Chapter- 3

DATA COLLECTION AND
ANALYSIS
It is argued by certain scholars that the city of Kanpur gets its name from Kanhiyapur. This name Kanhiya as over the years came to be more adequately abbreviated as the name Kanhapur and which then was understood as Kanpur. Kanhapur is a name that is derived from an Indian Raja of Sahendi who made his way to this part of the country sometime in the year 1750 to take a dip in the Ganges which is often regarded as one of the holiest rivers in India. When the British were in power in India, particularly in the northern part of the country, the city of Kanpur was spelled and pronounced as Cawnpore. Some other scholars believe that the original name of Kanpur was Karmapur, a term that is often associated with the warrior Karna, who is one of the heroes of the Indian epic, The Mahabharata. Duryodhana who was the Indian emperor at the time, found Karna to be a man who was a warrior of great caliber and who could also rightly match the abilities of Arjuna, the hero of the epic. Duryodhana upon welcoming Karna to his court gifted him this area; with the name hence being Karnapur, and which later came to be called Kanpur.

3.1 EVOLUTION OF KANPUR

The city of Kanpur has usually always served as a center for industry and commerce. Other than the city of Calcutta, which at the time was the capital of the British Empire in India, Kanpur was one of the most heavily industrialized destinations in the country. Kanpur was referred to as Manchester due to the prevalence and flourishing of numerous cotton mills that were active centers for the manufacture of garments of many varieties.

The period of colonial rule in India also saw the city of Kanpur as a center of strategic importance because of the crucial role which it has played during Sepoy Mutiny 1857. A cantonment of a comparatively large size was set up here in Kanpur; right after the Mutiny was over, as a means of providing protection to the city and its people. Kanpur’s importance as a city is something that continued to be felt even after India had achieved its independence. Several public sector enterprises set up base in the city.
3.2 An Understanding of the Early History of Kanpur

Any idea of the origin of the city of Kanpur was not known until the 13th Century. There was absolutely no reference to Kanpur found in history apart from Bithoor, a place where a number of important vedic rights were performed by Hindu Rajas of the time as well as the town of Jajmau. It is also in the city of Kanpur that Valmiki who is credited with the composition of The Ramayana, wrote this great epic.

3.2.1 The Beginning of Industry and Commerce in Kanpur

It was in the year 1858 that Kanpur experienced its first encounter with the process of industrialization. India’s most important industry at the time known as the Harness and Saddlery, came to be established in the city of Kanpur in 1860. Between the years 1864 and 1885 a number of other important centers of industry were also set up in the city of Kanpur such as the Kanpur Mills and other notable industries like Victoria Mills, renowned for its woolen manufacture and Elgin Mills, popular for its manufacture of cotton garments.
3.2.2 AN EDUCATIONAL CENTRE

The city of Kanpur is advancing on a daily basis owing to academic progress. Various new and some old institutions such as IIT Kanpur, the HBTI and the famous Kanpur medical college all add a feather to the cap of the Kanpur city profile today.

IMPORTANCE OF KANPUR

- Strong Locational Advantage
- Surplus Raw Material Availability
- A Very Strong Industrial Base
- Plenty of Skilled Labour
- An excellent Entrepreneurial spirit among large part of population
- Easy Access to the big local market of Uttar Pradesh.
- Plenty of Sub Soil Water
- A Very Good Educational Base
- Enormous Potential to attract several industries namely the Information Technology Enabled Services.
- Important textiles as well as hosiery manufacturing and also distribution center
- Renowned for the leather industry
- Known to contribute to as much as 13.5% of the country’s leather exports
• A very strong Trade and Commerce setup

• Large Upper as well as Middle Class population that provides a strong demand base

• A Strong base for the Ordinance factories

• An excellent air force base

• Site of the setting up what maybe termed as a Special Economic Zone

• Has about 2500 sq. feet large Software Technology Park that was established by the UPSIDC

• It has the potential to grow an existing food processing industry over here.

![Fig.-3.1 Land form of area](image)

3.3 CONNECTIVITY AND LINKAGE IN THE CITY OF KANPUR

The city of Kanpur in India lies at a latitude of as much as 25° 26′ and 26° to the north
as well as a longitude of as much as $79^\circ 31'$ and $80^\circ 34'$ to the east. The important national highways over here are no. 2 and no. 25 and the state highway is also known to add to the city's linkages.

3.4 CLIMATE AND GEOLOGY

The climate of Kanpur is one that is characterized by a very hot summer and it is found to be quite dry for the most part of the year other than when the season of the famous Indian South West monsoon is in progress over here. The climate that is found to prevail in the city of Kanpur can be divided broadly into four major seasons starting from the month of March right up to June, after which the south west period sets in and which continues till as late as September. The month of October until about the first half of the month of November is the post-monsoon or what is known as the transition period. The winter season is that which prevails from the middle of the month November to the month of February.

