

SUO-MOTU DISCLOSURE

Etawah City

Information Handbook
[In pursuance of chapter II, Section 4(1) (b) of
the Right to information Act 2005]

Nagar Palika Parishad
Etawah

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PREFACE

Right To Information is an Act to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the constitution of a Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It is an initiative taken by Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions to provide a– RTI Portal Gateway to the citizens for quick search of information on the details of first Appellate Authorities, PIOs etc. amongst others, besides access to RTI related information / disclosures published on the web by various Public Authorities under the government of India as well as the State Governments. The Right to Information Act, 2005(RTI) has been enacted by the Government of India. The Act has been notified on June15, 2005. This Act entitles the citizens to obtain information pertaining to public authorities, subject to compliance with prescribed procedure under RTI Act, 2005.

The basic object of the Right to Information Act is to empower the citizens, promote transparency and accountability in the working of the Government, contain corruption, and make our democracy work for the people in real sense. It goes without saying that an informed citizen is better equipped to keep necessary vigil on the instruments of governance and make the government more accountable to the governed. The Act is a big step towards making the citizens informed about the activities of the Government.

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

In order to ensure transparency and accountability in the functioning of public authorities and with a view to confer right on citizens for obtaining information pertaining to functioning of public authorities, the Information Act, 2005 (hereinafter referred to as “RTI” or “Act”) has been enacted. Section 4(1)(b) of the Act confers right on citizens to obtain information pertaining to functioning of public authorities and for this purpose every public authority is required to appoint Public Information Officer(s) Assistant State Public Information Officer(s), Wherever applicable, for processing of information requests from citizens. Under any circumstances if the citizen could not get the information sought for by him, he may approach the appellate authority.

1.2. OBJECTIVE OF THE HAND BOOK

The essence of good governance is based on the premise that the laws and procedures are transparent, clearly defined & understood by those governed and the implementation is both quick and smooth. Transparency connotes the conduct of public business in a manner that affords stakeholders wide accessibility to the decision-making process and the ability to effectively influence it. In the context of urban governance, transparency assumes added significance. The Key objective behind publication of this information manual is to enable the public to understand the role played by the Department in the Urban Governance by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The citizens are entitled under the Act, to obtain any information prescribed under the Act from the Department. The procedure for obtaining information from the Department is prescribed in the following paragraphs.

1.3. TARGETED USERS

This manual is meant for information of citizens, civil society organizations, public representatives, officers and employees of public authorities.

1.4. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF KEY CONTACT OFFICERS

For facilitating information requests from citizens, the following officers are appointed as PIO, APIOs and Appellate authority.

Table 1: Names & details of Key contact Officers

S.No.	Name of Officer/ Designation	Appointed as per the Act.
1	Anil Kumar Executive Officer	Appellate Authority
2	Sri Jag Jeevan Ram Tax Superintendent	

3	Anil Kumar Executive Officer	Public Information Officer
4	Rama Shankar Ram J.E.(Nirmaan)	Assistant Public Information Officer
5	Hemant Yadav J.E.(Nirmaan)	

1.5. PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION

The information request shall be made in writing. The information request can be in one of the following two languages.

- i. Hindi
- ii. English

Applicant shall pay the following prescribed fee for obtaining the information under the Act.

A request for obtaining information under sub-section (1) of section 6 shall be accompanied by an application fee of Rs.10/- per each application by way of cash or by demand draft or by banker's cheque payable to the Accounts Officer or any other duly authorized officer of the Public Authority, against proper receipt at the following rates:

Fee to be charged for providing information:

For providing information under sub-section (1) or sub-section (5) of Section 7, a fee shall be charged by way of cash or demand draft or banker's cheque payable to the Accounts Officer or any other duly authorized officer of the Public Authority against proper receipt at the following rates:

(A) Priced Material:

Publications printed matter, text, maps, plans, floppies, CDs, samples, models or material in any other form, which are priced, the sale price thereof:

(B) Other than price material:

- (1) An application for obtaining any information under sub-section (1) of section¹ 6 of RTI Guidelines shall be accompanied with a fee of rupees fifty.
- (2) For providing information under sub-section (1) of section 7, the fee shall be charged from the applicant at the following rates namely: (a) Rs. 10/- for each page in A-4 or A-3 size paper created or copied and (b) If information is to be provided on a large size of paper than that of specified in clause (a), the actual cost price of such a paper shall be charged.
- (3) For providing information under sub-section (5) of section 7, the fee shall be charged from the applicant at the following rates namely: (a) Rs. 50/- for providing information in floppy;

¹ All section and Sub sections are related to RTI Guidelines only.

