CHAPTER -SIX

EVALUATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE
EVALUATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

INTRODUCTION

The process of development brings about changes in social and economic realities of any region. These changes are reflected in the socio-economic landscape of the region. Diffusion of innovations in various fields and their adoption by population keep the momentum of development to move ahead and thus transforming the social-economic landscape of the region. These transformations are more visible in rural-urban fringe as innovations reach earlier in there areas because of the contiguous boundaries with the urban areas. Consequently, the rural society gets transformed into urban, industrial or commercial society slowly. In fringe areas, mixed attributes of development of main city and outer rural areas result changes in socio-economic landscape.

In Allahabad Fringe Area, the transformations are reflected in demographic profile, settlement profile and trend of urbanization, occupational structure and distribution of landholdings.

Population has increased rapidly in fringe area due to fast pace of urbanization and mind set of people residing in the core city to shift in the fringe area to enjoy open and peaceful place. The literacy, sex-ratio and social stratification have also changed due to this centripetal nature of fringe area. This change is more visible after 1981. Settlement profile has changed due to construction of new residential buildings, and institutions for education and health services. Big registered builders have eyed on the land of fringe areas to develop apartments. Allahabad Development Authority has also proposed schemes for housing facilities in the fringe areas.

Occupational structure in Allahabad Fringe Area has come under rapid transformation as the people engaged in secondary
sectors continue to increase rapidly. The population engaged in primary sector as agricultural workers are decreasing due to outpouring of people from city as commuters. The changes in landholdings are also visible because of all these factors operating simultaneously.

**DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

Prior to independence, the population of Allahabad district did not grow alarmingly because of negligence of British Government in health sectors and other civil facilities. The British made it a policy to discourage local manufacturers which was the main cause of the decline of indigenous industries. This forced the population more and more to take to agricultural pursuits. Famines and epidemics were a regular feature till around 1931. The population pressure on agriculture was therefore not so acute till then (Table 6.1). Although, there was no fringe area prior to independence because of fortifying nature of cities but it helps to understand the emergence and development of fringe areas (Fig. 6.1).

**Table 6.1**

*Population of Allahabad District Rural, Urban and Fringe Area*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Allahabad Fringe Area Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>1489358</td>
<td>744654</td>
<td>744704</td>
<td>1272012</td>
<td>217346</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>1467136</td>
<td>744382</td>
<td>722754</td>
<td>1266356</td>
<td>200784</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>1404445</td>
<td>722188</td>
<td>682257</td>
<td>1217566</td>
<td>186879</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>1491913</td>
<td>767405</td>
<td>724508</td>
<td>1277760</td>
<td>214153</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1812981</td>
<td>928142</td>
<td>884839</td>
<td>1513696</td>
<td>292285</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>2048250</td>
<td>1052022</td>
<td>996228</td>
<td>1682123</td>
<td>366127</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>2438376</td>
<td>1263981</td>
<td>1174395</td>
<td>1994412</td>
<td>443964</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2937278</td>
<td>1547282</td>
<td>1389996</td>
<td>2395175</td>
<td>542103</td>
<td>98525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3797033</td>
<td>2008771</td>
<td>1788262</td>
<td>3023445</td>
<td>773588</td>
<td>167494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>3890613</td>
<td>2077490</td>
<td>1813123</td>
<td>2936006</td>
<td>954607</td>
<td>261291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>4936105</td>
<td>2626448</td>
<td>2309657</td>
<td>3729320</td>
<td>1206785</td>
<td>394942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population Growth

The increase in population gained momentum after 1931 and thus started mounting pressure on agricultural land. Rural as well urban population increased significantly in post-independence era. The decennial growth rate of population had been very high during the last there decades. This has resulted pressure of population on agricultural land in whole district in general and fringe area encircling the city of Allahabad exclusively. (Table 6.2)

Table 6.2
Growth Rate of Population in Allahabad District, Rural, Urban and the Fringe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Allahabad Fringe Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1901-1911</td>
<td>-1.00</td>
<td>-8.00</td>
<td>-2.00</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1911-1921</td>
<td>-4.00</td>
<td>-7.00</td>
<td>-4.00</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1921-1931</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1931-1941</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1941-1951</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1951-1961</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>1961-1971</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>N.A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>1971-1981</td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>43.00</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>1981-1991</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>1991-2001</td>
<td>26.94</td>
<td>28.22</td>
<td>27.28</td>
<td>51.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(194)
Urban as well rural decennial growth of population was significant but the urban decennial growth was more phenomenal during 1931-41. During this period, rural decennial growth of population was 18 percent while urban decennial growth registered a figure of 40.00 percent. During 1941-51, decennial growth rate come down to 13 percent as a whole with 11 percent of rural decennial growth and 22 percent urban growth. A high urban decennial growth was registered during 1971-81 which was 43 percent Afterward it started decreasing and became 32 percent during 1981-91 and 28.22 percent during 1991-2001 but absolute number of urban as well as rural population are alarmingly high. This growth of population makes Allahabad Fringe Area the most sought after area for different urban functions (Fig. 6.2).

