the above	7.861
Total		10.260

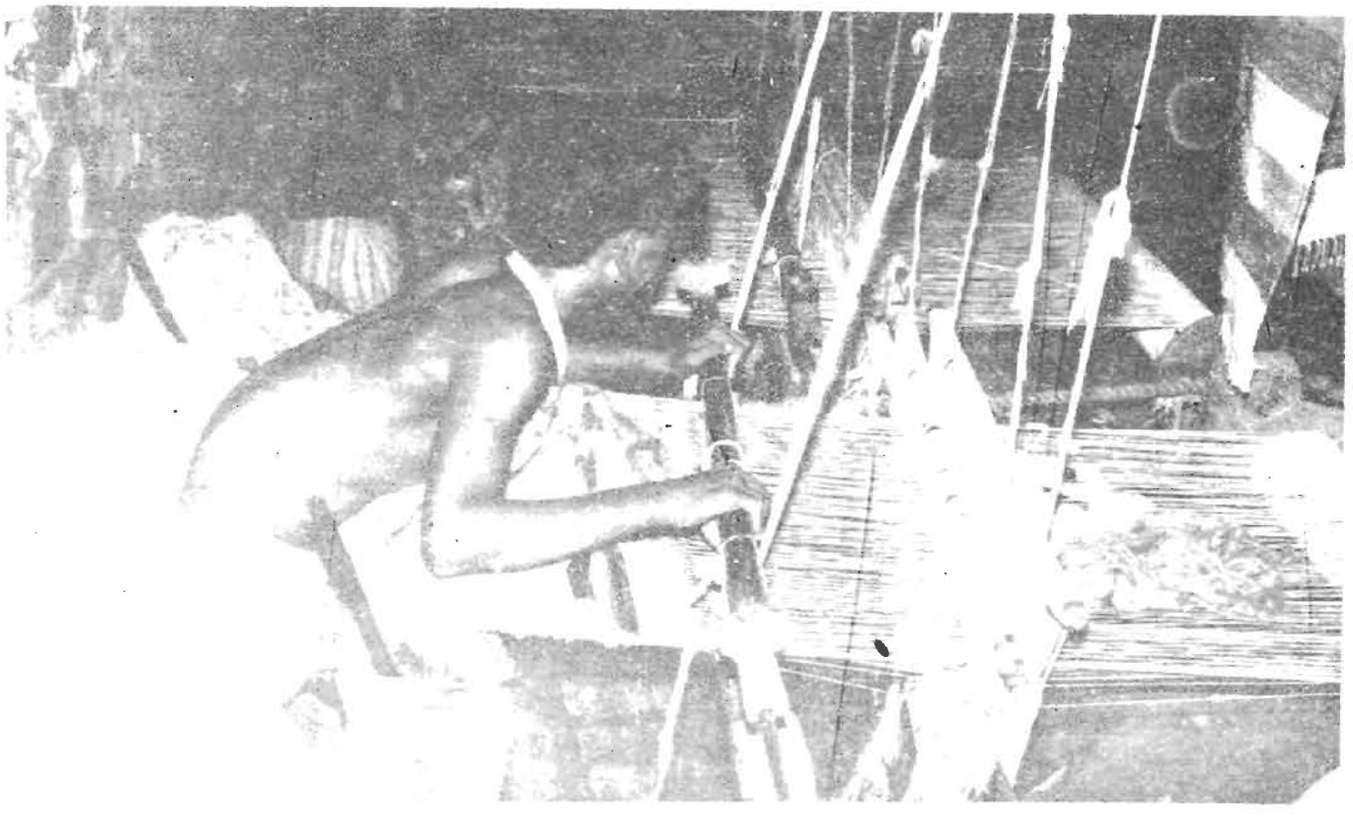
Common diseases affecting the animals are worms, wounds and indigestion. No perticular reason could be ascertained for the occurance of these diseases.



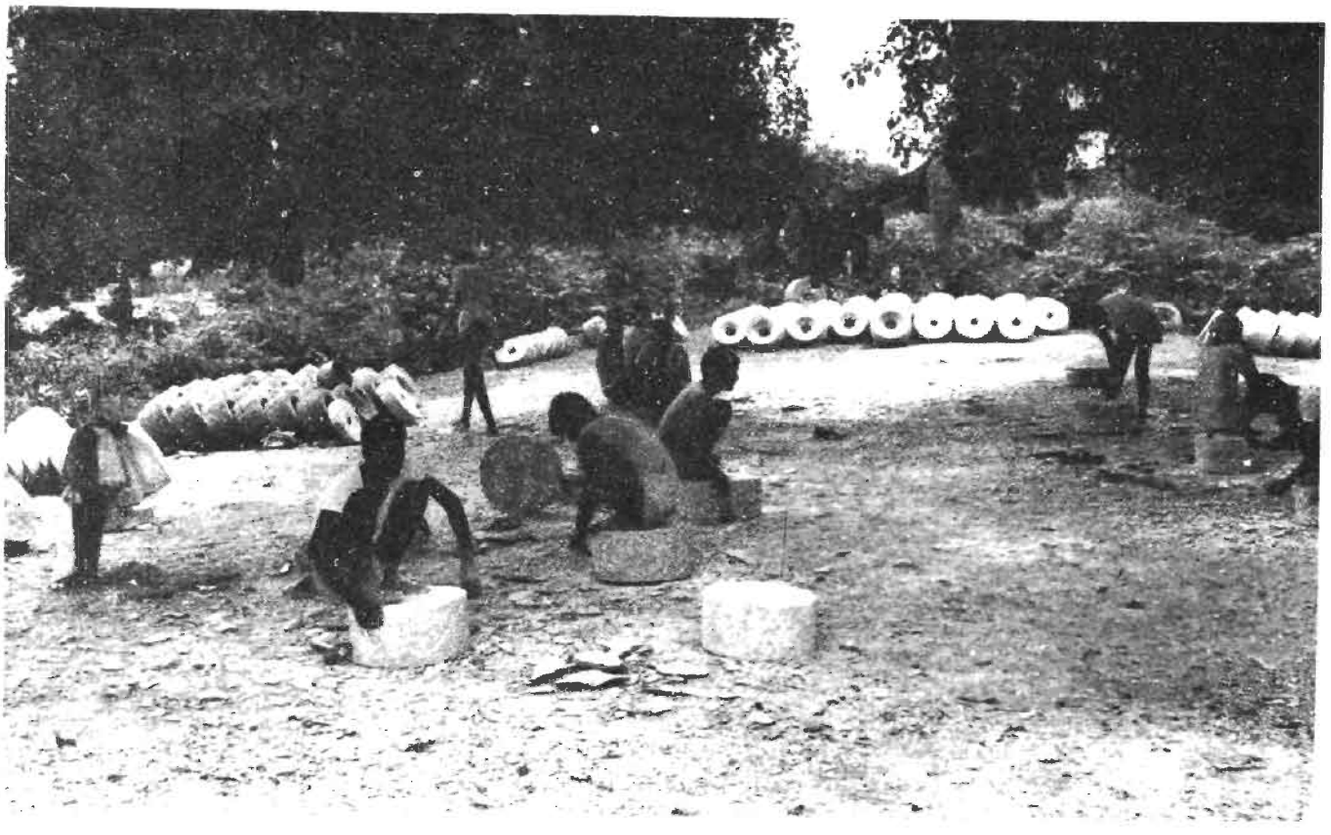
20. A view of confectionery shops



21. A road-side restaurant



22. A *durrie* weaver at work



23. Stone cutters at work



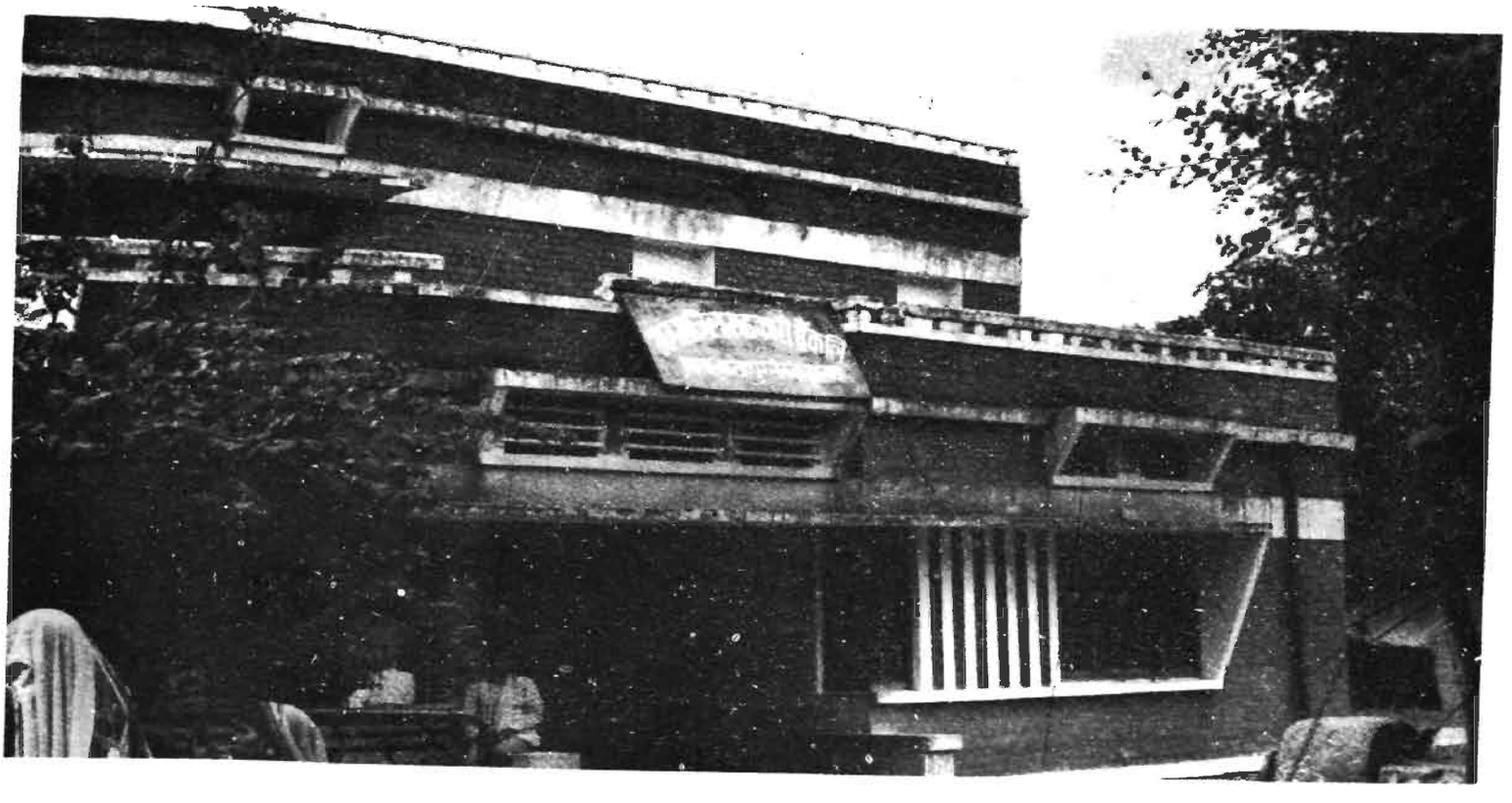
24. A Jatava woman sewing clothes



25. Red sand stone quarry adjacent to Fort



26. Canara Bank



27. Agra District Co-operative Bank

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

The total population of the town was 17,908 at the 1981 Census of which 4,981 were workers and 12,927 non-workers. The number of workers include 44 marginal workers also who were basically non-workers but did some economic activity during the reference period i.e., one year prior to the date of enumeration at the 1981 Census. The concept of main worker and marginal worker is the innovation of 1981 Census. In fact due to the introduction of concept of main activity in the 1971 Census, the figures of workers netted at this Census were no comparable to that of 1961 Census which were based on liberal definition of worker. This drawback prompted the experts to find out a via media which would bridge the gap. As a result of this, workers at the 1981 Census were defined as persons who were engaged in work for the major part of the year preceding census i.e., at least for six months or 183 days.*

The work has been defined as participation in any economically productive activity; such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also an effective supervision and direction of work. On the other hand the marginal workers are those who have worked any time at all during the preceding year but for less than six months or 183 days. Lastly the non-workers are those who have not worked any time at all during the preceding year. In other words non-workers are those who are not covered by the first two categories.

Coming back to number of workers and non-workers in Fatehpur Sikri, the workers constituted 27.81 per cent of the total poulation. This was higher than the corresponding percentages for the urban areas of the district and state. The table IV.1 provides the distribution of workers and non-workers by sex in the urban areas of the state, district and town.

TABLE IV.1

Distribution of workers and non-workers by sex (Urban), 1981 Census

Area	Total population			Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
U.P. (Urban)	19,899,115 (100%)	10,778,141 (100%)	9,120,974 (100%)	5,431,183 (27.29%)	5,115,820 (47.66%)	315,363 (3.46%)	14,467,932 (72.71%)	5,662,321 (52.54%)	8,805,611 (96.54%)
Agra district (Urban)	1,086,912 (100%)	585,914 (100%)	500,998 (100%)	290,392 (26.72%)	280,487 (48.87%)	9,905 (1.98%)	796,520 (73.28%)	305,427 (52.13%)	491,093 (98.02%)
Fatehpur Sikri	17,908 (100%)	9,485 (100%)	8,423 (100%)	4,981 (27.81%)	4,683 (49.37%)	298 (3.54%)	12,927 (72.19%)	4,802 (50.63%)	8,125 (96.46%)

Census of India, 1981, General Economic Tables, p 5.

The table IV.1 shows that the proportion of workers in both the sexes is higher in Fatehpur Sikri than that in the urban areas of the state and district.

Considering the proportion of workers to total population we find that 27.00 per cent were workers during 1961 which went down to 23.99 per cent during the 1971 Census. In the last Census it was 27.81 per cent which shows an increase of 3.82 per cent over the 1971 Census. A similar trend has been observed in the proportion of male and female workers. The results of the 1961 Census reveal that 49.02 per cent males were workers which went down to 44.76 per cent during 1971 but increased once again to 49.37 at the 1981 Census. For females also, the percentage of workers was 2.83 during 1961, 1.18 during 1971 and 3.54 at the 1981 Census. The decline in the proportion of workers in 1971 can be atrributed to the change in the concept and definition of workers during the 1971 Census During the 1961 Census many a person who had worked even for a day were treated as workers while in 1971 such persons were not treated as workers. This was the main reason for the decline in the proportion of workers to total population in 1971 as compared to that of 1961 Later on with the introduction of trichotomous approach at the 1981 Census the working population by sex has shown an increase in 1981 as compared to that of 1971.

Comparing the survey data with that of Census data it is found that the proportion of workers is marginally higher in the survey population. The percentage of workers as per survey data was 29.39 as against 27.81 observed at the 1981 Census. Similarly for males and females the proportion of workers as per survey data was 50.36 and 4.30 per cent respectively, as against 47.66 per cent for males and 3.46 per cent for females at the 1981 Census. This difference may be partly due to the fact that the survey was conducted 5 years after the Census and it is quite likely that the number of workers might have increased over these years. However, the possibility of variation due to the small sample size (250 households out of a total of 2,706) cannot be ruled out.

Industrial classification of workers

The workers have been classified in four major categories at the 1981 Census. These are cultivators, agricultural labourers, those engaged in household industry and other workers. In the 1971 Census there were 9 categories of workers i.e. I - cultivators, II - Agricultural labourers, III - Livestock, hunting, Orchards etc., IV - Mining and quarrying, V(a) - Household industry, V(b) - Manufacturing other than household industry, VI - Construction, VII - Trade and commerce, VIII - Transport, storage and communication and IX - Other services. However, in 1981 Census category I and II have been retained as such while household industry has been taken on III category and the rest have been clubbed with the category IV, i.e. other workers

As per returns of the 1981 Census, there are 483 cultivators, 34 agricultural labourers, 632 household industry workers and 3,788 other workers. The table IV.2 provides a comparative account of the workers at the 1961, 1971 and 1981 Censuses for this town.

TABLE IV.2

Industrial classification of workers in the town

Year	Workers			Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household Industry			Other Workers			Marginal Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1981	4.981	4.683	298	483	473	10	34	26	8	632	567	65	3,788	3,613	175	44	4	40
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(9.70)	(10.10)	(3.36)	(0.68)	(0.56)	(2.68)	(12.69)	(12.11)	(21.81)	(76.05)	(77.15)	(58.73)	(0.88)	(0.08)	(13.42)
1971	3,253	3,177	76	465	450	15	34	25	9	239	234	5	2,515	2,468	47	–	–	–
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(14.29)	(14.16)	(19.74)	(1.05)	(0.79)	(11.84)	(7.35)	(7.37)	(6.58)	(77.31)	(61.84)				
1961	2,856	2,713	143	335	328	7	56	26	30	193	193	–	2,272	2,166	106	–	–	–
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(11.73)	(12.09)	(4.90)	(1.96)	(0.96)	(20.98)	(6.76)	(7.11)		(79.55)	(79.84)	(74.12)			

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentage of workers.

An analysis of table IV.2 reveals that the percentage of cultivators total workers went up in 1971 from 1961 but in 1981 it again declined. The percentage of the agricultural labourers went on decreasing while that of the workers in household industry has shown an increase. The proportion of other workers has shown a marginal decline from 1971. The proportion of other workers among total workers was 79.55 per cent in 1961, 77.31 per cent in 1971 and 76.05 per cent in 1981. There has, however, been appreciable improvement in the proportion of workers netted for household industry where the actual number went upto 632 at the 1981 from 239 in 1971. It is perhaps due to the fact that *Durrie* weaving, a household industry, is a predominent activity in the town. In fact the number of persons engaged in *Durrie* weaving is much more than reflected under the household industry. It might be due to the misclassification of workers engaged in *Durrie* industry. It appears that they have been treated as manufacturing workers and subsequently included under the broad category of other workers (manufacturing being clubbed with other workers at the 1981 Census).

The table IV.2 also shows 44 marginal workers. As these are not the main workers, they have been put separately under the total workers. The proportion of female marginal workers to total female is quite high (13.42 per cent). In fact they are a sort of part time workers, mainly engaged in *Durrie* weaving.

Household by type of occupation of the head of household

The table IV.3 gives occupation of the head of the household by type of household. This shows that the heads of 32.40 per cent households are engaged in skilled manual work followed by unskillful manuals, (19.60 per cent) small business (15.60 per cent) and medium business (10.00 per cent). The heads of rest of the households are engaged in various types of occupations and together form less than 10.00 per cent of the total number of households.

Considering the type of households by occupation it is observed that as many as 26.31 per cent of heads of the nuclear households are engaged in the skilled manual work. The other important types of occupation undertaken by heads of the nuclear households are small business (18.40 per cent), unskilled manual (16.67 per cent) and medium business (14.91 per cent). In fact the skilled manual work provides employment to maximum number of households irrespective of their type.

The heads of the supplemented nuclear and single person households are engaged in unskilled manual, skilled manual, lowest professional and administration and small business. Their preparation, however, is extremely low in small business and lower professional and administration categories of occupations. The number of supplemented sub-nuclear, colleteral joint, supplemented lineal joint and lineal-colleteral joint households is too small to draw any conclusion but data presented in table IV.3 reveal that most of them are engaged in skilled manual occupations.

The lineal joint households are 44 in number. Most of their heads are engaged in the skilled manual work (14) followed by unskilled manual (8) and cultivator (6). There are 7 more nuclear typed households whose heads are engaged in cultivation. Thus it is observed that the proportion of different type of households is extremely low in proportion requiring higher supervisory manual, clerks and shop assistant; intermediate professions, medium business highly professional and salaried posts and owners of large factories and shops. The reason behind this state of position may be due to low level of educational facilities and lack of opportunities in the town.

TABLE IV.3

Distribution of households by type of households and the type of occupation of the head of household

Type of occupation	Nuclear	Supplemented nuclear	Sub-nuclear	Single person	Supplemented sub-nuclear	Colleteral joint	Supplemented colleteral	Lineal joint	Supplemented Lineal joint	Lineal colleteral joint	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Unskilled Manual	19 (16.67)	9 (34.60)	5 (27.78)	1 (11.11)	–	–	–	8 (18.18)	–	–	7 (28.40)	49 (19.60)
2. Skilled Manual	30 (26.31)	8 (30.77)	9 (50)	2 (22.22)	1 (100.00)	2 (50.00)	3 (60.00)	14 (61.87)	2 (66.67)	–	10 (40.00)	81 (32.40)
3. Lowest Professional and administration	4 (3.51)	1 (3.85)	–	2 (22.22)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7 (2.80)
4. Small business	21 (18.40)	5 (19.23)	3 (16.67)	1 (11.11)	–	1 (25.00)	1 (20.00)	4 (9.09)	–	–	3 (12.20)	39 (15.60)
5. Highly skilled and supervisory Manual	2 (1.75)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 (2.27)	–	–	1 (4.00)	4 (1.60)
6. Clerks and shop Assistants	4 (3.51)	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 (4.55)	–	1 (100.00)	–	7 (2.80)
7. Intermediate professionals	2 (1.75)	1 (3.85)	–	–	–	–	–	1 (2.27)	–	–	1 (4.00)	5 (2.00)
8. Medium Business	17 (14.91)	1 (3.85)	–	–	–	–	1 (20.00)	4 (9.09)	–	–	2 (8.00)	25 (10.00)
9. Highly Professional and salaried posts	1 (0.88)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 (0.40)
10. Owners of Factories and large shops	1 (0.88)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 (8.40)
11. Cultivators	7 (6.14)	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 (13.64)	–	–	–	13 (5.20)
12. Unclassified	1 (0.88)	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 (6.82)	–	–	1 (4.00)	5 (2.00)
13. Non-workers	5 (4.38)	1 (3.85)	1 (5.55)	3 (33.34)	–	1 (25.00)	–	1 (2.27)	1 (33.33)	–	–	13 (5.20)
Total	114 (100.00)	26 (100.00)	18 (100.00)	9 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	5 (100.00)	44 (100.00)	3 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	25 (100.00)	250 (100.00)

(Based on Survey data)

Occupational classification of workers

The economic life of the people in the town can be further gauged by the occupations in which they are involved. Unfortunately the Census data in this regard have been provided only for the urban areas of district and at city level. Thus in order to examine this aspect only the survey data have been taken into account. For the analysis of the occupations the NCO (National Classification of Occupations) has been used.

According to the survey figurs there are 450 workers of which 420 are males. The table IV.4 shows the distribution of the workers by sex and the occupation.

TABLE IV.4

Percentage distribution of workers by occupation and sex

Occupations* (NCO div.)	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
0	0.67	0.71	–
1	3.56	3.10	10.00
2	0.67	0.71	–
3	1.77	1.91	–
4	16.22	16.43	13.33
5	3.77	4.05	–
6	8.00	8.33	3.33
7	21.56	19.52	50.00
8	23.56	24.76	6.67
9	20.22	20.48	16.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Based on survey data)

* Major divisions of natiional classification of occupations

0, 1 Professional, technical and related workers
2 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers
3. Clerical and related workers
4 Sales workers
5 Service workers
6. Farmers, Fisherman, Hunters, Loggers and related workers
7
8 Production and related workers, Transport Equipment Operators and labourers.
9
X Workers not elsewhere classified by occupation

An observation of the table No. IV.4 shows that the first four divisions viz., professional technical and related workers (code 0 and 1), administrative, executive and managerial worker (code 2) and clerical and related workers (code 3) have a very low proportion. Among these four the proportion of workers is higher in professional, technical and related workers (code 1) which is owing to high proportion of females in this division. There are 3 female teachers in primary schools out of a total of 30 female workers.

Sales workers (code 4) form 16.22 per cent of the total workers. However, most of the workers are netted in divisions 7, 8 and 9 (production and related workers, Transport equipment operators and labourers). Taken together these form 66.24 per cent of the total workers. The proportion of workers in these divisions for males is 64.76 per cent and for females 73.34 per cent. Most of these workers are labourers in mining, manufacturing of flour grinding stones and wage earners in handloom industry.

Table IV.5 provides the distribution of workers by age and sex. There are 19 workers in age-group less than 15 and these could be termed as child labourers. This is probably due to the poor economic condition that even young children are forced to take some menial jobs in order to supplement their family income. Another reason may be that carpet weaving is a traditional work in the town and the children with their nimble fingers can work more efficiently. This is corroberated from the fact that seven males and two females fall into occupation division 7 which includes carpet weaving.

TABLE IV.5

Distribution of workers by age, sex and occupational divisions

Age-group	Occupational divisions																					
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Less than 15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	2	6	–	3	–	17	2
15-19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	3	–	3	–	18	2	21	–	13	–	68	2
20-24	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	14	–	2	–	4	–	14	–	23	–	15	–	76	–
25-29	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	3	–	4	1	11	–	12	–	16	–	53	1
30-39	–	–	4	1	1	–	4	–	15	1	1	–	6	–	11	6	18	1	23	3	83	12
40-49	3	–	3	2	1	–	1	–	13	2	4	–	7	–	9	2	13	1	6	2	60	9
50-59	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	–	–	9	–	8	2	8	–	7	–	44	2
60 +	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	1	–	4	1	3	–	3	–	19	2
Total	3	–	13	3	3	–	8	–	69	4	17	–	35	1	82	15	104	2	86	5	420	30

(Based on survey data)

The age-group 15-59 comprise 384 males workers (91.42 per cent). The female workers in the same age-group are 26 out of a total of 30 (86.67 per cent). While males are found in almost every type of occupation, the females prefer the occupations which provide more convenient working conditions like th work at home (carpet weaving) or teaching. A few of the females are also running small shops. Thus comprising the sexwise development in the category of professional, technical and related workers, we find that female workers are 10.00 per cent while male workers are ony 3.81 per cent.

Similarly occupational division 7, viz., production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers has higher proportion of female workers (50 per cent) than the male workers (19.52 per cent). All the females are engaged in carpet weaving. As against this the proportion of female workers in divisions farmers, fisherrmen, hunters, loggers and related workers (code 6) and production and related works, transport equipment operators and labourers (code 829) is either very low or nil as these are comparatively difficult occupations and require more physical strain.

The maximum number of males and females are found in the age-group 30-39. Interestingly in age-groups 15-19, 20-24 and 40-49 the proportion of male workers is almost the same (15.00 per cent), 15.48 per cent and 16.40 per cent respectively).

From the survey data it is found that the number of professional workers is extremely low. Under this category, in the age-group 40-49 only one civil engineer working in water works department has been found in the survey population in addition to medical attendants in the same age-group.

In the survey population the number of female workers (30) is very low. As a matter of fact there are a number of social restraints and taboos which prohibit the females to come out for work. However, the proportion of female workers is more in the town than the urban areas of the district and a number of other urban centres in the district. The small upward increase of female workers in the town may be attributed to the traditional carpet weaving.

Education status of workers

The illiteracy among workers is very high. More than half of the workers in the surveyed households are illiterate. Among males, illiterates are 54.28 per cent while corresponding percentage of females is very high (90 per cent). In fact, most of the workers, both among males and females, are engaged in the occupationsl divisions 6 to 9 where the literacy level does not count much. For instance females are mostly engaged in category 7 doing the traditional work of carpet weaving. For acquiring proficiency for this job they do not require any formal educational standard. In fact the skill acquired from a master craftsman or any member of the family is sufficient to cope up with the job requirement. Poverty is another factor which is responsible for low level of literacy among workers. Table IV.6 presents sexwise number of workers engaged in various occupations by literacy level and age-group.

TABLE IV.C

Literacy among workers by age, sex and occupation

Occupational Division	Sex	Illiterate				Literate without educational level				Primary				Middle				Matric			
		0-14	15-24	35-59	60+	0-14	15-24	25-69	60+	0-14	15-24	25-59	60+	0-14	15-24	25-59	60+	0-14	15-24	25-59	60+
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	4	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–
2	M	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	M	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	M	–	7	10	2	–	4	9	–	–	5	7	1	–	5	8	–	–	3	7	–
	F	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	M	–	2	6	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	M	1	7	11	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	3	–
	F	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	M	7	18	30	4	–	1	3	–	–	5	3	–	–	5	1	–	–	3	2	–
	F	2	2	10	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	M	6	22	31	2	–	5	9	1	–	8	6	–	–	6	1	–	–	3	4	–
	F	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	M	3	8	43	3	–	7	4	–	–	5	3	–	–	4	2	–	–	4	–	–
	F	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	M	17	64	133	14	–	19	31	2	–	24	22	2	–	21	22	1	–	14	24	–
	F	2	2	21	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–

(Contd.)

