

## 14. KANPUR CANTONMENT BOARD

Kanpur Cantonment is situated on the right bank of Ganga River. It has a predominant position among the various cantonments due to its huge population, large number of important defence installations and units and strategic location within the highly industrialized Kanpur City. It was established in 1811 and admeasures a total of 4243 acres out of which bungalow area is 3899.18 acres and civil area is 334.83 acres. It has played an important role in the freedom struggle of 1857 under the leadership of Nana Saheb and Tantya Tope. This chapter will deal with the demographic analysis, current status of various infrastructure facilities, financial analysis and issues which require immediate actions.

### **14.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

There was a steep increase in the population growth rate from 1941-61 due to declaration of Second World War, partition of the country and rapid industrialization. Since 1961, civil population of the cantonment has increased with a steady rate from 61,223 in 1971 to 95,021 in 1991. From 1991 to 2001, there was a marginal increase in population. In 2001, out of total population (1,00,796), 55 percent was male.

In Kanpur Cantonment, schedule caste population is 9.3 percent whereas 0.1 percent is schedule tribes. The total households are 16,900 and household size is 6. The total literates are 64.7 percent and literacy rate is 73.9 percent. The sex ratio in Kanpur Cantonment is 802.

As per 2001 census, total workers in KCB are 30,822. Out of total workers, 26.1 percent (26,353) are main workers whereas 4.4 percent are marginal workers. Out of total main workers, 2.9 percent are cultivators, 0.7 percent is agriculture labourers, 5.4 percent is household industries and other workers are 91 percent.

### **14.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

#### **14.2.1 Water Supply**

Prior to 1962, the water requirement was met through open shallow well except for few areas where it's provided by MES and the ordinance factories. The underground reservoir, pumping station and distribution network was provided by Kanpur Development Board in 1962. The water was received in bulk from Kanpur Jal Sansthan into this underground reservoir and is pumped throughout the cantonment. Since then, no further extension/ augmentation were undertaken by KJS to meet the demand of additional population. The problems faced were frequent breakdowns of the old worn-out pump sets at



the only pumping station. Mainly bungalow area, small bazaar areas of Golaghat and Satti Chaura suffered from severe water shortage.

In 1989, first phase of water supply reorganization project consisting of construction of one overhead tank, 6 new pumps at ZPS for the replacement of 6 wornout old pumpsets of and 12.5 km of new pipelines to augment/reorganize water supply for entire cantonment area including the small bazaar area was undertaken. Due to this, problem of acute shortage of water have reduced.

At present, there are 3722 private water connections and 350 public stand posts besides the 70 Indian mark II handpumps to augment and boost the water supply. The provision was also made to supply 6000 litres water through the board's tankers.

#### **14.2.1.1 Issues**

The water supply project received a setback due to non-payment of service charges by the Ordnance Equipment Factory and Ordnance Parachute Factory since long time.

#### **14.2.1.2 Strategies**

The need is felt to reduce the number of existing public water stansposts and replacing them by India Mark – II handpumps. This will help in two ways: one to meet the demand in the interior areas of civil are and secondly to reduce the wastage of water due to public standposts.

#### **14.2.2 Sewerage**

The underground sewerage system is non-existent in the civil area. At present, there exists only 10 km length of old sewer lines of diameter 9" to 15" which are acting as mains and sub-mains. These lines cover only a scant proportion of the civil area.

#### **14.2.2.1 Issues**

- Non-existence of sewerage infrastructure has led to wide spread insanitation throughout the civil area.
- Due to increase in population, sewerage lines are chocked, ineffective and outdated.

#### **14.2.2.2 Strategies**

- The existing sewerage lines need to be cleaned properly through machines.
- The provision for well designed sewerage infrastructure should be made to remove the problems related to sewerage blockage.

#### **14.2.3 Storm Water Drainage**

The infrastructure (waste water and storm water) drainage system was laid in 1940s. It consists of 4km length of large rectangular main drains besides



smaller intercepting and service drains. There are total four drains i.e. tobbe nallah and nalas around Azad Park, Tank Road and Jaipuria road in civil lines area. The waste water in the main drains or nallahs is disposed off at various points into trunk sewers of Municipal Corporation passing through cantonment area.

#### **14.2.3.1 Issues**

- Many streets and lanes of civil and small bazaar areas are devoid of drains.
- Three drains are in extremely bad state of repairs due to which they have become quite un-functional and ineffective.
- All these open drains are located within the densely populated areas and have become serious health hazards.
- During periods of concentrated heavy rainfall, streets and lanes got flooded. This lead to increase in disease and pollution through spreading of faecal material in the streets and lanes. In this period, effects of ineffective drainage become more visible.
- Besides main drains, large number of service drains is also in poor state of maintenance.

#### **14.2.4 Solid Waste Management**

In Cantonment Board, total rubbish collection points are 195. Out of total, close dustbins are 124 whereas open dustbins are 71. Out of total close dustbins (124), 88.7 percent (110) are in bungalow area. The conservancy services are rendered with the help of fleet consisting of 2 rubbish loaders, 6 trucks and 1 night soil tanker besides hand cart.

At present, there are 35 blocks of public group latrines and 48 urinals. Other than 12 sulabh complexes and 4 NEDA Complexes, remaining 19 public latrines are cleaned and maintained by Board's conservancy staff.