![Population Growth Rate](image)

**Fig. 6.2 : Growth Rate of Population in Allahabad District : Rural, Urban and the Fringe Area**

The decline in population during 1901-11 and 1911-21 was attributed to several unhealthy years and to famine and scarcity during the period. The city and environ suffered from severe epidemics of plague of 1901 which was responsible for the loss of life of more than 6000 persons. In 1918, influenza was wide spread and took a heavy toll of life. More than 5000 of deaths were reported to be
from influenza alone. The most painful feature of these epidemics was that the mortality rate was highest in the age group of 20-40. Women of all ages suffered more than men. It resulted in a large number of miscarriages and deaths among young women of child bearing age. In addition to these calamities, the city suffered from the consequences of bad harvests in rural areas which resulted in serious famine. After it Allahabad experienced a rapid and regular growth of population.

The city of Allahabad and fringe area have grown through migration rather than natural increase. The survival rate (Excess of birth over death) is lower in comparison with the percentage of migration. The migration of population from rural areas to city has become a regular feature. The city being unable to accommodate this heavy migration of population, rural urban fringe emerges a key player to entertain this burden of extra population. Davis remarks that ‘glittering life of the city, the faster pace, the greater opportunities, the wider social horizon –all have meant little to the average Hindu or Muslim villager. He has generally come to the city for one reason only to find remunerative work’. There is great amount of truth in this statement in case of Allahabad. The extremely high density of agricultural workers on arable land and very little provision for a secondary occupation compel the poor villagers, especially the landless labourers, to migrate to city or fringe areas, temporarily or permanently to earn their living. Allahabad with large number of provincial head offices, High court, the University, the Railway colony and the cantonments, draws a large number of people from other parts of the state and the country.

Therefore, the population of Allahabad Fringe Area kept on increasing very rapidly. It was 98225 in 1971 which increased to 167494 in 1981 and become 261291 in 1991. Population in the
Fig. 6.3: Decennial Growth of Population in Allahabad Fringe Area
fringe area was registered to be 394942 in 2001. This phenomenal increase in population of Allahabad Fringe Area caused to addition of new territories to the earlier existing fringe area and hence showing rapid decennial growth. Decennial growth was 70 percent in 1971-81 which decreased to 56.00 percent during 1981-91 and become 51.15 percent in 1991-2001 (Fig. 6.3).

The Age Structure

The age structure of Allahabad district shows a different picture when it is studies comparatively amongst rural, urban and fringe area age structure. The age structure of Allahabad district in urban area is much distorted (Table 6.3 and Fig. 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and Fig. 6.7). It is remarkable that the greater part of the population, both male and female, is below 59 while a small fraction above 59 years.

Table 6.3
Population Classification (in percent) by Age-Group in Allahabad District, Rural, Urban and Allahabad Fringe Area; 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Age-Group (in year)</th>
<th>Allahabad District (Total)</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Allahabad Fringe Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>00-04</td>
<td>11.55</td>
<td>12.26</td>
<td>13.12</td>
<td>13.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>05-14</td>
<td>27.81</td>
<td>27.89</td>
<td>29.75</td>
<td>29.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>13.13</td>
<td>14.41</td>
<td>12.46</td>
<td>14.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>14.78</td>
<td>15.03</td>
<td>13.92</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>5.69</td>
<td>5.44</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>5.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>≥60</td>
<td>7.88</td>
<td>7.34</td>
<td>8.23</td>
<td>7.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. 6.4 Age-structure of Total Population of Allahabad District, 2001

Fig. 6.5 Age-structure of Rural Population of Allahabad District
Fig. 6.6 Age Structure of Urban Population of Allahabad District

Fig. 6.7 Age Structure of Population of Allahabad Fringe Area
An average figure for Allahabad district shows that the percentage of female children (12.26 percent) is more than male children in age-group 0-4. In rural areas of Allahabad district, at the corresponding percentage in the age-structure for the age-group 0-4 is higher than average percentage for the district as a whole. These are 13.12 percent for male infants while 13.66 percent for female infants. But in the case of urban areas of Allahabad district the percentage comes drastically down for male as well as female infants. Male infants (00-04 age-groups) were registered to be 6.95 percent while female infants were 7.69 percent. The reason is obvious. Firstly, selective migration takes place to Allahabad city from different parts of district, state or country in pursuit of different works. A large portion of population in the urban areas constitutes the working class in secondary or tertiary activities. Secondly, the population employed in different sectors in urban areas at has their home roots to other parts of district, state or country and they prefer their family to stay at native places for raising their infants.

In Allahabad Fringe Area, population in age-structure for age-group 00-04 is 10.32 percent and 11.19 percent for male and female infants consecutively. There figures are higher than urban areas but lower than rural areas which confirms its transition state.

Moreover, a greater proportion of population is very young, about 28 percent fall in the age-group 5-14, if the percentage of population is considered below 15 years; it becomes about 39 percent for Allahabad district as a whole. The age-group 5-14 alone consists maximum percentage of population in rural areas; about 29.75 percent males and 29.14 percent females. When the age-group presented in Table 6.3 are considered individually, in urban areas 05-14 age-groups consists of 22.06 percent males and 23.83 percent
females while in Allahabad fringe Area, it becomes 25.16 percent males and 22.97 percent females.

Maximum percentage of the population lies in age-group 15-59 in rural, urban or fringe areas. This age-group is very dynamic and engaged in different activities.

In urban population, age-group 15-24 has large share of percentage i.e. 25.10 percent males and 21.89 percent females. This age-group consists of largest population in different age-group. In fringe areas, this age-group corresponds about 21 percent of total population of males or females. This age-group consists of school or college going population in urban and fringe areas. Some percentage of this age-group is also engaged in livelihood in organized or unorganized sector of economy.