(b) Rs. 100/- for providing information in diskette; and (c) If information sought is of such a nature, which is contained in a printed document of which a price has been fixed, then that information will be provided after charging the price, fixed for that printed document. However, if only an extract or page of such a printed document is asked for, then a fee of Rs. 10/- per page shall be charged from the applicant.

(4) No fee for inspection of record shall be charged if such an inspection is made for one only. However, if inspection is made for a period more than one hour then a fee of rupees ten shall be charged for every fifteen minutes in excess of first hour. Every fraction of the period above fifteen minutes shall be construed as a complete period of fifteen minutes and it shall be charged as full period of fifteen minutes.

Applicants belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category need not pay the fee. They will pay for material charges. For the issues claiming payment of exemption of fee under BPL category, the applicant shall attach a copy of Ration card/income certificate or any other proof under the BPL category. The request for information will be generally processed within the time period mentioned under the Act.

CHAPTER-II: Particulars of Organization, Functions and Duties

PARTICULARS OF ORGANISATION FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES

Particulars of Organization:

S.No.	Name Of the Organization	Address	Functions	Duties
1	Nagar Palika Parishad Etawah	Main market, Lalpura, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh 206001	Detailed Description mentioned below	Detailed Description mentioned below

2.2. Functions of the Municipality: As per the Uttar Pradesh Municipality Act, the Municipality are entrusted broadly with the following functions.

A. General Functions of Corporation/Council: –

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules, regulations and bye-laws made there under the municipal Government of the City/Town shall vest in the Municipality.
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1) it shall be the duty of the Municipality to consider all periodical statements of the receipts and disbursements and all progress reports and pass such resolutions thereon as it thinks fit.

B. Obligatory Functions of Municipality. - It shall be incumbent on the Municipality to make adequate provision by any means or measures which it may lawfully use or take for each of the following matters, namely :-

- (1) The construction, maintenance and cleaning of drains and drainage works and of public latrines, urinals and similar conveniences;
- (2) The construction and maintenance of works and means for providing supply of water for public and private purposes;
- (3) The scavenging, removal and disposal of filth, rubbish and other obnoxious or polluted matters;
- (4) The reclamation of unhealthy localities, the removal of noxious vegetation and generally the abatement of all nuisances;
- (5) The regulation of places for the disposal of the dead and the provisions and maintenance of places for the said purpose;
- (6) The registration of births and deaths;
- (7) The construction and maintenance of municipal markets and slaughterhouses and the regulation of all markets and slaughter-houses;
- (10) The regulation and abatement of offensive or dangerous trades or practices;
- (11) The securing or removal of dangerous buildings and places;
- (12) The construction, maintenance, alteration and improvements of public streets, bridges, culverts, causeways and the like;
- (13) The lighting, watering and cleansing of public streets and other public places;
- (14) The removal of obstructions and projections in or upon streets, bridges and other public places;
- (15) The naming and numbering of streets and premises;
- (16) The maintenance of municipal offices;
- (17) The laying out or the maintenance of public parks, gardens or recreation grounds;
- (18) The maintenance of a fire-brigade and the protection of life and property in the case of fire;
- (19) The maintenance of monuments and memorials vested in a local authority in the City/Town immediately before the commencement of this Act or which may be vested in the Corporation/Council after such commencement;
- (20) The maintenance and development of the value of all properties vested in or entrusted to the management of the Corporation/Council; and
- (21) The fulfillment of any other obligation imposed by or under this Act or any other law for

the time being in force.

C. Discretionary functions of Corporation/Council: -

The Corporation/Council may in its discretion provide either wholly or in part for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

- (1) The furtherance of education including cultural and physical education;
- (2) The establishment and maintenance of, and aid to, libraries, museums, art galleries, botanical or zoological collections;
- (3) The establishment and maintenance of, and aid to stadia, gymnasias, akharas and places for sports and games;
- (4) The planting and care of trees on road sides and elsewhere;
- (5) The surveys of buildings and lands;
- (6) The registration of marriages;
- (7) The taking of a census of population;
- (8) The civic reception to persons of distinction;
- (9) The providing of music or other entertainments in public places or places of public resort and the establishment of theatres and cinemas;
- (10) The organization and management of fairs and exhibitions;
- (11) The acquisition of movable or immovable property for any of the purposes before mentioned, including payment of the cost of investigations, surveys or examinations in relation thereto for the construction or adaptation of buildings necessary for such purposes;
- (12) The construction and maintenance of -
 - a. rest-houses,
 - b. poor-houses,
 - c. infirmaries,
 - d. children's homes,
 - e. houses for the deaf and dumb and for disabled and handicapped children,
 - f. shelters for destitute and disabled persons,
 - g. asylums for persons of unsound mind;
- (13) The construction and maintenance of cattle ponds;
- (14) The building or purchase and maintenance of dwelling houses for Corporation/Council officers and other Corporation/Council employees;
- (15) Any measures for the welfare of the Corporation/Council officers and other Corporation/Council employees or any class of them including the sanctioning of loans to such officers and employees or any class of them for construction of houses and

