

## Chapter 3

# Cultural Environment

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The city is blessed with integrity of various religions, culture, castes living in harmony. Occupational opportunities attract large number of migrants in the city. Industries, Ordnance factories, Defense research institution, Army, Air force station and H.A.L. provides further blend in the variety of population as people from all over India become the part of population in the city time to time. Therefore, the study of Cultural Environment of Kanpur Metropolis becomes essential to know the socio economic know how of the society. In case of our study, the variety of waste, quantity of waste, its spatial distribution largely depends on the socio economic structure, religion, culture, life style and attitude. Waste size and composition varies according to caste, religion and culture. Other than the economic status, the behavior and nature of people depends on education, the area of living and their habit too. It has been observed that literate and educated people respond better towards the management programs and policies. It is easier to make them understand the difference between biodegradable and non-biodegradable, the importance of composting of bio degradable waste, value of recycling of non degradable waste and about the environment carrying capacity. Their contributions are always very supportive to Government plans e.g. proper disposal of daily waste to A2Z employees and they work as per the need of the hour. It has been also observed that females contribute to waste management more than Males. Females also cut down the disposal at source point e.g. using tea leaves in Garden Plants and segregating recyclable material for selling to scrap vendors.

Spatial distribution of vivid population is also a major factor in waste generation. The area in zone 1 and 4 are very congested and densely populated but so well planned with civic amenities that even large quantity of waste is generated but maximum amount is properly disposed as well. We find waste generation per person per day in zone 1 and 4 is maximum as well as disposal rate is also the maximum. Whereas in zone 2 and zone 6 there are in large expansion where more local resources are available but civic amenities are very less which affects not only

the very low waste generation but also improperly disposal. Zone 3 and zone 5 of Kanpur Metropolis are still in developmental stage and people of high income class are settling in these areas so resulting moderate waste disposal in these areas. Therefore the living environment, social environment, economic environment and demographic environment of Kanpur Metropolis is discussed in this chapter. This chapter is divided into 4 sub sections where section 3.1 describes living environment of Kanpur Metropolis whereas section 3.2 explains social environment and section 3.3 represents economic environment and last section 3.4 gives the view of demographic environment of the city.

### **3.1 Living Environment :**

Living environment means living condition of residents based on the available civic amenities which clearly distinguish the standard of living. As far as civic amenities are concerned, planned and organized amenities are only found in urban areas. Therefore the living conditions of urban and rural areas differ from each other. The study region Kanpur Metropolis is of urban areas but there is marked difference in the localities of outer skirts and a few villages are also located in the urban fringe, which are included in Kanpur Metropolis now. Total number of households in the study area is 549.095 where urban number of households are 471214 (source KNN) which is mainly of two types, Residential and non Residential.

Kanpur Metropolis represents a unique example of transitional scenario of urban and rural environment because the municipal extension is imposed over rural areas and now villages have become a part of Municipal Corporation. But the living conditions of the residents in these areas (old villages) still reflect the rural environment. Similarly in the areas of urban environment some localities are still devoid of civic amenities which are not provided by Municipal Corporation, so they have arranged their own soak pits for sewage disposal and borings and hand pumps for water supply. In Kanpur (MC), the banking services were availed by only 61 percent of the households (Census 2001). About 8 percent of the households did not possess basic assets such as vehicles (bicycles, scooter, moped, car, jeep, etc.),

televisions and radios. Therefore the actual living environment of Kanpur Metropolis is classified as urban environment, semi urban environment and rural environment. Keeping in view of these living aspects this section is further divided in the following manner to discuss living conditions in Kanpur metropolis –

### **3.1.1 Absolute Urban Environment :**

Urban areas in Kanpur are divided into two parts on the basis of time period of development. As Kanpur is of ancient religious importance along with being commercial and trade centre, it always attracted people from all around and all the time. Hence the trade and commerce centers like Sisamau, Latouche Road, Deputy Ka Padao, Generalganj, Nayaganj, P Road, Meston Road, Maniram Bagia, Ghumni Bajar, Ram Narain Bajar, Kahu Kothi, Birhana Road, Mall Road, Parade and Hullaganj encouraged high concentration of population. People of these areas are of rich class with the working people in their houses like Maids, Drivers, Chaukidars and Gardeners etc. People of service class, Administration, Industrialists, big businessman and other very high living class occupied areas like Civil lines, Arya nagar, Swaroop Nagar, Tilak nagar, Sarvodaya nagar, Ajad nagar etc. High class Appartments are like feather in the cap for the grace of the city. Various varieties of houses cattering the different income class are found in these areas that includes Banglows, Housing Apartments and different types of KDA (Kanpur Development Authority) Colonies like HIG, MIG and LIG. These areas are very well planned with best civic amenities of water supply, sewer line green belt etc. Traffic is very well directed with two lane broad roads. The Malls and Showrooms provide additional charm to these areas. There are other various *Mohallas* like Ashok Nagar, Harsh Nagar, Nehru Nagar, Rambagh, Pandu Nagar, Kaushalpuri, Gumti, Govind Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Ratanlal Nagar, Barra etc. where mixed type of residents belonging to different social class live together. Besides these large areas of Muslim localities Parade, Chamanganj, Bekanganj, Talaq Mohal, Shishamau, Colonelganj etc. also have mixed residents of different social class. Similarly in Kanpur Metropolis There are various labour colonies such as Shashtri Nagar, Vijay Nagar, Babupurwa, Site No.1, Vishnupuri, Purana Kanpur etc. where medium and low income group reside mainly. Kanpur city has marked character of urban agglomeration which is known

as '*Hatas*' where low income group people are living in a very small houses with large number of family members and now most of them look like slums but they are located in posh areas of the city.

### **3.1.2 Semi-Urban Environment :**

Keeping in view of high concentration of population in core areas of the city, unplanned urbanization and stress on civic amenities Kanpur Nagar Nigam and Kanpur Development Authority collectively extended outer areas of the city like Panki, Govind Nagar, Shyam Nagar, Lal Bangla with the best possible developmental plans to synchronize the growth pattern of the city and even distribution of the population. Therefore these areas are considered as semi urban areas. Streets, roads and sewer lines are in developing stage and all the areas are getting connectivity to main parts of the city. Administration is trying to provide transportation to the people of these areas in frequent intervals. Rural areas are anxiously changing its face and taking the shape of new urban Kanpur. High income class to low income class is getting opportunities and possibilities with the development of various new educational institutions, industrial set-ups. Well organized and planned residential complexes have come in the time span of last 15 years. Even the residents of rural areas had changed their living and livelihood sources. Hence combination of urban and rural culture is prevalent in most of the parts of Kanpur.