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TABLE IV.6 (Concld.)

Occupational Division	Sex	Graduate				Technical diploma etc.				Post-graduate				Total			
		0-14	15-24	25-59	60 +	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 +	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 +	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 +
0		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
0	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–		–	–	–	3	–
	F		–	–	–		–			–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	M	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	10	–
	F	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
2	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	M	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	M	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	42	3
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1
5	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	8	4
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	M	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	26	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
7	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	32	39	4
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	10	1
8	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	44	51	3
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
9	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	28	52	3
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Total	M	–	1	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	17	144	240	19
	F	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	24	2

All the three workers in division 'zero' belonging to the age-group 40-49 are males, two of them are high school while one, a civil engineer in the water works department, holds a technical diploma. Of the two persons with High School qualification one is a compounder and the other is a basic health worker.

Division '1' has a highest proportion of literates, two each with post graduate and graduate qualification. Of the four degree holders, three are teachers and one is a house building contractor. The divisions 0 and 1 do not have illiterates since the nature of job does not permit them to enter into those professions without suitable educational qualification.

All the three persons in division '2' are having their own big business. Two of them are mining contractors while the other owns a transport company. Of the two mining contractors, one is illiterate in the age-group 60 and above while the other is literate without level in the age-group 35-59. The only transport company owner is a highly educated (a post graduate) person.

In the division '3' the number of workers is one in the age-groups 15-34 and 7 in 35-59 and only two of them are illiterate. In rest of the divisions which include sales workers, service workers, production and related workers, transport equipment operators, and labourers, the proportion of illiterates is quite high.

Furthermore, if the age-group 0-14 which is considered to be a non-worker's age-group is excluded. It is observed that younger the age-group, higher is the percentage of literacy. In the age-group 15-34 there are 54.80 per cent of the total literate workers as against 41.67 per cent in the age-group 35-59 and 23.8 per cent in the age-group 60 and above. When it is compared to the growth of literacy in the town it is observed that people earlier were not keen for the education but now the attitude of the people is becoming more and more positive in this direction.

Occupational diversity

Out of total 250 households studied during the survey 62 reported to be engaged in more than one economic pursuits. Table IV.7 elaborates distribution of households by number of members and occupational diversity, i.e. different members of a household having different occupations. It would appear therefrom that out of 62 households 50 are engaged in 2 types of occupations while 12 are having 3 types of occupations. A look at the different types of occupations would suggests that no definite pattern emerges out of their combinations. The households size in cases of 12 households with hree occupations was very large, with the exception of three households, one each in localities Terha Darwaza, Churi Bazar and Islamganj the size of the other households was ten or more. These households seem to be in the lower economic groups as is revealed by their occupational combination presented in the table IV.7.

TABLE

Distribution of households by number

Description of occupational diversity			Number of households with number of							
Occupation 1	Occupation 2	Occupation 3	Terha Darwaza		Churi Bazar		Bazar		Shivpuri	
			House-hold	Mem-ber	House-hold	Mem-ber	House-hold	Mem-ber	House-hold	Mem-ber
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sweeper (Mother)	Labourer (Son)		1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cultivator (Wife)	Lekhpal (Husband)		1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cultivator (Father)	Labourer (Son)		1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Labourer (Husband)	Washerman (Wife)		1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone cutter (Husband)	Washerman (Wife)		1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Basket maker (Father)	Truck Driver (Son)		1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Basket maker (Wife)	Stone cutter (Husband)		1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cycle Repairer (Brother)	Stone cutter (Brother)		1	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Compounder (Husband)	Sweeper (Wife)	Labourer (Son)	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cultivator (Father)	Business (Son) (Restaurant prop.)		–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–
Business (Vegetable) (Father)	Labourer (Son)		–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–
Collection Amin (Husband)	Primary teacher (Wife)		–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–
Dari Weaver (Brother)	Stone cutter (Brother)		–	–	1	11	–	–	–	–
Stone cutter (Father)	Loader (Son)	Vendor (Son)	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–
Cultivator (Father)	Wireman (Electirc) (Son)		–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–
Basic Health Worker (Son)	Stone cutter (Father)	Shoe maker (Brother)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15
Labourer (Father)	Mason (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7
Labourer (Father)	Tailor (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6

IV.7

of members and occupational diversity

members and diverse occupations in

Naya Bans		Lal Darwaza		Mutwallian		Kili Khana		Khirki Agha		Islamganj	
House-hold	Mem-ber	House-hold	Mem-ber	House-hold	Mem-ber	House-hold	Mem-ber	House-hold	Mem-ber	House-hold	Mem-ber
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table IV.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Labourer (Mother)	Tailor (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7
Stone Cutter (Brother)	Tailor (Brother)		–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6
Dari Weaver (Father)	Labourer (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10
Mason (Brother)	Tailor (Brother)		–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7
Mason (Brother)	Dari Weaver (Brother)		–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4
Labourer (Head)	Tailor (Brother's Son)	Shoe Maker (Brother's Son)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9
Guide (Father)	Sales attendant (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Labourer (Husband)	Spinning cotton thread (Wife)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Labourer (Father)	Dari Weaver (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Priest (Father)	Dari Weaver (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dari Weaver (Husband)	Spinning cotton thread (Wife)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cattle Business (Father)	Dari Weaver (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga Driver (Husband)	Spinning (Wife)	Dari Weaver (Son)	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
Dari Weaver (Father)	Guide (Son)	Tea Stall Proprietor (Son)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cultivator (Father)	Stone Cutter (Son)		–	–	–		–	–	–	–
Cultivator (Father)	Gardner (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tailor (Father)	Stone Business (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tailor (Father)	Glass Decorator (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cultivator (Father)	Stone Cutter (Son)	Printing Press Prop. (Son)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mason (Father)	Stone Cutter (Son)	Tailor (Son)	–	–	–		–	–	–	–
Dari Weaver (Father)	Tailor (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Teacher (Brother)	Book Stall Prop. (Brother)		–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone Cutter (Father)	Fruit Business (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Contd.)

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	2	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–

Table IV.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Stone Business (Father)	Transporter (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fruit Business (Father)	Dari Weaver (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone Cutter (Brother)	Painter (Brother)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cycle Repairer (Father)	Dari Weaver (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone Cutte (Father)	Tailor (Son)	Cycle Mecha-nic (Son)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clerk (Father)	Shop attendent (Son)	Tea Stall Prop. (Son)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dari Weaver (Father)	Cultivator (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone Cutter (Father)	Labourer (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone Cutter (Father)	Cultivator (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Motor Cycle Me-chanic (Son)	Cultivator (Father)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mason (Father)	Dari Weaver (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kirana Business (Brother)	Dari Weaver (Brother)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stone Cutter (Brother)	Stone Dresser (Brother)	Cultivator (Brother)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tubewell Opera-tor (Father)	Supervisor Dari Weaver (Son)	News paper Hawker (Son)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taxi Driver (Father)	Dari Weaver (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Business (Father)	Labourer (Son)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
			9	56	5	32	1	4	10	71

(Concld.)

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7
11	96	7	58	–	–	9	60	7	73	3	18

(Based on survey data)

The average size of the households with three occupations comes to 9.33 members. As against this the household reporting two occupations have comparatively small household size (average 7.12). However, in itself this is also a large household size. The trend here also is not definite and the households usually belong to the lower income group.

Employment status

In census data, the employment status has been divided into four categories – employer, employee, single worker and family worker. An employer is one who besides working himself employs some other persons to work under someone in lieu of pay or wages payable in cash or kind, for the work done. A single worker is a person who works for himself and neither does he work under anybody's supervision nor employ anybody to work under him. Lastly, a family worker is a member of the family who works for family's industry or business and does not get any wages in cash or kind in lieu of the work done.* The distribution of workers by employment status and occupation is presented in table IV.8.

TABLE IV 8

Distribution of workers by employment status and occupation

Occupa-pation	Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator			Agricultural Labourer			Total		
	P	M	F	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	20	21	22
0	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–
1	–	–	–	8	5	3	6	6	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	13	3
2	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–
3	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	–
4	1	1	–	5	5	–	50	46	4	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	69	4
5	–	–	–	4	4	–	10	10	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	–
6	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31	–	3	3	–	36	35	1
7	–	–	–	12	11	1	64	56	8	21	15	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	82	15
8	–	–	–	3	3	–	78	77	1	25	24	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	104	2
9	–	–	–	2	2	–	55	53	2	34	31	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	86	5
Total	2	2	–	44	39	5	266	251	15	104	94	10	31	31	–	3	3	–	450	420	30

Owing to the prevalence of carpet weaving a household industry and other allied works, a large portion of workers fell into the category of single and the family workers. Excluding the cultivators and agricultural labourers, there are 386 male and 30 female workers. As many as 251 males and 15 females are single workers forming a proportion of 65.03 and 50 per cent respectively. The employees form a proportion of 10.58 per cent. Here the proportion of female employees is higher (16.67 per cent) to that of males (10.10 per cent). However, Fatehpur Sikri is such a small town where the employment opportunities in the government, semi-government and in other private enterprises are fewer as compared to big cities. Further, because of the low level of education in the town, most of the workers seek job as casual labourers or in the lower grade profession as single workers.

Out of a total of 416 workers engaged in the non-agricultural pursuits as many as 79 are working in carpet weaving industry and 78 in mining (stone-cutting). By the employment status they are either single workers or family workers. These two occupations are thus the biggest source of employment in the town.

Only two employers (0.52 per cent) are male non-agricultural workers. One has a transport company while the other is an owner of stone material shop. Both of them belong to the town. By the nature of occupation, the former is in the skilled manual category while the latter one is in medium business.

The business activity is mainly dominated by the local persons. This means there are lesser opportunities for outsiders to invest their money in the town. Most of the shopkeepers are single workers. However, the occupation-wise breakup of the employees by the nature of establishment given in the following statement shows that most of the employees are engaged in the category of community, social and personal services (code 9) which includes the employees working in state government, semi-government, government enter- prises and schools etc.

Nature of occupation	Nature of establishment	No. of employees
1	2	3
Skilled	Tailoring	1
Manual	Carpet weaving	3
	Manufacturing of paper products	1
	Battery shop	1
	Transport	1
	State government	1
	Semi-government	1
	Not elsewhere classified	5
Unskilled	Stone-cutting	2
Manual	Semi-government	2
	Government enterprises	2
Medium	Whole sale trade	1
Business	Stone material shop	1
Clerk	Brick field	1
	State government	1
	Semi-government	1
Lowest	State government	5
Profession	Semi-government	3
	School	7
Highly Skilled Manual	State government	2
Higher	Semi-government	1
Professional	Schools	1
	Total	44

The above classification shows that 24 out of 44 employees are engaged in State Government, semi-government and other government enterprises. The maximum number is in the lower professions followed by the skilled manual. Highly skilled and manual, higher professions and the medium business category of occupations employ best lot of the persons (2 each).

The analysis of workers in the surveyed

population indicates predominance of single workers (65.03 per cent). Here also most of them belong to the town itself or are from the adjoining villages. The number of single workers by occupation and the nature of establishment in which they are engaged is presented in the following statement –

Occupation	Nature of establishment	No. of workers
1	2	3
Unskilled Manual	Rearing of animals	1
	Stone-cutting	40
	Services not elsewhere classified	70
Skilled Manual	Manufacturing of food products	1
	Tailoring	14
	Carpet weaving	47
	Manufacturing of weed & wood products	3
	Shoe maker	1
	Non-metallic products	7
	Black smith	4
	Repair	5
	Transport	4
	Guide	7
	Personal Services	1
Highly skilled Manual	Carpet weaving	1
	Production of non-metallic products	2
	Repairs	2
Supervisor	Carpet weaving	1
Medium Business	Whole sale trade	5
	Textile retail trade	2
	Electrical goods	3
	Restaurants and Hotels	3
Small Business	Whole sale trade	1
	Retail trade kirana	6
	Sweet-meat shop	3
	Bakery	1
	Betal shop	5
	Vegetable shop	4
	Fruit seller	8
	Meat shop	2
	Electrical goods shop	1
	Bangle shop	1
	Books stall	1
	Stone material shop	1
	Iron store	1
	Tea stall	1
	Unspecified	2
	Flower selling shop	1
	Decoration works	1
	Restaurants and Hotels	2
Total		266

Out of a total of 266 single workers, 41.73 per cent are unskilled manual workers and 35.34 per cent are skilled manual workers. As has already been stated most of the unskilled workers are either engaged in mining industry or in the personel services not classified elsewhere. The proportion of skilled manual labour is 50 per cent in the carpet weaving industry followed by tailoring. There is a dearth of highly skilled manual workers as only five of the single workers (1.88 per cent) fall in this category. Medium business category of occupation employees only 13 persons while small business provides employment to 42 single workers, forming a proportion of 15.78 per cent.

The family workers constitute 25 per cent of the total workers in non-agricultural pursuits. Here also the number of skilled and unskilled manual workers is extremely high. Out of a total of 104 family workers, 28 are unskilled and 52 skilled workers. Taken together these form 76.92 per cent. The distribution of the family workers is elaborated in the following statement.

Nature of occupation	Nature of establishment	No. of workers
1	2	3
Unskilled	Services not elsewhere classified	28
Skilled manual	Carpet weaving	39
	Non-metallic products	7
	Black smith	3
	Repairs	2
	Personal services	1
Medium Business	Whole sale trade	7
	Electric goods	3
	Tent house	3
	Cycle repair parts	2
Small Business	Vegetable shop	2
	Textiles	2
	Sun/Hemp shop	2
	Restaurant	3
Total		104

It is evident that all the unskilled workers are engaged in the personal services not elsewhere classified and the skilled workers are mostly engaged in the carpet weaving. The rest of the workers are almost evenly distributed in various services, medium and small business.

Place of work

Usually the people in the town do not go to far off places for work. The average distance to the place of work is normally upto 2 kms. but in case of a large number of workers, the place of their work is in their own locality. However, during the survey a few have reported their place of work located at distant place. There are a few skilled manual workers who have to cover 11 kms. to reach their place of work. The maximum distance in the town is covered by the Gram Sewak (23 kms) falling into the lowest professional and administrative category. In this category, there is a compounder who covers 15 kms. to reach his place of duty. The rest of the persons who work outside the town, go to adjoining or nearby villages after covering a distance in the range between three to eleven kilometres. However, majority of the workers have their assignment in the town and do not have to cover more than 2 kms. in order to reach their place of work.

As the workers do not have to cover large distance, most of them walk down to their place of work. It is evident from the fact that out of 450 workers covered under the survey as many as 426 go to their place of duty on foot and among them in case of 413 the time taken is less than 30 minutes. The table IV.9 provides a distribution of workers by mode of transport and time taken in reaching the place of their work.

TABLE IV.9

Workers by mode of transport to the place of work and the time taken

Mode of transport	Total workers	Time taken (in minutes)			
		Less than 30	30-60	61-90	90+
1	2	3	4	5	6
On foot	426	413	6	1	6
Bicycle	13	6	4	1	2
Bus	3	–	–	1	2
Train	4	–	1	1	2
Motor cycle	1	1	–	–	–
Tractor	3	3	–	–	–
Total	450	423	11	4	12

(Based on survey data)

It is evident from the table IV.9 that as many as 95 per cent workers go to their place of work on foot. Thirteen workers (2.39 per cent) use bicycles while the number of workers using bus, train, motorcycle or tractor is insignificant.

Out of 450 workers, 423 workers (94 per cent) take hardly 30 minutes to reach their place of work. However, six persons who go on foot to that place of work and take more than 90 minutes to reach are unskilled or skilled labourers. One of the unskilled labourer used the train and takes more than on hour to reach his place of work. Similarly, only three persons use bus and take one to two hours to reach the place of work. By occupation one each belongs to the category of skilled manual labour, professional and administrative and cultivator. Three cultivators, however, use tractor to reach the place of work. In the nutshell all the people in the town prefer to work in their locality or at the nearby places.

Hours of work

Most of the workers belonging to unskilled and skilled manual category normally work for eight to ten hours a day while the sales workers have to devote more than 10 hours a day. On the other hand the lowest professionals and administrative workers work only for four to seven hours. The stone cutters are the most exploited lot who have to work for ten or more hours a day. The working time of carpet weavers ranges from five to eight hours depending upon the quantity of work they have.

Attitude towards change of employment

It is interesting to note that none of the workers have expressed their desire for a change of job. Probably this state of position is on account of two reasons, firstly they are contented with the present job and secondly they do not want to move out of the town. The other plausible reasons could be low educational level, scope for employment in traditional work and lack of ambition. Considering all these points it may be said that the town does not provide prospects for more lucrative employment. As a matter of fact the lack of awareness about the better employment opportunities has also restrained the people to go out, with the result they remain contented with whatever they get in the town itself.

Non-workers by type of activity

Non-workers are the persons who are not engaged in any economically productive work such as students, housewives, pensioners and retired persons etc. At the 1981 Census the total non-workers in the town comes to 12,927 persons of which 4,802 are males and 8,125 females. The census data on vagrants, pensioners, dependents, inmates of institutions etc., are not available. As such in this report only survey data has been used for presenting this aspect of the population.

Out of a population of 1,531 persons by survey 1,081 are non-workers. That means about 70.61 per cent of the population consists of non-workers while according to the Census results of 1981 the non-working population is 72 per cent. Thus the proportion of non-workers netted at the census and at the survey is fairly close to each other. Hence further analysis of the data based on survey results would not be far away from the universe.

The table IV.10 presents the percentage distribution of non-working population by type of activity based on the survey results.

TABLE IV.10

Percentage distribution of non-workers by type of activity

Category of Non-workers	Percentage distribution		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Students	20.63	35.27	11.54
2. Household workers	29.70	1.69	47.08
3. Dependents	49.58	62.80	41.38
4. Retired and rentiers	0.09	0.24	–
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Based on survey data)

The table IV.11 shows predominance of the male non-workers categorised as dependents while in case of females it is household duty.

This table however, does not reveal as to how many persons fall in the working age-group but are actually working. In order to probe this aspect the number of non-workers by types of activity, sex and age-groups based on survey data is presented in table IV.11.

TABLE IV.11

Non-workers by type of activity, sex and age-group

Age-group	No. of non-workers			Students			Household duties			Dependents			Retired and rentire persons		
	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
Below 10	415	224	191	87	53	34	1	1	–	327	170	157	–	–	–
10-14	205	113	92	95	63	32	19	4	15	91	46	45	–	–	–
15-19	120	44	76	36	26	10	45	1	44	39	17	22	–	–	–
20-24	67	11	56	4	3	1	48	1	47	15	7	8	–	–	–
25-29	50	1	49	1	1	–	49	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	–
30-34	37	–	37	–	–	–	37	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	–
35-39	35	1	34	–	–	–	31	–	31	3	–	3	1	1	–
40-49	57	2	55	–	–	–	49	–	49	8	2	6	–	–	–
50-59	43	2	41	–	–	–	31	–	31	12	2	10	–	–	–
60-64	23	6	17	–	–	–	9	–	9	14	6	8	–	–	–
65 +	29	10	19	–	–	–	2	–	2	27	10	17	–	–	–
Total	1,081	414	667	223	146	77	321	7	314	536	260	276	1	1	–

(Based on survey data)

The table IV.11 shows that upto the age of fourteen there are 620 persons (337 are males and 283 females). This is considered to be non-working age-groups which form 57.35 per cent of the total non-working population. The male non-working population is 414 of which 337 fall in the age-group of below 15.

In the age-group 15-59 only 61 males are non-workers out of 414 (14.73 per cent) while the corresponding figures for females indicate a fairly high percentage (52.17). As a matter of fact by traditon females are mostly engaged in household duties and hence their participation in economic activity is extremely low.

Unemployment

The unemployment does not seem to have hit the town. This is evident from the fact that only 12 persons, out of 461 non-workers in the age-group 15 and above have been returned as job seekers (2.60 per cent). The age-group 0-14 has been deliberately omitted because they are usually considered to be non-workers. The low number of job seekers is probably due to the existence of carpet weaving and quarrying work which provides ample opportunities for employment.

The distribution of job seekers by age shows that one male falls in 0-14 age-group while 9 males and one female in 15-24 age-group and one male in 25-34 age-group. Among the job seekers ten are Hindus. Of these seven are residing in the town for 10-19 years and three for more than 20 years. The remainng two unemployed males belong to Muslim community, residing in the town for more than 20 years. They have migrated from Agra and Rajasthan.

Among the Hindu unemployed youths, one each belong to Kahar, Brahmin, Lodh, Kayastha and Kori castes. Among Vaish there are two unemployed persons (one male and one female). The Koris have three unemployed youths (all males). The remaining two belong to the Muslim community. Further, 9 have returned to be dependents and 3 are students. The analysis of their educational level indicates that 2 are illiterates, 4 have achieved the primary level, 3 are matriculates, one is Intermediate and the remaining 2 are degree holders.

Out of twelve job seekers, ten are seeking employment for the first time. Among them, one male and one female is interested in the clerical job, with qualifications of high school and intermediate respectively. One male with educational level upto matric is interested in a technical job. The most surprising cases are of those who want to be employed in any type of work. Two of them are illiterate, one is matric and two are degree holders. The remaining two are qualified upto the primary level. One of them is seeking the job as peon in a government department while the other is interested in the private decoration work. However, only 3 of the unemployed persons are registered with the employment exchange.

There are two persons who were previously employed (one in carpet weaving and the other as a gardner in Archaeological Department). But presently they are out of job. The first one became unemployed because of the closure of mill while the service of other one was terminated on the charges of graft. Both of them are now in search of another job.

Establishment

As per the information obtained from the Municipal authorities, the total number of establishments comes to 454. Their distribution is given below: –

Nature of establishment	Number
1	2
1. Manufacturing	98
2. Whole sale and retail trade	237
3. Banking and finance	3
4. Others	116
Total	454

Manufacturing industrial establishment

The major manufacturing establishments are that of quarrying, carpet weaving and mill stone manufacturing. The details of the units under the head manufacturing and repairs are presented

below:–

2 digit NIC code	Nature of establishment	No. of establishments
1	2	3
19	Quarrying	7
26	Carpet weaving, Tailoring, embroidery and darning	49
32	Mill stone manufacturing	9
35	Agricultural Implements and tools	5
39	Automobile, Watch and cycle repairs	28
	Total	98

The total number of workers engaged in these units is 2,913. Of them, 1,450 are deployed in carpet weaving, tailoring and embroidery, 854 in quarrying and 570 are engaged in grinding stone manufacturing. Out of the remaining 39 workers, 28 are engaged in single member units pertaining to automobiles, watch and cycle repairs. Lastly 11 workers are engaged in the manufacturing of agricultural implements and tools. In fact the number of units, with reference to number of workers is very low. This can be ascribed to the reason that a large number of these establishments are not located in the town. They are controlled by the proprietors in Agra town. This phenomenon is true for the carpet weaving also where the local artisans are working on the basis of daily wages.

None of the units mentioned above use fuel, power or coal. In fact the nature of industry is such that only skilled and unskilled manual power is required. The weavers are skilled manual workers who carry on their job on the handlooms. There are 33 servicing establishments, 5 of them are concerned with the servicing of agricultural implements and tools and remaining 28 are engaged in the servicing of automobiles, cycles and watches. The establishments engaged in servicing agricultural implements have employed one person each while the remaining 28 units have deployed 34 persons in all.

Wholesale and retail trade

The number of wholesale and retail trading establishments is 237 in the town which have 516 workers. Their distribution by NIC group and number of workers has been presented below.

Commercial establishments

NIC group	Establishment	No. of establishment	No. of workers
1	2	3	4
60	Food grains (wholesale)	11	75
65	Retail trade in food and food articles	40	90
66	Retail trade in textile	37	77
67	Retail trade in fuel other household utilities and durables	43	60
68	Retail trade and others	33	52
69	Restaurant and hotels	73	162
	Total	237	516

The highest percentage (30.80) in trade and commercial establishment is of restaurants and hotels. This is probably due to the influex of tourists in large number. As a matter of fact the requirements of tourists have provided ample scope for tea stalls and eating houses. Most of them are one to two person establishments. However, there is not a single reasonably good hotel in the town. Normally the tourists arrive in the morning and leave this place by the evening.

The next come the establishments dealing in fuel, household utilities and durables followed by retail trade in food and food articles, beverages, tobacco, intoxicants and textiles.

Financial institutions

Except for banks there are no other financial institutions like chid fund, registered or unregistered money lenders or credit co-operative socieites. In fact banks are playing a major role in the economic life of the town.

There are three branches of banks, one each belonging to Canara Bank, Central Bank and Agra Zila Sahkari Bank Ltd. The facility of depositing money and its transaction is also

available in the post office under various accounts. The total number of deposits and the amount of money deposited with the banks and the post office is presented below: –

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Type of deposits	Banks		Post office	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Time (fixed)	3,131	120.91	917	5.27
Saving	9,116	92.52	3,120	8.76
Current	290	5.18	–	–
Recurring	95	0.55	5,102	1.73
Total	12,632	219.16	9,139	15.76

The banks also extend the loan and advances to the persons requiring the same for investment. The figures of loans and advances by Canara Bank were not available and the Co-operative Bank did not extend the loans or advances during 1984-85. However, same positive work in this direction was done by the Central Bank. This bank has extended loans worth Rs. 45,480.00 for agriculture and trade purposes. They also invested an amount worth Rs. 2,526,000 for the development of agricultural and industrial production.

The main items for loans and advances by the banks under intensive Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.) are crop loans, Agricultural implements, bullocks and bullock-carts, pumping sets, milch animals, poultry development, piggery, sheep and goat rearing, small scale industries and retail trade etc.

Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti

Established in 1972, the Samiti's office is located at Kalar Gali. It is manned by five employees which include a secretary, Cashier, Mandi Inspector, Peon and Waterman. The Secretary is the executive head of this Samiti under the ex-officio chairmanship of SDM. The area of its jurisdiction is the same as that of the Block Development Office.

The main motive of the Samiti is to protect the farmers from being exploited by the commission agents of the grain traders. Mandi Samiti charges at the rate of one per cent from the buyers and ensures proper weighing of food grains and other farm products which are brought by the villagers to this place. Average annual income of the Samiti is about Rs. 3.50 lskhs. Another important function of the Mandi Samiti is to construct *kuchcha* link roads for which it has to depend on its own resources.

Management activity, physical structure and environment, capital, manpower, structure, production, volume of transaction, industrial relations and other problems of establishment

Quarrying, mill stone manufacturing and carpet weaving are the basic industries. However, as these are the traditional works, only skilled or unskilled manpower is required for carrying out these activities. In fact these economic activities have contributed very little for the upliftment of the economic life of the town. Other manufacturing industries which are run on a small scale and household basis are basket making, black smithy and pottery. As these are also traditional crafts with no induction of new technology the possibility of their expansion is almost nil.

Out of 98 manufacturing establishments particulars of 64 were collected. These are dealing in stone cutting, carpet weaving, sweetmeat making etc. All of them operate seven days a week. The working hours in the stone-cutting establishments, are from 8.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. In other establishments such as carpet weaving and sweetmeat making there are no fixed hours of work and sometimes the working hours extend from 14-16 hours a day. From the workers point of view, they are the exploited lot in this regard. The details of some of these establishments are given below.