- purchase of vehicles;
- (16) The organisation or management of chemical or bacteriological laboratories for the examination or analysis of water, food and drugs for the detection of diseases or research connected with the public health or medical relief;
 - (17) The provision for relief to destitute and disabled persons;
 - (18) The establishment and maintenance of veterinary hospitals;
 - (19) The organisation, construction, maintenance and management of swimming pools, public wash houses, bathing places and other institutions designed for the improvement of public health;
 - (20) The organisation and management of farms and dairies within or without the City/Town for the supply, distribution and processing of milk and milk products for the benefit of the residents of the City/Town ;
 - (21) The organisation and management of cottage industries, handicraft centres and sales emporia;
 - (22) The construction and maintenance of warehouses and godowns;
 - (23) The construction and maintenance of garages, sheds and stands for vehicles and cattle biers;
 - (24) The provision for unfiltered water supply;
 - (25) The improvement of the City/Town in accordance with improvement schemes approved by the Corporation/Council;
 - (26) The provision of housing accommodation for the inhabitants of any area or for any class of inhabitants;
 - (27) The establishment and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries and maternity and child welfare centres and the carrying out of other measures necessary for public medical relief;
 - (28) Supply and distribution of electricity to the public; and
 - (29) Any measure not hereinbefore specifically mentioned, likely to promote public safety, health, convenience or general welfare.

2.3 Duties - Sections in Municipalities:

With reference to the functions referred to above, the following sections are

Provided in the municipalities. The duties of each of these sections are listed below:

SN	SECTION	DUTIES
1.	Administration	To look after general administration, including school administration and council meetings
2.	Revenue	To assess and collect various taxes and non-taxes and collection of rents from municipal properties
3.	Accounts	To maintain accounts, prepare annual accounts, budget, and attend to audit of accounts
4.	Public Health and Sanitation	To look after sanitation, public health and solid waste management including medical and maternity services
5.	Engineering	To look after water supply and sewerage, public works like roads, drains, buildings, parks and play grounds, street lighting
6.	Town Planning	To regulate town planning activities including land uses, layouts, building constructions and encroachments
7.	Urban Poverty Alleviation (UPA)	To look after urban poverty alleviation programs.

CHAPTER-III: POWER DUTIES OF ITS OFFICER/ EPLOYEES

S.No.	Section	Name of the Officer	Duties	Officer In Charge
1	Municipal Council	Anil Kumar	Entire executive powers under U.P. Municipality Act.,	Executive Officer
2	Health & Sanitation Inspector	Ramanand	All functions of Health, Sanitation, Birth & Death Registration etc	Nagar Swasath Adhikari
3	Nirman (Civil)	Rama Shankar Ram	All functions of Civil works	Junior Engineer
	Nirmaan (Civil)	Heamnt Yadav	All functions of Civil works	Junior Engineer
4	Jalkal (WWE)	Nabila Khan	All functions of Civil works	Junior Engineer
5	Account Branch	Avdhesk Kumar Tiwari	All functions of Account Branch	Account Officer
6	Property Tax	Jag Jeevan Ram	All functions of Property Branch	Tax Superintendent

CHAPTER IV: PROCEDURE FOLLOWED IN DECISION MAKING PROCESS

Citizen can avail all the municipal services & raise grievances regarding Municipal Service Delivery through Public Grievance Portal Government of Uttar Pradesh (<http://upi.gov.in/>) link given on the ULB website (<http://pddun.in>). On receipt of the same the Unique ID will be generated by the system a mail shall be received on ULB e-mail Id. The mail shall be forwarded to the concerned official.

- The concerned official will scrutinize the file and write his remarks, and pass on the file to the next higher authority and finally to the Executive Officer who is the final decision making authority.