### **3.1.3 Rural Environment :**

During the expansion of urban Kanpur over 187 villages were imposed by the areas of Kanpur Nagar Nigam and became the part of Municipal area. These villages are mainly dividing into zone 2, zone5 and zone6 while some villages came under zone 3 also. The villages like Sanigwan, Gaukhera, Kalyanpurnarval, Ruma, Mavaiya, Bibipur, Jagatapur, Kulgaon, Sajari, Madarpur, Shekhpur Vajidpur, Daheli Sujanpur, Kamakpurkanpur, Chhatmara etc. are in zone 2. Similarly the villages in zone 5 are Barra, Panki Bhausingh, Gujjaini, Machhariya Kapili, Dabauli, Nauraiyakhera etc. Some villages of zone 6 are Khyora, Jyora, Visayakpur Kachhar, Naramau, Rawatpur, Daulatpur, Bagahi Gosaramau, Beri Akbarpur Kachhar,

Daulatpur/Dhimikhera, Guttaiya, Bagahi, Sisamau, Mirjapur, Narayanpur etc. Zone 3 includes Arra, Binagwa, Nuabasta, Guttaiya, Hanspur, Juhi, Hasanpur, Gajjupurwa, Juhi Kala, Juhi Khurd etc. Although there is gradual transition but these areas are still rural in living, livelihood and culture. Houses are Kaccha, Semi Pucca and Pucca and people are occupied in cultivation, labors, worker in industries, craftsmen and artisans. A large variety of cottage industries are also the part of rural Kanpur.

## **3.2 Social Environment :**

Social Environment represents a sociological condition of the people which varies from one social group to the other on the basis of religion, caste, culture and literacy. In this sub section, an attempt is made to analyze the social condition of religious group as well as caste of the people. The literacy represents social development of the society therefore life is taken as a parameter to analyze society of the study region. The detail description of the religions, caste, culture and literacy of the society of Kanpur Metropolis are presented in following sub sections.

### **3.2.1 Religious Structure :**

In the last decade, the population increased rapidly. One of the factors of this kind of growth can be higher number of in migration to Kanpur city from other areas. A number of languages are spoken in Kanpur. Languages spoken in and around Kanpur include Hindi, English, Urdu, Bengali and Punjabi. Variety and variability is observed in population of the study area. Almost all religions are found in the city. Hinduism is the most important religion in the city. There is a considerable amount of Muslim mostly residing near Kanpur central station and areas namely Parade, Bekanganj and Idgah colony. The Sikh community consists of immigrants who were displaced due to partition of India in 1947. Since then they have well established business in the city and reside in areas such as Govind Nagar, Gumti no.5, Ashok nagar and 80 ft road. There is small number of Christians in Kanpur. Christ church college and Methodist high school reflects British architecture. Generally the urban religious density is higher than the rural areas due

to cultural factors such as improving technology, better economical, educational and transport facilities for better livelihood, urban population density become high. Socio cultural factors and demographical factors are also responsible for complex composition of population in urban areas but due to limited areas this complex composition of population cause high density of population in the city.

In Kanpur city urban religious population composition varies greatly from west to east and from north to south. According to 2001 census Hindu population is 77.22% whereas Muslim population is 20.72%. Other than these two major religions rest 2.06% population is characterized as Christian's population is 0.46%, Sikh's population is 1.27%, Buddhist's population is 0.11%, and Jain's population is 0.22% and other's 0.017%. This is also represented by Fig. No.3.1. When we calculate religious density of Kanpur Metropolis, we found that for Hindu population is 6617.9 persons/km<sup>2</sup>, Muslim population is 1776.1 persons/km<sup>2</sup>, Christian population is 39.2 persons/km<sup>2</sup>, Sikh population is 109.2 persons/km<sup>2</sup>, Buddhist population is 9.5 persons/km<sup>2</sup>, Jain population is 18.7 persons/km<sup>2</sup> and others is 1.4 persons/km<sup>2</sup>.

### **3.2.2 Caste Structure :**

Caste structure is also one of the important variables of social environment because society has people of different caste such as general which includes Bramhin, Chhatriya, Kayastha and some Vaishya; other backward class which includes yadav, Kurmi, Lodh, Kushwaha and schedule caste which includes Chamar, Dhobi, Kachhi, Passi and other very low caste. Some tribal people are also living in Kanpur Metropolis as they work in Government and semi government services in the city. The proportion of these castes is remarkable which 28.91% is because Government and semi Government services are available to them. For the first time in India caste wise census has been conducted in 2011 census after 1931 census, when it was partly conducted. Kanpur Nagar Nigam has conducted a separate estimation of different caste in 2005. Hence the caste wise population is described accordingly. Therefore this sub section is divided into three parts which are as follows:

### 3.2.2.1 Schedule Caste Population :

In Kanpur Metropolis total Schedule caste 282368 (11.06%) while Schedule Tribe population is 1417 (0.05%). The distribution of Schedule Caste population is not uniform throughout the city, therefore the whole Kanpur city is classified into three categories such as areas of high, moderate and low schedule caste population concentration which are mentioned in Table No. 3.1. The ward wise schedule caste population is represented by Fig. No. 3.2 A

**Table No. 3.1**  
**Concentration Areas of Schedule Caste Population**

Concentration Class	No. of Wards	Name of Wards
Areas of High Concentration	24	Purana Kanpur, Laxmipurwa, Govind Nagar Harijan Basti, Gwaltoli, Chunniganj, Mac robertganj, Nirala Nagar, Maswanpur, Vishnupuri, Chakeri, Jawahar Nagar, Transport Nagar, Khalasi Line, Ambedkar Nagar Kakadeo, Parmat, Khyora, Saraimita, Kalyanpur, Sanigwa, Naramau, Raipurwa, Benajhabar, Sabji mandi Kidwai nagar, Usmanpur
Areas of Moderate Concentration	38	Juhi Hamirpur Road, Vijay Nagar, Sarojini Nagar, Krishna Nagar, Safipur, Naubasta(E), Bakarganj, Naankari, Panki, Sarvodaya Nagar, Juhi, Binagwa, Hajinder Nagar, Fajalganj, Hanspuram, Anwarganj, Sisamau (N), Kalyanpur Awas Vikas, Ashok Nagar, Ompurwa, Nawabganj, Vinayakpur, Bhannapuwa, Pashupati Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Sisamau (S), Nehru Nagar Dabauli, Daheli sujanpur KDA colony, Babupurwa colony, Kidwai Nagar (S), Ratanlal Nagar, Navin Nagar Kakadeo, Vasant vihar, Civil lines, Barra, Lajpat Nagar, Barra gaon, Geeta Nagar, Swaraj Nagar Panki.
Areas of Low Concentration	48	Gandhi Nagar, Jajamau (S), Yashoda Nagar (E), Rawatpur, Gujani colony, Tiwaripur, Gandhigram, Nasimabad, Barra (W), Ravidas puram, Munshipurwa, Sooterganj, Shyam Nagar sujatganj, Prem Nagar, Juhi kala, Barra (E), Jarauli, Harihar Nath Shashatri nagar, Naubasta (W), dalelpurwa, Koperganj, Jajmau (N), kakadeo, Karhi, Kaushalपुरi, Kidwai Nagar (N), Yashoda Nagat (W), Chatai Mohal, Govind Nagar (S), Chamanganj, Patkapur, Maheshwari mohal, Generalganj, Pared, Najirbag, Danakhori, Chauk Saraf, Talaq Mohal, Begampurwa, Collectorganj, Colonelganj.