1. Jyoti Stone Company

Located in the Kili Khana ward, near railway station, Jyoti Stone Company deals in the quarrying and manufacturing of mill stones. It was established before independence. The staff consists of 27 regular employees (2 administrative and supervisory workers, 15 skilled and 10 unskilled labourers). In addition 200 skilled and 50 unskilled

casual labourers are also employed for quarrying and mill stone manufacturing. Their wages range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per day. The normal quota of mill stone manufacturing is 10 pairs of mill stones per month. The produce is marketed in the districts of Agra, Mainpuri and Bharatpur. The capital is estimated about 4 to 5 lakhs. It is also estimated that a pair of mill stones costs the company as around 60-90 rupees but it is marketed at a rate of around 200 rupees. Thus the company runs in large profits.

The stone dust is a health hazard as most of the workers become tuberculosis patients by the age of 40. As they are casual labourers, medical facilities have not been provided for them. In fact they become the most exploited lot.

2. Hoti Ram Sharma Mill Stone Products

Established in 1958, this firm is owned by Shri Hoti Ram Sharma. It is located in Islamganj ward near the railway station. Totally run on the manpower, this firm deploys about 100 workers on daily wages who are paid Rs. 8-10 per day each. In addition a Munshi has been employed to keep the accounts. The average monthly production ammounts to 200-250 pairs of mill stones valued at rupees forty to fifty thousand. The raw material is obtained from the quarries around the town. The finished products are mostly supplied within the district.

3. Chhotey Lal Jamuna Das Durrie Udyog

This firm was also established before independence. Located in Khirki Agha ward it is owned by Agarwals belonging to a Hindu Vaish community. The firm has 20 looms on which skilled casual workers weave *durrie* (carpets). The number of regular workers is 5 who look after the administration and supervision apart from surveying market conditions. The skilled and unskilled workers are deployed on daily wages. In addition the firm provides jobs to carpet weavers on a contract basis in order to fulfil its demand in the market. There are about 200 such workers. The firm provides them the raw material and the wages ranging from Rs. 15-25 per day. Their work is supervised by the firm's supervisory official.

The firm's products are sold in Agra, and Delhi. They are particularly famous for their *'Chindi Durrie'* which has been quite popular with the foreigners. A *'Chindi Durrie'* is sold at a price of Rs. 450. They also make common cotton *Durries* and woollen *Durries* which are sold at a price ranging from Rs. 300-500 per piece. The monthly production of *Durries* is stated to be one thousand metres per month valued at approximately Rs. 1 to 1.5 lakhs. Their circulating capital during 1984-85 has been Rs. 4 to 8 lakhs. The firm runs in profit.

4. Bhagwati Durrie Kala Kendra

This establishment is owned by Shri Bhagwati Agarwal who operates it from Agra. However the major work is done at Fatehpur Sikri. The establishment has 300 skilled and 150 unskilled casual workers. The staff consists of 10 regular supervisors who also provide the workers new patterns and designs. Their product is valued at Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs annually mostly supplied to Agra city. *Chindi* and woollen *Durries* are also manufactured as per the order.

The stone establishments are run in the open space. Only a hutment is erected where the Munshi or supervising officials are seated. This is the general practice. In case of carpet-weaving establishments a small pucca office building has been made. The looms are generally at the homes of the workers. Supervising officials visit their places as per the requirement. The looms are installed at confined places. The environment and the working conditions are not conducive to health.

Land, Livestock and other resources, land revenue/land tax and other particulars

Land and land revenue/land tax

The land and livestock position can be viewed on the basis of the survey data only. Out of 250 households, only 51 have agricultural land. Only 13 households cultivate their land with the help of family workers, or with family workers as well as the hired workers. The rest 38 depend on hired workers only for cultivation. The average size of land holding varies from 0.162 to 2.436 hectares. There is only one household with a land holding of 5.99 hectares.

The crops usually grown are gram, *bajra* and wheat. However, due to the scarcity of water and use of the traditional methods of cultivation the yield is low. As far the land revenue is concerned the small holdings (less than 3.79 hectares) are exempted from the land revenue.

Livestock/poultry

Regarding availability of livestock, only 81 households out of the 250 have reported to have one or the other type of livestock. The total number of livestock reared is 148. The distribution of households rearing animals by caste has been provided in table IV.12.

TABLE IV.12

Practice of animal husbandry by religion and caste/community

Description of livestock/poultry	Total No. of household rearing	Total No. reared	Religion			
			Hindu		Muslim	
			No. of household rearing by caste/ community	No. rearing	No. of household rearing by caste/ community	No. rearing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Buffalo	33	54	1. Lodh –9	21	1. Teli	2
			2. Jatava –3	5	2. Qureshi –1	2
			3. Pal –1	1	3. Ansari –1	1
			4. Koli –1	1		
			5. Brahmin –1	1		
			6. Kushwadha –12	16		
			7. Vaish –3	4		
Cow	11	15	1. Jatava –3	4	1. Qureshi –1	2
			2. Kushwaha –2	2	2. Saiyyad –1	2
			3. Vaish –2	3		
			4. Lodh –2	2		
Goat	24	43	1. Balmiki –1	3	1. Teli –1	3
			2. Kahar –2	5	2. Ansari –2	5
			3. Jatava –1	1	3. Qureshi –9	17
			4. Lodh –2	2	4. Saiyyad –3	4
			5. Kushwaha –1	1	5. Sheikh –2	2
Bullocks	3	7	1. Lodh –2	5		–
			2. Kushwaha –1	2		
Donkey	5	10	1. Dhobi –2	3		
			2. Kumhar –3	7		
Horse	1	2	–	–	1. Qureshi –1	2
Hen	4	17	1. Balmiki –3	7	1. Qureshi –1	10
Total	81	148		96		52

The table IV.12 shows that scheduled castes and backward class households are mostly engaged in rearing of animal. Out of 81 households as many as 44 are rearing milch cattle (buffaloes and cows). The milch animals are more popular among Hindus while the livestock like goats and poultry for eggs and meat are more popular among Muslims. Livestock like donkey is popular among Dhobis and Kumhars who require them for occupational purposes.

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The study of Fatehpur Sikri town *inter alia* aims at analysing the pattern of distribution of total population among the different segments of social groups, i.e. by religion, caste/community and nationality which constitutes the society.

Nationality

The 1981 Census data as well as the present survey reveal that all the inhabitants of Fatehpur Sikri town are Indian nationals.

Religious composition

The total population of Fatehpur Sikri town was 17,908 at the 1981 Census. Of them 76.82 per cent were followers of Hinduism as against 22.86 per cent Muslims. Other religions enumerated in the town were those of Sikhs and Jains but their number was quite negligible forming merely 0.32 per cent of the total population. The distribution of population in the town by religion has been presented in the table V.1.

TABLE V.1

Distribution of population by religion and sex (1981 Census)

Religion	Population	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Hindu	13,757	7,321	6,436
Muslim	4,094	2,134	1,960
Sikh	43	24	19
Jain	14	6	8
Total	17,908	9,485	8,423

To have a religion wise comparative view of the population of the town the data collected during the survey have been analysed. The locality wise population by religion and sex is presented in table V.2.

TABLE V.2

Distribution of population by religion, sex and locality

Locality	Religion											
	Hindu			Muslim			Sikhs			Total		
	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
Terha Darwaza	94	54	40	30	17	13	–	–	–	124	71	53
Churi Bazar	93	50	43	49	28	21	–	–	–	142	78	64
Bazar	64	28	36	3	2	1	–	–	–	67	30	37
Shivpuri	208	113	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	208	113	95
Naya Bans	–	–	–	290	154	136	–	–	–	290	154	136
Lal Darwaza	121	70	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	121	70	51
Mutwallian	37	24	13	83	44	39	8	3	5	128	71	57
Kili Khana	148	78	70	42	22	20	–	–	–	190	100	90
Khirki Agha	97	56	41	80	42	38	–	–	–	177	98	79
Islamganj	76	45	31	8	4	4	–	–	–	84	49	35
Total	938	518	420	585	313	272	8	3	5	1,531	834	697

(Based on survey data)

The selected households belong to three religions viz., Hindu, Muslim and Sikh. The Hindus and Muslims together account for 99.48 per cent of the total population. The 1981 Census data on religionwise break-up of the population also provide almost the same proportion of these two religions taken together i.e. 99.43 per cent of the total population. Hence any conclusion derived on the basis of the survey data would be valid. The table V.2 also indicates that wards Bazar. Shivpuri and Lal Darwaza are predominantly inhabited by Hindus, while the ward Naya Bans is predominantly a Muslim area. The only Sikh family covered during the survey resides in Mutawallian ward.

Caste composition

Scheduled Castes

The scheduled caste population of the town was 2,002 at the 1971 Census as against 1,274 at the 1961 Census while their number at the 1981 Census was 2,943. During 1981 they formed 12.04 per cent of the total population which rose to 14.76 per cent during 1971 and then further went up to 16.43 per cent during the decade 1971-81. Thus at each census their contribution to the total population has steadily increased by 2 per cent.

The survey population of the scheduled castes was 257 comprising 143 males and 114 females. Their percentage to survey population (16.79) is slightly more as compared to the results of the 1981 Census (16.43).

According to the survey results there are five scheduled caste communities namely Balmiki, Dhobi, Jatava, Kori and Rawat in the town. The Jatava is the predominant scheduled caste. In fact the whole of Shivpuri ward is inhabited by Jatavas. Table V.3 shows the literacy among different scheduled castes.

TABLE V.3

Distribution of Scheduled Castes by literacy and educational level

Caste	Total			Illiterate			Literate without level			Primary		
	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
Balmiki	17	11	6	11	5	6	3	3	–	2	2	–
Dhobi	6	3	3	4	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	–
Jatava	217	117	100	144	65	79	42	24	18	12	11	1
Kori	14	10	4	11	7	4	3	3	–	–	–	–
Rawat	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	257	143	114	170	78	92	49	31	18	14	13	1

Caste	Middle			High School			Intermediate			Graduate and above		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Balmiki	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dhobi	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jatava	13	11	2	5	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Kori	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rawat	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total	16	14	2	6	6	–	1		–	1	–	1

(Based on survey data)

The table V.3 shows that among scheduled castes as many as 66.15 per cent are illiterate. The female illiteracy is as high as 80.70 per cent. Among the literates the educational attainment is not high. Out of 257 scheduled caste population only 6 males are High School, one (male) is Intermediate and one female is a Graduate. This shows that most of them left the school after the primary level. Even the literate scheduled caste households do not encourage their wards to pursue the higher studies. Most of them usually left school after attaining the primary level. It seems that they are not aware of the importance of higher and technical education.

Other castes

As per the 1981 Census the other castes among the Hindus from 78.60 per cent of the total population of the town. In case of survey population the same is only 72.60 per cent. The survey reveals that among Hindus, Vaish ad Kushwahas are the predominant castes in the town. The other main castes found in the town are Brahmins and Kumhars.

Among the Muslims, the main communities found are Qureshi, Saiyyad, Sheikh and Pathan. The survey population has also returned the Qureshi as the predominant group among Muslims with a total of 295 out of 585 Muslims (50.43 per cent) followed by Saiyyad (13.68 per cent) and Sheikh (12.31 per cent). The rest of the castes are insignificant in number.

Mother tongue

Though a number of mother tongues have been returned during the 1981 Census yet Hindi and Urdu are the two chief mother tongues. Taken together these two are spoken by more than 99 per cent of the population in the town. The other mother tongues returned as Punjabi, Sindhi, Marathi etc. The table V.4 shows the distribution of population by mother tongue in the town.

TABLE V.4

Percentage distribution of population by mother tongue spoken in the town (1981 Census)

Mother tongue	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Hindi	82.20	82.36	82.03
Urdu	17.61	17.35	17.90
Others	0.19	0.29	0.07
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

The survey data also presents more or less a similar picture regarding mother tongue spoken in the town. The same may be seen in table V.5.

TABLE V.5

Percentage distribution of population by mother tongue

Mother tongue	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Hindi	87.13	87.29	86.94
Urdu	12.34	12.35	12.34
Gurmukhi	0.53	0.36	0.72
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

(Based on survey data)

Distribution of population by age, sex and marital satus

The census data giving details of age, sex and marital status have not been published at the town level. Therefore, the discussion on this aspect is based on the survey data. The distribution of population by age, sex and martial statu by the survey data has been presented in table V.6.

TABLE V.6

Distribution of population by age-group, sex and marital status

Age-group	Marital status and sex											
	Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Seper-ated		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	118	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	118	98
5-9	106	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	93
10-14	131	93	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	94
15-19	105	42	7	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	112	78
20-24	40	10	43	44	1	2	–	–	–	–	84	56
25-29	9	–	43	48	2	2	–	–	–	–	54	50
30-34	5	–	42	40	1	1	–	1	–	–	48	42
35-49	3	–	92	85	4	15	–	–	1	3	100	103
50-59	–	–	37	28	7	15	–	–	–	–	44	43
60-69	–	–	18	11	6	15	–	–	–	–	24	26
70+	–	–	8	4	4	10	–	–	–	–	12	14
Total	517	336	291	297	25	60	–	1	1	3	834	697

(Based on survey data)

The table V.6 shows that the child marriages in the town are not prevalent but there is evidence of females getting married at younger age as compared to males. However, by the time they reach 25th year, almost all get married. Further analysis of data reveals that in the age-group 0-14 only one male and one female are married. Even in the age-group 15-19 only 6.25 per cent males are married. However the married females in this age-group are 46.15 per cent revealing thereby that the practice of adolescent marriages among the girls is still prevalent.

The age and the number of marriages are directly related i.e., as the age increases the number of marriages also increases. This usually goes on upto the age of 50. The table V.6 also reveals that the number of married males and females is on the rise upto the age-group 35-49.

In the table, the widowers appear from the age-group 20-24 and their number starts increasing from the age-group 35-49 which goes on increasing upto 50-59. Then it decreases. It is because of the high mortality rate in age-groups 50-59 and above. On the whole the number of widows is about two and a half times of the widowers which indicates higher male mortality. The divorced and the separated persons are less common in the Indian society. The town is no exception to this trend.

Age at marriage

The most popular age-groups for marriage in the town are 14-19 and 20-24 among males while for females it is the age group 14-19. There does not appear any significnt change regarding the age at marriage of females as reflected in the table V.7.

TABLE V.7

Age at marriage as related to religion and sex

Religion	Age at marriage									
	Male					Female				
	Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30 +	Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu	10	102	69	10	–	77	132	17	1	–
Muslim	2	52	61	10	–	13	102	16	2	–
Sikh	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total	12	154	131	20	–	90	235	33	3	–

(Based on survey data)

The table V.7 shows that the marriages are accomplished in the town before anyone attaining the age of 30. In the surveyed households none of the persons irrespective of the religion was married at the age of 30 or more. Though the trend of marrying early i.e. below the age of 14 year is now shifting in favour of marrying at a higher age, still most of the marriages are performed in the age-gropu 14-19 both among males and females. This is evident from the fact that the percentage of married persons in gropu 14-19 forms 48-58 per cent among the male and 65.10 per cent among the females. This trend is evident both among Hindus and Muslims. The Sikh male and female fall in age-groups 20-24 and 14-19 respectively but as there is only one family in the sample households it is insignificant to reflect any trend.

Considering the marriage by caste the same trend has been observed in both the religions. Here a mention of Qureshi males can be made where the higher number (33) of males was married in the age-group 20-24 compared to 23 in the age-group 14-19. Besides this, there is no deviation from the normal trend in other groups of Muslims.

Co-relates of age at marriage

During the survey 678 persons comprising 317 males and 361 females were found to be ever married. The table V.8 gives their present age and their age at marriage.

TABLE V.8

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 +	Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30 +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 14	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
15 - 24	2	39	10	–	–	16	61	5	–	–
25 - 34	3	36	46	3	–	20	58	13	1	–
35 - 44	2	31	32	8	–	13	46	7	1	–
45 - 54	2	22	30	5	–	17	44	4	1	–
55 +	2	26	13	4	–	23	26	4	–	–
Total	12	154	131	20	–	90	235	33	3	–

(Based on survey data)

The table V.8 shows that marriage at an early age, i.e., below 14 years, is now rare among both the sexes. Until recent past the marriage did take place at the very young age and this was more common among the females. It is found that more and more girls are married at the age below 14 years as the age-groups advance. As many as 63.10 per cent females are married in the age-group 14-19 and 24.93 per cent in the age-group below 14 years. Considering the age at marriage, by the tradition we find most of the females are married at an early age. In this context it may be said that as the girls reach puberty, their parents try to get them married at the first opportunity. However, as the table reveals, this phenomenon is now changing for the good.

The same is not true for males as 48.58 per cent get married at the age-group 14-19 and 41.32 per cent between 20-24 years. It may be seen in the light of the fact that by and large the boys do not get married unless they start earning themselves.

Age at marriage and education

The prevailing theory is that as the educational level advances, the age at marriage goes up. In other words higher the level of education higher would be the age of marriage. Apparently because obtaining the higher level of education itself takes time and thereby increases the age at marriage. The table V.9 shows the age at marriage and educational level by sex.

TABLE V.9

Age at marriage as related to educational level

Educational level	Age at marriage									
	Males					Females				
	Below 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	Below 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterates	4	84	69	12	–	87	192	28	2	–
Literate without level	2	6	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Below primary	2	12	15	–	–	10	15	–	–	–
Primary	2	11	15	1	–	2	14	1	–	–
Middle	1	25	14	1	–	–	9	1	1	–
High school	1	12	6	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Intermediate	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diploma or certificate	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Degree and above	–	2	5	3	–	–	1	2	–	–
Total	12	154	131	20	–	90	235	33	3	–

(Based on survey data)

The illiterate females with age at marriage below 14 years are 24.10 per cent of the total married females and 53.19 per cent in the age-group 14-19. This shows as high incidence of marriages below 19 years among illiterate females. As compared to females, the percentage of married illiterate males who married at the age below 19 years quite low (27.76 per cent). This is because of the fact that the parents are more inclined to provide better education to the boys than the girls.

Of the ten males holding degrees, only 2 were married at the age 14-19 and the rest at the higher age-groups thus providing that better the education higher is the age of marriage. The same also seems to be true in case of females. However, 2 females educated upto high school, one female having diploma or certificate and one female holding a degree, were married in the age-group 14-19 years. This shows that probably they achieved the present level of education after their marriage only in order to become an earning member.

Inter caste marriage

The cases of inter caste marriages did not come into notice during the survey. The possibility of inter caste marriages is quite remote in the town as it is inhabited by the people who believe in traditional way of life.

Widow remarriage

There were two widows below 25 years of age and both of them got remarried. Among males there were 13 cases of widowers of which 11 got from remarried. Thus it seems that the widow remarriage particularly when widowed at an early age is not considered bad. Similarly marriages after the divorce, particularly among Muslims, are also prevalent.

Education by religion

Of the total population, excluding the age-group 0-4, 27.76 per cent among Hindus and 14.22 per cent among Muslims are literates. It may be mentioned here that all the members of the only Sikh family covered during the survey are literate. Among Hindus, 33.61 per cent are illiterates as against 23.80 per cent among Muslims. However, this does not give the true comparable picture until the percentage of literate within the religions by sex are compared. Among 807 Hindus comprising 441 males and 366 females 57.14 per cent males and 30.87 per cent females are literate. On the other hand among 272 males and 228 females Muslim population the percentage of literates is 45.59 and 27.63 respectively. As has been stated earlier Sikhs have a cent per cent literacy but their sample is too small to draw any conclusion.

Regarding the educational levels it is observed that both among Hindus and Muslims there is a high proportion of literates having either no educational level or primary and middle level. Although Hindus seem to be keener for the higher education among the two yet it seems that the importance of higher education has not been properly gauged by both the religious communities.

Educational composition

Age, sex and education

As per the 1981 Census the literates formed 27.94 per cent of the total population of the town, the proportion of literate males being 38.45 per cent and that of females 16.10 per cent. As against this the literacy reflected in survey results is higher to the census data. Table V.10 shows the distribution of survey population by age, sex and the educational level.

TABLE V.10

Educational level by religion and sex

Religion	Age-group	Illiterate		Literate without level		Primary		Middle		High school		Intermediate		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Degree and above	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Hindu	5-14	62	61	50	36	22	4	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	15-59	122	181	43	28	34	13	46	7	24	6	12	5	1	1	8	6
	60 +	5	11	3	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	189	253	96	66	58	18	53	11	24	6	12	5	1	1	8	6
Muslim	5-14	44	60	41	15	9	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	15-59	89	88	23	21	21	10	14	7	5	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
	60 +	15	17	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	148	165	69	41	30	13	17	9	5	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Sikh	5-14	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	15-59	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	60 +	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	5-14	106	121	91	53	32	7	9	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	15-59	211	269	66	49	56	24	61	16	29	6	13	5	1	1	10	6
	60 +	20	28	8	7	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total		337	418	165	109	90	32	71	22	29	6	13	5	1	1	10	6

(Based on survey data)

TABLE V.11

Distribution of population by age, sex and educational level

Age	Illiterate		Literate without level		Primary		Middle		High School		Inter-mediate not equal to degree		Technical diploma		Graduate and above		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5-9	50	52	51	41	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	93
10-14	53	51	43	30	27	7	9	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	132	94
15-19	57	54	9	6	19	8	20	5	7	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	112	78
20-24	32	35	13	7	11	3	15	5	6	2	5	–	–	–	2	4	84	56
25-34	44	73	21	7	10	5	16	3	3	1	4	2	–	–	4	1	102	92
35-49	54	83	15	8	6	6	7	3	10	1	3	–	1	1	4	1	100	103
50 +	47	70	13	10	12	3	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	80	83
Total	337	418	165	109	90	32	71	22	29	6	13	5	1	1	10	6	716	599

(Based on survey data

TABLE V.12

Distribution of Scheduled Caste Population by age, sex and educational level

Age-group	Illiterate		Literate without level		Primary		Middle		High School		Inter-mediate not equal to degree		Technical diploma		Graduate and above		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5-9	8	9	7	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	11
10-14	10	5	4	4	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	10
15-19	15	9	3	1	4	1	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	11
20-24	13	13	4	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	21	15
25-34	7	17	7	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	18
35-49	2	19	4	5	–	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	13	24
50 +	5	6	2	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	11
Total	60	78	31	18	13	1	14	2	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	125	100

(Based on survey data)

The age-group 0-4 has been excluded as the same is treated to be illiterate age-group. Including this age-group and thus making it comparable to the Census data it is found that the literacy percentage in the town is 36.58 which is more than 8 per cent higher than the census results. The proportion of literate males is 45.44 per cent and that of females is 25.97 per cent as revealed by the survey data. However, if 118 male and 98 female children in the age-group 0-4 are excluded the proportion of literacy goes up to 52.93 per cent among males and 30.22 per cent among females.

In the surveyed households, out of 1,531 persons, only 560 (36.58 per cent) are returned as literates and educated persons. The percentage of male literates (45.44 per cent) being higher than that of female literates (25.97 per cent). This indicates that the spread of education is comparatively less among females than among males.

Out of 560 literates, 274 (48.93 per cent) comprising 165 males and 109 females do not have any formal education. Those who have attained primary level are 21.78 per cent followed by 16.61 per cent educated upto middle level and 5.46 per cent upto high school level. Persons educated upto graduation and above are only 2.86 per cent while those holding technical diploma not equal to degree are insignificant (0.36 per cent).

The proportion of literates among the scheduled caste males is 44.76 per cent and that of females is only 10.53 per cent. In the light of the general literacy we find that the percentage of literacy among scheduled caste males is almost equal to that of the general castes but among females it is extremely low.

The table V.12 shows that only 22 females are literate and as many as 18 of them are those who have not attained any level. Two reasons can be ascribed for this one is the lack of awareness among scheduled castes for education and the other is that they have to be economically active at a very young age.

It is evident from the tables V.11 and V.12 that most of the persons left their studies after attaining education upto primary or middle level. The proportion of literates educated above middle level shows a steep decline in educational levels from high school onwards.

When the survey population is considered by age-groups, it is seen that the number of student decreases in the higher groups as is evident from the table V.13

TABLE V.13

Age, sex, study in educational institutions

Age-group	Total No.		Studying		No. Not studying	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5 - 9	106	95	45	31	61	62
10 - 14	132	94	57	32	75	62
15 - 19	112	78	30	12	82	66
20 - 24	84	56	5	1	79	55
25 +	282	278	12	–	270	278
Total	716	599	149	76	567	523

(Based on survey data)

The table V.13 shows that only 20.81 per cent of males and 12.69 per cent females are attending schools. The proportion of school going children is extremely low among Muslims where only 7 males and 6 females in the age-group 5-14 are enrolled in the school. The major constraint in the way of obtaining education is poverty. In fact most of the households engaged in carpet weaving belong to the poor Muslims where the children at a very young age start working on looms istead of going to school.

Educational score

The educational score has been worked out by the allotment of points according to the educational level attained by an individual. The following points were allotted to various educational levels :–

Level of Education	Points allotted
1. Illiterate	0
2. Literate with level	1
3. Primary or Junior Basic, Middle	2
4. Matriculation	3
5. Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	4
6. Graduates, post graduates	5
7. Ph. D. or equivalent	6

Total score of individuals bas been divided by the total number of individuals to find out the average per head score.

The average educational score for the town has been calculated as 0.85 (based on survey data). For males it is 1.11 and for females it is 0.38. That means the males are above the score of literate without level and the educational score for females shows the extent of illiteracy among them.

Knowledge of subsidiary language and educational score

The table V.14 shows that the average educational score of those who have English as their subsidiary language, irrespective of the fact whether the mother tongue is Hindu or Urdu, have a high educational score. This is true for both males and females. This suggests that those with English as subsidiary language are better educated than the rest. This is also revealed by the fact that 79 persons with Hindi as their mother tongue and Urdu as their subsidiary language have a low average educational score of 0.37. The average educational score of all the 8 persons with Punjabi as their mother tongue and Hindi as their subsidiary language is 2.00. The table also reveals that knowledge of English as the subsidiary language comes alongwith the better education in the town.

TABLE V.14

Speakers of subsidiary languages

Mother tongue	Subsidiary language English						Subsidiary language Hindi						Subsidiary language Urdu					
	Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindu	79	60	19	3.12	2.98	3.70	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	10	5	0.37	0.60	0.07
Urdu	8	6	2	3.22	3.10	3.38	53	28	25	0.64	0.96	0.28	–	–	-	–	–	–
Punjabi	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	5	2.00	2.00	2.00	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Based on survey data)

Non-enrolment of children in educational institutions

For the purpose of this study the children of 0-14 years of age only are considered in school-going age. The non-enrolment combined with the degree of discontinuation of studies perhaps shows the degree of awareness towards formal education. There are 46 households out of a total of 72 who have children of school-going age and who have defaulted in sending their children to schools. It will be worth-while to note that the head of 36 of these defaulting households are illiterates. The reason normally shown is poverty. Some traditional Muslim households dislike to send their female child to the school on account of the *purdah* system. There is one case where the parents stated the disinterest of the child in studies. He left the school at the primary level.

It is found that the most of the parents are unaware of the importance of education. Further, even if they are willing to send their wards to school, their poverty comes in the way and they are forced to put them in some or the other kind of economic activity.

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Migration is a geographic mobility that involves change in the place of usual residence between defined political or statistical areas or between residential areas of different types.* In common parlance the term migration is used to denote permanent change of residents. Broadly speaking migration is of two types. The first one is the international migration which refers to the movement across the national boundary while the second one refers to the movement within the boundaries of the nation. If we sum the total movement into or out of the area, it is called gross migration. The difference between the two is, however, called net migration.

In census, migrants are classified on the basis of the place of birth or place of last residence. However, for the 1981 Census such information has not been compiled at the town level. Hence entire discussion on this aspect in this study is based on survey data.

Migrants by place of birth

According to the survey results out of total population of 1,531 persons (834 males and 697 females), 76.55 per cent are born in the town while 23.45 per cent are born outside the town. The sex wise analysis of data reveals that migrants among males are 6.35 per cent against 43.90 per cent among females. Migrants from outside the state are mostly (95.00 per cent) from the neighbouring states of Rajasthan. However, no foreign national was found in the sample selected for the study.

As has already been stated 23.45 per cent of the population covered in the sample, is born outside the town, Fatehpur Sikri. The sexwise break up of persons, born outside town is presented in the table VI.1.