Main population engaged in secondary or tertiary activities in urban and fringe areas falls in age-group 25-59. This age-group corresponds to about 33 percent of population at an average in Allahabad district, 31 percent in rural areas, 40 percent in urban areas and 36 percent in fringe areas. This age-group has maximum share of population in urban and fringe areas.

The age-group above 60 years has very low percentage all along rural, urban as well as fringe areas. But comparatively it’s less in urban and fringe areas as the age of retirement in Uttar Pradesh is 60 years and population engaged in different government or semi-government services tends to returns to their native places.

**Demographic Structure of Allahabad Fringe Area**

In Allahabad district, total population in 2001 registered to be 4936105 in which 3729320 people were rural and 1206785 people were urban. Total male population was 2626448 including 1962425
rural and 664023 urban males population and total female population was 2309657 constituting 1766895 rural and 542762 urban females population. Urban population was reported to 24.4 percent of total population which is lower than national average of 28.78 percent. Total population of Allahabad Fringe Area was 394942 in 2001 which constitutes rural as well urbane population.

![Graph](image)

**Fig. 6.8 : Population of Males and Females in Allahabad Fringe Area**

### Scheduled Castes

Total population of scheduled castes (SCs) in Allahabad district was 1065097 in 2001 including rural population of 909877 persons and urban population of 155220 persons. Total population of scheduled tribes (STs) was 4273 in 2001, in which urban population was 558 and rural population was 3715 (Table 6.4). The population of SCs and STs was 21.7 percent of total population of Allahabad district in 2001.
Table 6.4
Demographic Structure of Allahabad District, Rural, Urban and Allahabad Fringe Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1962425</td>
<td>1766895</td>
<td>3729320</td>
<td>1552213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>664023</td>
<td>542762</td>
<td>1206785</td>
<td>525277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2626448</td>
<td>2309657</td>
<td>4936105</td>
<td>2077490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringe</td>
<td></td>
<td>213713</td>
<td>181229</td>
<td>394942</td>
<td>141929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC Pop.</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>476146</td>
<td>433731</td>
<td>909877</td>
<td>380412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>84969</td>
<td>70251</td>
<td>155220</td>
<td>64227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>561115</td>
<td>503982</td>
<td>1065097</td>
<td>44639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringe</td>
<td></td>
<td>28547</td>
<td>24581</td>
<td>53128</td>
<td>21076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ST Pop.</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1723</td>
<td>3715</td>
<td>1124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2337</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>4273</td>
<td>1251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringe</td>
<td></td>
<td>115</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The population of SC and ST vary in different segments of Allahabad Fringe Area. Fringe area expanded in Kaurihar block has more numbers in SC population than other parts. Parts of fringe area in Jasara blocks consists least population of scheduled castes.

Population of scheduled castes has increased considerably in fringe areas (Table 6.4). Population of scheduled castes in fringe areas was 53128 in 2001 while rural and urban population of SC in Allahabad district was 909877 and 155220 in the same period.

In 1971, total population of scheduled castes in Allahabad Fringe Area was 17532 which increased to 28679 in 1981 and become 39517 in 1991. In Allahabad district, total population of scheduled castes was 725237 with 647030 persons in rural population and 78207 persons in urban population 1971 which increased to 931075 persons for Allahabad district as whole in 1981. In 1991, total population of SC in Allahabad district became 842022. Overall, total population of scheduled castes in Allahabad district has increased but this increase was more pronounced in rural areas in comparison to urban and fringe areas. It is because of the population of SCs are mainly engaged in agricultural activities. SCs have been at the receiving end in the social structure, therefore most of their population still work as agricultural labourer or marginal workers. They also get seasonal employment at the time of harvesting of the crops that require more men power. When the population of scheduled castes in considered is terms of percentage of total population, the rate of growth have decreased (Table 6.5).

Table-6.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>24.40</td>
<td>24.64</td>
<td>26.99</td>
<td>25.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>12.86</td>
<td>12.44</td>
<td>14.88</td>
<td>14.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringe</td>
<td>13.45</td>
<td>15.12</td>
<td>17.12</td>
<td>17.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21.58</td>
<td>21.64</td>
<td>24.52</td>
<td>24.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(204)
The population of scheduled castes in rural areas of Allahabad district was 25.74 percent of total rural population in 1971 which increased to 26.99 percent in 1981 but after afterward it decreased to become 24.64 percent in 1991 and 24.40 percent in 2001 (Fig. 6.9).

In urban areas, the percentage of population of scheduled castes is comparatively low from rural areas. SCs' population was 14.43 percent of total urban population in 1971 which become 14.88 percent in 1981. In 1991 it decreased to 12.44 percent and increased marginally in 2001 to become 12.86 percent.

In Allahabad Fringe Area, the percentage of population was slightly more than urban areas but much lower than rural areas. It was 17.79 percent in 1971 which decreased to 17.12 percent in 1981. In 1991, It become 15.12 percent and again decreased to 13.45 percent in 2001.

**SEX – RATIO**

**General Trend**

Sex-ratio is reflection of nature of growth of population. In
India sex-ratio has been always low as people believe male child as natural heir. Therefore people prefer male child rather than female child which is obviously a social evil. In India sex-ratio is considered as the number of females per thousand males. Sex-ratio in Allahabad district has decreased during the last three decades. In 1971, sex-ratio in Allahabad district was 898 which decreased to 890 and became 872 in 1991. It slightly increased to 879 in 2001 which is much lower than national average of 933 (Fig. 6.10).