The entire workflow of ULB functions & functionaries are be digitized through a chain of innovative e-Governance initiatives of the Urban Development Department. Through this, all the Varied modes of governance namely,

- i) Government to Government
- ii) Citizen to Government
- iii) Government to Citizen

CHAPTER-V – Norms for discharge of functions
Section 4 (1) (b) (iv)

5.1 THE NORMS SET BY THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE DISCHARGE OF ITS FUNCTIONS.

The usual office hours are from 10:00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. After punching at Biometric system / signing in the Attendance Register all staff must be in their seats and start work not later than the prescribed hour. They will however be allowed grace time of ten minutes when there is real need. The secretary concerned will monitor the daily attendance.

The Service delivery time frame for the services rendered by the Department is given below.

Citizen Related: Complaints on civic amenities and other grievances

Routine matters - -	15 days
Other than routine matters	30 days (Ex. Policy decision files)

केन्द्रीयत कर्मचारी

क्र०सं०	विभाग	पद	कर्मचारी का नाम	लिंग	पता	मो०नं०
1	जलकल विभाग	सहायक अभियन्ता(जल)	श्रीराम यादव	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9758295299
2	जन निर्माण विभाग	अवर अभियन्ता	रमाशंकर राम	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9639910081
3	लेखा विभाग	लेखाकार	अमर सिंह	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	
4	स्वास्थ्य विभाग	मुख्य सफाई एवं खाद्य निरीक्षक	रामानन्द	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9412148326
5	सामान्य प्रशासन	अविशापी अधिकारी	अनिल कुमार	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9897860101
6	लेखा विभाग	लेखाकार	अपवेश कुमार तिवारी	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9412614830
7	कर निर्धारण विभाग	कर निर्धारण अधिकारी	जगजीवन राम	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9410640797
8	कर निर्धारण विभाग	अधीक्षक	संजीव यादव	स्त्री	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9410044199
9	जन निर्माण विभाग	अवर अभियन्ता	हेमन्त कुमार	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	7247828259
10	राजस्व विभाग	राजस्व निरीक्षक	प्रदीप कुमार शर्मा	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9415683125
11	कर निर्धारण विभाग	कर एवं राजस्व निरीक्षक	सुशान्त कुमार	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9412835161
12	कर निर्धारण विभाग	कर एवं राजस्व निरीक्षक	पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार मौर्य	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9719579700
13	कर निर्धारण विभाग	कर एवं राजस्व निरीक्षक	रवि गौतम	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	8057796169
14	जलकल विभाग	अवर अभियन्ता(जल)	नवीला खान	स्त्री	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	8839468893
15	स्वास्थ्य विभाग	सफाई एवं खाद्य निरीक्षक	सुरेन्द्र कुमार सिंह	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9027277792
16	स्वास्थ्य विभाग	सफाई एवं खाद्य निरीक्षक	आनन्द कुमार	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9193727462
17	स्वास्थ्य विभाग	सफाई एवं खाद्य निरीक्षक	विहान मिश्रा	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	

अकेन्द्रीयत कर्मचारी

क्र०सं०	विभाग	पद	कर्मचारी का नाम	लिंग	पता	मो०नं०
1	जलकर ग्रहकर विभाग	वरिष्ठ लिपिक	राजीव कुमार यादव	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9412187132
2	लेखा विभाग	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	नईमुद्दीन	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9412547598
3	सामान्य प्रशासन	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	सुनील कुमार वर्मा	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9411869985
4	सामान्य प्रशासन	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	चन्द्रभान सिंह चौहान	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9219289527
5	सामान्य प्रशासन	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	अतर सिंह सेगर	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9411870868
6	स्वास्थ्य विभाग	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	रंजीत सिंह यादव	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9412547600
7	स्वास्थ्य विभाग	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	राजबहादुर यादव	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9259057980
8	सामान्य प्रशासन	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	गौरव दुबे	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	
9	मार्ग प्रकाश विभाग	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	कलीम इलाही	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9457081030
10	जलकर ग्रहकर विभाग	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	बैचेलाल	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9412547598
11	जन निर्माण विभाग	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	अजय कुमार वर्मा	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9410402307
12	सामान्य प्रशासन	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	अवनीश पाण्डेय	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9012111474
13	जलकल विभाग	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	आकाश प्रताप	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9212179899
14	जन निर्माण विभाग	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	गौरव गौड़	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	7017863033
15	लेख विभाग	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	सत्येन्द्र कुमार	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9456843584
16	रिकार्ड विभाग	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	मु० अमजद	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9411991288
17	स्वास्थ्य विभाग	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	अवधेश कुमार	पुरुष	नगर पालिका परिषद इटावा	9458828628

Etawah City Profile

Etawah city is a well-known historic city present in Uttar Pradesh. This city is flanked by Yamuna River along with Chambal River and has witnessed various important historic events from medieval period to post independence.