TABLE VI.1

Migrants classified by place of birth

Place of birth	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Within district excluding Fatehpur Sikri	172	22	150
In other districts of Uttar Pradesh	92	19	73
Outside Uttar Pradesh in other parts of India	95	12	83
Total	359	53	306

(Based on survey data)

Out of total inmigrants who are born in places outside the town, 14.76 per cent are males and 85.24 per cent females. Considering the persons born within the district (Agra) but excluding place of enumeration (Fatehpur Sikri) it is observed that males are 2.64 per cent as against 21.52 per cent females, corresponding position of those born in other districts of Uttar Pradesh is 2.28 and 10.47 per cent respectively. Similarly those born outside Uttar Pradesh i.e., in other parts of India were 6.20 per cent of the total population (1.44 per cent males and 11.91 per cent females). Thus females out numbered males among all types of migrants.

Head of households classified by place of last residence

It is observed that 23.20 per cent head of households had resided elsewhere other than Fatehpur Sikri before they came to the town. Table VI.2 gives distribution of households by locality and district/state to which head of household belongs.

* John A. Ross; International Encyclopaedia - Population, p. 448.

TABLE VI.2

Distribution of households by locality/ward and district/state to which head of household belong

Locality	Same town	Same district excluding Fatehpur Sikri	Number of household where head of household belongs to									
			Other district of the state							Other states of the country		
			Sultan pur	Mathura	Main-puri	Etah	Sitapur	Bara-banki	Jalaun	Rajas-than	Gujarat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Terha Darwaza	15	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	21
2. Churi Bazar	17	2	1	–	–	1	2	1	–	3	–	27
3. Bazar	5	2	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	11
4. Shivpuri	26	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	35
5. Naya Bans	32	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	40
6. Lal Darwaza	17	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
7. Mutwallian	17	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	23
8. Kili Khana	27	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	35
9. Khirki Agha	23	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
10. Islamganj	13	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	16
Total	192	22	1	7	1	1	6	1	1	17	1	250

(Based on survey data)

Out of 250 surveyed households, the heads of 23.20 per cent households are born outside the town i.e. Fatehpur Sikri. The breakup of such households by rural and urban areas is given in the table VI.3.

TABLE

Distribution of household by locality/ward and

Locality/Ward	Number of households where												
	Same town	Within district excluding Fatehpur Sikri			Other districts								
					Mathura			Etah			Sultanpur		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Terha Darwaza	15	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Churi Bazar	17	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–
3. Bazar	5	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Shivpuri	24	4	2	2	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Naya Bans	32	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Lal Darwaza	17	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Mutwallian	18	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Kili Khana	28	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Khirki Agha	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10. Islamganj	13	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	192	19	15	4	7	7	–	1	1	–	1	1	–

(Based on survey data)

Out of the total migrant households whose heads are born outside the town, 81.03 per cent are from rural areas and the rest from urban areas. Considering the position by place of birth 22.76 per cent head of the households were born in Agra district excluding Fatehpur Sikri while 31.03 per cent were born in other districts of Uttar Pradesh and 36.21 per cent in other states of India.

Migrants by place of last residence

The number of migrants classified by the place of last residence and duration of residence in the town is presented in table VI.4.

TABLE VI.4

Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in the town

Place of last residence	Duration of residence in place of enumeration (in years)					
	Less than one	1-4	5-9	10-19	20+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Within Agra district excluding Fatehpur Sikri	1	25	17	50	71	164
2. In other districts of Uttar Pradesh	1	24	14	22	35	96
3. Outside Uttar Pradesh in other parts of India	3	7	14	29	45	98
Total	5	56	45	101	151	358

(Based on survey data)

VI.3

place of birth of the head of the households

head of household is born of Uttar Pradesh												Other States of India					
Barabanki			Sitapur			Mainpuri			Etawah			Rajasthan			Gujarat		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
1	1	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–
–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
1	1	–	6	3	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	20	18	2	1	1	–

(Based on survey data)

According to table VI.4 a majority of migrants (42.06 per cent) in the town fall under the category of 20 years or more followed by those migrated 10-19 years ago (28.13 per cent). Thus, of the total migrants (358), 70.39 per cent are residing in the town for more than 10 years. A further probe into the table reveals that majority of the migrants living in the town for more than 10 years are from within the district. Perhaps low level of job potentials and poor living conditions do not attract many from outside the town. Considering the duration of migration, it is further observed that the current level of migration is almost nil. The percentage of migrants from outside the state is 27.39.

Households by longest stay

The details of migrant households by size and duration of stay in town is presented in table VI.5.

TABLE VI.5

Migrant households by size and duration of stay in town

Size of household	Duration of stay in the town					
	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	11-20	21 +	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Single	–	–	–	–	4	4
2 - 5	1	1	1	11	21	35
6 - 9	–	–	–	4	13	17
10 +	–	–	–	1	1	2
Total	1	1	1	16	39	58

It would appear from table VI.5 that as many as 67.24 per cent of the total migrant households have reported stay of any member to be 21 years or more. Another 27.59 per cent are residing in the town for the last 11-20 years. Of the total migrant households 1.72 per cent each, are residing in the town for the duration of less than one year, 1-5 years and 6-10 years. This reflects that the recent immigration into the town is extremely low. This is probably due to the lack of employment opportunities in the town.

The number of migrants by education level and migration status is presented in table VI.6.

TABLE VI.6

Migrants from place of last residence to Fatehpur Sikri by age, sex, marital status and educational level

Educational level	Age-group and marital status							
	All ages							
	Total		NM		M		W/D	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total Migrant	53	306	17	11	28	249	8	46
Illiterate	21	270	5	9	9	218	7	43
Literate but below matric	18	31	8	1	9	27	1	3
Matric but below graduate	8	4	4	1	4	3	–	–
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Graduate and post-graduate other than technical degree	5	1	–	–	5	1	–	–
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Educational level	Age-group and marital status							
	0-14 years							
	Total		NM		M		W/D	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total Migrant	9	7	9	7	–	–	–	–
Illiterate	3	6	3	6	–	–	–	–
Literate but below matric	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Matric but below graduate	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Technical diploma not equal to degree	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Graduate and post-graduate other than technical degree	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table VI.6 (Contd.)

TABLE VI.6 (Contd.)

Educational level	Age-group and marital status							
	15-29 years							
	Total		NM		M		W/D	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Total Migrant	18	97	7	4	8	90	3	3
Illiterate	7	86	1	3	3	82	3	1
Literate but below matric	7	9	4	1	3	6	–	2
Matric but below graduate	4	1	2	–	2	1	–	–
Technical diploma not equal to degree	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Graduate and post-graduate other than technical degree	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Educational level	Age-group and marital status							
	30-59 years							
	Total		NM		M		W/D	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Total Migrant	23	172	1	–	19	147	3	25
Illiterate	9	148	1	–	5	124	3	24
Literate but below matric	6	22	–	–	6	21	–	1
Matric but below graduate	2	2	–	–	2	2	–	–
Technical diploma not equal to degree	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Graduate and post-graduate other than technical degree	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE VI.6 (Concld.)

Educational level	Age-group and marital status							
	60 +							
	Total		NM		M		W/D	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Total Migrant	3	30	–	–	1	12	2	18
Illiterate	2	30	–	–	1	12	1	18
Literate but below matric	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Matric but below graduate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Technical diploma not equal to degree	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Graduate and post-graduate other than technical degree	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

NM : Never Married

M : Married

W/D : Widowed/Divorced

(Based on survey data)

Table VI.6 shows that 81.06 per cent of migrants are illiterate while rest of them, i.e. 18.94 per cent, are literate. Thus literacy rate of migrants is considerably low as compared to overall level of literacy in the town (27.20 per cent). Analysing number of literate migrants by their level of education it has been observed that literates below matric level are in majority accounting for 72.06 per cent of the total literates followed by matric but below graduate (17.65 per cent). Only one male has reported technical education below graduate level while 5 males and one female are reported to be having graduate, post graduate or technical degree.

The maximum number of literate migrants are in the age group 30-59 years (55.88 per cent) and minimum in the age group 60 + years (1.47 per cent). It is significant to note that out of 6 graduate, post graduate and and technical degree holders, 5 are in the 30-59 age group.

So far as marital status of the migrants is concerned, all in the age group 0-14 are never married which implies that child marriage is not in practice. As we see the literacy among females is very low i.e. 11.76 per cent and they cover 97.22 per cent in the age-group 15-59 years. Further 86.11 per cent are married while 10.10 per cent widowed or divorced. Among migrants of 60 years or above age, 66.50 per cent are divorced or widow/widowers.

Head of households by place of birth

Migrant households by place of birth of the head of the household is presented in table VI.7.

TABLE VI.7

Migrant household classified by place of birth of head of household

Place of birth of head of household	No. of household having member				
	Single	2-5	6-10	10+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Within district but excluding Fatehpur Sikri	–	10	7	2	19
Other districts of Uttar Pradesh	2	10	6	–	18
Other States of India	2	13	5	1	21
Total	4	33	18	3	58

(Based on survey data)

As already stated in all 250 households were covered during the survey, of these 192 (76.80 per cent) are living in the town itself since birth and the remaining 58 (23.20 per cent) are migrant households. The table VI.7 shows that among migrants, there is predominance of households having 2 to 5 members (56.90 per cent) followed by 6 to 10 member households (31.03 per cent).

The composition of the migrant households shows that 32.76 per cent are born in the district of Agra but not in Fatehpur Sikri, 31.03 per cent in other districts of Uttar Pradesh and 36.21 per cent in other states. Thus the households whose heads are born in other states have the predominance over those born in other districts of the state and those born within the district but outside the town.

Workers/non-workers by place of last residence

During the survey it is observed that out of 359 migrants, the workers form 42 per cent only. The sex-wise composition of migrant workers indicates that 76.19 per cent are males as against 23.81 per cent females. Among total male migrants, the percentage of workers is 60.38 where as corresponding percentage for females comes to 3.27 only. This analysis corroborates the earlier conclusion that predominant cause of migration in case of males is employment.

The number of workers and non-workers by sex and broad age-group is presented in table VI.8.

TABLE VI.8

Workers and non-workers by migration status and age

Place of last residence	All age-groups															
	0-14 years				15-59 years				60 +				All ages			
	Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Within Agra District excluding Fatehpur Sikri	–	–	1	6	12	4	8	121	–	–	1	11	12	4	10	138
Other districts of Uttar Pradesh	–	–	1	1	16	3	2	64	–	–	–	9	16	3	3	74
Other States in India	–	–	6	–	3	3	–	74	1	–	2	10	4	3	8	84
Total	–	–	8	7	31	10	10	259	1	–	3	30	32	10	21	296

The table VI.8 reveals that in the age-group 0-14 years, the number of workers is nil. As one would envisage in the age-group 15-59, the percentage of workers is very high i.e., 97.62 per cent of the total workers. All the 10 female workers are also from the same age-group (15-59 years)

In 60 + years age-group which is of course not a working age-group only one male worker is found. From this age-group a majority is that of non-workers (3 males and 30 females).

The analysis of data pertaining to workers in relation to their place of last residence shows that 38.09 per cent of the total workers (42) had their place of last residence within the district but not in Fatehpur Sikri town while the percentage of workers whose place of last residence was in other districts of Uttar Pradesh is 45.24. Only 16.67 per cent migrant workers had their place of last residence in other states of the country.

Employment status of workers by migration and sex

The table VI.9 shows that out of 42 migrant workers, 24 are engaged as single worker and 13 as family workers. All the 5 male workers who are working as employee had their last residence in the Area district but outside Fatehpur Sikri. Out of a total 10 female migrant workers, 6 are engaged as single workers.

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* Census of India, 1981, General Economic Table.

TABLE VI.9

Migrant workers by sex and employment status

Place of last residence	Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator			Agricultural labourer		
	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
I. Outside the town but within district																		
A. Rural	–	–	–	4	4	–	5	4	1	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
B. Urban	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. Outside the district but within state																		
A. Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9	3	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B. Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
III. Outside Uttar Pradesh but within country																		
A. Rural	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
B. Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	5	5	–	24	18	6	13	9	4	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Based on survey data)

Migration stages of households

In order to study the periodic movement of migrants, all the migrant households have been divided into four categories. These are given below along with the number of households.

Time of migration	No. of households
1. Prior to 1966	14
2. 1966-'70	17
3. 1971-'75	14
4. 1976 onwards	13

The maximum number of households (17) have migrated during the period 1966-70. In each of the remaining categories the number of migrant household is almost equal. Most of the migration is from the nearby places.

Out of 14 households who migrated prior to 196 have come from Rajasthan and 3 each from Mathura and other places of Agra district. Among households who migrated between 1966-70, 9 have come from Agra, 7 from Rajasthan and 1 from Gujarat. In case of households who migrated between 1971-75, 5 have come from Agra, 5 from other districts of Uttar Pradesh and 4 from Rajasthan. Remaining 13 households who migrated during 1976 or afterwards 5 have migrated from Agra district, 3 from Rajasthan and 5 from other districts of the state excluding Agra.

There are only 2 households from Hindu community who have reported successive migration, one of them in two stages while the other in ten stages. They have come to Fatehpur Sikri during 1971-75 and 1966-70 respectively. As regards different stages of migration of these two households, one has reported migration from medium sized town to medium sized town and thereafter to Fatehpur Sikri town. The second household has migrated in 10 stages, 6 times from medium sized town to another medium sized town twice, from a medium sized town to a city, once from a city to a medium sized town and finally from a city to the referrent town.

Reasons of migration

Out of the total 58 households, 17 have settled in the town in search of employment while 15 have migrated on account of their transfer in service. Of the remaining 26 households 11 have migrated to carry on their business, 6 for study purpose, 2 had to migrated on being outcasted from their village, 5 as a result of quarrel at their native place and 2 due to divorce/seperation.

TABLE VI.10

Migrants by sex, place of last residence, duration of residence and reason for migration

Last residence	Total Rural Urban	Total migrants			Reason for migration									
					Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total		359	53	306	18	12	–	–	16	4	1	283	18	7
A. Last residence	T	359	53	306	18	12	–	–	16	4	1	283	18	7
Elsewhere in India	R	260	40	220	11	7	–	–	14	1	1	205	14	7
	U	99	13	86	7	5	–	–	2	3	–	78	4	–
I. Within the state of enumeration	T	260	41	219	18	12	–	–	12	2	1	199	10	6
	R	178	31	147	11	7	–	–	10	1	1	133	9	6
	U	82	10	72	7	5	–	–	2	1	–	66	1	–
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	T	164	22	142	9	4	–	–	9	1	1	131	3	6
	R	105	16	89	5	2	–	–	7	–	1	81	3	6
	U	59	6	53	4	2	–	–	2	1	–	50	–	–
(b) In other district of the state	T	96	19	77	9	8	–	–	3	1	–	68	7	–
	R	73	15	58	6	5	–	–	3	1	–	52	6	–
	U	23	4	19	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	–
II. Other states in India	T	99	12	87	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	84	8	1
	R	82	9	73	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	72	5	1
	U	17	3	14	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	12	3	–
(a) Rajasthan	T	94	11	83	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	81	7	–
	R	80	8	72	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	72	4	–
	U	14	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	3	–
(b) Gujarat	T	5	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1
	R	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	U	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–

(Based on survey data)

The table VI.10 gives the details of migrants by sex, place of last residence and the reason of migration. The main reasons of migration are marriage, employment, education and family movement. Marriage is the predominant cause of migration in case of females. It is corroborated by the fact that 92.48 per cent of females have come to the town due to their marriage. For males the predominant reason of migration is employment (34.10 per cent) followed by those who migrated due to the movement of their families (30.10 per cent).

Out of 359 migrants, 99 are from other states (13 males and 86 females). Among these a majority of migrants (94.95 per cent) are from the neighbouring state of Rajasthan.

Help received during migration

It is revealed from the study that only 6 migrant households received help from various sources at the time of their migration. More than 66 per cent of these households are Hindu and the rest are Muslims. Among these 6 migrant households, 5 are from Agra district and one from other districts of Uttar Pradesh. Out of 4 Hindu migrant households, 2 were helped by co-villagers in getting the accommodation on rent and the remaining two households were helped by their employers by extending loans. The two Muslim households received monetary help by their relatives.

Last residence of the migrant households

The survey data reveal that out of 58 migrant households, the last residence in case of 22 head of households was Agra district but outside the Fatehpur Sikri town. The number of households whose head's last residence was in other districts of the state is 18 which is 31.03 per cent of the total number of migrant households. Interestingly the percentage of households whose head's last residence was in the other state of the country is also 31.03.

Linkage with places from where migrated

Close relations

Visit to close relations during the last three years by duration of stay at the present residence is given in table VI.11.

TABLE VI.11

Visit to close relations during three years by duration of stay in present residence and frequency of visit

Close relations at places from where migrated	No. of house-holds having relations in col. No. 1 at place from migrated	No. of households which are staying in town upto four years and having close relations of head of HH described in col. 1 and at least one member of which visited the close relations during last 3 years				No. of HH which are in town 5-9 years and having close relations of head of HH described in col. 1 and at least one member of which visited the relations during last 3 years				No. of households which are staying in town upto 10-19 years and having close relation of head of HH described in col. 1 and at least one member of which visited the relations during last 3 years				No. of household which staying in the town upto 20+ and having close relation of head of HH described in col. 1 and at least one member of which visited the relations during last 3 years			
		Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	6+ times	Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	6+ times	Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	6+ times	Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	6+ times
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mother	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Father	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Son	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Brother	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
Uncle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Others	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	13	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	3	2	–	1	–	2

(Based on survey data)

Out of 58 migrant households only 13 are having blood or close relations at the place from where they have migrated. These close relations include father in case of 4 households, brother in case of 4, mother in case of 2 while uncle, son, and other close relation in case of one household each.

So far as visits to close relations by the family members of migrant households are concerned, 12 have reported that they had visited their close relations during the last three years. The maximum frequency of the visit of any member of the family is more than six times in case of one household. The religion wise structure of these 13 households indicates that 8 are Hindus while 5 are Muslims.

Property at the place from where migrated

Only 3 migrant households have reported their property at the place from where they migrated. Out of these three households, one is residing in the town for a period of 5-9 years. The place of migration in case of this household was within Agra (Rural) district located at a distance of 51-100 kms. The property reported to be at the place of their last residence is managed by brother. The second household which had migrated from other districts of Uttar Pradesh located at a distance of 201-500 kms. has also reported that the property is managed by the brother. This household is residing in the town for a period of 10-19 years. The third household had migrated from same urban area of Rajasthan located within a distance of 21-50 kms. This household is residing in the town for a period of 10-19 years. The property in this case is managed by the father of the migrant.

It was revealed during the survey that out of three households who owned property at the place from where they migrated. Only one hailing from Agra (excluding referrent town) enjoys the benefits of the property at the place from where migrated.

Units of migration

Considering the unit of migration in respect of 58 household it is observed that in case of 24 households all the members have migrated at a time while in case of 12 households only male working members migrated and in case of remaining 22 households non working member migrated first and then their family members at a later stage.

The analysis of religion-wise composition of migrant household indicates that 46 are Hindus and 12 Muslims. Among Hindu households 11 are Jatava, 8 Vaish, 7 Kushwaha, 5 Brahmin, One Kayastha, 9 Lodh, 3 Jat and 2 Kahar.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

In order to have an insight into the socio-cultural life of a particular rural or urban area, the study of its various neighbourhoods is essential. One of the characteristics of a neighbourhood is the sense of belongingness among its components towards each other and their immediate surroundings. Thus, a neighbourhood is never constituted, if the persons living in close proximity do not recognise any mutual social and moral bindings on them.

It is difficult to define the concept of neighbourhood in context with a town. It is because many of the processes associated with an urban life are opposed to the preservation of neighbourhood life. Nevertheless neighbourhood, as a sociological entity, is still a very meaningful concept which can be used for studying the pattern of life in a town. Broadly speaking, geographically, neighbourhood is a distinct part of the town having known boundaries and distinguished from other neighbourhood by similarity of housing and more practically by a certain homogeneity of social class within the area. This does not mean that a neighbourhood is simply physical entity, it also has some social and moral entity.

Fatehpur Sikri is a small town. People desirous of visiting their friends and relatives in any part of the town have an easy access. This provides them an opportunity to have a social interaction not only in their own locality but also with the people in other localities of the town as well. More important than this is the participation of people in the socio-cultural activities in the localities other than their own. It was noticed that the people cooperate in one way or the other in the cultural, religious and social activities in general considering the town as a single unit.

The town spread over an area of 8 sq. km. had a population of 17,908 persons residing in 2,692 census houses. Administratively, it has been divided into ten municipal wards as mentoned in the earlier chapters. These wards are not homogenous in their composition and as such these can not be treated as the neighbourhoods. However, inside these wards, therre are localities/mohallas which seem to be more significant units of social interaction. Hence, for the sake of this study, five of these localities/mohallas have been selected for the study of neighbourhood pattern in the town. These are located in different parts of the town. The selected neighbourhoods are Gali Hafzan, Shivpuri, Naya Bans, Mutwallian and Khirki Agha.

In order the have an insight in the functioning of the neighbourhoods, 27 persons were interviewed from the five selected neighbourhoods. The interviewees were required to indicate the physical boundaries as well the main characteristics of their respective neighbourhoods. The neighbourhood wise break-up of the interviewees and their religion is given in table VII.1.

TABLE VII.1

Neighbourhood-wise distribution of interviewees by religion

Sl. No.	Name of the neighbourhood	No. of interviewees	Religion		
			Hindu	Muslim	Sikh
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gali Hafzan	5	5	–	–
2.	Shivpuri	5	5	–	–
3.	Naya Bans	5	–	5	–
4.	Mutwallian	6	2	3	1
5.	Khirki Agha	6	2	4	–
	Total	27	14	12	1

The table VII.1 reveals the multi-religious character of the town. Among 27 persons interviewed 14 are Hindus, 12 Muslims and 1 Sikh. All the 5 interviewees from Naya Bans are Muslims while 5 interviewees each from Gali Hafzan and Shivpuri neighbourhoods are Hindus. Six interviewees from Mutwallian include 2 Hindus, 3 Muslims and 1 Sikh. In Khirki Agha neighbourhood, out of 6 persons interviewed 2 are Hindus and the remaining 4 are Muslims. As regards the castewise composition of

the interviewees, those who belong to Hindu religion are from the castes Vaishyas, Rajput, Brahmin, Kushwaha, Kumhar and Jatava. All the 5 Scheduled Caste inter- viewees from Shivpuri are the Jatavas. The Muslim interviewees belong to the communities Qureshi, Abbasi, Pathan, Ansari, Manihar, Saiyyad and Teli. The only Sikh interviewee is Chawla. Thus the inter- viewees are selected from all the religions and quite a large number of castes/communities have been represented in the sample.

Identification of Neighbourhoods

1. Gali Hafzan

Gali Hafzan is located in Bazar ward. It was named after the Hafiz Muslims who lived here before independence.

All the five interviewees from the Gali Hafzan differed in the identification of their neighbourhood. Two of them stated that in the north it is bounded by the Shivpuri ward while the other three held that the Bazar ward forms the northern boundary of the locality. The southern boundary of Gali Hafzan was stated to be formed by the locality Kandau Warau by two and the By-pass road by the remaining three interviewees. The eastern boundary of the neighbourhood was stated to be formed by Kasai Bara and Gali Bharti by two interviewees each respectively. The fifth interviewee described Meera Makhan Gali forming the eastern boundary of the neighbourhood. The western boundary was stated to be formed by agricultural land, Qazi Gali and Hanuman Gali by the different interviews.

2. Shivpuri

Shivpuri locality is situated in the Municipal Ward known by the same name. All the five interviewees from this neighbourhood gave the same physical boundaries of the neighbourhood. According to them the locality is bounded on the east by Naya Bans and Mutwallian wards, on the north by the hills, on the south by Terha Darwaza and on the west by Kandau Warau.

3. Naya Bans

All the five interviewees from this neighbourhood were of the same opinion regarding the physical boundaries of the locality. On the northern side it is bounded by village Sikri, on the southern side by Mutwallian ward, on the eastern side by Mahlat and on the western side by Shivpuri ward.

4. Mutwallian

The boundary of the neighbourhood by all the six interviewees was described as Dargah road, Chowk and Naya Bans in the north, Bazar ward in the south, Kharanj Sahi in the east and Kharanja Sahi, Hazam Gali and Mut Gali in the west.

5. Khirki Agha

Physical boundaries of the neighbourhood as described by the 6 interviewees in Khirki Agha are Santosh Nagar, Mudiya Khera and Palipara in the north, Kotla, Nai colony and Intermediate college in the south, Khirki Agha ward, Railway line and Maliyan in the east and main market, Pukhi Sarai and Central Bank in the West.

Main characteristics of the neighbourhood

Regarding the main characteristics of neighbourhoods as described by the interviewees is furnished in the following account.

1. Physical characteristics

Since the town lies on the hilly tract of Vindhyan range, various neighbourhoods are either hilly or hilly-cum-plain or simply plain areas. The neighbourhoods like Gali Hafzan, Shivpuri and Mutwallian have some hilly as well as some plain areas while Naya Bans and Khirki Agha are mainly the plain areas.

2. Ethnic composition

In Gali Hafzan, there is a predominance of rich Vaishyas and poor Jatavas. Naya Bans is mainly inhabited by the Musilms. In Shivpuri there is a predominance of Jatavas, a Scheduled Caste. Most of them are poor and illiterate. The other neighbourhood i.e. Mutwallian and Khirki Agha have a mixed population.

3. Occupational characteristics

Gali Hafzan is inhabited mainly by the labourers. In Naya Bans and Mutwallian are characterised by the presence of carpet weaving establishments, a household industry. So these neigbourhoods are mostly inhabited by the workers engaged in this household industry.

4. Religious, social and cultural activities

As has been stated earlier, the religious, social and cultural activities are not much in the town. The festival of Holi is celebrated almost in all the neighbourhoods. Kans Mela is organised by the Kans Mela committee in Terha Darwaza locality during Janamashtami festival in the month of August. Its procession is taken through the street of the town which finally terminates at the Bus stand. People from the different localities, including the selected neighbourhoods, participate in this activity. No doubt the participation is more on the part of Hindus in the town but Musilms and Sikhs also contribute towards it to some extent. Similarly Moharram processions are mainly organised by the Muslims of the town but the people from the different localities and of different relations also participate in it in one or the other form. On the occasion of Id, the chief festival of Muslims, 'Urs' is organised at the Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti. On this occasion, a fair is also organised at Buland Darwaza. This is an important and well known celebration in the town where almost all the inhabitants of the town participate irrespective of their religion, caste and creed. People from the selected neighbourhoods also participate in the 'Urs' celebration in addition to the celebration of 'Id' held in their respective neighbourhoods. Since the devotees from far off places from within and outside the country also visit the town during the occasion of 'Urs' at Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti, the people from the different parts of the town including the selected neighbourhoods get an opportunity to have some sort of social interaction with them.

Availability of educational, medical and recreational facilities in the neighbourhood

Details of the educational and medical facilities available in the town have already been discussed in Chapter III. The town has ten Primary Schools, two Junior High Schools and one Intermediate college. Out of the five selected neighbourhoods, one primary school each is present in Shivpuri and Naya Bans localities. The inhabitants of the other neighbourhoods viz., Gali Hafzan, Mutwallian and Khirki Agha avail this facility outside their neighbourhood. The two Junior High Schools in the town are located in Khirki Agha locality. The residents of other two selected neighbourhoods viz., Gali Hafzan and Mutwallian do not have the facility of primary and middle school level education. To avail this facility, they send their children outside their neighbourhood. Though Shivpuri and Naya Bans localities have primary school facilities but so far as middle school facility is concerned they avail this facility in Khirki Agha locality. The only intermediate college in the town is situated at Kili Khan locality. The residents of all the five selected neighbourhoods send their wards for High School and Intermediate level education either to Kili Khana locality or outside the town at Agra.

As stated earlier, medical facilities are inadequate in the town. There is only one Primary Health Centre in the town which also serves 72 villages of the Block. It is located in Islamganj ward besides there are 25 registered medical practitioners in the different localities of the town. Most of the poor class people from the five selected neighbourhoods and other localities of the town avail the medical facility outside their neighbourhood at the Primary Health Centre in Islamganj. In case of emergency, the residents of the different neighbourhoods also avail the medical aid from the private medical practitioners, practicing in their own locality or in other localities.