In rural areas sex-ratio is better than urban areas. Sex-ratio in rural, urban and fringe areas were 925, 789 and 839 consecutively in 1971. In 1981, sex-ratio improved to become 822 in urban area while in rural areas it decreased to 909 and in fringe areas it become 851. In rural areas sex-ratio again decreased to 891 and in urban areas it also decreased to 817 and in fringe areas it becomes 841 in 1991. In 2001 sex-ratio remained same in urban areas while in rural areas it improved to 900 and fringe area it become 848 (Table 6.6). The condition seems sympathetic in rural, urban or fringe areas so far as sex-ratio is concerned inspite of several guidelines given to
medical institute and many of the rulings formed by the state as well central government, the situation is not improving as per goal. Selective gender birth is main cause behind this problem. One more cause of this distorted sex-ratio is negligence towards female children in their raising therefore female child mortality increases. Maternal mortality further aggrieves the problem more.

**Table-6.6**

**Sex-Ratio in Allahabad District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Sex Ratio in Allahabad District</th>
<th>Sex Ratio in Scheduled Castes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>822</td>
<td>909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sex-ratio among scheduled castes has also come down during the last three decades. Although it is better in rural area when compared with urban areas and the fringe in Allahabad district. Sex ratio of scheduled castes was 936 in 1971 in Allahabad district but came down to 921 in 1981 and became 893 in 1991. In 2001 it was 898. In rural areas, sex- ratio of SCs was 911 in 2001 which was 949 in 1971 but in urban areas it has always been less than 900 during last three decades. Sex-ratio of scheduled castes was 850 in urban areas in 1971 which come down to 827 in 2001 (Fig. 6.11).
Fig. 6.12: Sex Ratio (Scheduled Castes)
in Allahabad Fringe Area
In Allahabad Fringe Area also, the sex-ratio in total population or in scheduled castes is not encouraging. It has trend of increase and decrease in total population while decreased continuously in fringe during the last three decades. In total population of fringe area, sex-ratio was 839 in 1971 which increased to 851 in 1981 but decreased to 841 in 1991 and again increased slightly to 848 in 2001.

Sex-ratio in population of scheduled castes in Allahabad Fringe Area was 895 in 1971 which decreased to 861 in 2001. This has happened mainly because of selective nature of migration in fringe areas. Male population specially comes to fringe areas in pursuing livelihood in formal or informal sector of economy (Fig. 6.12).

**Scheduled Tribes : Population Growth and Sex Ratio**

The population of scheduled tribes in Allahabad district is very low. Total population of scheduled tribes in Allahabad district was 4273 in 2001 which is about 0.09 percent of total population of the district while scheduled castes constitute about 22 percent of total population in district (Table 6.4). Total population of scheduled tribes in the rural areas was 3715 in 2001 while urban population was 558. About 88 percent of total population of scheduled tribes still lives in rural areas.

Total population of scheduled tribes was reported to be 676 in 1971 in Allahabad district which came down to 256 in 1981 and it became 2197 in 1991.

In Allahabad Fringe Area, Total population of scheduled tribes is also very low. It was reported to be 202 constituting 115 males and 87 females in 2001 (Table 6.4). Population of scheduled tribes was 98 in 1971 in fringe areas which decreased to 26 in 1981 and again increased to 125 in 1991.
Fig. 6.13: Sex Ratio (Scheduled Tribes)

in Allahabad Fringe Area
Sex-ratio in scheduled tribes was 757 in fringe areas while in rural and urban areas these were 865 and 869 consecutively in 2001. Average sex-ratio in Allahabad for scheduled tribes population was 824 in the same period (Fig. 6.13).

**Literacy**

Literacy is the reflection of state of development of socio-economic landscape of any region. Literacy of any region is affected by type of economy, level of urbanization, living standard, caste structure, condition of women in society, availability of education, means of transportation, level of technological development and government policies. The impact of territorial neighborhood with urban areas is exhibited in the literacy of fringe areas. High literacy is considered to be a component of urbanization. Extent of literacy and urbanization has positive correlation. Therefore, areas with high percentage of urbanization have higher rate of literacy. But rural areas show low level of literacy. The profile of socio-economic structure pushes literacy upward. But Socio-economic structure of rural areas do not motivate literacy so highly.\(^3\) The situation of fringe areas in between rural urban areas makes the literacy to increase gradually from rural area towards urban vicinity. Increase in literacy in fringe areas is also caused by influx of literate population in search of livelihood

Literacy in Allahabad Fringe Area is lower than urban areas but higher than rural areas.

In Allahabad district total percentage literacy was 62.11 in which literacy among males was 75.81 percent and among females it was 46.38 percent in 2001. Percentage of literacy in rural areas was 56 percent while in urban areas it was 79.14 percent in 2001. In Allahabad Fringe Area percentage of literacy was 68.05 in 2001. Literacy in Allahabad district has increased during the last three
decades. Percentage of total literacy was 46.10 percent in Allahabad district accounting 62.80 percent and 26.66 percent for males and females consecutively in 1991. Literacy in 1981 was even worse, which was about 28.00 percent for Allahabad district including 12.8 percent of females and 41.5 percent of male’s literacy (Fig. 6.14).