### 3.2.2.2 Other Backward Caste Population :

According to a rapid survey conducted by Kanpur Nagar Nigam in the year 2005 OBC population is recorded as 454057 persons that are 17.79% of total population in Kanpur Metropolis. The distribution of Other Backward Caste population is classified into three categories such as areas of high, moderate and low

other backward caste population concentration which are mentioned in Table No. 3.2. The ward wise other backward caste population is represented by Fig. No. 3.2 B

**Table No. 3.2**  
**Concentration Areas of Other Backward Caste Population**

Concentration Areas	No. of Wards	Name of Wards
Areas of High Concentration	5	Hanspuram, Sanigwa, Chakeri, Talaq Mohal, Colonelganj.
Areas of Moderate Concentration	27	Chuniganj, Maswanpur, Khyora, Kalyanpur, Naramau, Vijay Nagar, Safipur, Naubasta (E), Binagwa, Anwarganj, Kalyanpur Awas Vikas, Ompurwa, Vinayakpurwa, Daheli sujanpur, Babupurwa colony, Navin Nagar Kakadeo, Basant Vihar, Barra gaon, Yashoda Nagar(E), Rawatpur Tiwaripur, Naubasta (W), Dalelpurwa, Koperganj, Jajmau (N), Chamanganj, Dabauli.
Areas of Low Concentration	83	Purana Kanpur, Laxmipurwa Govind Nagar Harijan Basti, Gwaltoli, Mc Robertganj, Nirala Nagar, Vishnupuri, Jawahar Nagar, Transport Nagar, Khalasi Line, Ambedkar Nagar, Parmat, Saraimita, Raipurwa, Benajhabar, Sabji Mandi Kidwai Nagar, Usmanpur, Juhi Hamirpur Road, Sarojini Nagar, Krishna Nagar, Bakarganj, Naankari, Panki, Harjinder Nagar, Fajalganj, Sisamau (N), Ashok Nagar, Nawabganj, Bhannanapurwa, Pashupati Nagar, Tilak Nagar , Sisamau (S), Nehru Nagar, Kidwai Nagar (S), Ratanlal Nagar, Civil Lines, Barra, Lajpat Nagar, Geeta Nagar, Swaraj Nagar Panki, Gandhi Nagar, Jajmau (S), Gujaini, Gandhi Nagar, Nasimabad, Barra (W), Ravidas Puram, Munshipurwa, Sooterganj, Shyam Nagar Sujatganj, Prem Nagar, Juhi Kala, Barra (E), Kakadeo, Karahi, Kaushalpuri, Kidwai Nagar (N), Yashoda Nagar (W), Chatai Mohal, Govind Nagar (S), Bekanganj, Chandari, Babupurwa, Harbansh Mohal, Govind Nagar (N), Patkapur, Maheshwari Mohal, Generalganj, Parade, Najirbag, Danakhori, Chauk Saraf, Begampurwa, Collectorganj.

### 3.2.2.3 General Caste Population:

The population concentration of general category is 1813495 which is the share of 71.08 % of total population. The distribution of General population is classified into three categories such as areas of high, moderate and low general population concentration which are mentioned in Table No. 3.3. Ward-wise General population is represented by Fig. No. 3.2 C.



**Table No. 3.3**  
**Concentration Areas of General Population**

<b>Concentration Class</b>	<b>No. of Wards</b>	<b>Name of Wards</b>
Areas of High Concentration	30	Pashupati Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Sisamau (S), Nehru Nagar, Kidwai Nagar (S), Civil Lines, Nasimabad, Barra (W), Sooterganj, Shyam Nagar Sujatganj, Prem nagar, Kaushalpur, Kidwai Nagar (N), Yashoda Nagar (W), Chatai Mohal, Govind Nagar (S), Chandari, Babupurwa, Govind Nagar (N), Patkapur, Maheshwari Mohal, Generalganj, Prade, Majirbag, Danakhori, Chauk saraf, Talak Mohal, Begampurwa, Collectorganj.
Areas of Moderate Concentration	31	Saraimita, Raipurwa, Sabji Mandi Kidwai Nagar, Sarojini Nagar, Krishna Nagar, Bakarganj, Naankari, Panki, Juhi, Harjinder Nagar, Sisamau (N), Ashok Nagar, Nawabgaj, Bhananapurwa, Ratanlal Nagar, Barra, Lajpat Nagar, Geeta Nagar, Swaraj Nagar Panki, Gandhi Nagar, Jajmau, Gujaini Colony, Munshipurwa, Juhi Kala, Barra (E), Jarauli, Harihar Nath Shashtri Nagar, Kakadeo, Karahi, Bekanganj, Harbansh Mohal, Ravidaspuram.
Areas of Low Concentration	49	Puran Kanpur, Laxmipurwa, Govind Nagar Harijan Basti, Gwaltoli, Mc Robertganj, Nirala Nagar, Maswanpur, Transport Nagar, Khalasi Line, Ambedkar Nagar Kakadeo, Parmat, Khyora, Usmanpur, Juhi Hamirpur Road, Kalyanpur, Sanigwa, Naramau, Benajhabar, Vijay Nagar, Naubasta (E), Bingwa, Fajalaganj, Hanspuram, Anwarganj, Kalyanpur Awasthi Vikas, Ompurwa, Vinayakpur, Dabauli, Dheli Sujanpur KDA Colony, Babaupurwa, Navin Nagar Kakadeo, Basant Vihar, Barra Gaon, Yashoda Nagar (E), Rawatpur, Tiwaripur, Gandhigram, Naubasta (W), Dalepurwa, Koperganj, Jajmau (N), Chamanganj, Colonelganj.