As regards the recreational facilities, there is only one Cinema Hall in the town located at Kili Khana locality. None of the selected neighbourhoods have such a facility. Inhabitants of the town as well as villages from the adjoining areas go to see movies in this Cinema Hall.

There are two public parks in Shivpuri locality. The residents of this locality avail this facility within their neighbourhood. The residents of remaining four selected neighbourhoods as well as the other adjoining localities also make use of these parks.

Purchase of commodities in and outside the neighbourhood

The information gathered from the 27 interviewees from the five selected neighbourhoods shows that the residents of these neighbourhoods mostly visits the shopping centre of Bus stand, Bazar and Churi Bazar areas of the town for their shopping requirements. However, in all the neighbourhoods, there are a few shops which cater to the petty shopping requirements of the residents within the neighbourhood only.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

The pattern of the urban family life is easily distinguishable from the traditional rural family life. Generally the urban family is characterised by small size and diverse occupations. Their outlook is broader than their counter part in rural areas and they have more opportunities to interact with the people belonging to different parts of the country. In fact urban life is the major cause of the break-down of the joint family system and institution of urban family is undergoing a rapid social change due to the development of new social and economic bindings. However, there is little doubt that the urban influences have affected the family as an institution to a considerable extent.

How far the urban family life has been changing from time to time is a matter of investigation for social scientists and for that matter it is essential to analyse the composition, nature of relationship and interaction of its members with others living in their vicinity and their rural linkage etc. All these factors combined together will throw some light on the family life of the town.

Table VIII.1 presents composition of households by number of members. The households considered for the study are classified by nine size groups with reference to the number of members.

TABLE VIII.1

Distribution of households by number of members and age of head of household

Age of the head of the household	Single	Number of households having members								Total
		2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	3
20 - 29	2	2	6	5	6	2	3	–	–	26
30 - 39	1	1	5	5	13	21	11	2	2	61
40 - 49	1	3	9	8	11	21	12	4	1	70
50 - 59	–	4	2	3	4	15	14	9	1	52
60 and above	5	5	2	2	3	12	2	4	3	38
Total	9	15	24	24	37	73	42	19	7	250

(Based on survey data)

Table VIII.1 shows that the size group accounting for the largest number of households (73) is 6-7 followed by 8-9 member households (42) and 5 member households (37). These three sizes of households account for 29.2, 16.8 and 14.8 per cent of the total surveyed households respectively. There are 19 households with 10-12 members and 7 households with 13 or more members.

Further it is observed that 28.8 per cent households consist of 4 or less than four members and those having 5 or more members form 71.2 per cent of the total number of households. This implies that in the town the trend is more towards larger family size.

Composition of households by migration status

Composition of households by migration status of the head of the household has been elaborated in table VIII.2. It would appear therefrom that out of 250 households 192 are non-migrants and 58 migrants. Among the migrants a fairly large proportion, 36 households (62.07 per cent), consist of adult male, female and minor children. Among the non-migrant households also 82.81 per cent have same type of composition. It may also be seen that returns in other categories of households, for both migrants and non-migrants, are ot much significant.

TABLE VIII.2

Composition of households by migration status of the head of the household

Migration status by place of birth of the head of household		Number of households with						
		Adult males and females and minor M/F	Adult males and females	Adult males	Adult females	Adult males and minor M/F	Adult females and minor M/F	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Non-migrant		159	22	5	–	3	3	192
Migrant								
Same district	R	14	–	–	–	1	–	15
	U	2	2	–	–	–	–	4
Other district of the state								
Sultanpur	R	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Etawah	U	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Mathura	R	3	1	–	1	1	1	7
Etah	R	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Sitapur	R	2	2	–	–	–	–	
Mainpuri	U	2	–	–	–	1	–	
Barabanki	R	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other states								
Rajasthan	R	9	6	–	1	1	1	18
	U	–	1	–	1	–	–	2
Gujrat	R	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total		195	34	6	3	7	5	250

(Based on survey data)

Minor – less than 15 years

Adult – 15 years and above

The tables VIII.1 and VIII.2 reveal that most of the households are composed of adult males and females and majority (71.2 per cent) of these households are large ones (consisting of 5 or more members). It is believed that children are economic asset because they help to supplement family earnings. It is obvious from the above that there is very little transition from the said belief.

A more elaborate picture of the composition of households can be had from table VIII.3.

TABLE VIII.3

Households by nature of religion of members and migration status of the head of household

Nature of relation of members to head of the household	No. of households where migration status of head is		
	Non-migrant	Migrant	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Self	5	4	9
2. Self spouse	6	2	8
3. Self spouse and unmarried children	90	16	106
4. Self spouse married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	38	7	45
5. Self spouse, married brother, brother's wife, with or without unmarried sons and daughters	3	–	3
6. Self spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son s wife with or without unmarried sons or/and daughters	1	–	1
7. Self (Male) unmarried son/daughter	2	5	7
8. Self (Female) unmarried son/daughter	2	9	11
9. Self spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	1	–	1
10. Self spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	12	1	13
11. Self (Male) unmarried brothers/sisters	3	–	3
12. Others	29	14	43
Total	192	58	250

(Based on survey data)

The table VIII.3 presents the nature of composition of households with reference to relationship of its members with the head of household. It shows that there are 30 (12.0 per cent) incomplete or broken households without any married couple. Out of these 30 households, 9 are single member households. In 7 households, heads are widowers with unmarried children. Similarly in 11 households heads are widows looking after their unmarried chil- dren. Lastly the remaining 3 households have only heads with their unmarried brothers and sisters.

Out of the remaining 220 households, 114 are nuclear households i.e. the households consisting of self and spouse or self, spouse and unmarried sons and daughters and 45 lineal joint households i.e. self, spouse, married son, son's wife and unmarried sons and daughters. Three households fall into the category of collateral joint household i.e., self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters. Only one household is a lineal-collateral joint household i.e. self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters. Apart from these, there are 43 households put into the category of 'others' as they can not be placed into any category of the family due to an assortment of different relationships.

Composition of households by type and educational level of the head

Table VIII.4 provides the composition of the household and the educational level of the head of the households.

TABLE VIII.4

Distribution of households by type and educational level of the head of the households

Type of household	Number of households where educational level of head is								Total
	Illiterate	Literate without level	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Matric	Diploma and certificate	Degree and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Nuclear	56	8	10	11	12	11	1	5	114
2. Supplemented nuclear	12	2	4	3	1	2	–	2	26
3. Sub-nuclear	17	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	18
4. Single person	4	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	9
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
6. Collateral joint	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4
7. Supplemented collateral joint	2	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	5
8. Lineal joint	26	2	5	5	4	2	–	–	44
9. Supplemented lineal joint	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
10. Lineal-cum-collateral joint	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
11. Supplemented lineal-cum-collateral joint	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12. Others	19	1	1	1	2	–	1	–	25
Total	142	13	23	22	22	19	2	7	250

(Based on survey data)

By educational level, heads of 56.80 per cent of households are illiterate, 5.20 per cent are literate without educational level, 18 per cent are either educated upto primary level or below, 7.60 per cent are matric and only 2.80 per cent are graduates or above.

Taking all the nuclear groups together we find that 54.09 per cent heads are illiterates in this group. Comparing this to the heads of the joint households (taking all groups together from Sl. 6 to 11 in the table) we find illiteracy is more (57.89 per cent) in this group. Further it may be mentioned here that 7 heads of the households among the nuclear households are graduates as compared to none in the joint households. However in the below primary and primary levels the joint households score over the nuclear households. The percentages here are 12.28 and 10.53 respectively in the joint households as compared to 8.80 per cent in each level among the nuclear households. Thus it can be deduced that the literacy in smaller household is higher than the large households.

Persons staying outside

Table VIII.5 gives the particulars of persons staying outside by occupation of the head of households and nature of relationship with head of the households. There are twenty-five households who have reported to have close kins staying outside the town. In some cases more than one category of kins live outside. Table VIII.6 shows the number of kins by age-group who are staying

TABLE VIII.5

Particulars of persons staying outside by occupation of the head of the households and nature of relation with head

Occupation of the head of household		Total No. of house-holds	Number of households whose members are staying outside and related to the head of the household as						
			Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Sister	Brother	Other
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
076	Compounder	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
137	Gram sewak	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
151	Teacher Intermediate	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
152	Teacher Below High school	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
302	Clerk	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
401	Retail Trader	3	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
500	Tea-stall worker	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
610	Cultivator	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
651	Animal rearing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
756	Carpet weaving	3	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
759	Thread spinning	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
791	Tailor	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
821	Stone cutter	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
831	Black smith	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
486	Truck driver	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
999	Labour	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
	Non-worker	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	Total	25	2	3	14	–	–	2	4

(Based on survey data)

TABLE VIII.6

Particulars of family members staying outside by age-group and relation to the head of household

Age-group	Number of members staying outside who are related to head of household as						
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0 - 9	–	–	1		–	–	2
10 - 14	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
15 - 24	–	–	10	–	4	1	3
25 - 34	–	–	5	–	–	–	3
35 - 59	1	1	4	–	–	–	3
60 +	3	4	–	–	–	–	–
Total	4	5	20	–	5	1	12

(Based on survey data)

The table VIII.6 indicates that 25 households have their 47 close relatives staying outside the town. Out of them 20 are non-workers. By nature of relationship two of them are father, 5 are mother, 2 each are sons and brother and one is sister. Remaining eight are other close relatives. Further, eight each are engaged in household duties and in studies. One more is a trainee for shoe making. Remaining are 2 mother and a father falling into the category of dependents and retired respectively.

The remaining 27 members are staying outside. of these 18 are related as son, two as father, three as brother and four as husband. Thus there is no member outside the town who is seeking employment.

Financial links

The financial link between the households and their kins staying outside the town is presented in table VIII.7 and VIII.8. Some of the households receive remittances from their members staying outside while some other households are sending money to them.

TABLE VIII.7

Remittance sent by absentee family member

Relationship to the head of the household	No. of households	Absentee family member	Average amount of remittance sent by absentee family member whose present address is						
			Same town but separate	Other town of the district	Rural area of the district	Other districts of the State Urban (Ghaziabad)	Other States		
							Madras	Delhi	Rajasthan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Father	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mother	1	1	–	–	1000	–	–	–	–
Son	8	10	1466	–	2400	1200	–	2400	1100
Daughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brother	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sister	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Husband	4	4	3650	–	–	–	1000	–	2400
Son's wife	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Son's son	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Son's daughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Based on survey data)

The remittance shown in table VIII.7 is an approximate amount received by the household in a year. Thus in terms of monthly remittance it range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per month. The recipients are 14 households.

There are five households in the sample who are sending remittance to their absentee family member. Particulars of them are given in table VIII.8.

TABLE VIII.8

Remittance sent by households to absentee family member

Relationship with the head of household	No. of house-holds	No. of absentee family members	Average amount sent by each household to absentee member whose address is				
			Same town separate household	Other town of the district	Rural area of the district	Other districts of the State	
						Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mother	2	2	–	–	–	–	500
Son	2	4	900	–	800	–	1000
Son's wife	1	1	–	–	–	not known	–

(Based on survey data)

It would appear from table VIII.8 that out of seven absentee family members 4 are related to the head of the household as sons, 2 as mothers and one as son's wife. Sons are either students or learning some skill hence they have comparatively higher receipts. Amount received by the mother is meagre while the amount received by the son's wife is not known. Thus the monthly average of remittance comes to Rs. 20/- only.

Thus we find that members staying outside are maintaining links with their respective households. They are receiving or sending remittances although the amount involved is meagre. Further, they are visiting the town or the members of households in the town visit each other whenever possible. The frequency of visit or being visited by usually ranges from one to four in the last three years. There are two households whose frequency of visit has been 6 times.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

The housing pattern reflects the socio-cultural background and economic status of the inhabitants. Present survey reveals that most of the houses in Fatehpur Sikri town are built on old pattern and by and large lack proper amenities. The streets are narrow and conjested. Lack of proper drainage system aggravates unhygienic conditions during the rainy season. Particularly the wards like Shivpuri, Naya Bans, Mutwallian and Islamganj suffered more from such unhygienic conditions.

Except for wards like Shivpuri with the concentration of Hindus and Naya Bans with that of Muslims, the residential pattern was by and large mixed in nature, having no segregation by religion, caste or community.

House in relation to adjoining houses

The survey reveals that all the 250 households were residing in separate residential houses. As Fatehpur Sikri is a small town, with a low level of developmental activities, there was no incentive for the immigration. The multi-flat or floor system and the planned housing pattern was not so common in the town. The table IX.1 shows the relation of houses of selected households with adjoining houses in space by locality.

TABLE IX.1

Relation of houses with adjoining houses in space by locality

Locality	No. of houses studied	Separate houses with compound	Separate house without compound	Houses as part of multiflat system	Houses as part of multifloor housing system
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Terha Darwaza	21	11	10	–	–
2. Churi Bazar	27	11	11	1	4
3. Bazar	11	3	4	–	4
4. Shivpuri	35	11	24	–	–
5. Naya Bans	40	14	24	–	2
6. Lal Darwaza	18	4	14	–	–
7. Mutwallian	23	1	22	–	–
8. Kili Khana	35	5	28	–	2
9. Khirki Agha	24	9	13	2	–
10. Islamganj	16	6	10	–	–
Total	250	75	160	3	12

(Based on survey data)

It would appear from table IX.1 that out of 250 sample households 30.00 per cent have separate compound and 64.00 per cent are without compound. Among these two category of houses 38 (16.17 per cent) households have reported the problem of drinking water, lack of ventilation and proper drainage system. However, the rest of the households appear to be either indifferent or more or less content with their living conditions. There are only 15 (6.00 per cent) houses which are part of a multi flat/floor system.

House by predominant material

Generally the houses in the town are built of mud and stone. The predominant material used for the walls and roofs is stone. Thus the majority of the houses are semi-pucca. The table IX.2 shows the material used in floors, walls, roofs and ceilings etc.

TABLE IX.2

Distribution of houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling by locality

Locality/Wards	Predominant material of floor						Predominant material of wall					Predominant material of roof								
	Mud	Mud/ Stone	Stone	Con-crete cem-ent	Bricks	Stone/ tiles	St-one	Bri-cks	Mud	Brick stone	Mud/ Stone	Wood	Stone	Ph-oos	Kha-pril	Stone iron	Tiles	Bricks	Iron	Mud
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Terha Darwaza	18	–	3	–	–	–	19	–	2	–	–	–	13	2	6	–	–	–	–	–
2. Churi Bazar	14	2	10	1	–	–	24	1	2	–	–	–	10	–	1	8	8	–	–	–
3. Bazar	4	–	7	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Shivpuri	12	–	22	–	1	–	33	1	1	–	–	–	33	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
5. Naya Bans	22	–	18	–	–	–	38	1	1	–	–	–	25	–	10	–	4	–	–	1
6. Lal Darwaza	14	–	4	–	–	–	17	1	–	–	–	1	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	3
7. Mutwallian	1	1	21	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
8. Kili Khana	10	–	22	–	3	–	31	2	1	1	–	–	26	–	9	–	–	1	–	–
9. Khirki Agha	8	2	13	–	–	1	14	–	5	–	5	–	13	3	–	–	2	–	–	6
10. Islamganj	11	–	3	–	2	–	11	4	1	–	–	–	5	5	2	–	–	3	1	–
Total	114	5	123	1	6	1	221	10	13	1	5	1	169	12	32	8	14	4	1	10

(Contd.)

TABLE IX.2 (Concld.)

Locality/Ward	Predominant material of ceiling												Predominant material of Doors/Windows	
	Stone	Wood	Khapril/ tiles	Phoos/ grass	Tiles	Stone/ Iron	Wood/ iron	Tin	Bamboo	Mud	Iron	Bricks	Wood only	Wood and iron
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1. Terha Darwaza	13	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	11
2. Churi Bazar	11	4	–	–	6	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	24
3. Bazar	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
4. Shivpuri	28	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	11	24
5. Naya Bans	18	3	9	–	–	–	3	–	7	–	–	–	18	22
6. Lal Darwaza	11	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	17
7. Mutwallian	18	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–		3	–	–	23
8. Kili Khana	24	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	3		1	1	13	22
9. Khirki Agha	12	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	24
10. Islamganj	5	1	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	11
Total	151	18	22	10	8	3	5	1	16	8	4	4	61	189

(Based on survey data)

The predominant material used in the construction of houses is stone which is found in abundance around the town. It would appear from the table that stone as material for construction of floor, wall, roof and ceiling is used to the extent of 51.60 per cent, 90.80 per cent, 70.40 per cent and 61.60 per cent respectively.

The houses made of reinforced brick concrete or reinforced cement concrete were rare. Many of the houses made of mud and stone did not have proper ventilation facilities. Though very few have reported the problems of ventilation, drainage, dirty living conditions, lack of drinking water, etc. yet in reality these problems did exist in most of the houses. Probably the people have expressed their contentment because they have no alternative nor sufficient means to improvise the living conditions of their existing dwelling places.

Number of rooms

The analysis of the households covered by the survey reveals that as many as 120 households with a population of 659 were living in single room houses. In other words on an average more than 5 persons had to share one room. The table IX.3 shows the position of households with reference to the number of rooms.

TABLE

Household classified by number of members

Locality	Total No. of members		No. of HH studied	Total No. of rooms	One room household			Two rooms household			Three rooms household		
					No. of			No. of			No. of		
	M	F			HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Terha Darwaza	71	53	21	43	8	29	17	9	29	21	1	2	3
2. Churi Bazar	78	64	27	60	15	36	31	5	17	16	2	7	6
3. Bazar	30	37	11	23	4	9	15	4	11	9	2	8	11
4. Shivpuri	113	95	35	54	18	53	54	15	54	37	2	6	4
5. Naya Bans	154	136	40	68	21	73	62	12	53	41	5	19	19
6. Lal Darwaza	70	51	18	30	10	42	24	5	18	16	2	6	7
7. Mutwallian	71	57	23	40	12	38	30	7	24	19	2	5	3
8. Kili Khana	100	90	35	65	15	37	30	12	37	32	6	21	17
9. Khirki Agha	98	79	24	55	7	18	14	7	25	24	7	35	30
10. Islamganj	49	35	16	31	10	27	20	3	13	5	1	4	5
	834	697	250	469	120	362	297	79	281	220	30	113	105

Almost 43 per cent of the survey population reside in one room accommodation. The proportion of households with one room is 48 per cent. As a matter of fact the proportion of households declines as the number of rooms increases. There were 31.60 per cent household with two rooms and they accommodated 32.72 per cent of the total survey population. Similarly the households with five rooms and more constituted only 3.20 per cent of the total population.

Considering this aspect by localities it is observed that more than 50 per cent households in each of the localities like Churi Bazar, Shivpuri, Naya Bans, Lal Darwaza, Mutwallian and Islamganj are accomodated in a single room houses.

Number of rooms and married couples

The survey data reveals that there were 162 households with one married couple, and 15 of them did not have any other member of more than 5 years of age. Thus remaining 147 households had one married couple each accounting for a total population of 911 persons. Thus slightly more than six members were living in one room in case of 90.74 per cent of households. In this category as many as 75 households with 444 persons were residing in one-room houses and 45 households with 288 persons were having two rooms. Further 16 households with a population of 117 had three

IX.3

and number of rooms occupied by locality

Four rooms household			Five rooms household			Six rooms household			Seven rooms household			Eight rooms household		
No. of			No. of			No. of			No. of			No. of		
HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
2	6	8	–	–	–	1	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	8	5	–	–	–	1	3	2	1	4	3	1	3	1
–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	9	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	15	9	1	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	51	56	2	7	4	4	13	11	1	4	3	1	3	1

(Based on survey data)

rooms. In this connection we can consider the 5 households with four and 6 households with five rooms as the privileged ones.

It has also been observed that as the number of rooms in the occupation of a household increases, the average size of household also increases.

The number of households with two married couples and one room was 37 with population of 295. Thus average number of members in case of such households was 8. Similarly there are 11 households with three married couples, and one each had four and five married couples being accommodated in one room house each. This reflects the dingy living conditions and extent of poverty.

Floor space

The position of per capita floor space available in the town has been assessed on the basis of surveyed households. It is observed that the majority of the households (79) with a population of 529 have 2 to 3 square metres of floor space each. Seven households with a population of 63 are worst affected having only 1 square metre or less of the floor space. As against this 52 households with 301 persons have floor space of more than 16 square metres each at their disposal. The ward-wise details are presented in the table IX.4.

TABLE IX.4

Household classified by Locality and per capita floor space

Locality	Households		1 or less than 1 sq. mt.		2 – 3 sq. mt.		4 – 5 sq. mt.		6 – 9 sq. mt.		10 – 15 sq. mt.		16 + sq. mt.	
	No. of HH	Members	No. of HH	Members	No. of HH	Members	No. of HH	Members	No. of HH	Members	No. of HH	Members	No. of HH	Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Terha Darwaza	21	124	1	10	3	19	5	20	3	8	2	18	7	49
Churi Bazar	27	142	–	–	5	40	5	26	7	21	2	14	8	41
Bazar	11	67	–	–	5	38	1	5	2	17	2	3	1	4
Shivpuri	35	208	1	13	12	70	7	38	10	59	2	6	3	22
Naya Bans	40	290	3	19	18	126	7	54	4	21	2	19	6	51
Lal Darwaza	18	121	–	–	11	81	4	19	2	15	1	6	–	–
Mutwallian	23	128	1	17	7	38	4	30	3	10	2	13	6	20
Kili Khana	35	190	–	–	14	89	11	58	3	18	3	12	4	13
Khirki Agha	24	177	1	4	2	19	1	7	4	36	4	33	12	78
Islamganj	16	84	–	–	2	9	–	–	2	11	7	41	5	23

(Based on survey data)

Amenities

Availability of amenities like kitchen, bathroom, lavatory, drinking water, water for washing and electricity in the household were studied during the survey. Looking into the table No. IX.5 which present availability of various amenities by locality we find that as many as 180 households do not have a separate kitchen. Thus only 45 households have separate kitchen and remaining 5 households share it with others. The extent of non-availability of other facilities is also similar to that of the kitchen.

TABLE IX.5

Availability of amenities by locaity

Total no. of house-holds	Amenities and availability	Number of households in locality									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
250	KITCHEN										
	(a) Not having	18	21	6	32	24	15	15	26	10	13
	(b) Having separately	3	6	5	3	14	3	8	8	12	3
	(c) Sharing with others	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	2	–
	BATHROOM										
	(a) Not having	21	23	7	35	31	16	17	26	20	12
	(b) Having separately	–	3	4	–	7	2	6	6	2	4
	(c) Sharing with others	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	3	2	–
	LAVATORY										
	(a) Not having	21	23	7	35	12	17	11	30	23	12
	(b) Having separately	–	3	2	–	6	1	10	3	–	4
	(c) Sharing with others	–	1	2	–	22	–	2	2	1	–
	DRINKING WATER										
	(a) Not having	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–
	(b) Having separately	2	7	4	1	1	2	3	2	4	2
	(c) Sharing with others	19	20	7	34	39	16	20	20	20	14
	WATER FOR WASHING										
	(a) Not having	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–
	(b) Having separately	2	7	4	1	1	2	3	2	4	2
	(c) Sharing with others	19	20	7	34	39	16	20	20	20	14
	ELECTRICITY										
	(a) Not having	16	16	4	35	30	18	13	22	21	11
	(b) Having separately	5	9	6	–	10	–	10	12	3	5
	(c) Sharing with others	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–

(Based on survey data)

The table IX.5 shows that even the water facility, both for drinking and washing requirement, is not available to households. Most of the households meet their requirement by public taps or share it with others. However, Fatehpur Sikri town suffers from acute water shortage. Similar is the case in respect of bathrooms, lavatories and electricity.

Tenural status

Tenural status of the houses of 250 selected households is presented in table IX.6. It may be seen therefrom that most of them, 218 households or 87.20 per cent, were living in the houses owned by them while 30 were living as tenants and only 2 had alloted accommodation. A look at the period of stay in the town of these households would indicate that most of them, 243 households or 97.20 per cent, were residing for more than two years. Of the remaining seven households, two were in the town for 5-9 years, three for 1-4 years and two for less than one year. Among the households living on rental basis, twenty five were tenants for more than ten years, two for 5-9 years, one for 1-4 years and two for less than one year. The two households living in their alloted accommodations were residing there for more than ten years. The survey indicates that most of the households have been living in the town for more than ten years in their own houses which are either one or two room accommodations. They mostly belong to the economically weaker sections and have no means to improve their living condition.

Furniture

The number of various items of furniture in the possession of surveyed household has been presented in table IX.6.

TABLE IX 6

Existence of furniture by locality and duration of stay

Locality	Duration of stay	Total no. of households	Households with no furniture	Number of households having					
				Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot	Newar cot	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Terha Darwaza	1-4 years	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
	5 or more years	20	–	5	3	5	98	1	10
Churi Bazar	1-4 years	1	–	4	2	–	4	1	–
	5 or more years	26	–	31	18	9	88	16	11
Bazar	1-4 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5 or more years	10	1	6	3	2	45	4	15
Shivpuri	1-4 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5 or more years	35	–	9	5	–	104	16	–
Naya Bans	1-4 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5 or more years	40	–	21	8	1	19	29	–
Lal Darwaza	1-4 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5 or more years	18	–	6	7	1	79	3	–
Mutwallian	1-4 years	1	–	2	1	–	2	–	–
	5 or more years	22	–	11	3	–	82	–	-
Kili Khana	1-4 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5 or more years	34	1	26	8	5	117	16	4
Khirki Agha	1-4 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5 or more years	24	–	7	1	113	–	–	–
Islamganj	1-4 years	1	–	6	2	–	5	3	
	5 or more years	15	–	4	1	–	59	7	–

(Based on survey data)

The table IX.7 shows that the town is backward as far as possession of various items of furniture is concerned as majority of the households in the town do not have many items. In fact there were only five sofa-sets in the possession of households surveyed. The rest were having *Modhas* for siting purpose.

Utensils

In the town utensils commonly used for cooking and for serving food were made of aluminium and brass. The use of stainless steel both for cooking and serving purposes was gaining popularity. These include a *Pateeli* (brass vessel used for boiling rice and pulse for cooking vegetables), *Parat* (big brass plate for kneading flour), and *Karahi* (cauldron). The utensils made of *Kansa* (bell-metal), clay, German silver, Porcelain, hindaliym were also found. However, utensils made of brass and aluminium were most popular. Religion and caste/community, by and large, do not seem to have made any difference regarding the use of utensils. However, economic condition of the household seems to be the main factor for it.

Dress

The men generally wear *dhoti* and shirt, payjamas and shirt or payjama and *kurta*. The trousers were also commonly used particularly among the literates. The Muslim males wear *tahmat* and shirt. During the winters coats and sweaters are commonly used. The boys normally wear half pants and shirts. These dresses were popular among all the castes.

The females mostly use a cotton *sari* and *blouse* but Muslim women wear *salwar* and *kurta*. On ceremonial occasions the better cloth costumes are worn by the members of all communities.

Light and fuel

The commonly used items of light and fuel were fire-wood, *kanda* (cow-dung cake), kerosene oil and candle. The electricity was used by a few previleged one. The common man's fuel is fire-wood and the cow-dung cake.

Presence of luxury and costly goods

The description in the foregoing paras reveals the plight of the people living in the town hence a very few households are having the luxury and costly items. Among these the wrist watch are in possession of the maximum number of households. However, this can not be taken as indicator for the economic condition of a particular household. The locality wise availability of luxury goods have been provided in table IX.7.