3.5 THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF KANPUR

The municipal structure in the city of Kanpur officially came into existence in as early as 1861 on the 22nd of the month of November. It was recognized for the first time under the Government Act XX that was established in 1856 followed by the Act VI that came out in 1868, the Act XV introduced in 1873 and finally the Acts that were introduced in 1900. Kanpur became a well-known municipal corporation in the year 1959. The municipal corporation of the city of Kanpur falls under the direct jurisdiction of the municipal corporation of Uttar Pradesh in general that has been in operation ever since 1959. A few of the areas covered by the corporation are:

- Management of solid wastes and the upkeep of conditions that is conducive for good hygiene and for good public health in general.
- Complete removal of Poverty in the Urban Areas.
- Maintenance and provision of facilities and amenities that is required for a high standard of urban living such as playgrounds, parks and gardens.

- Provision and maintenance of numerous public buildings in the city, the public street lighting, corporation markets and other parts of the city whose upkeep is the responsibility of the Kanpur Municipal Corporation.

The adequate registration of all the many vital statistics that includes births as well as deaths and the regulation of city’s tanneries and slaughter houses. The burial grounds, the cremation grounds, etc., although sewerage and water supply are also some of the obligatory functions of the Kanpur Municipal Corporation in accordance with the 12th Schedule of Kanpur’s Constitution.

What has assisted in the development of the city of Kanpur quite a bit is the fertile agricultural hinterland that can be found both in the area of Bundelkhand as well as in the upper Ganges doab area. Also the outbreak of World War II came with a huge demand for industrial products thereby assisting development in the city even further. While irrigated area in Kanpur is at a minimum the population density in Kanpur is rather high. One important reason for this is the prevalence of numerous large scale industries that have been operating here for quite some time.

3.6.1 GROWTH IN POPULATION

The Census Report of the year 2001 tells us that the population in total in Kanpur comes to about 2,551,337, which is in sharp contrast to 1,874,409 people who were registered over here in 1991. One might observe that Kanpur’s average
annual growth with regard to population has witnessed an increase to three and a half percent in the years between 1991 and 2001, compared to its annual growth rate of two and a half percent in the years between 1981 and 1991. What can be regarded as the cause of such growth is the high percentage of internal migration to Kanpur from other cities in India.

The area that has been considered is one that falls within the purview of the Kanpur Nagar Nigam. The Kanpur Cantonment Board is spoken about in great detail in chapter fourteen. The urban agglomeration in Kanpur is 90,486 as mentioned by the Census report of 2001, the Kanpur Municipal area as well as outgrowth, the Kanpur Cantonment Board, the Amapure State, the northern railway colony as well as the Chakeri.

3.6.2 MUNICIPAL AREA

The Census Report of 2011 tells us that Kanpur City’s municipal area comes to 261.50 square kilometers. The municipal area in the year 1961 came to about 114.55 square miles and this has now aggravated to as much as 265.81 square kilometers. The increase amounted to as much as 29,683 hectares between 1997 and 1998.
3.6.3 METROPOLITANREGIONAREA

Kanpur City’s metropolitan region is regarded by the Kanpur Nagar Nigam to fall under the jurisdiction of the JNNURM and it includes the well-known Kanpur Nagar Nigam area, about eight kilometers around the KNN boundary as well as the newly included forty-seven villages of the Unnaodistrict situated in the north-eastern part of the city and it spreads right up to Murtaza Nagar which is in the west. The municipal limits of the city are reached at the Akbarpur nagar panchayat limit which is situated in the city’s eastern side.

3.6.4 POPULATIONDENSITY

Kanpur is a city that boasts of a population density that comes to 9756 persons per square kilometer persons/sq.km. in the outer area of the city.

Fig.-3.2 Spatial Distribution
3.6.5 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

To understand the adequate spatial distribution of Kanpur’s population, the city has been divided into two areas namely the outer area and the inner area.

3.6.6 AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

It was found when analyzing age population in the city of Kanpur that the percentage when it came to individuals who belonged to 19 years of age or till 19 years of age, was one that stood at a high rate of forty six while the marriageable age group ranging from those who belonged to their twenties to those who belonged to their early thirties was one that amounted to 26 percent of Kanpur’s total population with regard to urban area of the Kanpur District as per the Census report of 2001. The people between thirty five and fifty nine years of age represented about twenty three percent and about five percent were people who were more than sixty years of age.

3.6.7 OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

The literacy rate in Kanpur as per data given by Census Report of 2001 is at sixty nine percent. There has been a rise of more than seven percent from about 61.8 percent as witnessed in 1991 to as much as 69 percent seen in 2001. Kanpur’s literacy rate has been known to see an increase among both the male and the female population.

Of the entire S.C. Population in Kanpur which comes to 282,368, sixty percent occupy internal cores of the city of Kanpur. The complete figure with regard to male population in Kanpur is at approximately 54%. Those belonging to the scheduled tribes in Kanpur are fourteen hundred in number approximately, and of this, almost sixty percent
are male and sixty eight percent of such people reside in the older and more internal parts of Kanpur.

POPULATION PROJECTION

3.6.9 KEY ISSUES

- The population in Kanpur over the last two decades increased by three and a half percent compared to national average which was by about two percent.

- In spite of a decrease in population growth rate between the years 1961-1991 there was from 1991 to the year 2001 a steep increase from 26.5 percent to about 35 percent.

- The demand for housing in Kanpur is going to see an increase soon given the rise in population.

- Kanpur’s population density in the outer core areas is lower by six times than that of population in its inner cores.