### **3.2.3 Culture :**

The location of Kanpur city plays a very important role in north India for the development of trade, commerce, industry and religious point of view. Kanpur is a land of rich and varied heritage, therefore different religions flourish with freedom and dignity but Kanpur is mainly Hindu dominating area with 77.20% of Hindu population as blessed by the presence of holy river Ganga hence represents vibrant culture. The occasion of Amavasya and Purnima play very important role in the life of people in Kanpur. Holi Mela and Dev Deepavali are the added color to the culture

of environment. People of wholesale market areas like Naughara, Generalganj, Kahukothi, Nayaganj celebrate Holi in a very different way that is not seen in any other part of the country. A Mela by the name of Ganga Mela takes place after seven days of Holi on Sarsaiya Ghat on the seventh and final day. Till the Ganga Mela the playing of Color continues in old Kanpur city. The city observes a local holiday on the eve of Ganga Mela. Similarly Dev Deepavali is celebrated in the month of Kartik Purnima (November) on the day of Purnima Hindu month of Kartik. Unique culture of DEEPDAAN is practiced on large scale on the bank of river Ganga followed by Ganga Aarti. A local holiday is observed on this day also. Besides the Hindu culture in the city Muslim, Christian, Jain, Sikh and Buddhists culture is also remarkable. Idd, Bakrid, Bara wafat, Moharram are the important festivals of Muslims while Guru Parv and Jayantis of different Gurus of Sikh Dharm is celebrated with great pomp and show. Jain festivals are also very important in the city which is mainly celebrated in the Jain temples. There are many Churches in the city belonging to Catholic and Protestant Christians. Christmas and other festivals of Christians are celebrated in the city by them. Buddhists have their own cultural impact and they celebrate their festivals in their own ways. Therefore city has mixed culture which also affects waste generation and disposal.

### **3.2.4 Literacy :**

Literacy is one of the important factors of the social composition which reflects attitude, lifestyle, work, culture and social consciousness. There is a marked difference between a literate and an illiterate person in the society. All human activities are mainly determined by education. Therefore it is necessary to discuss literacy of people living in Kanpur Metropolis. Total literates in Kanpur Metropolis are 1758807 of which male and female are 997001 and 761806 respectively. Average Literacy rate of Kanpur Metropolis is 78.16% as per 2001 census. If things are looked out gender, wise male female literacy were 82.35% and 73.97% respectively. Lowest literacy rate in males are recorded as 63.8 in ward no. 52 while lowest literacy rate recorded as 47.4% in ward no.9 which shows the disparity in society related to females. Even for highest side there is a remarkable difference noticed. Rest 792530 are the illiterate population of the city in which 368778 are males and 423475 are females. Ward wise literacy is analysed for males and females in two headings separately and discussed below:

### 3.2.4.1 Males Literacy :

Male literacy in Kanpur Metropolis is 82.35% which is 8.38% more than female literacy rate. It is also observed that the distribution of male literacy is very uneven. Therefore ward-wise concentration of male literacy is divided into three categories such as wards of high literacy rate (more 90%), areas of moderate literacy rate (between 80 to 90 %) and areas of low literacy rate (below 80%). The wards which are included in these categories are mentioned in Table No. 3.4 while these categories are represented through bar graph in Fig. No.3.3.

**Table No.3.4**  
**Ward-wise Concentration of Male Literacy**

Class	No of Wards	Name of Wards
Wards of High Male Literacy	22	Kalyanpur, Nankari, Vishnupuri, Yashoda Nagar, Dabuali, Nehru Nagar, Vikas Nagar, Gujaini, Nasimabad, Harihar Nath Shashtri nagar II, Govind Nagar II, Kidawi Nagar I, Juhi kala, Babupurwa, Ratanlal Nagar, Govind nagar I, Pashupati Nagar, Kidwai Nagar II, Krishna Nagar, Kaushalपुर, Barra, Govind Nagar III.
Wards of Moderate Male Literacy	46	Khalasi Line, Jawahar Nagar, Rawatpur, Colonelganj, Bhananpurwa, Gwaltoli, Raipurwa, Vijay Nagar, Ashok Nagar, Benajhabar, Tilak Nagar, Nawabganj, Sisamau I, Safipur, Khyara, Panki, Jarauli, Maswanpur, Rambag, Sarojini Nagar, Lajpat nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Harjinder Nagar, Parmat, Sujatganj, Swaraj Nagar Panki, Darshanpurwa, Sooterganj, Kakadeo, Naramau, Patkapur, Geeta Nagar, Harbansh Mohal, Gandhi Gram, Prem Nagar, Nirala Nagar, Usmanpur, Maheshwari Mohal, DanaKhorī Chatai Mohal, Harihar Nath Shashtri Nagar I, Vinayakpur, Sitaram Mohal, Kidwai Nagar, Chauk Saraf, Naubasta (W).
Wards of Low Male Literacy	42	Chakeri, Fahimabad, Civil Lines, Coperganj, Dalelपुरwa, HIRAMAN KA PURWA, Begampurwa, Colonelganj, Laxmipurwa, Mc Robertganj, Purana Kanpur, Govind Nagar Harijan Basti, Transport Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar Kakadeo, Sisamau II, Ompurwa, Saraimita, Bakarganj, Sanigwa, Anwarganj, Coolie Bajar, Chunniganj, Juhi Hamirpur Road, Naubasta (E), Tiwaripur, Sabji Mandi Kidwai Nagar, Dhudhwala Bangla, Jajmau, Sarvodaya Nagar Kakadeo, Juhi, Babupurwa, Ajitganj, Fajalganj II, Munshipurwa, Navin Nagar Kakadeo, Chandari, Parade, Chamanganj, Collectorganj, Talak Mohal, Generalganj, Bakarganj

### 3.2.4.2 Females Literacy :

Female literacy in Kanpur Metropolis is 73.97% which is 8.38% less than male literacy rate. It is also observed that the distribution of female literacy is also very uneven. Therefore concentration of female literacy is divided into three categories such as areas of high literacy rate (more 80%), areas of moderate literacy rate (between 60 to 80%) and areas of low literacy rate (below 60%). The wards which are included in these categories are mentioned in Table No. 3.5 while these categories are represented in Fig. No 3.3.