Similar to many other towns in Uttar Pradesh, the city of Etawah had also been one of the primary locations during the Uprising of 1857 as the agitation mostly concerned the northern parts of the Indian Subcontinent. Many famous personalities of India belonging to the fields of politics, literature, film and sports were either born in Etawah or were attached to it, some of these renowned people being former Indian President Mr. Zakir Hussain, Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Mr. Akhilesh yadav, notable writer Mr. BabuGulabrai and Late K. Asif, the director and producer of the legendary hindi film, Muhale-e-Azam.

1.1 Introduction

Etawah town is the district headquarters of Etawah district. The district covers an area of 2311 Sq km. It has a population of 15, 75, 247 (census 2011). The district has a population density of 157 inhabitants per Sq.km. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 12.91%. Etawah has a sex ratio of 970 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 70.14%.

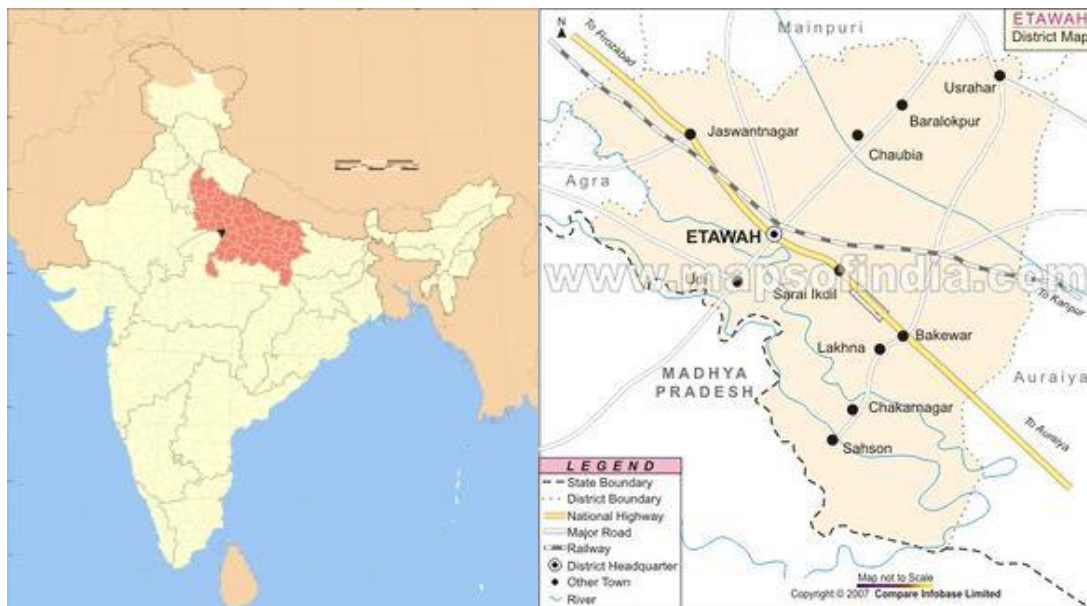


Figure 1: Location of Etawah District

SN	Item	Etawah City	Etawah District
1	Population		15,75,247
2	Area in sq. km		2311

1.2 History of Etawah city

The city of Etawah is considered to have been built prior to the beginning of the Bronzen Age. The Panchalas were the oldest descendent of Aryans known to have inhabited this place. An inheritor of King Bharat is thought to be the founder of Etawah. A site about which the reader finds information in the great mythological epics of *Ramanya* and Mahabharata. Many Indian rulers, including the descendant of the Gupta Naga Kushan and Kanva dynasties controlled Etawah as a part of their kingdome. Heirs of the GurjaraPratihara dynasty also ruled Etawah which used to be an extremely peaceful and flourishing community in the northern part of the nation.

Etawah had not only been famous as a major seat of the Sepoy Multiny of 1857 but it still contains the ruins of the historically significant Indian Sait Hedge, an important mark of British rule left behind in India for preventing the illegal transportation of saitDyring the Uprising of 1857 the district collector of Etawah was the historically notable Allan Octavian Hume, a founder member of the Indian National Congress, one of the oldest democratic parties formed in the history of Indian politics.

1.3 Climate & Weather Conditions

1.3.1 Rain

The average annual rainfall in the district is 792 mm and in the year 1998 Zila Sankhikiya Patrika it is given to be 640 mm.

- About 85% of the annual normal rainfall in the district is received during the south west mansoon months from June to September, August being the rainiest month.