**Occupational Structure**

The analysis of occupational structure of the population manifests many socio-economic aspects. The evaluation of modern socio-economic changes remains incomplete without proper understanding of occupational structure. Occupational structure refers to analysis of different working group in the population. It helps in the estimation of working and dependent population in total population. It also expresses the comparative analysis of population engaged in exclusive working groups. Occupational structure of any society is related with many natural resources e.g. agricultural land, indented sea coasts for fisheries, forests, rock beds suitable for mining etc. Commercial classification increases the discovery and exploitation of resources. Thus, by studying occupational structure of any area, standard of living and means of livelihood of the society can be known. The occupational structure of fringe area reflects the level of development in the region which is closely related with neighboring urban areas because changes in regional economy leads to modification of economy of urban or fringe areas.

**Occupational Structure : Allahabad Fringe Area**

In the fringe areas, the non-agricultural functional increase in place of agricultural functions with the development. Commercial and industrial functions in addition to services improve as non-agricultural functions. The working population in fringe areas is related with economic activities as well as distance from the urban places. In the vicinity of urban places, higher percentage of working
people is observed. Although it has functional variation because of occupations change their nature with advancement of time and technology. It is the basic reason for the study of occupational structure of fringe areas.

There have been several modifications in classification of occupational structure. This modification was inducted in Census of India, 1971 according to guidelines of United Nations Organization. These are as follows:

1. Cultivators,
2. Agricultural labourers,
3. Animal Husbandary, forestry, fisheries, hunting, gardening and other works,
4. Mining and Quarrying,
   (a) Household Industry,
   (b) Industry excluding household industry.
6. Construction,
7. Trade and Commerce,
8. Transport, Storage and Communication,
9. Other Services.

This classification of occupational structure was simplified in Census of India, 1981 and was classified into mainly four categories-

(1) Cultivators,
(2) Agricultural labourers,
(3) Workers in Household Industry,
(4) Other Workers.
Fig. 6.15: Main Workers in Allahabad Fringe Area
Main workers are higher in percentage in Sadar, Bahadurpur and Chaka segment of the fringe while other segment have lower percentage (Fig. 6.15).

### Table 6.7

**Allahabad Fringe Area : Occupational Structure (in percent)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cultivators</td>
<td>35.89</td>
<td>26.54</td>
<td>21.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Agricultural Labourers</td>
<td>22.73</td>
<td>17.84</td>
<td>11.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Workers in Household Industry</td>
<td>6.04</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>8.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Other Workers</td>
<td>35.34</td>
<td>48.52</td>
<td>57.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Occupational structure in the fringe can be analysed as follows (Fig. 6.16).

![Cultivators Agricultural labour Household industry Other workers](image.png)

**Fig. 6.16 : Allahabad Fringe Area : Occupational Structure (in percent)**

**CULTIVATOR**

The persons owning the land completely or partially into their possession are referred to be cultivators. The land may be acquired by the person himself as ancestral land or be given by the government on lease. Cultivators are active on their farm land individually or in company of their family as a unit. Cultivators sometimes employ the labourers for the activities on their farms to be accomplished. The percentage of population of the cultivators has decreased from 1981 to 2001 in the fringe area. The main reason behind it is that the agricultural land in the fringe has declined due

(212)
Fig. 6.17: Cultivators in Allahabad Fringe Area
to expansion of urban functions on one hand and population engaged in non-agricultural activities has increased on the other. The farm land has also been fragmented due to disintegration of joint families. Consequently, the population shifts to work as agricultural labourer or other activities.

In Allahabad Fringe Area the percentage of cultivators was 36.41 percent in 1971 which decreased to 35.89 percent in 1981 and continuing this trend it became 26.54 percent in 1991 and 21.97 percent in 2001 (Fig. 6.17). Cultivators in urban areas were 4.71 percent in 1981 and become 4.51 percent in 1991 while in rural area the percentage was very high; in 1981 this was 55.34 percent which decreased to 51.02 percent in 1991.

**Agricultural Labourers**

The persons, who are employed by cultivators on the basis of daily, weekly or monthly wages in the process of cultivation of different crops, are categorized to be agricultural labourers. The medium or lower income groups of farmers start selling their land in the effect of rising cost of land and high inflation rates due to rapid growth of urbanization. These land owners are now left with the option except to work on the land of large cultivators or to make livelihood by searching other options and thus they become agricultural labourers. The disintegration of families of marginal and small peasants also increases the agricultural labourers as they have small or no piece of land to act upon.

The agricultural labourers have decreased in Allahabad Fringe Area. The percentage of agricultural labourers in main working population was 22.73 percent in 1981 in Allahabad Fringe area. In urban areas of Allahabad district, the agricultural labourers were 4.46 percent in 1981 while in rural areas these were 26.85 percent during the same period.
Fig. 6.18: Agricultural Labourers in Allahabad Fringe Area
The percentage of agricultural labourers decreased in 1991 in fringe areas to become 17.84 percent but in urban areas it remained almost same (4.74 percent) but in rural areas it increased to 30.14 percent.