**Table No.3.5**  
**Ward-wise Concentration of Female Literacy**

Class	No. of Wards	Name of Wards
Wards of High Female literacy	36	Kalyanpur, Ashok Nagar, Benajhabar, Tilak Nagar, Vishnupuri, Yashoda Nagar, Dabauli, Nehru Nagar, Vikas Nagar, Gujaini, Lajpat Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Nasimabad, Harihar Nath Shashtri Nagar II, Darshanpurwa, Barra, Govind Nagar II, Kidwai Nagar I, Harbansh Mohal, Babupurwa, Ratanlal Nagar, Maheshwari Mohal, Pashupati Nagar, Danakhori, Kidwai Nagar I, Krishna Nagar, Kaushalpur, Chatai Mohal, Harihar Nath Shashtri Nagar I, Collectorganj, Sitaram Mohal, Kidwai Nagar Site 2, Govind Nagar I, Generalganj, Juhi Kala, Kidwai Nagar II.
Wards of Moderate Female literacy	33	Khalasi Line, Jawahar Nagar, Rawatpur, Sisamau II, Raipurwa, Vijay Nagar, Anwarganj, Nawabganj, Sisamau I, Safipur, Panki, Tiwaripur, Jarauli, Rambag, Naubasta (W), Sarojini Nagar, Civil Lines, Harjinder Nagar, Dhudhvala Bangla, Sujatganj, Swaraj Nagar Panki, Sooterganj, Kakadeo, Patkapur, Geeta Nagar, Gandhi Gram, Prem Nagar Usmanpur, Parade, Vinayakpur, Talak Mohal, Chauk Saraf.
Wards of low Female literacy	41	Laxmipurwa, Chakeri, Colonelganj, Mc Robertganj, Purana Kanpur, Colonelganj, Govind Nagar Harijan Basti, Transport Nagar, Bhananapurwa, Ambedkar Nagar Kakadeo, Gwaltoli, Ompurwa, Bakarganj, Sanigwa, Saraimita, Colie Bajar, Khyora, Chunniganj, Juhi Hamirpur Road, Naubasts (E), Fahimabad, Maswanpur, Sabji Mandi Kidwai Nagar, Parmat, Jajmau, Sarvodaya Nagar Kakadeo, Coperganj, Naramau, Dalelpurwa, Babupurwa, Hiranman ka purwa, Munshipurwa, Nirala Nagar, Navin Nagar, Kakadeo, Chandari, Chamanganj, Fajalganj II, Begampurwa.

### **3.3 Economic Environment :**

Urban Kanpur represents a different economic environment where economic activities are mainly concern with the secondary and tertiary. Kanpur is one of the important million cities of India. Kanpur has traditionally been an industrial city and on economic center. At one point of time it was the second most industrialized city in India being second only to Calcutta. Due to large number of cotton textile units and a vibrant trade center for cotton it was also called the 'Manchester of East'. Kanpur has several locational advantages i.e. location at a vantage point on two national highways i.e. NH2 and NH25; raw material availability for many industries viz. leather, food processing, plastics etc., proximity to large markets, availability of skilled manpower due to various institutes located within Kanpur (viz. Hartcourt Butler Institute of Technology, Institute of Technology, Chandra Shekhar Azad Agricultural University, Central Pulse Research Institute, Leather Institute etc.) and existing traditional industrial base attracting skilled workers to the city. Kanpur has various industries related to leather, shoe making, textiles, manufacturing woolen, jute, food products fire bricks most of industries have been closed but other new industries which include manufacture silk, woolen and jute textiles, food products, fire-bricks, fertilizers, plastic goods, machinery, metal ware, leather goods, soap, tents, durries, pens, hosiery, cutlery, pan masala etc. Kanpur Metropolis include 0.96% cultivators, 0.83% agricultural laborers, 3.85% people in household industries and 94.36 % other workers. The workforce participation rate as per 2001 census (main and marginal workers) is about 27.68%. Total main and Marginal worker in the municipal Kanpur is 706361. Proportion of gender wise workforce participation for males is 25.83% (659039) and for females it is 1.85% (47322). Remaining 1844976 people are non workers in the Kanpur Metropolis making its share of 72.32%. Out of total workers, over 94.36 percent are employed in other services which indicate that the major employment is provided in other than the primary and secondary service sector. The percentage of people who are unemployed has also decreased from 73.49% to 72.32 % in the 1991 to 2001 census which shows that employment opportunities have been generated over a decade. The category wise break up of workforce as per 2001 census is presented in Table No. 3.6. Depending

upon the occupational involvement of population in urban Kanpur, workforce is categorized into three sub sections such as environment related to primary activities, environment related to secondary activities and environment related to tertiary activities are discussed in sub sections 3.3.1, 3.3.2 and 3.3.3 respectively as shown in Fig No. 3.4 A and Fig. No 3.4 B accordingly.

**Table No. 3.6**  
**Work Force Engaged in Various Economic Activities**

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Person	Percent of Working Population	Percent of Total population
<b>A</b>	<b>Total Worker</b>	706361		
	1. Primary Activities	14163	1.79	27.68
	2. Secondary activities	27262	3.85	
	3. Tertiary Activities	665236	94.36	
<b>B</b>	<b>Non-Workers</b>	1844976		72.32
	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2551337</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### 3.3.1 Environment related to Primary Activities :

People associated with cultivation and agricultural laborers come under primary activities. The cultivators residing in urban fringe do not grow crops, they only grow some cash crops such as vegetables, fruits, flowers, etc and manage nurseries where large varieties of plants are raised and sold. In Kanpur Metropolis total population engaged in primary activities is 1.79% of which cultivators are 7189 which is 0.96 % of total workforce of the city while total number of agricultural labors are 6374 which is 0.83% of total working population. The population engaged in primary activities is in eastern, southern and western parts of the boundary area of Kanpur metropolis. The populations engaged in primary activities are categorized in three categories such as concentration of high population (more than 1%), concentration of moderate population, (between 0.5 to 1%) and concentration of low population (below 0.5%). The names of wards which are included in these categories are mentioned in Table No. 3.7.

**Table No. 3.7**  
**Ward-wise Concentration of Primary Activities**

<b>Concentration Class</b>	<b>Number of Wards</b>	<b>Name of Wards</b>
Wards of High Concentration	15	Kalyanpur, Purana Kanpur, Chakeri, Sanigwa, Khyora, Panki, Fahimabad, Jarauli, Tiwaripur, Rambag, Sujatganj, Swaraj Nagar Panki, Kakadeo, Naramau, Dabauli.
Wards of Moderate Concentration	20	Ambedkar Nagar Kakadeo, Ashok Nagar, Saraimita, Vishnupuri, Yashoda Nagar, Vikas Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Parmat, Nasimabad, Darshanpurwa, Sooterganj, Barra, Gandhi Gram, Govind Nagar III, Usmanpur, Chandari, Krishna Nagar, Colonelganj, Talak Mohal, Govind Nagar I.
Wards of Low Concentration	75	Laxmipurwa, Mc Robertganj, Khalasi line, Jawahar Nagar, Nankari, Rawatpur, Colonelganj, Govind Nagar Harijan Basti, Transport Nagar, Bhananapurwa, Gwaltoli, Sisamau II, Ompurwa, Raipurwa, Vijay Nagar, Benajhabar, Bakarganj, Sanigwa, Tilak Nagar, Anwarganj, Nawabganj, Sisamau I, Colie Bajar, Safipur, Chunniganj, Juhi Hamirpur Road, Naubasta (E), Rambag, Sabji Mandi Kidwai Nagar, Nehru Nagar, Gujaini, Sarojini Nagar, Lajpat Nagar, Civil Lines Harjinder Nagar, Dudhvala Bangla, Jajmau, Sarvodaya Nagar Kakadeo, Harihar Nath Shashtri Nagar II, Cooperganj, Juhi, Babupurwa, Govind Nagar II, Patkapur, Kidwai Nagar I, Geeta Nagar, Ajitganj, Harbansh Mohal, Gandhigram, Hiranman Purwa, Prem Nagar, Fajalganj II, Munshipurwa, Nirala Nagar, Juhi Kala, Babupurwa colony, Ratanlal Nagar, Bekanganj, Maheshwari Mohal, Pashupati Nagar, Danakhori, Navin Nagar Kakadeo, Chandari, Parade, Chamanganj, Kidwai Nagar I, Kaushalपुरी, Chatai Mohal, Begampurwa, Harihar Nath Shashtri Nagar I, Collectorganj, Vinayakpur, Sitaram Mohal, Site 2 Kidwai Nagar, Chauk Saraf, Generalganj.