1.3.2 Temperature

After February there is a steady increase in temperature. May is generally the hottest

month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 42°C and the mean daily minimum at about 26°C.

- The nights are warmer in June than in May. The heat in the summer is intense and the hot, dry and dust-laden westerly winds which are common in the hot season make the weather severely trying. In this season maximum temperatures on individual days sometimes reach 46°C or over.
- With the onset of the south-west monsoon over the district by about the third week of June there is appreciable drop in the day temperature and the weather becomes more bearable. But the nights still continue to be as warm as in the latter part of the summer. With the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the end of September there is a slight increase in the day temperature.
- There is a rapid drop in the night temperature after the withdrawal of the monsoon. After November both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly till January, which is usually the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature about 23°C and the mean daily minimum temperature at about 8°C. During the cold season the district is affected by cold waves and fog and the minimum temperature occasionally goes down to 3°C.

1.3.3 Humidity

During the rainy season the relative humidity is generally high being over 70%.

Thereafter the humidity decreases and by summer which is the driest part of the year the relative humidity in the afternoons become less than 30%.

1.3.4 Winds

Winds are generally light and are mostly from directions between south-west and north-west. In May, the south-west monsoon season winds on many days blow also from directions between north-east and south-east.

1.4 Geographical Location and Connectivity

This is located on Delhi-Kolkata National Highway 2 and on the Western central of Uttar Pradesh in Northern India and on bank of Yamuna River in Southern-East of Agra.

1.4.1 Geography

The latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates of Etawah are 26.77oN and 79.03oE respectively. Raised to about 646 feet or 197 meters above the sea level. The town of Etawah is known to be populated by a total of above 2,57,838 citizens in accordance with the census report of 2011.



Figure 2: Location of Etawah city in India

1.4.2 Topography

Etawah lies entirely in the Gangetic plain, but its physical features vary considerably and are determined by the rivers which cross it. It is divisible into four portions of district natural characteristics. The first of these consists of the country lying north-east of the Senger river, which runs across it from west to east almost parallel to the Yamuna; it includes the northern portions of tahsils Etawah and Bharthana. The second tract lies south of the Senger and extends as far as the high lands immediately overlooking the Yamuna. It comprises a slightly undulating switch of country covering portions of Etawah and Bharthana and the bulk of a Auraiya Tahsil (now in Auraiya District). The tract includes the parts of some tahsils that adjoins the river Yamuna. Beyond the Yamuna, stretching from the borders of tahsil Bah in Agra to the confluence of the Sindh, Kuwari, Chambal and Yamuna rivers, lies the high and broken country formerly known as Janibrast. These tracts differ from each other in a very marked degree though each presents general conformity within its

own limits.

- **The Par:** The lands lying between the Yamuna and the Chambal known as Par, and those on the right bank of the Chambal between it and the Kunwari.
- It is divided into four portions, namely Patti Kamait, Taluqa Chakarnagar and Sahson, Taluqa Bhareh and Taluqa Sandaus; and includes portions of the three tahsils Auraiya, Bharthana and Etawah.
- It extends from the borders of tahsil Bah in the Agra district to the point where the Yamuna, Chambal, Sindh and Kuwari unite. Patti Kamait comprises the western portion lying within the Etawah tahsil and extends as far as Kandhesi Ghar in Bharthana tahsil.
- To the east, where the space between the rivers is narrowest, the ravines join and leave no level ground between them; but towards the west the streams separate and in the centre is found a fine tableland of good loam, some four or five miles wide.
- There are few ridges of sand, and where the rivers again trend towards each other the soil is a friable clay full of holes and fissures like the well known black soil of Bundelkhand. This upland is bordered on either side by a network of intricate ravine beyond which there exists but little alluvial land, though a few bays of white sandy kachhar soil are found on the Yamuna bank.

1.4.3 Soils

In the Pachar and Ghar tracts the soils are broadly distinguishable into dumat or loam, matiyar or clay, and bhur or sand. Besides these are found everywhere low-lying beds of clay in which water collects during the rains and rice alone can be grown; these clay beds are known as Jhabar. In the Kurka and trans-Yamuna tract several other classes of soil are met with. In the ravines of the river and the land immediately adjacent to them are found fields full of kankar and gravel, the soil of which is called Pakar; this is in fact a sandy soil mixed with gravel. Below the ravines and in the wider valleys between them the soil that is flooded by the Yamuna is called kachhar; and along the edges of the streams there is a rich strip of alluvial deposit which is known as Tir. Both kachhar and tir vary greatly in quality: some patches of these

soils consist of a rich reddish clay which lets at a high rental; other portions are composed of a dark colored loam; and others again are white and sandy in appearance and less fertile.