Agricultural labourers decreased further in 2001 in fringe areas and their percentage was registered to be 11.76 percent (Fig. 6.18). Agricultural labourers in urban and rural areas also decreased. In urban areas they became 1.36 percent and in rural areas they were reported to be 18.09 percent in 2001. This decline in population of agricultural labourers is mainly caused by diversification of economy in urban, rural and fringe areas and range of opportunities available for them to make their livelihood. Rapid growth of urbanization and liberal economic policies have opened the door of pool of avenues for the population to select according to their skill and consequently the attraction to work as agricultural labourer have diminished. Mechanization of agricultural land in the fringe areas have also caused to decrease the population of agricultural labourers.

**Household Industry**

Household industry refers to the conduction and management of occupation or cottage industry traditionally by a unit of people in any family. The percentage of population engaged in household industry is very low in Allahabad Fringe Area (Fig. 6.19). This is because of urban impact. Secondary and tertiary activities hold first place in providing opportunities of employment in comparison to employment opportunities available in agriculture sector. Therefore occupational structure influenced by urban function absorbs the working population leading to marginal improvement in working population engaged in household industries. Government has formulated several policies to encourage household industries by
Fig. 6.19: Workers in Household Industry in Allahabad Fringe Area
providing loans at subsidized interest rates and imparting training to self-help groups.

In Allahabad Fringe Area working population engaged in household industries have increased slightly over last two decades. The population under household industries in 1981 was 6.04 percent which became 7.10 percent in 1991 and again increased to 8.52 percent in 2001 in Allahabad Fringe Area (Table 6.7). In urban areas of Allahabad district percentage of working population under household industries were 6.12 percent, 5.24 percent and 7.98 percent in 1981, 1991 and 2001 consecutively while in rural areas these were 5.39 percent, 3.18 percent and 9.47 percent during the same consecutive years.

Other Workers

This group includes all the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities performed by working population except cultivators, agricultural labourers and household industry. The working population under other workers includes the economic and agricultural activities of livestock farming, forestry, fishing, hunting plantation, orchards and allied activities, manufacturing, processing, repairs in other than household industries, construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication etc.

These activities have changed the economic base of fringe areas. The percentage of working population under other workers has increased since significantly during the last two decades. It was 35.34 percent in 1981 and increased to 48.52 percent in 1991 which became 57.75 percent in 2001 (Table 6.7) in the fringe. In urban areas of Allahabad district percentage of other workers was 88.75 percent while in rural areas it was 2.58 percent in 2001 (Fig. 6.20).

In Allahabad Fringe Area, working population involved in other works is very varied. In 2001, other workers engaged in livestock
Fig. 6.20: Other Workers in Allahabad Fringe Area
Fig. 6.21: Marginal Workers in Allahabad Fringe Area
farming, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities were 0.67 percent; in mining and quarrying were 0.25 percent; in manufacturing, processing, servicing, repairs in other than households industry were 5.98 percent; in construction were 1.87 percent; in trade and commerce were 15.79 percent; in trade, storage and communication were 3.91 percent; and in other services were 29.28 percent.

There is large proportion of marginal workers too in the fringe. Marginal workers are higher in Bahadurpur segment of the fringe while they decrease in Chaka and Soraon and Sadar (Fig. 6.21).

**DISTRIBUTION OF LANDHOLDINGS**

Size of landholdings is one of the most important components to affect the agricultural returns. Generally, the landholding is that segment of agricultural land which is provided to an individual for its management. Agricultural activities on this segment of land is carried out by the landholder with his family as a unit. Landholder is legal owner of this segment of land.\(^7\) The consolidation of landholding depends on many determinants e.g. fertility of soil, intensity of ploughing, crops sown and its organization, input cost and return etc.\(^8\) In addition to all these, the size of landholding is affected by the pressure of population and law of precedence. The law of ownership under which the landholding is transferred to the children of owner, has caused its further fragmentation. Thus, size of landholding is affected by physical, social and economic factors.

In fringe area, the size of landholdings are comparatively small than rural areas but availability of basic infrastructural facilities make these small landholding to give high returns. The agricultural Census in India was conducted in 1970-71 for the first time after which it is conducted after every five years.\(^9\)

The size of landholding is directly affected by input costs. The
deviation from an optimum size of landholdings, many of the input
costs start increasing which makes the agricultural land to give low
return and it becomes the business of loss.\textsuperscript{10} If the efficiency of
agricultural farms increases with increasing size of landholdings,
then large landholdings become suitable for desired returns but if
returns remain stagnant of with the proportion increasing size of
landholdings, then small landholdings proves to be more efficient
than large landholdings.\textsuperscript{11} In addition of it, the traditional social
practices of the region also affect returns from average size of
landholdings.

The average size of landholdings is determined by the formula
as follows:

\[
\text{Average Size of Landholdings} = \frac{\text{Total Area of the Landholding}}{\text{Total Number of the Landholdings}}
\]

On the basis of above formula the average size of landholding in
Allahabad Fringe Area was 0.68 hectare during 1995-96 (Table 6.8)