### **3.3.2 Environment related to Secondary Activities :**

People working in household industries that are related to small scale and cottage industries are defined as secondary activities. Total populations working in various household industries are 27262 which constitute 3.85 % of total working population of Kanpur metropolis. Cottage industries in Kanpur occupies very important place as provides employment to large number of people and is a source of livelihood of low income class and very low income class people. The activities practiced in the city that come under cottage industries are Bamboo work, Pottery, decorative articles made of plaster of Paris, Papad, Pickles, Vadiya, cut piece leather

work making purses and bags, Stone carved decorative pieces, idols and statues. Bamboo, Pottery and Decorative articles, idols, statues are sold out on roadside and other street markets of Nirala Nagar, Govind Nagar, GT Road, Gol Chauraha whereas Kitchen articles are sold out in stall attached with Shops and Malls. There is large range of industries in the city of small scale and cottage industries like leather products, food processing, plastics, food products, fire bricks, soap, tents, durries, pens, hosiery, cutlery, pots of plaster of Paris, terracotta, furniture industry, khadi industry, candle, dhoop and agarbatti works, etc. The population engaged in secondary activities are categorized in three categories such as concentration of high population (more than 6%), concentration of moderate population (4 to 6 5%) and concentration of low population (below 4%). The name of wards which are included in these categories are mentioned in Table No. 3.8

**Table No 3.8**  
**Ward-Wise Concentration of Secondary Activities**

<b>Concentration Class</b>	<b>Number of Wards</b>	<b>Name of Wards</b>
Wards of High Concentration	18	Laxmipurwa, Jawahar Nagar, Colonelganj, Bhananapurwa, Ambedkar Nagar Kakadeo, Benajhabar, Chunniganj, Yashoda Nagar, Jarauli, Harjinder Nagar, Sujatganj, Barra, Babupurwa, Kidwai Nagar I, Harbansh Mohal, Chandari, Kidwai Nagar I, Kaushalपुरी.
Wards of Moderate Concentration	27	Kalyanpur, Chakeri, Gwaltoli, Vijay Nagar, Anwarganj, Sisamau I, Colie Bajar, Khyora, Naubasta (E), Fahimabad, Maswanpur, Naubasta (W), Nehru Nagar, Sarojini Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, nasimabad, Cooperganj, Sooterganj, Dalelपुरwa ,Begampurwa, patkapur, Govind Nagar III, Bekanganj, Krishna Nagar, Talak Mohal, Site 2 kidwai Nagar, Generalganj.
Wards of Low Concentration	65	Mc Robertganj, Khalasi line, Nankari, Rawatpur, Purana Kanpur, Govind nagar harijan basti, Sisamau II, Ompurwa, Raipurwa, Vijay Nagar, Saraimita, Bakarganj, Sanigwa, Tilak Nagar, Nawabganj, Vishnupuri, Safipur, Panki, Juhi Hamirpur Road, Dabuali, Tiwaripur, Rambag, Sabji Mandi Kidwai Nagar, Vikas Nagar, Gujaini, Lajpat Nagar, Civil Lines, Dudhwala Bangla, Parmat, Jajmau, Sarvodaya Nagar, Kakadeo, Swaraj Nagar Panki, Harihar Nath Shashtri Nagar I, Darshanpurwa, Barra, Juhi, Naramau, Govind Nagar II, Geeta Nagar, Ajitganj, Gandhi Gram, Hiranpurwa, PremNagar, Fajalganj Ii, Munshipurwa, Nirala Nagar, Juhi Kala, Babupurwa, Ratanlal Nagar, Usmanpur, Mahaeshwari Mohal, Pashupati Nagar, Danakhori, NavinNagar Kakadeo, Parade, Chamanganj, Chatai Mohal, Harihar Nath Shashtri Nagar I, Collectorganj, Colonelganj, Vinayakpur, Sitaram Mohal, Chauk Saraf, Govind Nagar i



### **3.3.3 Environment related to Tertiary Activities :**

Tertiary activities are important and foremost economic working categories in urban centers. A major portion of population of cities are engaged in various other services like trade and commerce, transport, communication and services in government and private sectors including the people who are engaged in heavy and medium industries. As far as trade and commerce in Kanpur Metropolis is concern Kanpur is a major wholesale mandi of north India where separate localities are allocated for separate wholesale goods. Generalganj, Naughara and Kahukothi are famous for wholesale cloth while Nayaganj is a centre for dry fruits and spices which is also known as *kirana mandi*. Hulaganj is famous for laiye, chura, gutta, petha, rewadi etc. Maniram Bagiya is famous for electrical goods. Meston Road and Moolganj is a famous wholesale mandi of leather goods. Latouche road and Halsi Road is a trade centre for machinery and tools. Hatiya is wholesale mandi of utensils. Similarly there are various other wholesale markets. A large number of traders come daily for trading purposes. Here are various malls like Big Bajar, Rave Moti, South City, Globus, Z square and Vishal Megamart which provide employment to large population in the city. A large number of people are engaged in public transport along with the Uttar Pradesh state road corporation. It is a big junction of Northern Central Railway where large number of people is employed and the employees are residing in NCR railway colony. Kanpur Metropolis is a hub of communication and a large number of people are employed in communicational establishments. Besides BSNL, Vodafone, Airtel, Reliance communications, Essar, Tata Docomo etc are providing communicational services. A large number of government and private sector banks including Reserve Bank of India provide banking services to the people of Kanpur Metropolis and employing thousands of people in these nationalized and private banks. Kanpur is zone headquarters and district headquarters of Kanpur Nagar. IG Range police, Home Guard and PAC headquarter along with number of Defense and Central Government Offices are also in Kanpur. Technical universities, University, Degree and Post Degree Colleges, large number of public and private schools are established in Kanpur. A large number of people are employed in these Government and Non Government services.