1.4.4 Levels

The portion of the district lying north of the Yamuna presents no great changes of level. It may be described as a plain intersected by shallow river valleys formed by small streams such as the Ahneya, Sengar and Rind, sloping from north-west to south-east.

- A line of levels taken north and south across the district, two miles south-east of Hardoi in Etawah tahsil, shows that the recorded height above the sea near the village of Karri on the Mainpuri border is 191 feet near the Sarai Bhopat station of the East Indian Railway on the road from Etawah to Jaswantngar.
- The bed of the Sengar lies just 20 feet below this, the recorded level being 171 feet. The Etawah branch of the canal runs along the centre of this tract and the levels along it will give a clear idea of the south-easterly slope.
- At Hardoi the recorded height is 50053 feet; near Bharthana it is 482.00 feet; at Chachund 474 feet; and near Kanchausi, on the Kanpur border, 459 feet. The heights in the trans-Yamuna tract are not recorded, but this portion of the district lies at a somewhat higher elevation.
- The country, however, is too narrow and broken in character for transverse sections to convey an adequate idea of its general contour: the slope follows that of the rest of the district and is from north-west to south-east.

1.5 Location & Connectivity

Etawah city has very well Road, Rail and Air connectivity

1.5.1 Road

Etawah is well-connected by roads with the rest of Uttar Pradesh state. Etawah is the regional office of Etawah Region of UP Roadways and one of the largest and busiest bus station of state. It has buses for all cities of Uttar Pradesh as well as for all neighbouring states. It has buses to Delhi for every 15 minutes. National Highway

19 passes through Etawah, connecting it to important cities like Delhi, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mughalsarai, Dhanbad and Kolkata. There are three big cities namely Gwalior, Agra and Kanpur, are nearby to Etawah with well-connected roads.

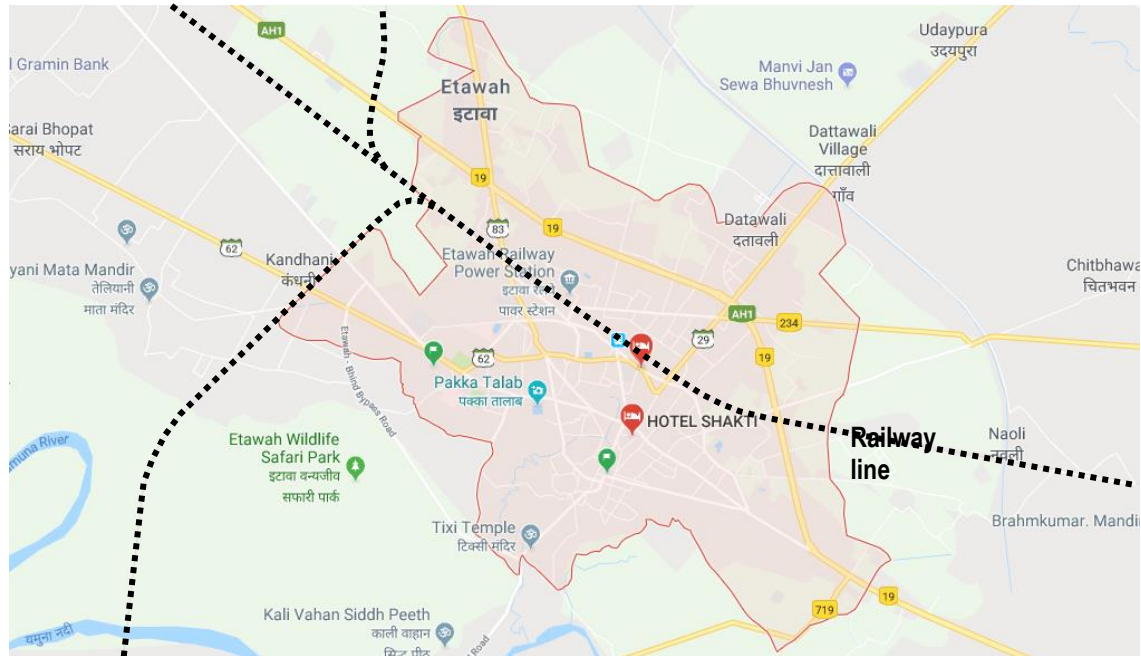


Figure 3 : Connectivity map of Etawah city

1.5.2 Rail

Etawah Junction railway station is the main station of the city as well as of the Howrah-Delhi main line and Guna - Etawah Rail Line. It also has secondary railway line to Agra via reserved sanctuary area. Etawah - Mainpuri line is also constructed and train is running between Etawah and Mainpuri. One another railway line from Etawah to Bindki is to be constructed. It has halt for fastest trains like Lucknow Swarna Shatabdi Express, Kanpur New Delhi Shatabdi Express and many more.