TABLE IX.7

Luxury and costly goods by locality

Locality	Total number of house-holds	Number of house-holds having no luxury goods	Number of households having							
			Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	T.V.	Tape-recorder	Sewing machine	Motor cycle	Moped
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Terha Darwaza	21	11	10	5	7	–	–	–	–	–
Churi Bazar	27	10	17	6	5	2	–	–	–	–
Bazar	11	2	9	3	6	1	1	–	–	–
Shivpuri	25	19	16	1	13	–	–	2	–	–
Naya Bans	40	16	24	3	5	2	3	–	–	–
Lal Darwaza	18	10	8	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
Mutwallian	23	14	9	2	7	1	–	–	–	–
Kili Khana	35	15	20	9	10	5	4	–	1	1
Khirki Agha	24	8	16	1	5	–	–	–	–	–
Islamganj	16	9	7	5	5	1	–	–	1	–

In fact radio, television, tape recorder, motorcycle are the items by which we can guage the economic condition of the household. It is evident from the table that these items are in the possession of very few in the town.

A relationship can be established between the literacy and the costly goods. The more a peson is literate the possibility of him possessing the costly goods increases. However, this may not be universally true because it is also combined with the employment level. The survey data suggest that the items like motorcycle, television and tape recorder were mostly in possession of the educated class.

CHAPTER X

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

The town does not have any notified slums as such. However, Buland Darwaza has in its vicinity various mohallas which are congested and give a dirty look. Although houses are built of stone or brick yet they lack basic civic amenities like tap water, toilet, electricity, etc.

The hilly part of the town comprising Shivpuri and Naya Bans wards, accommodates nearly 50 per cent of the town's total population. In such areas most of the poverty stricken people are living. Apart from those there are *mohallas* like Muriya Khera, Khirki Agha, Zero Hammam, Nagla Maliyan and Sarai Chunar which may be termed as areas of sub-standard living. There are only three wells which are used as source of drinking water. Tap water has not yet reached in all houses. Water taps can be seen here and there but without the supply of water. Inhabitants of both the hill and plain areas suffer from acute scarcity of water, especially in the summer season. It is in the rainy season that water from the hilly part of the town flows to the plain areas and gets accumulated in the low lying parts of the town. This creates unhygenic conditions in certain parts of the town. Use of open space for defecation is still common among the poor people. Families belonging to the Muslim community, however, prefer to have toilet facility within the four walls of their dwellings. This compels them to hire the services of scavengers who after collecting the nightsoil from each house dump it at a little distance from the *Buland Darwaza*. This dumping of nightsoil and garbage in the vicinity of the residential area invites pigs, hens and other animals which spread it over vast area. In the rainy season this filth further spreads. Owing to the lack of proper sanitary arrangements the filth keeps on spreading thus further worsening the unhygenic conditions.

A sizeable population of the town is engaged in stone cutting and stone breaking occupation. The nature of their work is hazardous to the health of the people. During the course of the survey it was reported that a number of the workers engaged in this occupation become victim of tuberculosis.

The town does not have industrial potentialities and power based industrial activity is low. It does not, therefore, invite labour or manpower from other areas to settle down in the town. It is basically a service town. This is yet another factor which keeps development of slums at bay. Most of the visitors are the tourists and the persons from nearby villages of Rajasthan who come to the town for the purpose of making purchases. They come in the morning and return after a couple of hours' stay in the town. A glaring example of unhygienic conditions, sub-standard living and blighted environment can be noticed in Shivpuri, Naya Bans and adjoining areas. In other wards, too there is seen at places accumulation of dirt and filth, heaps of garbage and mud due to poor drainage system and lack of other sanitary facilities.

CHAPTER XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

The persons wielding socio-political power play a dominant role in the socio-economic development of the town. Fatehpur Sikri is a small town which lacks several infrastructural facilities that exist in a developed town. In fact whatever importance it has, is mainly due to its rich old heritage of Mughal period monuments. The nearness of Agra city is another important factor bringing this town into prominence. Hindus and Muslims are the two predominant religious communities in the town accounting for 99.69 per cent of the total population. Hindus are 76.82 per cent at against 22.87 per cent Muslims. People of both the religions live together in peace and harmony. Despite the fact that Bharatpur town of Rajasthan, merely 15 kms. away, witnessed a lot of communal trouble during 1947 in the wake of partition of the country, Fatehpur Sikri remained unaffected.

The organisational structure of political parties in the town shows that the town is highly mobilized as regards the political activities. The town has the Fatehpur Sikri Block level Offices of Lok Dal and Congress (I) parties. The congress party was reported to be functioning in the town since the independence movement. Presently Congress (I) claims to have 500 active members and 15,000 followers in the town and the rural areas falling under the Development Block.

Lok Dal is functioning here since 1974. It claims to have about 300 members and around 10,000 followers in the urban and rural areas of Fatehpur Sikri Block. During the election other national and local level parties open their temporary offices. Prominant among these are Bhartiya Janta Party, Janta Party, Republican Party and Doordarshi Party. In the 1985 General Elections, Congress (I) also contested from the town for Vidhan Sabha seat. However, besides the two influential parties i.e. Congress (I) and Lok Dal, no other party is properly organised. Only a few workers belonging to them are found residing in the town.

The study has revealed that religion, caste or community has not influenced to any considerable degree the voting behaviour of the people in the town. The results of Lok Sabha election in 1984 and the Vidhan Sabha elections (General) in 1985 indicate that the persons elected from the area were those who had actually worked here. Fatehpur Sikri Block falls in Agra rural constituency of Lok Sabha and Fatehpur Sikri Block constituency of Vidhan Sabha. The number of registered voters for these constituencies are 639,657 and 148,826 respectively. For the present study the Vidhan Sabha seat is more appropriate as it reflects the voting behaviour of the town and the related rural areas in the constituency. The total votes polled during the 1985 elections are 64,389. The partywise polling is presented in table XI.1.

TABLE XI.1

Votes polled for each candidate during Vidhan Sabha election, 1985

S.No.	Name of the candidate	Religious category of the candidate	Party to which belongs	Votes polled
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sri Badan Singh	Hindu	Lok Dal	37,292
2.	Sri Gulab Singh	Hindu	Congress (I)	18,590
3.	Sri Damodar Singh	Hindu	Independent	2,781
4.	Sri Leela Dhar	Hindu	Janta Party	2,524
5.	Sri Brijendra Singh	Hindu	Independent	1,010
6.	Sri Chandrahas	Hindu	Congress (J)	709
7.	Sri Munna	Hindu	Independent	575
8.	Sri Karori	Hindu	Independent	497
9.	Sri Hari Singh	Hindu	Doordarshi	338
10.	Sri Ajai Singh	Hindu	Independent	73
	Total			64,389

This shows that 43.26 per cent valid votes were polled in the said elections in 1985. As the rural urban breakup of the votes polled is not available, it is not possible to bring out a clear picture of the two segment i.e. whether rural or the urban voter, is more aware of his voting rights.

The trade unions do not exist in the town. In fact most of the *Durrie* weaving work is done at the household level on contract basis with big traders who are mostly from Agra. Therefore, despite being exploited a lot, they have not formed any union as such. Further no political party has come to their rescue. As a matter of fact the non-existence of any trade-union does not necessarily mean that the relations between the labour and management are cordial.

Most respected and influential persons in the neighbourhood

During the survey an attempt has been made to locate five most respectable and five most influential persons in five important and representative neighbourhoods. For this purpose 45 persons from different neighbourhoods, belonging to various walks of life, educational groups and different occupations have been interviewed. For the most influential and respected persons, the important neighbourhoods reported are Terha Darwaza, Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chisti, Gali Qazi, Bus stand and Islamganj.

In Terha Darwaza locality Chhotli Prasad, a Kahar by caste, illiterate and basket maker by occupation, Bharat Singh, Jat, illiterate, truck driver and Shyam Lal, Vishambhar and Param Chandra all Dhobis by caste are reported to be the most respected persons owing to their behaviour and honesty.

The five influential persons in this locality are S/Shri Pati Ram, Chandan, Natthi, Nek Ram and Padam. The first three are Lodh by caste. Of these, the first two are educated upto intermediate level and the remaining one is illiterate. Shri Pati Ram is Lekhpal and has been named influential because of his contacts in the revenue department. The other two Lodhs are big cultivators. Nek Ram, a Kahar by caste is clerk in the Municipal Board, Fatehpur Sikri while Padam is a Brahmin, educated up to Junior High School level and has a betel shop in the loca

lity. Due to their connections in the government offices and the ability to help others they have been reported as influential persons in the neighbourhood.

In the Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti neighbourhood, all those persons named as respectable have also been named as influential. They are S/Shri Peerzada Ayazuddin, Abdul Wadud Qureshi, Khursheed Alam Qureshi, Hari Kishan and Shyam Das. Peerzada Ayazuddin and Khursheed Alam are educated upto intermediate and graduate level respectively and both are cultivators by occupations. Abdul Wadud, though he is educated upto IIIrd standard, has also been named as one of the respected and influential persons in the town. He is a political and social worker. The remaining two of the five are in the carpet business and quarrying.

S/Shri Murari Lal Parashar, Deen Dayal Parashar, Ratan Lal, Om Prakash and Zia-Ul-Bashir are the five most repsected persons in the Gali Qazi neighbourhood. The first two are Brahmins and the next two are Vaishyas. The last one is a Muslim. Murari Lal Parashar and Om Prakash are big cultivators. S/Shri Deen Dayal, Ratan Lal and Zia-Ul-Bashir are tourist guide, government servent and food grain trader respectively.

In the same locality the five most influential persons S/Shri Bharat Lal Sharma, Bhawani Shankar Vaishya, Ramesh Chand Singhal (Vaishya), Pandit Banwari Lal and Siraj Khan. Their educational achievements are not quite notable as three of them have passed high school (S/Shri Bharat Lal Sharma, Pandit Banwari Lal and Siraj Khan) and the remaining two (Bhawani Shankar Vaishya and Ramesh Chand Singhal) are educated upto VIIIth and Vth standards respectively. By occupation Bharat Lal Sharma and Bhawani Shankar Vaishya are in Carpet business, Ramesh Chand Singhal is a cloth merchant, Pandit Banwari Lal is a retired person and lastly Siraj Khan serves in the Uttar Pradesh Home Guard Department. Either their financial status or their employment in the government department have made them influential.

In the Bus stand locality S/Shri Soni Dixit (M.A.), Naseem Sehbai (B.A.), Gulab Singh (Inter), Deen Dayal (M.A.) and Ram Bharose Lal (Inter) are teacher, journalist, cultivator, tourist guide and businessman respectively by profession. They have been named both as respected as well as influential persons in the neighbourhood. By caste they are Brahmin, Qureshi, Jat, Brahmin and Kushwaha respectively. All of them are highly educated as compared to the persons named in other localities and wield both respect and influence because of their wisdom.

Lastly in the Islamganj locality S/Shri Mabood Ahmad Qureshi, Suresh Chandra Sharma, Jabbar Liaqat and Daya Shankar have been named as the most respectable persons. Two each of them are political workers (Mabood Ahmad Qureshi and Suresh Chandra Sharma) and cultivators (Liaqat and Daya Shankar). Jabbar is a business-man. By educational level Mabood Ahmad is a post graduate, Jabbar and Liaqat are graduates, Suresh Chandra Sharma is high school and remaining Daya Shankar is illiterate.

The five most influential persons are viz., S/Shri Deepak Singh (Vaishya, Intermediate, Businessman), Naseer Khan (Mewati Muslim, Intermediate, Businessman), Dwarika Prasad (Rajpur, High School, Cultivator), Sher Singh (Kushwaha, Illiterate, Cultivator) and Jabbar named both respected and influential person in the neighbourhood.

From the above description we find that there can be no specific criterion for a person being named as respected or influential. However, it may be deduced that most of the respected persons are cultivators, political leaders and tourists guide while among the influential persons, most of them are either businessmen or cultivators.

The most respected and influential persons in the town

Like in the case of neighbourhoods, in order to find out the most respected and influential persons in the town an intensive inquiry was made from 94 and 85 persons respectively during the survey. The persons interviewed were from different strata of the society and educational groups, engaged in diverse occupations. On the basis of the persons indicated by the interviewees as respectable a rank score was obtained by assigning one score for each mention. Several names were mentioned as most respectable persons of the town but the persons at the five top places whose names emerged after adding up scores are S/Shri Dr. Padam Chand, Deen Dayal Parashar, Murari Lal Parashar, Abdul Wadud Qureshi and Nasim Sahbai.

Particulars regarding the five most respectable persons in the town are presented in table XI.2.

TABLE XI.2

Particulars of five most respectable persons in the town

Name of person	Age	Religion	Caste/ community	Education	Occupation	Score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Dr. Padam Chand	52	Hindu	Vaish	B.Sc., MS	Medical practitioner	27
2. Shri Deen Dayal Parashar	63	Hindu	Brahmin	XI	Business	23
3. Shri Murari Lal Parashar	62	Hindu	Brahmin	XII	Business	20
4. Shri Abdul Wadud Qureshi	53	Muslim	Qureshi	III	Political leader	15
5. Shri Naseem Sahbai	35	Muslim	Sheikh	B.A.	Journalist & guide	9

(Based on survey data)

Caste-wise analysis of number of persons interviewed for this purpose indicates that maximum number (14) were from Vaishya community followed by Qureshi (12), Jatava (11), and Lodh (8). Member of other caste/community were 6 each from Kumhar and Kushwaha, 5 each from Ansari and Saiyyad and 4 from Pathan while representatives of other castes were less than 5. Among interviewees one person belonging to scheduled caste has named Dr. Padam Chand as most respectable person while another one has mentioned the name of Shri Abdul Wadud Qureshi. The analysis of educational level of the interviewees indicates that more than one-fifth were illiterate and among literates 15 were without any educational level. The interviewees were engaged in diverse occupations. Similarly, castewise analysis shows that naming pattern has no influence of caste bias. For example Dr. Padam Chand a Vaishya by caste scoring 27 for the top place has been named by only three persons of his caste. A detailed account of five most respectable persons in the town and number of informants by caste, literacy level and occupation is presented in table XI.3 on next page.

Eighty five persons have been interviewed to find out most influential persons in the town. Out of them 13 are Qureshi, 12 Vaishya, 10 Jatava (SC), 9 Brahmins and 8 Lodh. Rest of the interviewees belonging to various castes/communities, shown in the table XI.4 are less than 5 in each case.

TABLE XI.3

Particulars of five most respected persons in the town

Name of the person	Sex	Caste/ community	Educational level	Occupation	Number of persons by caste/community naming persons at column 1 as most respectable								
					Vaish	Jat	Kumhar	Kushwaha	Brahmin	Lodh	Yadav	Kayastha	Kori (SC)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Sri Murari Lal Parashar	M	Brahmin	XII	Business	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	–	–
2. Sri Deen Dayal Parashar	M	Brahmin	XII	Business	5	–	1	1	3	2	–	1	–
3. Dr. Padam Chand	M	Vaish	B.Sc.MS	Medical practitioner	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	1
4. Sri Abdul Wadud Qureshi	M	Qureshi	III	Political leader	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
5. Sri Naseem Sahbai	M	Sheikh	B.A.	Journalist/Guide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
					14	2	6	6	5	8	3	2	2

(Contd.)

TABLE XI.3 (Contd.)

Name of the person	Number of persons by caste/community naming persons at column 1 as most respectable							
	Jatava (SC)	Balmiki (SC)	Manihar	Ansari	Pathan	Sayyad	Qureshi	Chawla (Sikh)
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Sri Murari Lal Parashar	1	1	1	1	1	2	–	1
2. Sri Deen Dayal Parashar	4	1	–	–	–	–	5	–
3. Dr. Padam Chand	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
4. Sri Abdul Wadud Qureshi	1	–	1	2	1	1	1	1
5. Sri Naseem Sahbai	4	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
	11	3	3	5	4	5	12	3

Name of the person	Number of persons by educational level naming person of column 1 as most respected							
	Illiterate	Literate without ed. level	Primary	Middle	High school	Intermediate	Graduate	Post-Graduate
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Sri Murari Lal Parashar	6	2	2	2	7	1	–	–
2. Sri Deen Dayal Parashar	3	5	6	4	2	1	1	1
3. Dr. Padam Chand	8	2	2	3	7	2	1	1
4. Sri Abdul Wadud Qureshi	4	2	2	1	3	2	1	–
5. Sri Naseem Sahbai	1	4	4	1	–	–	–	–
	22	15	16	11	19	6	3	2

TABLE XI.3 (Contd.)

Name of the person	Number of persons by Occupational category naming persons at column 1 as most respectable								
	Compounder	Truck driver	Grocer	Home Guard	Carpenter	Cloth merchant	Durrie weaver	Utensil repairer	Betel seller
1	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1. Sri Murari Lal Parashar	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	1	1
2. Sri Deen Dayal Parashar	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	3
3. Dr. Padam Chand	1	1	2	1	–	–	1	1	1
4. Sri Abdul Wadud Qureshi	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–
5. Sri Naseem Sahbai	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	3	2	6	3	1	2	6	4	6

Name of the person	Number of persons by Occupational category naming persons at column 1 as most respectable								
	Basic health worker	Labourer	Cycle mechanic	Stone cutter	Potter	Fruit seller	Radio mechanic	Stone business	Motor cycle mechanic
1	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1. Sri Murari Lal Parashar	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 Sri Deen Dayal Parashar	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
3. Dr. Padam Chand	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	1	1
4. Sri Abdul Wadud Qureshi	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
5. Sri Naseem Sahbai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3	3	1	3	2	3	2	3	2

TABLE XI.3 (Concld.)

Name of the person	Number of persons by Occupational category naming persons at column 1 as most respectable								
	Cultivator	Electric goods seller	Cycle part seller	Rajgir (Mason)	Beldar	Stone article seller	Guide	Perfume seller	Teacher J.H.S.
1	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
1. Sri Murari Lal Parashar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Sri Deen Dayal Parashar	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
3. Dr. Padam Chand	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
4. Sri Abdul Wadud Qureshi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Sri Naseem Sahbai	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	1	–
	2	1	2	4	2	4	2	2	2

Name of the person	Number of persons by Occupational category naming persons at column 1 as most respectable						Total No. of persons by sex naming person at col. 1 as most respectable	
	Tailor	Bengle merchant	Tubewell mechanic	Band player	Dependent	Woollen carpet weaver	Male	Female
1	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
1. Sri Murari Lal Parashar	–	–	–	–	1	2	20	–
2. Sri Deen Dayal Parashar	–	–	–	1	–	–	23	–
3. Dr. Padam Chand	1	1	1	–	2	2	26	–
4. Sri Abdul Wadud Qureshi	1	1	1	–	2	1	15	–
5. Sri Naseem Sahbai	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–
	2	2	2	2	5	5	94	–

(Based on survey data)

Particulars of five most influential persons in the town

Name of the persons	Sex	Caste/ community	Educational level	Occupation	Number of persons by caste/community naming persons at column 1 as most influential										
					Brahmin	Jat	Kayastha	Kumhar	Kushwaha	Lodh	Vaishya	Yadava	Balmiki (SC)	Jatava (SC)	Kori (SC)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Dr. Padam Chand	M	Vaish	B.Sc., M.S.	Medical practitioner	2	–	1	1	–	2	3	–	–	5	1
2. Shri Deen Dayal Parashar	M	Brahmin	XII	Business	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	5	–
3. Shri Suresh Chandra Sharma	M	Brahmin	X	General Merchant	3	–	1	2	1	1	3	–	1	–	1
4. Shri Abdul Wadud Qureshi	M	Qureshi	III	Political leader	3	–	1		1	1	2	1	1	–	1
5. Shri Murari Lal Gupta	M	Vaish	VIII	Jeweller	1	–	–	1	1	2	3	1	–	–	–
Total					9	1	3	4	3	8	12	3	2	10	3

Name of the persons	Number of persons by caste/community naming persons at column 1 as most influential								Number of persons by educational level naming person at column 1 as most influential							
	Abbasi	Ansari	Manihar	Pathan	Qureshi	Saiyed	Usmani	Chawla (Sikh)	Illite-rate	Lite-rate without educa-tional level	Primry	Middle	High school	Inter	Gradu-duate	Post-Gradu-ate
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1. Dr. Padam Chand*	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	1	3	5	6	5	2	2	–	1
2. Shri Deen Dayal Parashar	–	1	1	–	5	–	–	–	4	4	4	2	3	–	–	–
3. Shri Suresh Chandra Sharma	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
4. Shri Abdul Wadud Qureshi	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	–	1
5. Shri Murari Lal Gupta	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	1	2	–	3	–	1	–
Total	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**13**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**18**	**14**	**17**	**12**	**13**	**6**	**2**	**3**

(Contd.)

TABLE XI.4 (Contd.)

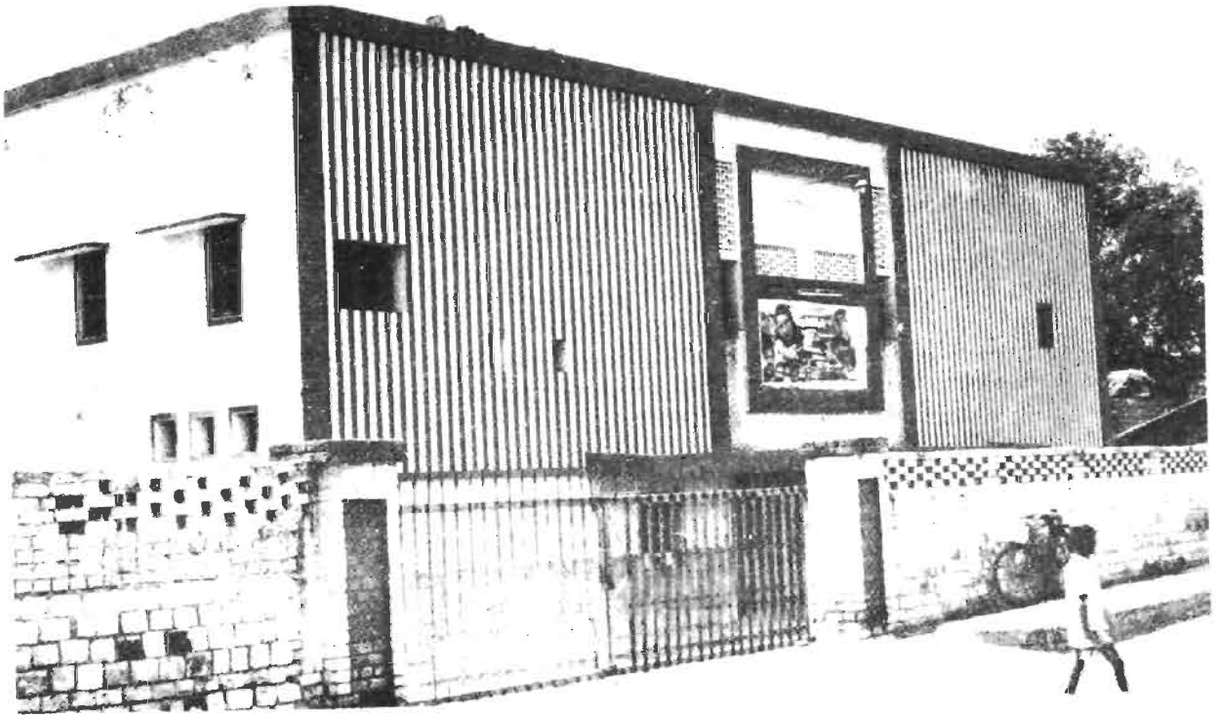
Name of the person		Number of persons by occupational category naming person at column 1 as most influential															
		Truck driver	Home guard	Carpenter	Basic health worker	Mason	Beldar	Band player	Stone article seller	Guide	Dari weaver	Perfume seller	Labourer	Stone cutter	Betel seller	Grinding stone seller	Compounder
1		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1	Dr. Padam Chand	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	–	–
2.	Shri Deen Dayal Parashar	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–
3.	Shri Suresh Chandra Sharma	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	1
4.	Shri Abdul Wadud Qureshi	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	1
5.	Shri Murari Lal Gupta	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–
	Total	1	2	3	2	4	2	2	4	2	5	2	2	5	8	3	2

Name of the person	Number of persons by occupational category naming person at column 1 as most influential															Total number of persons by sex naming person at col. 1 as most influential	
	Grocer	Cultivator	Electrical goods seller	Utensil repairer	Cycle part seller	Potter	Tailor	Teacher H.H.S	Cloth merchant	Fruit merchant	Bangle merchant	Motor cycle merchant	Radio merchant	Carpet weaver	Dependent	Male	Female
1.	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
1. Dr. Padam Chand	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	24	–
2. Shri Deen Dayal Parashar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–
3. Shri Suresh Chandra Sharma	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16	–
4. Shri Abdul Wadud Qureshi	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	16	–
5. Shri Murari Lal Gupta	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	12	–
Total	3	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	4	85	

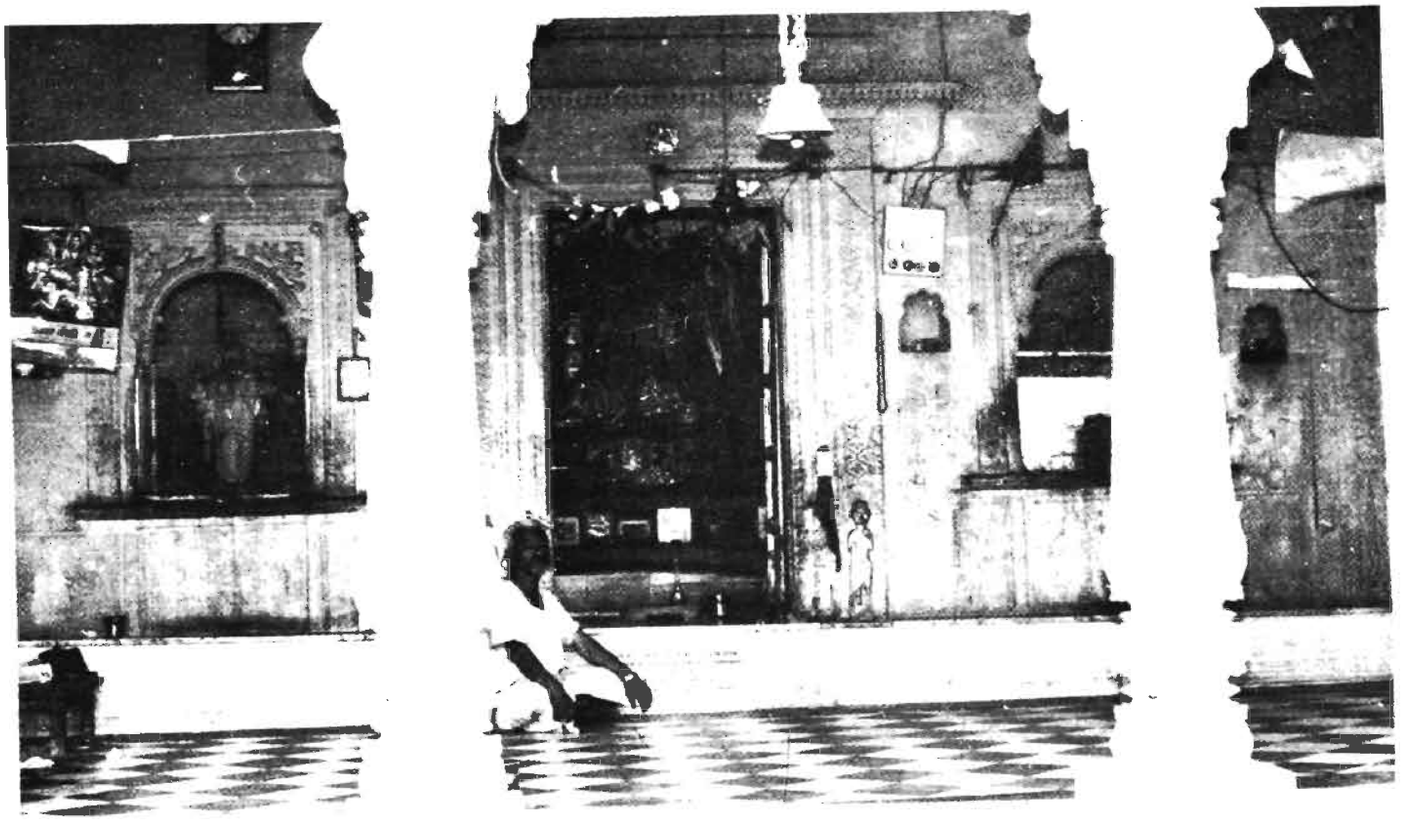
Three out of the five named as most influential persons are Dr. Padam Chand, Deen Dayal Parashar and Abdul Wadud Qureshi and they are also the most respected persons in the town. Dr. Padam Chand has been considered as influential by the majority of interviewees (24) followed by Deen Dayal Parashar (17) and Abdul Wadud Qureshi (16). The other two most influential persons are S/Shri Suresh Chandra Sharma and Murari Lal Gupta.