There are many heavy and medium scale industries which are engaged in the production of defense items, industrial machines, LMS (Two Wheelers), leather, cloth industries. It has been observed that out of total 83 heavy/medium industries, 38 are currently working whereas 45 industries have been closed. As far as their ownership is concerned, 3 are of central government, 6 are of defense, one is of state government and twenty eight are private industries. Up to March 2005, total heavy scale industrial units are 83 and investment made is 873.88 crore. These industries provide the employment to total 65563 people. The population engaged in tertiary activities is categorized in three categories such as concentration of high population (more than 97%), concentration of moderate population (between 92 to 97%) and concentration of low population (below 92%). The name of wards which are included in these categories are mentioned in Table No. 3.9

Over a period of time, the industrial profile of Kanpur has undergone a drastic change. On one hand, total number of industries such as textile, rayon, metal, select chemicals industries has declined. Textile and Jute industries have been closed long time back. National Textile Corporation and U.P. Spinning Mills are also closed recently. Recently, some of the important industries were closed down which include Elgin mills, JK Industrial plants (Cotton & Spinning mills, Rayon, Tube Works), Kanpur Chemical Works, Kanpur Jute Udyog, Tannery Corporation, Kanpur Textiles, Swadeshi Cotton Mills. The reasons for close down of industries were mainly usage of outdated techniques, inability to accept newer and more efficient technologies, change in policies of the Government which lead to uncompetitiveness of certain existing units i.e. recent closure of fertilizers unit of Duncan's industries, inefficiency especially in public sector companies, labor unrest and Technological obsolescence.

On the other hand, industries such as leather, light engineering and food processing etc. have grown. Small scale and cottage industry (hosiery etc.) have also mushroomed. As per the discussions, mainly following industries are flourishing: Rice, Dal, Oil, Spices, Flour Mills, Pan Masala, Cattle Feed, Hosiery, Readymade Garments, Finished Leather, Shoes and Chappals, Purses and Belts, Steel Elmira's and Boxes, Agricultural implements, Engineering Workshops, Auto parts, Plastic Goods, Polyethylene Bags, Grease, Refining of lubricants, Surgical Bandage and

Tapes, Medicines – Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homeopathic, Soaps and detergents, Packaging, Defense items, Rubber Chappals, Amul, Vanaspati, Oil, Sugar (Ghatampur), Industrial Machines, Ball point pens, Newspapers (Printing Press), Rolling Mills, Woolen Mills; H.A.L., Artificial Limb Factory; Water and Industrial Pumps, Cold drinks, Paints and thinners, Tanneries.

**Table No 3.9**  
**Ward-Wise Concentration of Tertiary Activities**

<b>Concentration Class</b>	<b>Number of Wards</b>	<b>Name of Wards</b>
Wards of High Concentration	27	McRobrtganj, Govind Nagar HarijanBasti, Vijay Nagar Saraimita, Tilak Nagar, Nawabganj, Safipur, Rambag, Lajpat nagar, Dudhvala bangla, sarvodaya nagar kakadeo, Harihar Nath Shashtri Nagar I, Juhi, Govind Nagar II, Prem Nagar, Juhi kala, Ratanlal nagar, Danakhori, Navin Nagar Kakadeo, Parade, Chamanganj, Chatai Mohal, Harihar nath Shashtri nagar I, Collectorganj, Sitaram Mohal, chauk Saraf.
Wards of Moderate Concentration	67	Laxmipurwa, Khalasi line, Jawahar Nagar, Kalyanpur, Nankari, Rawatpur, PuranaKanpur, Colonelganj, Transport Nagar, Bhananapurwa, Gwaltoli, Sisamau II, Ompurwa, raipurwa, Ashok Nagar, Bakarganj, Anwarganj, Sisamau I, Colie Bajar, Vishnupuri, Panki, Yashoda Nagar, Juhi Hamirpur Road, Dabauli, Fahimabad, Tiwaripur, Naubasta (W), Sabji Mandi Kidwai Nagar, Nehru Nagar, Vikas Nagar, Gujaini, Sarojini Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Civil Lines, Parmat, Nasimabad, Swaraj Nagar Panki, Cooperganj, darshanpurwa, Sooterganj, Barra, Dalelpurwa, Babupurwa, Patkapur, Kidwai Nagar I, Geeta Nagar, Ajitganj, Harbansh Mohal, Gandhi Gram, HIRAMANPURWA, Fajalganj II, Munshipurwa, Nirala Nagar, Babupurwa, Govind Nagar III, Usmanpur, Bakarganj, Maheshwari Mohal, Pashupati Nagar, Krishna Nagar, Begampurwa, Vinayakpur, Talak Mohal, Site 2 Kidwai Nagar, Govind Nagar I, Generalganj.
Wards of Low Concentration	16	Chakeri, Benajhabar, Khyora, Ambedkar Nagar Kakadeo, Sanigwa, Chunniganj, Naubasta (E), Jarauli, Maswanpur, Harjinder Nagar, Naramau, Kidwai Nagar I, Kaushalपुरi, Sujatganj, Kakadeo, Chandari

### **3.4 Demographic Environment :**

Demographic environment focuses light on human resources of the particular region. In Kanpur Metropolis Human resources have varied characteristics among the people not only zone to zone but also from one socio economic class to another socio economic class. Therefore it is must to throw light on the population and their characteristics. Ward wise population concentration of Kanpur Metropolis have been analyzed in sub section 3.4.1 while the age structure, sex ratio and the other characteristics are presented in sub section 3.4.2, 3.4.3 and 3.4.4 respectively.

#### **3.4.1 Population Distribution :**

As per census 2001, total population of Kanpur Metropolis is 2551337 which were increased upto a large extent as compared to 1874409 in 1991. It may be observed that the annual average growth of population was 3.5 % during 1991 to 2001. The average family size of Kanpur city is 4.2 people per household. The population density in Kanpur Metropolis is 9757 persons per square kilometer. The population density also varies from ward to ward. For example, old city area, which is defined as core area by Kanpur Nagar Nigam and is comprised of 43 wards where population density in core area is 30401 persons per square km while in marginal areas population density is 5617 persons per square km. The spatial distribution of population in Kanpur Metropolis is represented in Fig. No 3.5. The distribution pattern of population concentration is classified in three categories such as high population concentration (more than 25000), moderate population concentration (between 22000 to 25000) and low population concentration (below 22000) which are presented in Table No.3.10

Kanpur Nagar Nigam Administration has delimited the boundaries of wards to make population between 19000 to 26500 of each ward where average population of ward is approximately 23,193 in the year 2005 for the purpose of better administration and supervision in the city so as to provide better civic facilities. It is evident From the Fig No 3.5 that north central wards of Kanpur Metropolis in zone 1 and zone 4 and central wards of zone 5 are densely populated while the wards in the eastern and the wards of the western parts of the city are sparsely populated.

Similarly, the wards near the defense areas are also most densely populated. But the wards in the southern region are uniformly populated.