1.5.3 Air

City is served by Saifai Domestic Airport, which is around 15 km from city center. The airport has only unscheduled chartered flights. Nearest International Airport is Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport (Lucknow) located at around 220 km.

Local Transportation

Within the city, auto-rickshaw and cycle rickshaw are the major form of transport. Bus services run at high frequencies.

Distance of major cities from Etawah to

- a. Agra : 130 Km
- b. Kanpur : 160 Km
- c. Lucknow : 228 Km
- d. Gwalior : 117 Km
- e. Delhi : 350 Km

1.6 Places of Interests

Chandu is one of the major local attractions in Etawah. Other exotic destination to explore nearby Etawah are the National Chambal Sanctuary, popularly known as the National Chambal Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary and the Sambai Bird Sanctuary in the Mainpuri District of Utter Pradesh. These two scenic places to visit near Etawah, feature some of the most interesting species of animals and birds found living freely in their own natural habitats. The historically famous city of Agra and the landscaped town of Bhind located in close proximity to District Etawah are also considered to be some of the most beautiful sites for tourism in Etawah.

Demography

2.1 Demographic details & decadal growth rate

As per 2011 census, Etawah city had a population of 257,838 - an increase of 22% from 211,460 in 2001 census. (The entire Etawah district had a population of 1,581,810 in 2011.) The literacy rate was 82.89 per cent. Hinduism is majority religion in Etawah city with 74.64% followers. Islam is second most popular religion in city of Etawah with approximately 23.61% following it.

Table 1 Decadal growth rate of the Etawah city

Year	Population	Increase in population	Increase in population
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1901	42,570	-	
1911	45,350	+2780	+ 6.5%
1921	41,558	-3792	- 8.36%
1931	46,948	+5390	+12.97%
1941	35,114	-11834	- 25.20%
1951	59,986	+24872	+ 70.83%
1961	69,681	+9695	+ 16.16%
1971	85,894	+16213	+ 23.26%
1981	112174	+26280	+ 30.59%
1991	124072	+11898	+ 10.61%
2001	210453	+86381	+ 69.62%
2011	256790	+46337	+ 22.01%

2.2 Community Facilities & Utilities

At present Etawah city is facing insufficient areas for parks & green spaces. As per standards, per per10 sq.m per person of green spaces and parks should be available to people. But only 25Ha of land is available for parks and green spaces against 240 Ha of the land.

Table 2 Jurisdiction wise- allocation of greens spaces and parks

S.No.	Jurisdiction	No. of Parks	Area of Parks (in Sq. m)	Proportion (in %)
1	ULB	31	47072	0.508
2	Development Authority	0	0	0
3	Private Ownership	0	0	0
		31	47072	0.508

Table 3 Hierarchy of organized green in the city

S.No.	Category	No. of Parks	Area under the category (in Sq. m)	P% area under parks/ green spaces
1	Housing area park (<5000 sqm)	30	27072	0.508
2	Neighbourhood Park (5000-10,000 sqm)	0	0	0
3	Community park (10,000 – 50,000 sq.m)	1	20000	0.216

4	District Park (50,000 - 2,50,000sqm)	0	0	0
5	Sub-City Park (2,50,000 Sqm)	0	0	0
		31	47072	0.508

2.3 Ward Map of Etawah city

Etawah city is divided into 36 wards for which elections are held every 5 years. The Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad has population of 256,838 of which 135,439 are males while 121,399 are females as per report released by Census India 2011.

Population of Children with age of 0-6 is 30497 which is 11.87 % of total population of Etawah (NPP). In Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad, Female Sex Ratio is of 896 against state average of 912. Moreover, Child Sex Ratio in Etawah is around 872 compared to Uttar Pradesh state average of 902. Literacy rate of Etawah city is 81.75 % higher than state average of 67.68 %. In Etawah, Male literacy is around 85.81 % while female literacy rate is 77.24 %.

Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad has total administration over 44,659 houses to which it supplies basic amenities like water and sewerage. It is also authorizing to build roads within Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad limits and impose taxes on properties coming under its jurisdiction. Currently our website doesn't have information on schools and hospital located within Etawah.

Ward map of the city is given below:

Figure 4 : Ward wise map of Etawah