It has been observed that the naming of the most respected and influential persons has nothing to do with the educational level, occupation or caste/community, of the persons. It rather depends upon the social status of the persons concerned.

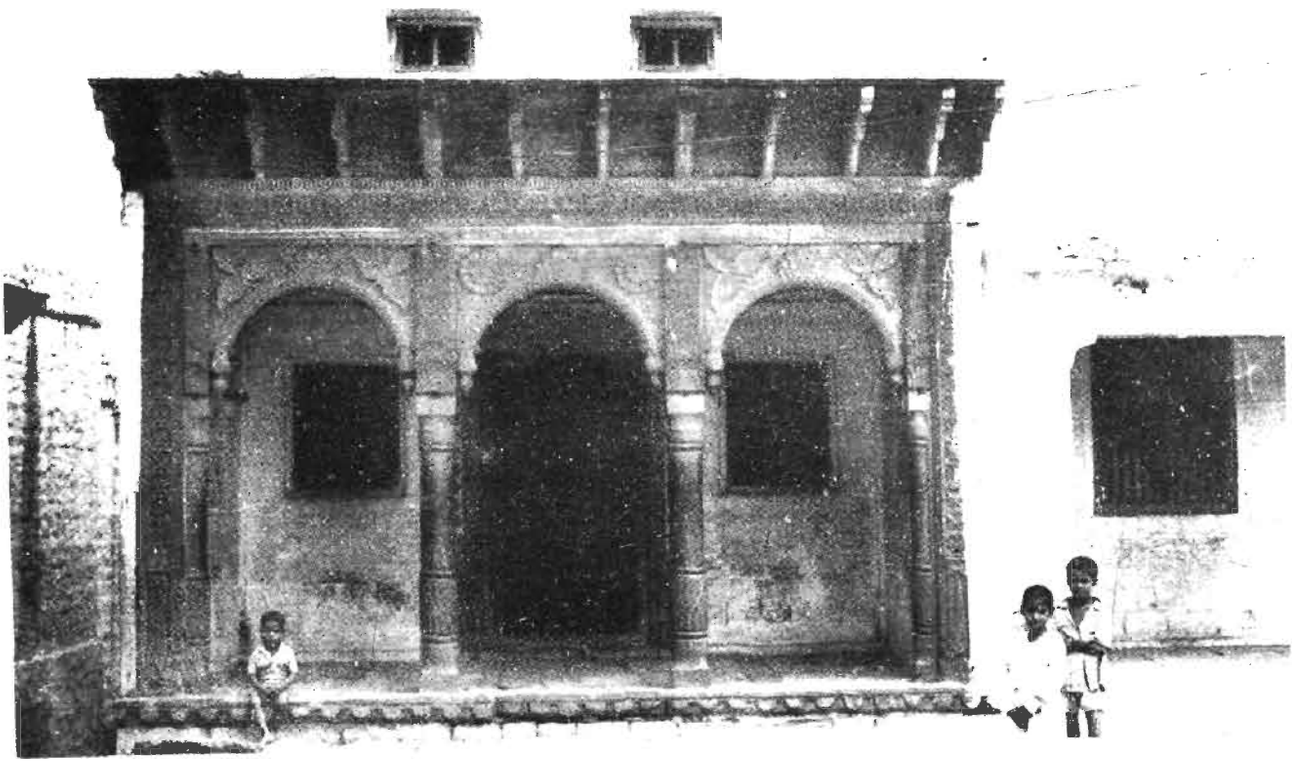
The political workers, social workers and organisers of various social gatherings are also the persons who are in prestigious position. As a matter of fact they are instrumental in mobilising public opinion. Social workers are infact a link between politicians and public and for that matter they are also spokesmen of public grievances in front of administrators. During the survey the names of S/Shri Deen Dayal Parashar, Dr. Padam Chand, Abdul Wadud Qureshi and Master Sadruddin were prominently mentioned. Shri Qureshi is a Congress (I) worker. He owns a Durrie weaving factory. Master Badruddin, a teacher by profession, is also prominent social worker. He wields a lot of respect and influence among Durrie weaving labourers. Dr. Padam Chand is a medical practitioner. He is member of Lion's Club, through which he arranges eye camps and family planning camps, in addition to holding lectures on various topics for the benefit of people in the town.



28. A view of Cinema Hall in the town



29. Inner view of the temple of Dauji Maharaj at Katra Shivdas locality



30. Front view of Ravidas temple



31. Inner view of othe Hanuman Temple, Chhoti Bagichi locality

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

Fatehpur Sikri, famous for archaeological monuments is the centre of attraction for tourists not only from within the country but also from abroad. As a matter of fact Buland Darwaza, Sheikh Salim Chishti's Dargah and Jodhabai's palace built in Mughal period are worth seeing monuments. Besides these monuments, the clock tower situated near the bus stand from where the main marketing centre starts, is also a prominent place in the town. All important meetings and functions are held in the open space near the clock-tower.

Park and Play-grounds

There is only one park in the town known as Moti Bagh park. It is located behind the Municipal Board office. It is simply an open ground without any proper maintenance. Hence, it serves little purpose. As such there is no playground in the town for general public except the one situated within the premises of Bajaj Rashtriya Intermediate College. It mainly caters to the needs of the students of the college itself.

Cinema

There is only one Cinema hall in the town with poor maintenance. Hence quite a large number of Cinema lovers prefer to go to Agra for seeing movies.

Fairs

Other important means of recreation for the inhabitants of the town are two fairs. The first one is held as a mark of celebration of the death anniversary of Sheikh Salim Chishti on 29th day of Ramzan, the holy month of Muslims while the second one is 'Kans Mela' held in the month of December/January. Both the fairs are very popular. Hence, people not only from this town but also from many neighbouring places participate in these fairs with enthusiasm and gaiety.

Circus

Circus have their own place in the field of recreation and entertainment. Although there is no proper place for arranging circus shows yet the Diamond Circus Company provides this facility in Santosh Nagar usually in the month of March-April for a duration of twenty days. In fact this is an occasional means of entertainment which atrracts spectators from different parts of the town.

Theatre/Dramas

So far as cultural programme like drama, folk dances are concerned, Bazme Alam Society arranges an All India Mushaira on the occasion of *Urs* of Sheikh Salim Chishti every year and Mira Sahitya Sangam arranges 'Kavi Sammelan' on the eve of new year's day while 'Gyan Deep Mandal' a cultural institution, occasionally inacts dramas. Ram Lila is staged by local artistes during Dushehra festival. A good number of people, specially the children, join to celebrate the festive occasion. The Ram Lila is staged near bus stand. It may be mentioned here that no drama hall exists in the town. Various cultural programmes mentioned above are arranged by setting up a temporary pandal.

Clubs

Lion's club established in 1983-84 is also functioning in the town. It is affiliated to Lion's International and has 20 members. The club is not having any facility of recreational activity. Instead, it is engaged in welfare activities like arranging eye camps, family planning camps, distribution of books to poor children and providing blankets to poor old persons. In addition they arrange lectures on different topics for the welfare of the people in the town.

Now-a-days television is an important

medium of recreation. This facility is available in the town. All types of programmes are relayed through Agra Door Darshan Relay Kendra established in 1984. Media programmes are also relayed through All India Radio station located at Mathura.

There is no library in the town which can be used by the inhabitants of the town.

News-papers and magazines

There is no newspaper or periodical published from the town. All of the newspapers and magazines received in the town and published either from Agra or Delhi. Among daily newspapers, Amar Ujala, published from Agra has the largest circulation (225) in the town. Mostly Hindi newspapers and periodicals are in circulation. A few English and Urdu newspapers are also received in the town, but their circulation is extremely low. The total number of English dailies in circulation taken together is 19 while that of Urdu dailies is 42. The details of newspapers and magazines in circulation in the town are presented in table XII.1.

TABLE XII.1

News-papers and magazines in circulation in the town

Type	Name of News-paper/ Magazine	Place from where published	Language in which published	Number of copies sold (approximately)
1	2	3	4	5
Daily	1. Amar Ujala	Agra	Hindi	225
	2. Hindustan Times	Delhi	English	10
	3. Indian Express	Delhi	English	2
	4. Nav Bharat Times	Delhi	Hindi	10
	5. Taj Times	Agra	Hindi	50
	6. Times of India	Delhi	English	7
	7. Vikas Sheel Bharat	Agra	Hindi	50
	8. Ahsas	Agra	Urdu	10
	9. Nai Duniya	Delhi	Urdu	7
	10. Quami Awaz	Delhi	Urdu	25
Weekly	1. Dharamyug	Delhi	Hindi	5
	2. Mayapuri	Delhi	Hindi	10
	3. Saptahik Hindustan	Delhi	Hindi	6
	4. Nasheman	Delhi	Urdu	6
Fortnightly	1. Sarita	Delhi	Hindi	10
Monthly	1. Champak	Delhi	Hindi	5
	2. Chandamama	Delhi	Hindi	5
	3. Manohar Kahaniyan	Delhi	Hindi	10
	4. Nandan	Delhi	Hindi	5
	5. Satya Katha	Delhi	Hindi	10
	6. Suman Saurabh	Delhi	Hindi	5
	7. Parag	Delhi	Hindi	5
	8. Shama	Delhi	Urdu	15
	9. Bano	Delhi	Urdu	8
	10. Beesween Sadi	Delhi	Urdu	10

The details presented in table XII.1 clearly indicate that Hindi newspapers are more popular in the town. There are only a few readers of English and Urdu News-papers. The weekly, fort-nightly and monthly magazines in circulation are in Hindi and Urdu. These news-papers and magazines can be bought from the book stalls in the town.

Leisure time activity

Availability of time for leisure activities generally depends upon the nature of job one performs and also on the economic status of the person. Those engaged in strenuous labour can hardly spare some time for such activities. From the survey of 250 households of the town it is found that 450 persons (420 males and 30 females) are workers engaged in one or the other type of economic activity and 77.56 per cent of them are somehow able to spare some time for leisure time activities. The female workers are generally engaged in household work in their spare time and have hardly any time which can specifically be called leisure time for them.

The leisure time activity reported by the informants in the town include gossiping reading news-papers or magazines, attending to domestic work etc. A majority of people interviewed from various walks of life have indicated domestic work as their leisure time activity followed by gossiping. Leisure time activity of workers by broad age-groups, sex and locality is presented in table XII.2.

TABLE

Leisure time activity of

Locality	Description of Leisure time activity	Age and								
		0 – 14			15 – 19			20 – 24		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Terha Darwaza	Domestic work	–	–	–	1	1	–	6	6	–
	Gossiping	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	–
2. Churi Bazar	Domestic work	–	–	–	5	5	–	4	4	–
	Entertainment (to see T.V.)	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–
	Games	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Gossiping	1	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
3. Bazar	Domestic work	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–
	Entertainment (to see T.V.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Gossiping	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
4. Shivpuri	Domestic work	6	6	–	11	11	–	9	9	–
	(Social work)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Entertainment (to see T.V.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Naya Bans	Domestic work	4	2	2	14	13	1	4	4	–
	Gossiping	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	3	–
6. Lal Darwaza	Domestic work	3	3	–	5	5	–	4	4	–
	Entertainment (to see T.V.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Mutawallian	Domestic work	2	2	–	1	1	–	6	6	–
	Gossiping	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Kili Khana	Domestic work	3	3	–	4	4	–	15	14	1
	Writing of articles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Entertainment (to see T.V.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Games	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
9. Khirki Agha	Domestic work	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10. Islamganj	Domestic work	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	3
	Reading	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Entertainment (to see T.V.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
		19	17	2	53	52	1	62	58	4

XI.2

workers by locality and Sex

Sex												
	24 – 34			35 – 44			45 – 59			60 +		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	7	6	1	6	3	3	7	6	1	2	1	1
	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–		–
	9	8	1	7	7	–	4	4	–	1	1	–
	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–
	1	1	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	13	12	1	6	4	2	3	3	–	6	4	2
	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9	8	1	18	14	4	2	1	1	4	3	1
	2	2	–	1	1		2	2	–	–	–	–
	5	5	–	1	1	–	6	6	–	1	1	–
	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7	7	–	5	3	2	5	5	–	–	–	–
	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	8	8	–	2	1	1	6	6	–	2	2	–
	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–		–	–		–	–	–
	1	1	–	2	2		2	2	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	5	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	1	1				–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–			–	–	–	–	–
	74	70	4	58	45	13	49	47	2	17	13	4

(Based on survey data)

It may be seen from the table XII.2 that out of 450 persons (420 males and 30 females) interviewed, 118 have not reported any leisure time activity. A majority of them are from the working age-group 15-59. Those reporting domestic work as their leisure time activity are mostly from the lower strata of the society.

Religious institutions and religious activities

Religion occupies a very prominent place in the life of the people living in the town. Hindus are dominant ethnic group accounting for 76.82 per cent of the total population.

Religious Institutions

1. Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti

Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti is the prominent place of worship. People from far off places, irrespective of their caste and creed visit this place for the fulfilment of their wishes.

An annual 'Urs' is arranged here every year from the 29th day of 'Ramzan' by the Urs committee as referred earlier. About 30 to 40 thousand people from all over India and Pakistan visit this place on the occasion. The 'Urs' is at its climax on the second day of Id-Ul-Fitr.

During the 'Urs' days holy Quran is recited in the morning. In the evening stories from Quran are read (Mulad) and Qawalie are sung. Hundreds of shops are stalled in the verandah around the Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chisthi. Besides, the whole market extends from Buland Darwaza to the main market eriating a gay atmosphere of festivity.

2. Jama Masjid

In all there are 25 mosques in the town. Of these, Jama Masjid is the most important. It is located on the top of a hill near the Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti. The bus stand being on the foot steps of the hill, it is quite convenient for the visitors to reach the mosque.

3. Laxmi Narain Mandir

Laxmi Narain Mandir in Shah Kuli area is an important place of worship of Hindus. On the occasion of 'Janamashtami' this temple is beautifully decorated. During Dushahra festival Ram Lila is staged in the open space near the bus stand. People from all religions enjoy its celebrations.

4. Dau Ji's Mandir

The other important temple is Dau Ji's Mandir in Katra Shivdas locality. It was built about 400 years ago during the reign of Mughal Emperor, Akbar.

5. Other temples

In addition to the temples mentioned above there are temples of several other Hindu deities like Hanuman and Mahadev etc.

Social awareness

In order to find out the extent of knowledge about various Indian Social Legislations, 250 informants belonging to different castes and communities are interviewed. The results obtained through this inquiry have revealed that more than fifty per cent (145) of the informants were aware of various social legislations. Of the total 250 persons interiewed 160 are Hindus 89 Muslims and one is Sikh. The survey indicates that there is a positive relationship between the level of education and awareness about various social legislations.

Religion-wise number of informants with various levels of education showing awareness about social legislations is presented in table XII.3.

TABLE XII.3

Awareness regarding social legislations by religion and educational level

Religion	Total number of informants	Number of informants by educational level					
		No. of illiterates having knowledge/ no knowledge about Indian social legislations		No. of literates educated upto matric standard having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislations		No. of literates educated above matric level having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislations	
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	160	34	46	41	20	17	2
Muslim	89	28	43	10	4	4	–
Sikh	1	–	–	1	–	–	–

(Based on survey data)

The religion-wise analysis of data presented in table XII.3 indicates that Hindus have an edge over Muslims so far as awareness about social legislations is concerned. Of the total 160 Hindu informants 43 are scheduled castes. About fifty per cent (21) of them are having knowledge about various social legislations. Among scheduled castes, Jatavas are found more enlightned and knowledgeable community.

In addition to religion-wise position an attempt is made to collect information on this aspect by occupation. A detailed account of 250 informants is presented in table XII.4.

TABLE XII.4

Knowledge about social legislations as related to occupation of the informant

Occupation of the informant	Total number of informants	No. of illiterates having knowledge/ no knowledge about Indian social legislations		No. of literates educated upto matric standard having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislations		No. of literates educated above matric level having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislations	
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary Sector :							
1. Cultivator	17	5	2	6	1	3	–
2. Rearing of animal	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2. Animal seller	7	1	6	–	–	–	–
Secondary Sector :							
4. Cycle repair	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
5. Basket maker	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
6. Cotton yarn ball maker	2	1	1	–	–	–	–

(Contd.)

Table XII.4 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Durrie weaver	22	9	10	2	1	–	–
8. Carpet weaver	8	3	3	1	1	–	–
9. Repairing of utensils	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
10. Carpet cutting	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
11. Rajgir	3	1	–	2	–	–	–
12. Earthen pot maker	3	–	2	–	1	–	–
13. Mechanic (motor cycle)	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
14. Carpenter	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Tertiary Sector :							
15. Sweeper	3	1	2	–	–	–	–
16. Lekhpal	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
17. Betel shop keeper	3	–	–	1	1	1	–
18. Truck driver	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
19. Labourer	34	8	18	5	3	–	–
20. Kirana merchant	4	–	–	2	1	1	–
21. Home guard	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
22. Amin	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
23. Band master	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
24. Cloth merchant	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
25. Munim	3	–	–	3	–	–	–
26. Supervisor (Carpet weaving)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
27. Shop assistant	2	–	1	–	1	–	–
28. Electric shop owner	2	–	–	1	1	–	–
29. Sweet-meat maker (Halwai)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
30. Fodder cutter	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
31. Shop keeper (cycle parts)	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
32. Teacher	7	–	–	1	–	5	1
33. Teacher (Primary school)	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
34. Govt. service (B.H.W.)	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
35. Shop (loudspeaker on hire)	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
36. Bank player	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
37. Tailoring	4	–	–	3	1	–	–
38. Vegetable seller	2	1	1	–	–	–	–
39. Tonga driver	1	1	–	–	–	–	–

(Contd.)

Table XII.4 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40. Shop marble stone articles selling	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
41. Guide	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
42. Mujawir on Dargah	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
43. Shop purchaser	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
44. Contractor	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
45. Flower seller	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
46. Tea shop owner	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
47. Meat seller	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
48. Fruit merchant	3	2	–	–	1	–	–
49. Muharrir (Nagar Palika)	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
50. Bangle merchant	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
51. Radio mechanic	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
52. Blacksmith	3	–	2	1	–	–	–
53. Earthen toy maker	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
54. Stone seller	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
55. Tent supplier on hire	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
56. Shop owner (Iron store)	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
57. Tube well operator	2	–	1	–	1	–	–
58. Mechanic tubewell (Nagar Palika)	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
59. Clerk in Nagar Palika	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
60. Water works engineer	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
61. Pakauri seller	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Non worker	42	12	24	3	3	–	–
Total	250	62	89	52	23	22	2

(Based on survey data)

It is observed that persons engaged in occupations requiring some educational background are better equipped with the knowledge of Indian social legislations as compared to those engaged in manual jobs.

During the survey it was also enquired whether the provision of legal action for the eradication of social evils were adequate. Only 13 of the 138 informants responded to this enquiry and all of them have expressed their dis-satisfaction about the sufficiency of legal action.

Another aspect enquired during the survey was about knowledge in respect of various family planning measures. The informants were taken from the different caste and creed having different educational status. Irrespective of their caste and creed all the 250 informants were knowing there is

a possibility of preventing birth through various family planning methods. However, 18 of the informants were not aware of any family planning means although they too acknowledged its role in averting births. As many as thirteen of these informants were ignorant about any family planning method and all of them were illiterate.

During the survey strong preference for sons was observed. Among illiterates 73 persons desired to have 3 to 5 children, 19 expressed their desire to have 1 to 7 children while 10 liked to have more than 8 children. There were only two illiterate persons who desired to have only two children. Following the stated pattern the number of persons educated upto matric prefering 3-5 children were in majority (49). Similarly, the norm of 3 to 5 children was popular among persons (5) having their qualification matric and above.

Crime behaviour

Fatehpur Sikri Police Station is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the town. As has already been stated in Chapter III, there are two police check posts under its control-Chowki Kasba and Chowki Dura.

The law and order situation is not a problem in the town. There are no instances of communal riots. A very few cases of robbery, theft and murder have occurred but no separate crime record for rural and urban areas is available at the police station. Criminal cases falling under the purview of Indian Penel Code have declined substantially in the year 1985 when compared with those of the previous years, 1985 and 1986. Figures of criminal cases for 1987 are 76 as against 140 and 139 in 1985 and 1986 respectively. These figures are, however, based on the first information reports (FIRs) as no conviction record is available at the police station.

Cases registered under the prevention of illegal activities like gambling, illegal distillation, possession of illegal arms, opium etc. are also very few in number. During the last three years the number of such registered cases is 54, 73 and 64 respectively. A detailed crime information available for the year 1984 has been presented in table No. XII.5.

TABLE XII.5

Incidence of crime in Fatehpur Sikri (1984)

Type of crime	Number instituted in 1984	Number carried over for			No ending in conviction	No ending in acquittal
		More than 2 years	1-2 years	Less than 1 year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Dacoity	1	–	1	–	–	–
2. Road hold-up	1	–	1	–	–	1
3. Preventing dacoity	2	–	2	–	–	–
4. Encounter	3	–	3	–	–	–
5. Murder	2	–	2	–	–	–
6. Robbery	2	–	2	–	–	–
7. Attempt to Murder	2	–	1	1	–	–
8. Riot	8	–	6	2	–	–
9. Kidnap for ranson	1	–	1	–	–	–
10. Kidnap	2	–	2	–	–	–
11. Rape	1	–	–	1	–	–
12. Theft	9	–	7	2	–	–
13. Accident	7	–	5	2	–	–
14. Hurt	18	–	9	9	1	–
15. Quarrel with public servants	3	–	1	2	1	–
16. Hurt/injury with carelessness	1	–	1	–	–	–
17. House trespassing for harm	1	–	1	–	–	–
18. River bank cutting (Nahar katna)	1	–	1	–	–	–
19. Cheating	1	–	1	–	–	–
20. Affray	1	–	1	–	1	–
21. Suspected Character	6	–	–	6	3	3
22. Unauthorised weapons	29	–	28	1	2	–
23. Excise Act	34	–	30	4	6	2
24. Gambling Act	–	–	4	–	–	–
25. Explosive Act	1	–	1	–	–	–
26. Opium Act	1	–	–	1	–	–
27. Indian Electricity Act	2	–	2	–	–	–
28. Public civil right Act	1	–	1	–	–	–
29. Forest Act	1	–	1	–	–	–
30. Milk Act	1	–	1	–	–	–
31. Children Act	1	–	1	–	–	–
32. Essential commodity Act	1	–	1	–	–	–
Total	149	–	118	31	14	6

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

The Agra district lies on the south-western portion of the Agra Division in Uttar Pradesh. There are 1,227 villages in the district, of which 1,174 are inhabited. The number of towns in the district is 16. Thus there is one town for over 73 inhabited villages or in other words 1.36 towns per 100 villages. According to the last Census held in 1981 the total population of the district is 2,861,381 with 1,567,167 males and 1,294,214 females. Accordingly, the sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) of the district comes to 826 which is much less than that of the state of Uttar Pradesh (886). Rural-urban distribution of population in the district is 1,766,030 (974,789 males and 791,241 females) and 1,086,912 (585,914 males and 500,998 females) respectively. The percentage of total urban population distributed in the 16 towns of the district comes to 37.99 only. Further, it is observed that the percentage of female population in town is lower than that in the rural areas. This is because of the fact that many of the service holders in the towns leave their families behind at their respective homes in the villages.

The district extends over an area of 4,805 square kilometres. The density of population is 594 persons per square kilometre which is much higher than that of the State of Uttar Pradesh (377 in 1981). Like other districts of Uttar Pradesh, in Agra too, the percentage of scheduled caste population is much higher than the percentage of the total scheduled tribe population. The total population of the scheduled castes in the district comes to 20.09 per cent while it is 00.06 per cent only in case of scheduled tribes. Of the total population of the district 27.67 per cent are workers and 33.45 per cent are literates according to the 1981 Census.

The district of Agra has been in prominence since the days of the Mughals. It s.kown all over the world because of Taj Mahal and other famous historical monuments like Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri, Dargah of Sheikh Salim Chishti, etc. Lying on the south-western border of Uttar Pradesh and having well knit communication links with neighbouring states of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, it has developed as one of the biggest industrial centres of the State. In past artisans, craftsmen, architects and the like have flourished during the reigns of the Mughal kings. They have helped in the development of different kinds of art and craft in the district. The development of roads has encouraged the people to go to neighbouring areas and adopt different means of livelihood. Their movement has infact influenced their living habits and brought about significant changes.

Development of communication plays an important role in the upliftment of a particular region. With the development of road communication several industrial units have been established in the district. This led to certain changes in the socio-economic structure of the district. As mentioned earlier the entire district of Agra has been centre of power from the days of the Mughals. It, therefore, accquired a special status in Indian history. Agra is an important town among the KAVAL (Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra and Lucknow) town in Uttar Pradesh. During the Mughal period a good number of roads were

constructed connecting the district with other places. Later on, rail lines were also connected with the district. Besides, Agra is also on the air map of the country.

At present, though a number of large and small scale industries are functioning in the district yet cultivation is still the main occupation of the people in the district engaging nearly 70 per cent of the total population. According to the 1981 census only 46.86 per cent of the total working force has been found engaged in occupations other than agriculture. Indigenous cultivation practice is still continuing to a large extent.

After independence in 1947, the government took various steps for the betterment of poor and the down trodden. As a result, persons belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes were provided from education and reservation in services. Under various schemes poor people from among the scheduled castes and backward classes were given land for cultivation and living. Besides the Christian Missionaries also gave help to the poor and needy for their socio-economic development. Some other voluntary social service organisations have been rendering social service to the people of the district. The different political parties also started taking keen interest in the district resulting into rise in political consciousness. All these factors have facilitated broad socio-economic changes in the social structure of the district. As a result, the general standard of living of the economically poor people has improved to a considerable extent. They have now started using fine clothes, better utensils, radios/transistors, bicycles and many other such things which have not been available to them in past.

The town may not be regarded as true representative of the Agra district notwithstanding the fact that it is also known by its historical and religious importance as is the case with Agra. But it is also the fact that Agra district apart from Taj Mahal, Fort, Fatehpur Sikri and other monuments and places of historical importance does have some industrial potentiality. There are several large, medium and small scale shoe, bangle, carpet, glassware and other industries in Agra district. While in Fatehpur Sikri town *durrie* weaving is the only industry. Simple Urdu or Hindi is widely spoken and understood in the town. On seeing the dress pattern and the language mainly spoken, a visitor to the town can well gather the impression of being nearer to Lucknow.

Fatehpur Sikri town is economically associated with Agra town and other neighbouring areas. It attracts tourists, however, tourists' traffic has limited impact on the economy of the town. As the tourusts prefer to stay at Agra which has good hotels and can be reached after one and a half hours drive. Though the shops within the Sikri fort, selling decorative items made of marble, wood and brass, make some earning from the visitors and tourists, however, their sale is limited as the tourists have better choice for such articles at Agra. Even the durrie industry has not been able to give any substantial earnings for the economic development of the town. Fatehpur Sikri town is heavily dependent on other towns, paricularly Agra, for its day to day needs. People in the town mostly go to Agra, Gwalior, Bharatpur, Delhi and Lucknow for business purposes.

As regards commutation of people in the town from nearby villages is concerned it was observed during the survey that mostly tourists, both Indian and foreigners and businessman visit the town. At the time of the 'Urs' of Hazrat Sheikh Salim Chishti, approximately 30 to 40 thousand devotees from all over the country and from abroad throng in the Dargah of the Sufi saint to offer their reverence and prayers for the fulfilment of their wishes. The travel index of the persons in the town

is given in the table XIII.1.