**Table No.3.10  
Ward-Wise Population Concentration**

<b>Concentration Class</b>	<b>Number of Wards</b>	<b>Name of Wards</b>
High Population Concentration	32	Laxmipurwa, Govind Nagar HarijanBasti, Nirala Nagar, Vishnupuri, Khyora, Saraimita, Sanigwa, Usmanpur, Juhi Hamirpur Road, Krishna Nagar, Naubasta (E), Panki, Juhi, Bingwa, Hanspuram, Nawabganj, Vinayakpur, Dabauli, Daheli Sujanpur (KDA Colony), Babupurwa colony, Kidwai Nagar (S), Civil Lines, Barra, Yashoda Nagar (E), Harihar Nath Shashtri Nagar, Kidwai Nagar (N), Yashoda Nagar (W), Govind nagar (N), Generalganj, Govind Nagar (S), Chandari.
Moderate Population Concentration	37	Purana Kanpur, Maswanpur, Transport Nagar, Parmat, Kalyanpur, Sabji Mandi Kidwai Nagar, Vijay Nagar, Sarojini Nagar, Bakarganj, Hajinder Nagar, Anwarganj, Ompurwa, Pashupati Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Sisamau (S), Basant Vihar, Lajpat Nagar, Barra Gaon, Swaraj Nagar Panki, Jajmau (S), Rawatpur, Sooterganj, ShyamNagar Sujatganj, Juhi Kala, Barra (E), Coperganj, Jajmau (N), Kaushalपुरi, Chatai Mohal, Chamanganj, Patkapur, Danakhori, Talak Mohal, Begampurwa, Collectorganj, Colonelganj.
Low Population Concentration	41	Gwaltoli, Chunniganj, Mc Robertganj, Chakeri, Jawahar Nagar, Khalasi Line, Ambedkar Nagar Kakadeo, Naramau, Raipurwa, Benajhabar, Safipur, Nankari, Sarvodaya Nagar, Fajalganj, Sisamau (N), Ashok Nagar, Bhananapurwa, Nehru Nagar, Ratanlal Nagar, Navin Nagar Kakadeo, Geeta Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Gujaini Colony, Tiwaripur, Gandhigram, Nasimabad, Barra (W), Ravidas Puram, Munshipurwa, Prem Nagar, Jarauli, Naubasta (W), Dalelपुरwa, Kakadeo, Karahi, Bekanganj, Babupurwa, Harbansh Mohal, Parade, Najirbag, Chauk Saraf.

### **3.4.2 Age Structure :**

Age structure of population focuses light on the working force as well as non working. About 49% population is in age group of 19 to 60 years old are mainly working population. Rest 51% is either younger or old. In Kanpur Metropolis people less than 19 years old are 46% and above 60 years old are 5%. In another way on the

basis of actual working conditions the age structure can be classified into three categories as young (below 15 years), mature (15 to 65 years) and old (above 65 years). Young population includes 32.5% of total population while mature population includes 64% of the total population. Rest 3.5% populations of Kanpur Metropolis are categorized as old age group.

### 3.4.3 Sex Ratio :

Sex ratio represents male female proportion of population of a particular geographical area and it varies greatly from area to area.

**Table No. 3.11**  
**Ward-Wise Sex Ratio**

<b>Concentration Class</b>	<b>Number of Wards</b>	<b>Name of Wards</b>
Wards of High Sex Ratio	12	Benajhabar, Colie Bajar, Safipur, Chunniganj, Dalelpurwa, Babupurwa, Hiranman Purwa, Kaushalpuri, Chamanganj, Begampurwa, Colonelganj, Talak Mohal.
Wards of Moderate Sex Ratio	89	Laxmipurwa, Mc Robertganj, Khalasi Line, Jawahar Nagar, Kalyanpur, Rawatpur, Purana Kanpur, Chakeri, Colonelganj, Govind Nagar Harijan Basti, Bhananapurwa, Ambedkar Nagar Kakadeo, Gwaltoli, Sisamau II, Ompurwa, Raipurwa, Vijay Nagar, Ashok Nagar, Saraimita, Bakarganj, Sanigwan, Tilak Nagar, Anwarganj, Nawabganj, Sisamau I, Vishnupuri, Khyora, Panki, Yashoda Nagar, Juhi Hamirpur Road, Dabauli, Naubasta (E), Tiwaripur, Jarauli, Maswanpur, Rambagh, Naubasta (W), Sabji Mandi Kidwai Nagar, Nehru Nagar, Vikas Nagar, Gujaini Colony, Sarojini Nagar, Lajpat Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Harjinder Nagar, Parmat, Sujat Ganj, Nasimabad, Jajmau, Sarvodaya Nagar Kakadeo, Swaraj Nagar Panki, Harihar Nath Shastri Nagar II, Cooperganj, Darshanpurwa, Sooterganj, Barra, Kakadeo, Juhi, Naramau, Govind Nagar II, Patkapur, Kidwai Nagar I, Geeta Nagar, Ajitganj, Harbansh Mohal, Gandhi Gram, Premnagar, Fazalganj II, Munshipurwa, Nirala Nagar, Juhi Kala, Babupurwa Colony, Ratanlal Nagar, Govind Nagar III, Usmanpur, Bekanganj, Maheshwari Mohal, Pashupati Nagar, Navin Nagar Kakadeo, Chandari, Parade, Kidwai Nagar I, Vinayakpur, Site 2 Kidwai Nagar, Chauk Saraf, Govind Nagar I.
Wards of Low sex ratio	9	Nankari, Transport Nagar, Fahimabad, Civil Lines, Dudhwala Bangla, Danakhori, Collectorganj, Sitaram Mohal, Generalganj.

There are 858 females per 1000 males in Kanpur Metropolis but this ratio is not uniform throughout the Metropolis region. Some wards have more than this ratio while some of the wards have less than this ratio. Ward wise sex ratio of the is categorized into three categories such as wards of high sex ratio (more than 900), wards of moderate sex ratio (between 800 to 900) and wards of low sex ratio ( below 800). The names of the wards included in these categories are mentioned in the Table No. 3.11. Ward Wise sex ratio is presented in Fig. No 3.6.

#### **3.4.4 Others :**

The other demographical characteristics include birth rate, mortality rate and life expectancy. In Kanpur Metropolis birth rate is 14.0%, fertility rate is 4. Average infant mortality rate is 38 out of 1000 where 40 in case of females and 37 in case of males. Infant mortality rate is a point of concern even after implementation of several health plans infant mortality found to be high. Total life expectancy in Kanpur Metropolis is 66.8 years in which 67.95 years is for females and 65.77 years is for males.

Age analysis of the age-wise population reveals that percentage of people up to 19 years of age was high at 46 percent and marriageable age group from 20 to 34 years was 26 percentage of the total population in urban area of Kanpur District (Census of India 2001). The 35 to 59 years group represented 23 percent and 5 percent were people with age more than 60 years.