#### **14.2.4.1 Issues**

- The conservancy services should be mechanized to reduce the physical burden on the conservancy staff and result in reduction in establishment cost.

#### **14.2.4.2 Strategies**

- The locations of dustbins in the civil area should be reviewed and refixed with proper intervals at proper places so that efficiency can be increased.
- Proper sewerage infrastructure should be laid so that open main drains can be eliminated.
- The maintenance of public group latrines should be given to voluntary organizations such as Sulabh International, Suvidha and NEDA etc.

#### **14.2.5 Street Lighting**

Street lighting is maintained by Board's staff with the help of Hydraulic ladder truck. The cantonment board is maintaining 270 number 250 Watt sodium vapour lamps (SVLs) and about 4000 tube lights of BOW each. All the roads



in the bungalow and civil areas are lit up by tube lights. In the bungalow areas, other than a few roads such as Tagore road, portion of M.G. and Nathu Singh road, old Allahabad road, New Cemetery road and canal road, all remaining roads have been provided with SVLs.

#### **14.2.5.1 Issues**

- In civil area, SVLs have been provided on very few roads and road crossing only.
- Most of the roads lack adequate street lighting.
- The tube lights lighting on the most busy jaipuria road, where central railway station is located, is very inadequate in view of high traffic movement throughout the night.
- The Station road and Elliot road also need SVLs as it links the civil areas directly to the railway station.
- The lighting on some of the important roads i.e. Faulkner road, hospital road, Biscoe road, tank road etc. are inadequate.
- Some narrow lanes in cantonment area are totally devoid of lighting.
- The remaining roads, which bear high volume of nocturnal traffic, need to be provided with SVLs for safe movement of traffic and security view point.

### **14.3 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

#### **14.3.1 Medical Facilities**

In Cantonment, there is one general hospital, one O.E.F. combined hospital, 7 air force hospitals, 2 state government dispensaries (E.S.I.), 3 private nursing homes and 18 private clinics. The 36 bedded cantonment board hospital is consist of 12 bedded male ward, 12 bedded female ward, two maternity wards of 6 bed each, one operation theatre and a OPD.

##### **14.3.1.1 Issues**

- Facilities such as X-ray, ECG and major pathological investigations are not provided in the hospital.
- Due to lack of specialized doctors and equipments, people from weaker section have to refer some other hospital.
- There are always long queues of patients in the OPD who are not able to receive adequate medical attention.
- Though the condition of the hospital building is quite satisfactory, the roof requires repair work and water proofing treatment.

#### **14.3.2 Education Facilities**

The cantonment board has provided only 9 primary schools. These schools were established by the board during the 1930-1950. Out of these 9 schools, 4 are located in the distant small bazaar areas of B.I.bazar, Kakori, Golaghat and remaining 5 are located in the civil areas of Faithful ganj, Mirpur, Khapra Mahal and Harrisganj. The literacy level in Kanpur cantonment is 73.9 percent as per 2001 census. The board is having a staff of 9 headmasters and 31 assistant teachers.



The main educational effort in the cantonment is provided by the voluntary and philanthropic organizations. Most of the top-rated convent and public schools of the district are located in the bungalow area of the cantonment.

#### **14.3.2.1 Issues**

- The condition of the school building provided by Cantonment Board is very unsatisfactory. Other than Mirpur and Muir Road schools, which were renovated by the board in 1987 and 1988, remaining are in poor state of maintenance.
- In KCB area some of the top-rated convent and public schools are located; however, the weaker section has virtually nil access to these middle and rich class schools.
- The existing education facilities in cantonment are not only quantitatively insufficient but their distribution is very uneven.
- The primary schools provided by Kanpur Nagar Nigam are quite far off from cantonment area and are mostly dilapidated and overcrowded. Due to which they are not used by residents of cantonment.

#### **14.4 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

The main source of income is from taxes such as house tax, water tax, conservancy tax (sewer/solid waste) and non-tax such as hoardings, lease rent etc. The total revenue collection in 2005-06 was 13.53 crore out of which revenue from tax and non-tax was 3.67 crore, octroi compensation from State Finance Commission is 1.86 crore and income from realisation under special acts is 54 thousand, revenue derived from property and powers apart from taxes and miscellaneous is 93 lakh, extraordinary and debt is 1.8 lakh.

The total expenditure of Kanpur Cantonment Board in 2005-06 was 13.5 crore out of which 3.74 crore was spent on medical services and sanitation, 1.58 crore on public works, 70 lakh on public safety and convenience, 29 lakh on general administration, 17 lakh on collection of revenue, 67 thousand on public institutions, 1.1 crore on pension gratuity and annuities, 43 lakh on proceeds from water tax and rest was spent on payment to sinking fund and other miscellaneous expenses.

#### **14.5 KEY ISSUES**

Some of the issues, which need immediate attention, are:

- a) Acute Shortage of Water Supply
- b) Old and dilapidated dry type public group latrines
- c) Non-existence of sewerage infrastructure
- d) Damaged and congested roads
- e) Unpaved streets and lanes
- f) Broken service and large open main drains
- g) Lack of adequate education and medical facilities

All this has resulted into unhealthy and degraded environment in the densely populated civil areas.