TABLE XIII.1

Travel index by sex and locality

Locality	Travel Index (distance in kilometres)		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Terha Darwaza	102.47	106.96	95.95
2. Churi Bazar	199.80	257.68	130.90
3. Bazar	89.44	142.73	47.10
4. Shivpuri	79.37	91.56	65.11
5. Naya Bans	154.37	205.60	97.07
6. Lal Darwaza	47.71	53.40	40.43
7. Mutwallian	115.45	156.73	67.00
8. Kili Khana	125.52	123.71	127.25
9. Khirki Agha	64.10	68.73	58.43
10. Islamganj	160.35	194.29	98.40

(Based on survey data)

The travel index has been determined by adding up maximum distances travelled by all persons aged five years and above of the sample households and dividing it with number of persons of the same ages.

The table XIII.1 reveals the locality wise travelling pattern of the people. It may be seen that among males the highest (257.68) index is for Churi Bazar and the lowest (53.40) in Lal Darwaza while for females the highest and the lowest indices are 130.90 and 40.43 respectively from the same localities. Churi Bazar being the locality of businessmen who mostly deal in purchase and sale of bangles have very frequent movement from and to different areas. Mutwallian locality is the centre of attraction for tourists because it has monuments of historical and religious significance.

Community and caste wise position of the travel index of 100 and more kilometre is given in the table XIII.2.

TABLE XIII.2

Travel Index of Persons by religion and caste/community

Caste/community	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Hindus			
Kahar	197.00	259.92	81.83
Jat	190.25	234.52	57.54
Lodh	104.63	81.66	133.33
Vaish	137.08	202.82	66.28
Brahmin	376.52	383.15	369.11
Yadav	666.66	800.26	600.21
Rawat	300.21	300.21	300.21
Muslims			
Qureshi	153.75	210.82	86.54
Ansari	364.26	417.14	297.13
Usmani	180.21	325.42	35.43
Manihar	225.32	222.98	4.89
Saiyyad	149.63	184.83	99.21
Abbasi	425.00	700.00	150.00

(Based on survey data)

Considering the caste/community wise travel index it is observed that the highest average distance (666.66 kms) is travelled by Yadavs followed by Abbasi (425.00 kms). The other caste/communities whose members have travelled more than 300 kms. are Brahmins, Ansaris and Rawats.

Considering the sex wise travelling index it is observed that males among Yadav top the list with an average of 800.26 kms. followed by males belonging to Abbasi community (700.00 kms). Males covering on an average more than 300 kms belong to Brahmin, Rawat, Ansari and caste/communities but for female the average travel index is low. The average travel index for Yadav females is 600.21 kms followed by Brahmins (369.11 kms) and Rawats (300.21 kms). None of the females among various Muslim communities has covered on an average 300 kms.

The travel index of persons by their occupational category is given in table XIII.3.

TABLE XIII.3

Travel index of persons, males and females by occupational category

Occupation	Persons			Travel Index		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary Sector :						
1. Cultivator	81	43	38	99.90	124.13	72.46
2. Agricultural labourer	6	3	3	100.00	100.00	100.00
3. Dairy	5	1	4	30.00	30.00	30.00
Secondary Sector :						
4. Stone cutting	200	116	84	92.73	98.92	84.22
5. Mason	15	6	9	40.93	40.66	41.11
6. Carpet weaver	220	125	95	138.97	153.59	199.74
7. Spinning	9	4	5	53.33	60.00	48.00
8. Potter	13	8	5	183.46	275.37	36.43
9. Carpenter	5	4	1	35.00	35.00	35.00
10. Blacksmith	19	7	12	207.26	105.00	258.33
11. Shoe maker	1	1	--	37.00	37.00	--
12. Basket maker	2	1	1	617.51	1200.00	35.00
13. House building contractor	2	1	1	200.00	200.00	200.00
14. Cycle repair	15	9	6	64.54	60.22	71.00
15. Motor cycle mechanic	7	4	3	67.85	100.00	25.00
16. Labour	142	76	66	83.09	106.19	56.63
17. Radio and T.V. repair	7	3	4	64.28	110.21	60.21
18. Battery servicing	9	4	5	133.33	200.00	80.00
Tertiary Sector :						
19. Merchant (wholesale)	6	5	1	166.66	160.28	200.32
20. Merchant (retail)	218	117	101	135.81	183.79	80.16
21. Priest	5	3	2	96.00	113.33	70.00
22. Decorator	4	3	1	36.00	36.00	36.00
23. Sound service	6	3	3	46.66	40.00	53.33
24. Tourist guide	20	10	10	20.60	25.30	15.90
25. Washing clothes	4	1	3	18.71	25.00	16.66
26. Gardener	1	1	--	65.00	65.00	
27. Motor driving	12	6	6	235.00	388.66	81.33
28. Tonga driver	11	4	7	123.36	200.00	79.59

(Contd.)

Table XIII.3 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29. Sweeper	9	6	3	68.88	57.66	91.33
30. Tailor	38	21	17	38.71	49.21	26.43
31. Pump operator (water)	10	5	5	38.41	38.41	38.41
32. Band music	11	7	4	81.45	89.42	67.51
33. Teacher (HS)	3	1	2	200.00	450.00	75.00
34. Teacher (JHS)	18	9	9	107.50	148.33	66.33
35. Teacher (PS)	8	5	3	55.00	81.00	11.66
36. Home guard	1	1	–	225.00	225.00	–
37. Clerk	32	19	13	170.91	206.36	119.07
38. Mechanical engineer	3	2	1	308.00	516.66	100.00

(Based on survey data)

It would appear from table XIII.3 that the average distance covered by the males is maximum in case of basket makers (1200 kms) and minimum among washermen (25 kms). For females, the maximum and minimum distance covered are 258.33 kms. in case of blacksmiths and 11.66 kms. for primary school teachers.

Frequency of visits to rural ares by members of households classified by locality of the household and distance of places visited is given in the table XIII.4.

TABLE XIII.4

Frequency of visit to rural areas by members of households classified by locality of the households and distance of the place visited

Locality of household	Total No. of house-holds	No. of house-holds whose member visited rural areas	Distance of places visited (Kms.)	Number of households whose members visited rural areas				
				Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Terha Darwaza	23	3	Upto 10	–	–	2	–	1
		5	11-20	3	1	–	1	–
		12	21-50	9	–	1	1	1
		3	51-100	1	–	1	1	–
		–	101-200	–	–	–	–	–
		–	201 +	–	–	–	–	–

(Contd.)

Table XIII.4 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Churi Bazar	27	2	Upto 10	1	–	–	–	–
		5	11-20	4	1	–	–	–
		11	21-50	9	2	–	–	–
		3	51-100	–	3	–	–	–
		3	101-200	3	–	–	–	–
		1	201 +	1	–	–	–	–
Bazar	11	1	Upto 10	–	–	1	–	–
		2	11-20	2	–	–	–	–
		7	21-50	3	2	2	–	–
		–	51-100	–	–	–	–	–
		–	101-200	–	–	–	–	–
		–	201 +	–	–	–	–	–
Shivpuri	35	–	Upto 10	–	–	–	–	–
		6	11-20	2	3	–	–	1
		16	21-50	12	4	–	–	–
		11	51-100	5	5	1	–	–
		2	101-200	2	–	–	–	–
		–	201 +	–	–	–	–	–
Naya Bans	40	–	Upto 10	–	–	–	–	–
		3	11-20	2	–	–	1	–
		9	21-50	5	4	–	–	–
		3	51-100	2	–	1	–	–
		1	101-200	1	–	–	–	–
		1	201 +	–	1	–	–	–
Lal Darwaza	18	–	Upto 10	–	–	–	–	–
		1	11-20	1	–	–	–	–
		4	21-50	3	–	1	–	–
		4	51-100	3	1	–	–	–
		–	101-200	–	–	–	–	–
		–	201 +	–	–	–	–	–
Mutwallian	23	–	Upto 10	–	–	–	–	–
		–	11-20	–	–	–	–	–
		4	21-50	2	2	–	–	–
		1	51-100	1	–	–	–	–
		–	101-200	–	–	–	–	–
		–	201 +	–	–	–	–	–

(Contd.)

Table XIII.4 (Concld.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kili Khana	35	4	Upto 10	1	2	–	–	1
		2	11-20	–	2	–	–	
		5	21-50	2	1	1	1	–
		3	51-100	1	–	–	1	1
		–	101-200	–	–	–	–	–
		–	201 +	–	–	–	–	–
Khirki Agha	24	1	Upto 10	1	–	–	–	–
		9	11-20	3	6	–	–	–
		7	21-50	2	4	1	–	–
		2	51-100	2	–	–	–	–
		3	101-200	2	1	–	–	–
		2	201 +	2	–	–	–	–
Islamganj	16	–	Upto 10	–	–	–	–	–
		4	11-20	2	–	1	–	1
		6	21-50	4	2	–	–	–
		–	51-100	–	–	–	–	–
		–	101-200	–	–	–	–	–
		1	201 +	1	–	–	–	–

(Based on survey data)

The data presented in table XIII.4 indicate that frequency of visits by members of households has generally been restricted to once. In very rare circumstance do the members visit five or more times. The table also suggests that most of the places visited by the members of households fell within the distance of 21-50 kilometres. And this is the range of distance which is covered by majority of household members. Locality-wise analysis reaches the same conclusion.

During the course of the survey, purpose of the visits was also ascertained. Information in respect of 173 household was collected. Here too, 47.00 per cent of the total members covered a distance between 21 and 50 kms followed by the household (21.97 per cent) who visited places of their choice falling in the distance group of 11-20 kms. Twenty-eight households (16.18 per cent) of the total for whose information was collected have travelled a distance between 51 and 100 kiolometres. The survey revealed that very few people (9 and 5) have visited places at a distance of 101-200 and 201 kilometres and above. At the same time there were only 11 households (6.30 per cent) who visited places falling at a distance of less than 10 or upto 10 kilometres.

It was also noted that in majority of cases the households visited places at varying distances for meeting their social obligations. Out of 173 households 136 (78.61 per cent) have visited various places for meeting their relatives and for attending marriages. Of the 136 households 94 (69.12 per cent) visited various places only to see their relatives. The details of purpose wise visit by various members is presented in table XIII.5.

TABLE XIII.5

Visit to rural areas by members of the household, distance of places visited and purpose

Total number of households	Number of households where members visited rural areas	Distance of places visited (Kms.)	Number of households, members of which visited for the purpose														
			To attend marriage	To see relative	To celebrate festival	To collect money (lended)	Supervision of land	To meet co-villagers	Official duty	For Business	Social visit	To bring his wife back	To attend death rites	For treatment	To attend court	Pilgrimage	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
250	11	Upto 10 Kms.	2	4	–		3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
	37	11-20	12	19	–	1	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	38
	81	21-50	20	45	2	–	–	4	1	3	–	1	2	2	2	–	82
	30	51-100	6	18	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	28
	9	101-200	2	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	9
	5	201 +	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–		5
	173		42	94	2	1	5	9	2	5	2	2	4	2	2	1	173

(Based on survey data)

The movement of migrants have been categorised for rural and urban areas separately into three groups, namely (i) whose last residence was outside the town but within the district, (ii) whose last residence was outside the district but within the state and (iii) whose last residence was in other states.

Information on the frequency of the visits was also collected during the course of the survey. The analysis of these statistical data revealed that most of the migrants had their last residence outside the town but within the district of Agra. They were followed by those migrants who had their last residence in Rajasthan. This is understandable because most often persons come to the town from Rajasthan being located on the border. But the frequency of their visits was not much. In majority of cases the migrants visited only once. Persons moved frequently either within the district but outside the town or outside the state. Very few persons moved outside the district of Agra but within the state of Uttar Pradesh. These observations are well substantiated by the figures presented in table XIII.6.

TABLE XIII.6

Frequency of visit of rural areas by members, migrational status with reference to place of last residence of head of household and categories of place or visit

Migration status and place of last residence of head of household		Category of place visited and frequency Rural areas in same district				
		Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times and above
1		2	3	4	5	6
Migrant						
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district						
(a) Rural		5	2	2	1	4
(b) Urban		4	–	1	–	–
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state						
District						
Mathura	Rural	–	1	3	–	–
Etah	Rural	–	1	–	–	–
Barabanki	Rural	1	–	–	–	–
Etawah	Urban	1	–	–	–	–
III. Last residence in other state						
State						
Rajasthan	(a) Rural	4	2	–	–	–
	(b) Urban	–	–	1	–	–

(Based on survey data)

The table XIII.7 gives purpose of visit to rural areas by status of migrants.

TABLE XIII.7

Visit to rural areas of members by migration status with reference to place of last residence of head of household and categories of places visited and purpose

Migration status and place of last residence of head of household	Purpose					
	To attend marriage	To see relation	Super-vision of land	Collection of money (money-lender)	To meet the co-villagers	To care and to look after his home
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Migrant						
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district						
(a) Rural	1	7	3	1	1	1
(b) Urban	2	3	–	–	–	–
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state						
District						
Mathura	2	2	–	–	–	
Etah Rural	–	1	–	–	–	–
Barabanki Rural	–	1	–	–	–	–
Etawah Urban	–	1	–	–	–	–
III. Last residence in other state						
State						
Rajasthan (a) Rural	1	4	–	–	–	12
(b) Urban	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Based on survey data)

It was observed during the field investigation that many students, daily wage earners, green vegetable sellers, milk suppliers, rickshaw pullers, and the patients needing medical consultation come to the town from the nearby villages. Vendors of other articles also come to the town daily and they return in the evening after their day's chores. Some villagers come to the town for seeing movie or circus while others visit the town for making purchases of their daily requirement. This influx of visitors is mostly from the villages falling in Rajasthan state. Most of the articles bought by these visitors are ready made garments, cloth, utensils of iron and steel wares, wooden furniture, construction material (stones) medicines, kitchen goods and number of other consumable articles.

Table XIII.8 depicts some of the demographic characteristics of twenty villages within a distance of 20 Kms. from the town. All the villages from the town have a population between 281 (Baghkalan) and 4,334 (Abhuapura) as per the 1981 Census.

TABLE XIII.2
Demographic particulars of the selected villages

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Agea in hects.	No. of occu-pied re-sidential houses	No. of house-holds	Total population			Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes		Literate & educated persons		Total workers		Non-workers	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Tehra Rawat	404.70	167	169	858	448	410	152	132	–	–	207	38	230	71	218	339
2	Sikri Hissa IV	777.31	620	640	4163	2304	1859	661	535	–	–	874	101	1147	24	1157	1835
3.	Jahanpur	227.85	155	160	832	447	385	305	248	–	–	118	20	237	14	210	371
4.	Mandi Mirza Khan	122.22	305	307	1831	982	849	272	240	–	–	495	95	473	44	509	805
5.	Rasoolpur Kiraoli	209.23	102	102	768	409	359	32	21	–	–	102	5	218	–	191	359
6.	Khera Jat	316.88	133	13[illegible]	821	457	364	117	101	–	–	208	17	212	26	245	338
7.	Dabar	424.94	231	25[illegible]	1582	867	715	227	192	–	–	451	46	449	5	418	710
8.	Aulenda	1654.01	517	528	3081	1740	1341	443	349	–	–	828	99	886	56	854	1285
9.	Korai	1040.48	433	435	2497	1380	1117	374	270	–	–	503	69	685	165	695	952
10.	Karahi	363,83	121	122	965	492	473	35	42	–	–	180	13	228	1	264	472
11.	Chaumo Shahpur	382,44	179	182	1028	568	460	278	224	–	–	316	41	273	4	295	456
12.	Bhopur	435.86	164	167	919	504	415	108	70	–	–	158	20	276	23	228	392
13.	Singarpur	201.95	126	126	685	383	302	270	214	–	–	123	2	194	5	189	297
14.	Gur ki Mandi	383.66	266	355	1337	767	570	99	85	–	–	366	66	364	–	403	570
15.	Gharauli	223.39	49	49	299	155	144	36	30	–	–	89	5	78	–	77	144
16.	Abhuapura	258.60	752	765	4334	2388	1946	607	476	–	–	1185	228	1163	58	1225	1888
17.	Barodasadar	284.10	184	187	1083	575	508	67	49	–	–	256	33	276	2	299	506
18.	Baghkalan	45.33	49	55	281	156	125	28	23	–	–	28.	7	82	2	74	123
19.	Abhedonpur	632.97	570	583	3458	1934	1524	515	387	–	–	879	208	850	20	1084	1504
20.	Nagla Sarai	317.69	219	227	1311	714	597	156	120	–	–	326	22	351	7	363	590

(Based on survey data)

As is evident from the table XIII.8 the village with higher population are Abhuapura, Sikri Hissa IV, Abhadanpur, Aulenda, Korei, Mandi Mirzakhan, Dabar, Gur ki Mandi, Nagla Sarai, Chauma Shahpur and Barada Sadav. They are located at varying distances ranging from 2 to 20 kms. The proximity of a town to the villages invariably affects the rural life. The linkage with the town is helpful in marketing of agricultural produce apart from easy accessibility of amenities like educational institutions, hospitals, electricity, transport and communication.

In the table XIII.9 amenities like education, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, bus stand, railway station, approach road to village and power supply available in the villages have been presented with reference to their distance from the town so as to reflect the urban influence.

As per the amenities the villages like Mandi Mirza Khan, Rasoolpur, Kiraoli, Khara Jat, Dabar, Aulenda, Abhuapura, Baroda Sadar, Bagh Kalan, Abhadonpur and Nagla Sarai seem to have more urban influence than the other as shown in the table XIII.9

TABLE XIII.9

Particulars of facilities, Available in Selected villages

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from the town	Amenities available						
			Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post & telegraph	Bus stand/ Railway station/ waterways	Approach to village	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Tehra Rawat	2	P	–	W	–	–	PR	–
2.	Sikri Hissa IV	2	P	–	W	–	–	PR	–
3.	Jahanpur	3	–	–	W	–	–	KR	–
4.	Mandi Mirza Khan	5	P	O	W	PO		PR	–
5.	Rasoolpur Kiraoli	5	P	–	W,HP	–	–	PR	–
6.	Khera Jat	7	P	HC	W	–	–	PR	–
7.	Dabar	8	P,Middle	D	W	PO	BS	PR	–
8.	Aulenda	8	P	–	W	PO	RS	KR	–
9.	Korai	8	P,Middle	–	W	–	–	PR	–
10.	Karahi	8	P	–	W	–	–	PR	–
11.	Chaumo Shahpur	8	P	–	W	PO	–	PR	–
12.	Bhopur	10	–	–	W	–	–	PR	–
13.	Singarpur	10	–	–	W	–	–	PR	–
14.	Gur Ki Mandi	12	P	O	W	–	BS	PR	Available
15.	Gharauli	17	–	–	W	–	–	KR	–
16.	Abhaupura	20	P,HS PUC	RP.O	W,HP	–	–	PR	Available
17.	Baroda Sadar	20	P	–	W	–	BS	PR	Available
18.	Bagh Kalan	20	P	HC	W,HP	–	BS,RS	PR	–
19.	Abhedonpur	20	–	–	TW,HP	–	–	PR	–
20.	Nagla Sarai	20	P	HC	W	–	–	PR	–

(Based on the data from district census Hand book Agra)

Abbreviations : P = Primary, HS = High School, O = Others, HC = Health Centre, D = Dispensary, RP = RegisteredPractitioner, W = Well, HP = Hand Pump, TW = Tube Well, KR = Kuchcha Road.

In order to ascertain the level of urban influence the following presupposition have been treated on the basis of data presented in table XIII.10. The villages with higher level of influence tend to,

(i) have a greater density;

(ii) have a higher ratio of households to Census houses;

(iii) have a higher literacy ratio and

(iv) have comparatively larger ratio of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors.

In the table XIII.10 density, proportion of households, literacy percentage and percentage of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors with reference to distance of villages from the town has been shown. The data pertaining to workers in Census has been presented only in four broad industrial categories i.e. cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers. Their percentages have therefore been calculated for the total workers engaged in category IIIrd (household workers) and IVth (other workers).

TABLE XIII.10

Demographic variable used in testing hypotheses in selected villages

Sl. No.	Village	Density (per sq. Kms.)	Proportion of house-holds to census houses	Proportion of literates (per cent)	Proportion of worked in secondary and tertiary sectors (per cent)	Distance from the town (Kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Tehra Rawat	212	1.02	28.56	54.18	2
2.	Sikri Hissa IV	536	1.04	23.42	42.87	2
3.	Jahanpur	365	1.04	16.59	16.48	3
4.	Mandi Mirza Khan	1500	1.01	32.23	16.80	5
5.	Rasoolpur Kiroli	367	1.00	13.94	1.84	5
6.	Khera Jat	259	1.00	27.41	7.57	7
7.	Dabar	372	1.09	31.42	14.10	8
8.	Aulenda	186	1.03	30.09	16.80	8
9.	Korai	240	1.01	22.91	30.51	8
10.	Karahi	265	1.01	20.00	5.24	8
11.	Chaumo Shahpur	316	1.02	29.56	17.33	8
12.	Bhopur	211	1.02	19.37	4.69	10
13.	Singarpur	339	1.00	18.25	62.81	10
14.	Gur Ki Mandi	348	1.34	32.32	30.22	12
15.	Charauli	134	1.00	31.44	2.57	17
16.	Abhuapura	1676	1.02	33.38	46.33	20
17.	Barodasadar	381	1.02	26.69	25.90	20
18.	Bagh Kalan	620	1.13	12.46	94.05	20
19.	Abhedonpur	546	1.03	31.44	64.49	20
20.	Nagla Sarai	413	1.04	26.55	2.52	20

The table XIII.10 shows that village Abhuapura has the highest density and a higher proportion of literates, but the ratio of household to census houses, and the proportion of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors is lower than the primary sector. The same is the case with Mandi Mirza Khan. Here density and literacy is very high but the proportion of household to census houses and the workers in secondary and tertiary sectors is low.

Here it may be mentioned that the villages shows from Sl. No. 15 to 20 lie at the distance of 17-20 kms. from the referrent town but they are infact nearer to Achhnera town which exerts its urban influence on these villages. Hence the effect of nearness of the villages from Sl. No. 1-14 to the town gets neutralized.

Bagh Kalan has the densiy of 620 persons per sq. km., higher ratio of households to census houses (1.13) and a higher ratio of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors (94.05) but it has a low literacy percentage. On the other hand village Abhedonpur has lower proportion of households to census houses.

It can, therefore, be concluded that none of the villages have perceptible influence of urbanisation and socio-economic and demographic character of all the villages is almost the same. In most of the villages, the maximum number of workers belong to the category of cultivators and agricultural labourers (primary sector) indicating a very little change in the socio-economic structure of the village. A major reason for this may be that the town itself has not undergone any appreciable socio-economic transformation.

The other method of studying the impact of urban influence on these villages would to compare the position of these villages with the rural areas of the tahsil. It is observed that the density of population for the rural areas of tahsil is 340 persons per square kilometre while the proportion of households to census houses is 1.05 and the percentage of literate and of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors is 27.27 and 24.78 respectively. If we consider these figures as the yard stick and compare them with the selected villages the conclusion derived is more or less the same as arrived at in the preceding paragraph.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

Fatehpur Sikri is a small town situated, against the backdrop of Vindhyan hill and plain area in the district of Agra in Uttar Pradesh, in close proximity with Bharatpur in the state of Rajasthan. Like most of the towns in Uttar Pradesh, Fatehpur Sikri also lags behind in the availability of modern civic amenities. It has, however, an edge over all other towns as far as location of historical monuments of national and international importance is concerned. The most revered spiritual abode of Hazrat Sheikh Salim Chishti is the prominent place in the town where people having faith in different religions daily throng in to offer their respects to the Sufi saint. Apart from this the town has distinctive place in the craft of *durrie* weaving, quarrying and manufacturing of flour grinding stones. The town was declared a Notified Area in 1904. Since August 1, 1949, it has been under the control of a Municipal Board.

Fatehpur Sikri is a small town hence there is no much scope of bringing out all the facilities that are available in a big city. The transportation facility is limited to bus, and private tonga services to the nearby villages. Most of the workers use bicycles or walk down to their places of work.

The small size of the town renders efficient Municipal administration. However, the finances available for the municipal administration are not adequate to provide better roads, better sanitary conditions and proper water supply. Educational facilities are available only upto the Intermediate level.

The geographical location of Fatehpur Sikri has also contributed to some extent to its retarded growth. It is near the border of Rajasthan which is neither a prosperous nor industrially developed state. Being nearly 40 kilometres away from Agra the tourists' traffic has also not contributed much towards the development of the town. Income from the tourists by the sale proceeds of 50 shops, dealing in marble and other goods made of stone, at Fatehpur Sikri fort's historical and religious complex, benefits hardly 20 per cent of the poor population in the town. Collection at the Dargah of Hazrat Sheikh Salim Chishti is taken away by the Sajjada Nashin of the Dargah. *Durrie* weaving process continues to be on the age old pattern and so is the involvement of household members in the profession.

The economic development has not kept pace with urbanisation in the town. A cogent reason for this is that urbanisation in its present form is not the result of industrialisation. As the town has been a centre of historical monuments or a tourists' town for more than a century, it has developed into a service-cum-commercial town. There are some establishments that make *durries* and these are supplied to Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Agra, Lucknow and other important urban centres of the country. But this has not developed into a fulfledged *durrie* making industry in the town.

The social structure of the town reflects the region as a whole. It is heterogeneous with some variations. The traditional caste hierarchical system, which still plays an important role in the rural areas, is nowhere found in the town. The gulf among different communities with regard to the social activities is difficult to find. The town till now has been free from any communal tension. Inter-caste or inter-community marriages are very rare. But people of various castes and communities

live in harmony and participate in each other's functions and festivities. Though the ward Naya Bans and Shivpuri are defined as Muslim and Scheduled Caste areas respectively, yet people do not abuse these areas or feel grudge against these communties. In other areas mixed population lives without any sense of bickering or discrimination. Further, people are free to purchase land and build houses in any part of the town they want to live in.

Though we find population pressure on the centre of the town, the segregation of different uses of land is not observed. Further no suburb has developed owing to the pressure of population at the centre. Here the growth has occured along the radical routes whereby a sort of wedge shaped growth can be observed which is narrow and compressed at the centre but broad and free to expand towards the margins.

Keeping in view the growth of urban population certain factors are to be taken into account as the growth of urban population is not a mere increase in number. It is said that a rise in urban population means a rise in the number of lower classes, than that of upper classes. This phenomena applies to the town. It is also said that within the upper income groups nouveaux-riches tend to increase upon the established families. This does not seem to be applicable to the town for the reason that the so called nouveaux-riches are usually phenomena of a large city. Further the growth of the town, as already said, is sluggish. Thus the hypothesis that the large and speedy growth of the town is invariably caused by the influx from outside is also not applicable here. Imigration is absolutely minimum in the town.

Summing up, the political consciousness in its real sense, needed for the present web of social structure is yet to be achieved by the people at large. People are, by and large, aware of the socio-economic and political transformation taking place in the country but they have yet to bring about such changes in the town.

Whatever urbanisation has taken place in Fatehpur Sikri has not yet been sufficient to bring out any impact on the pattern of habitation and social stratification. For example caste wise clusters are still found in the town. Certainly some improvement is taking place but the process is very slow. The urban characteristics marked with its modern touches are yet to be seen in Fatehpur Sikri town. It may be due to the lack of industrial growth and geographical location of the town.

Territorial and social mobility seems to have gained some momentum in recent years. Still the process of social mobility is not perceptible to large extent. However, in many cases people were found moving from one occupation to another.

Peoples' free participation in various social and cultural activities is undoubtdly a signal towards modernization and urbanisation. A few recreational and welfare societies have come up recently in the town. Also, participation of people in political and social activities have shown marked improvement. It is on account of their involvement a better social awareness and sense of responsibility has been observed among the people. Active participation by the people in social and communal gathering without any distinction is a matter of great satisfaction both to the administration and social reformers. As a result the socio-cultural gaps are narrowing down gradually.