\textbf{General Trend}

The percentage of landholdings below 1.0 hectare is the
maximum in fringe area as well as in rural and urban area of
Allahabad district i.e. about 80 percent of total numbers of
landholdings (Table 6.8) during the last two decades. The area under
landholdings below 1.0 hectare was 32.73 percent in 1990-91 and it
decreased slightly to 32.50 percent in 1995-96 in Allahabad Fringe
Area. In rural area, the area under landholding below 1.0 hectare
were 37.65 percent and 34.94 percent in 1990-91 and 1995-96
consecutively. Total area shranked under landholding below 1.0
hectare. In urban regions the area of landholding below 1.0 hectare
increased from 24.72 percent in 1990-91 to 32.52 percent in 1995-
96. These land holding were occupied by small and marginal farmer
which signifies the large number of families belonging to small and
marginal farmers are residing in fringe area.
Table-6.8
Distribution of Landholding (Size and Area) in Allahabad Fringe Area and Allahabad District, Rural, Urban and the Fringe (in Percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Below 1 Hect.</th>
<th>1.0 to 2.0 Hect.</th>
<th>2.0 to 4.0 Hect.</th>
<th>4.0 to 10.0 Hect.</th>
<th>Above 10.0 Hect.</th>
<th>Average Size in Hect.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number (in%)</td>
<td>Area (in%)</td>
<td>Number (in%)</td>
<td>Area (in%)</td>
<td>Number (in%)</td>
<td>Area (in%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allahabad Fringe Area</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>79.90</td>
<td>32.73</td>
<td>13.79</td>
<td>20.97</td>
<td>5.06</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>79.63</td>
<td>32.50</td>
<td>11.84</td>
<td>17.08</td>
<td>6.87</td>
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<td>Rural Area</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>80.71</td>
<td>37.65</td>
<td>11.77</td>
<td>21.77</td>
<td>5.30</td>
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<td>1995-96</td>
<td>79.28</td>
<td>34.94</td>
<td>12.18</td>
<td>22.41</td>
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<td>Urban Area</td>
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<td>78.70</td>
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<td>1995-96</td>
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<td>District Total</td>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>80.65</td>
<td>37.43</td>
<td>11.84</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(218)
The percentage of total number of landholding has decreased significantly with increasing size of landholding. The percentage of number of landholding between 1.0 to 2.0 hectares decreased from 13.79 percent in 1990-91 to 11.84 percent in 1995-96 while the areas of landholding of same size decreased from 20.97 percent in 1990-91 to 17.08 percent in 1995-96 in Allahabad Fringe Area. The percentage of number and area of landholding of the same category increased in rural areas marginally but decreased in urban area during the same years.

Landholdings with size of 2.0 to 4.0 hectares increased in terms of percentage of numbers and area in rural, urban and fringe areas. In Allahabad Fringe Area the percentage of number of these landholdings was 5.06 percent in 1990-91 and increased to 6.87 percent in 1995-96; and percentage of area also increased from 19.83 percent to 21.78 percent during the same period. This was because of selling of landholdings of 1.0 to 2.0 Hectare to the medium landholders.

The percent of number of landholding from 4.0 to 10.0 hectare is very low but they still have large portion of areas. The percentage of number of such landholding was 0.96 percent and 1.35 percent in 1990-91 and 1995-96 consecutively in Allahabad Fringe Area but these have occupied large areas; about 20.54 percent in 1990-91 and 21.83 percent in 1995-96.

The landholdings above 10.0 hectares were very low in number as well as in area in terms of percentage of total landholdings. It means few families are there to own large landholding in rural, urban or fringe areas of Allahabad district. Therefore, increasing urban influence is visible on each type of landholding of Allahabad Fringe Area.
SETTLEMENT

The total area of Allahabad district reduced from 7261.00 59.km. to 5437.20 sq. km. in 1991 due to carving out of new districts.

There had been obvious changes in the number of residential house and number of households during the last 40 years. The trend in the increase of residential house increased to more than 20.00 percent during decades 1971-1981 and 1981-91 in Allahabad district. Built-up area (mainly residential area) recorded an increase of 28.48 percent during 1971-81 and 23.40 percent during 1981-91. The increase during 1991-2001 was 17.22 percent in Allahabad district. In Allahabad Fringe Area the growth of residential area it was more than 35 percent during these decades.

Thus, the numbers of residential houses have been increasing at the rate of around 24 percent per decade in Allahabad district and around 35 percent per decade in Allahabad Fringe Area. Though, it is because an obvious offshoot of increase in population, this will have serious implications for land use planning in coming decades. These implications would have two aspects. One, more and more land would be brought under the category land put to non agricultural uses. Secondly, planning for housing in fringe areas will have to be give serious consideration to adopt land saving devices; to provide civic amenities; to develop suitable kind of infrastructure and to develop rights kind of common use facilities.

The encroachment over the agricultural land reduces the farm land and thus creating an inverse relationship between agricultural land and development of urban settlement in the fringe. This is also a hypothesis, which was put forward to advance the work and holds good.

INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE

Allahabad lies on the principle rail routes and National Highway (G.T. Road) of India which connect the Ganga with the
Deccan and many other parts of the country directly. This fact alone was a strong factor for the establishment of large industries near Allahabad. Indeed, geographically, Allahabad possesses the advantage of wide variety of physical endowment characterized by diversity and availability. Yet, least was attempted to industrialize the city in the past; now few industries have developed in certain pockets (Fig. 6.22).

Very little is known about the industries of the ancient Allahabad which was an important centre due to its geographical location and religious importance. Accounts of the Muslim historians during Akbar’s regime present Allahabad as a great centre of the carpet weaving industry. Its boat making industry probably flourished till the late Muslim period but with the decline of the Mughal Kingdom, and the development of the carpet weaving industry at Mirzapur and Bhadohi (Sant Ravi Das Nagar), the carpet industry at Allahabad disappeared and it hardly exists now at all. The boat making industry died a natural death due to the stiff competition of railway during the Early British regime.

Presently most of the industries around Allahabad city are located in fringe areas of Naini, Bamrauli, Phaphamau and Jhusi etc. and far lying areas of Phulpur, Mau Aima, Shankargarh etc. These can be groped into following categories:

1. Printing Press
2. Lime and Brick Kilns
3. Steel Trunks and Metal Works
4. Leather Works
5. Glass Factories
6. Cane and Bamboo Furniture works
ALLAHABAD
INDUSTRIAL
POCKETS

Legend

INDUSTRIAL POCKETS
RIVER

Fig. 6.22: Industrial Pockets in Allahabad District
7. Oil Mills  
8. Iron Foundries  
9. Textiles  
10. Flour Mills  
11. Ice and Ice-cream factories  
12. Cold Storage  
13. Electrical Goods  
14. Engineering Goods and Implements  
15. Torch Factories  
16. Factories of Agricultural Implement  
17. Cycle Parts Units  
18. Dairies  
19. Cracker Industries etc.

**Large-Scale Industries**

Glass, paper, engineering goods and implement, printed books, cotton cloth, torches and electrical goods are manufactured in and around the city specially fringe areas.

**Industries in Naini**

The industrial estate at Naini was established in 1957 with the object of providing facilities for enterprising industrialists. In pursuance of the technical knowledge, power, cheap raw materials and a suitable site provided by the government, there came into being large-scale industries and small scale industries.

**Glass Factories**

There are many glass factories in Naini important among which are as follows:
(i) The Allahabad Glass Works,
(ii) The Naini Glass Works,
(iii) Bharat Glass Works,
(iv) Triveni Glass Works,
(v) Kamla Glass Works,
(vi) The Zamindar Glass Works.

These glass factories use broken glass as their main raw material. It is collected from individual hawkers who bring it to the factory. Silica sand, soda and lime are other raw material used in the factories.

These factories mostly produce bottles of all sizes and glass which are supplied to different parts of the country. The condition of these industries is pathetic now and many of them are at the door of being closed.

**Agricultural Implements Factory**

An agricultural implement factory run by the Agricultural Development Society, Naini, was established in February, 1954 to popularize and provide better implement to cultivators.

**Engineering Goods and implements factories**

A number of factories were set up to produced electric transformers, torches, pipes, buckets, machine tools and cycle parts etc. Main factories among them are as follows:

(i) The Geep Flash Light Industries,
(ii) The General Electric Company,
(iii) The Navin Engineering Works,
(iv) The New Works,
(vi) Kumar Industries.
Papers factories and Printing Press

These factories were established to meet the demand of paper required for different purposes and to carry out the business of printing. Among some factories important one is Bharat Straw Board and Paper Mills.

Other factories in Naini industrial area located in the fringe are engaged in manufacturing of brassware; brassware fittings; parts of automobiles and electronic components; steel sheets and steel fabrications; steel almirah and steel chairs, tables; agricultural implements; doors, nut and bolts; tin printing; tin containers; brushes for industrial and domestic use; frames and conduit pipes; rickshaw component and washers; utensils and hospital goods; steel door windows, switches, transformers etc; precision lathe and hydraulic jacks; starters and wires etc.

Cotton Mills

Cotton mills and factories has also been established in Naini and Allahabad city. The Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Company Ltd. was established in 1958-59 in Naini to produce cotton yarn.

General Fibres Dealer (P.) Ltd. established in 1961 produces woolen yarns in Allahabad city.

Moreover, Naini is known for its industrial development. It has been developed as an industrial area by Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC). Presently, five big companies of public sector and ten big companies of private sector are operating in Naini Industrial Area. In addition to it, industrial institutes, industrial colony, NSIC campus and about 425 small industries of UPSIDC have been established in this industrial area. An industrial area was established in Naini by UPSIDC three decades earlier. Now, UPSIDC has decided to develop another industrial area.
on 580 Acres of land just near prior existing industrial area. This industrial area will be established on the line of industrial area of Greater NOIDA. Infrastructural facilities will be on the same pattern as of those of Greater Noida. Roads, drainage, bridges, residential building and educational institutes will be constructed. Tube wells for water and power sub-station will also be established. Technically, UP government has given the green signal to the proposal. Industries have also been developed in other parts of fringe areas but they are very few.

In Bamrauli canning factory ‘The Allahabad Canning Company’ has been established for canning and preserving fruits and vegetables.

**Brick-kiln factories** can be seen in all segments of fringe area for cheap availability of land, labour and huge demand of bricks for construction purposes.

**Woods factories** have also been established in fringe areas. These are being developed very fastly to meet the demand of city and local areas.

Small-industrial unit for manufacturing **agricultural implements** like threshers, hands operated large fan and harrows etc. are common in all parts of fringe area.

Other small factories common in Allahabad Fringe Areas are oil mills, flour mills, ice-mill, jaggery mills, jelly-making industries, furniture making industries and dairies etc.

Thus, Allahabad Fringe Area accommodates a number of big and small industries as well as cottage industries to meet local and city’s demand in the wake of growing urban and rural population. Fringe areas could be developed as area for localizing different industries by proper planning.
Analysis of present chapter manifests that urban based functions are diversified and intensive in fringe areas in comparison to rural areas. The intensity of urban activities also decreases from city to the fringe areas, which is also a hypothesis and holds good.

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