

ELECTIVE I: RURAL HABITAT REPORT

ON

BADARKA, UNNAO

Submitted by
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Certificate

This is to certify that **Abhishek Singh** of **B.Arch. IV Year** has worked on the report entitled **Badarka** under my guidance and supervision.

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Dean

External Examiner 1

External Examiner 2

Declaration

I, **Abhishek Singh** of **B.Arch. IV Year**, hereby declare that this report is my own work and effort and that it has not been submitted anywhere for any award. Where other sources of information have been used, they have been acknowledged rightfully.

Abhishek Singh
B.Arch. IV Year

Acknowledgement

This dissertation study is a product of the research work on the village Badarka in Unnao District. I am grateful to have been able to select the village for my dissertation as it not only helped me in learning about the village, its morphology, its environment but also about the history of India and its freedom fighters, especially Chandrashekhar Azad who was born in the village.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Lovelesh Shukla who had been a great help in letting me gather data for the report and for accompanying me to the village and to my report guide Ar. Mohd. Firoz Anwar whose constructive guidance throughout the study helped me.

To all others who gave a hand of help, I say thank you very much.

Abhishek Singh
B.Arch IV Year

BADARKA



Contents

S.No.	Chapter	Page No.
01	Introduction	1-3
02	History of Badarka	4-7
03	Infrastructure	8-16
04	Literacy, Education & Government Schemes	17-21
05	Demographics & Economy	22-33
06	Houses & their Typology	34-41
07	The People	42-46
08	The Landmarks	47-65
09	Conclusion & Proposal	66-68
10	Bibliography	69

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Basic introduction of the village. This includes the complete address, surroundings, connectivity to the village et cetera.

Aim(s)

- To study the rural character of the place with respect to changes it has seen since Independence, the amenities it has and the lifestyle of its population.
- To understand the structure of an Indian Rural Settlement through a study of village, its people, settlement typology and its structure.

Objective(s)

- To study the settlement of an Indian village.
- To study the rural character of the place with respect to changes it has seen since Independence.
- To study the various aspects that help in the development of the village, in terms of architecture, marketing, living style and economy, etc.
- To understand that how does surroundings influence characteristics of a place.
- To study the society living conditions.
- To develop a case study regarding the same.
- Analysis based on the inferences from the selected case study.



Village	Badarka Harbansh
Tehsil Name	Sikandarpur Karan
District	Unnao
State	Uttar Pradesh
Language	Hindi and Urdu, Awadhi
Time zone	IST (UTC+5:30)
Elevation / Altitude	129 meters. Above Seal level
Telephone Code / Std Code	05142

Pin Code	209801
Post Office Name	Unnao
Alternate Village Name	Formerly known as Baijala Badarka

About Badarka Harbansh

- Badarka Harbansh is a Village in Sikandarpur Karan Tehsil in Unnao District of Uttar Pradesh State, India
- It belongs to the Lucknow Division
- It is located 9 KM towards South from District Headquarters Unnao
- It is 16 KM from Sikanderpur Karan
- It is 73 KM from state capital Lucknow.
- Badarka Harbansh Pin code is 209801 and Postal Head Office is Unnao
- Karaundi (1 KM) , Supasi (2 KM) , Banthar (2 KM) , Chheriha (3 KM) , Jagjeewan Pur (3 KM) are the neighbouring villages to Badarka Harbansh
- Badarka Harbansh is surrounded by Sikandarpur Sarausi Tehsil towards North , Sikandarpur Karan Tehsil towards East , Kanpur Tehsil towards west and Bichhiya Tehsil towards East.
- Unnao and Kanpur are the nearby cities to Badarka Harbansh.
- This Place is in the border of the Unnao District and Kanpur Nagar District.
- Kanpur Nagar District Sarsol is South towards this place
- Hindi is the local language here.

How to reach Badarka Harbansh

By Rail

- Korari Rail Way Station, Achalganj Rail Way Station are the nearby railway stations to Badarka Harbansh.
- Kanpur Central Railway Station is a major railway station 14 KM from Badarka Harbansh.

Badarka Harbansh nearby Places

Cities

- Unnao- 9 KM
- Kanpur- 18 KM
- Lucknow- 67 KM
- Rae Bareli- 90 KM

District Head Quarters

- Unnao- 8 KM
- Kanpur Nagar- 26 KM
- Lucknow- 68 KM
- Kanpur Dehat- 70 KM

Chapter 2

HISTORY OF BADARKA

This chapter briefly explains the history of the village. From Raja Harbansh to the era after independence.

Badarka was founded in 1643 AD by Raja Harbans, an official at the court of Shah Jahan, who received a grant of 500 Bighas from the Emperor in pargana Harha. He built a fine palace here with walls of limestone blocks to a height of about 500m, surmounted with turreted walls, on an elaborate frieze of red stone over the gateway, having alternately Geese & Elephants in pairs. A large hall of audience supported on carved pillars formerly stood here. The palace built by Raja Harbans was very picturesque and massive, and the strength of its construction was calculated to defy the hands of time.



Source: Author

The palace is a 7 storied structure, 3 above the surface and 4 below the surface of the earth. The palace is believed to have underground passages reaching out to cities not known yet. The palace even has an underground plumbing which used

to bring water from the River Ganga to the palace where Raja Harbansh used to bathe himself in the water i.e. 'Ganga Snan'. Even today when the water level of the river rises the waves can be heard from beneath the surface. Looking at the structure one can believe that it has seen better days only because the massive walls created to defy the test of time could not bear the brunt of



Source: Author

the British Raj. British soldiers fired cannons on the walls of the palace in the search of Chandrashekhar Azad. Azad was not found but the palace was left in ruins. Today the palace stands up as a ruin barely recorded in Indian History and ignorant villagers flocking and encroaching the premises of the gallant structure.

In the book 'Ratno aur Khaano Ka Desh, Bharat' it has been stated that when Emperor Shahjahan felt that his son Aurangzeb might be a threat to him he, in his confidence ordered Raja Harbansh, his courtier to hide precious materials like gold, silver & diamonds to be buried inside the palace of Badarka.

More than 300 years passed the Mughal Era ended and the British Raj started and with it started the movement of freedom. India became the land of rising freedom fighters giving their lives for the nation, fighting for its freedom. One such freedom fighter was Shahed Chandrashekhar Azad, born to Pandit Sitaram Tiwari and Jagrani Devi in Badarka on July 23, 1906. He was brought up in the village, trained in the village and went ahead to fight for the nation. Today, the small hut he was born in stands as a memorial for his mother, Jagrani Devi. Arguably the icon of the village, Azad used to train in the local akhara near the palace of Badarka. Post-Independence the village was marked in history and in India's map as the birthplace of Chandrashekhar Azad.



Source: Author

Timeline of Badarka:

1643 – Badarka founded by Raja Harbansh. Builds a canal from Ganga and a palace besides it.

1650s – Shajahan orders Raja Harbansh to bury gold, silver etc under the palace of Badarka

1800s – The Badarka Akhara and Ramleela is started

1920s – Britishers attack the Badarka Palace in search of Chandrashekhhar Azad and ruin the palace with cannons.

1936 – The temple of Markandeshwar is built.

1947 – India gains independence.

1958 – Then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Mr. Samporna Chand comes to Badarka. The first rural Water tank in India is erected in Badarka.

1977 – The statue of Shaheed Chandrashekhar Azad is erected.

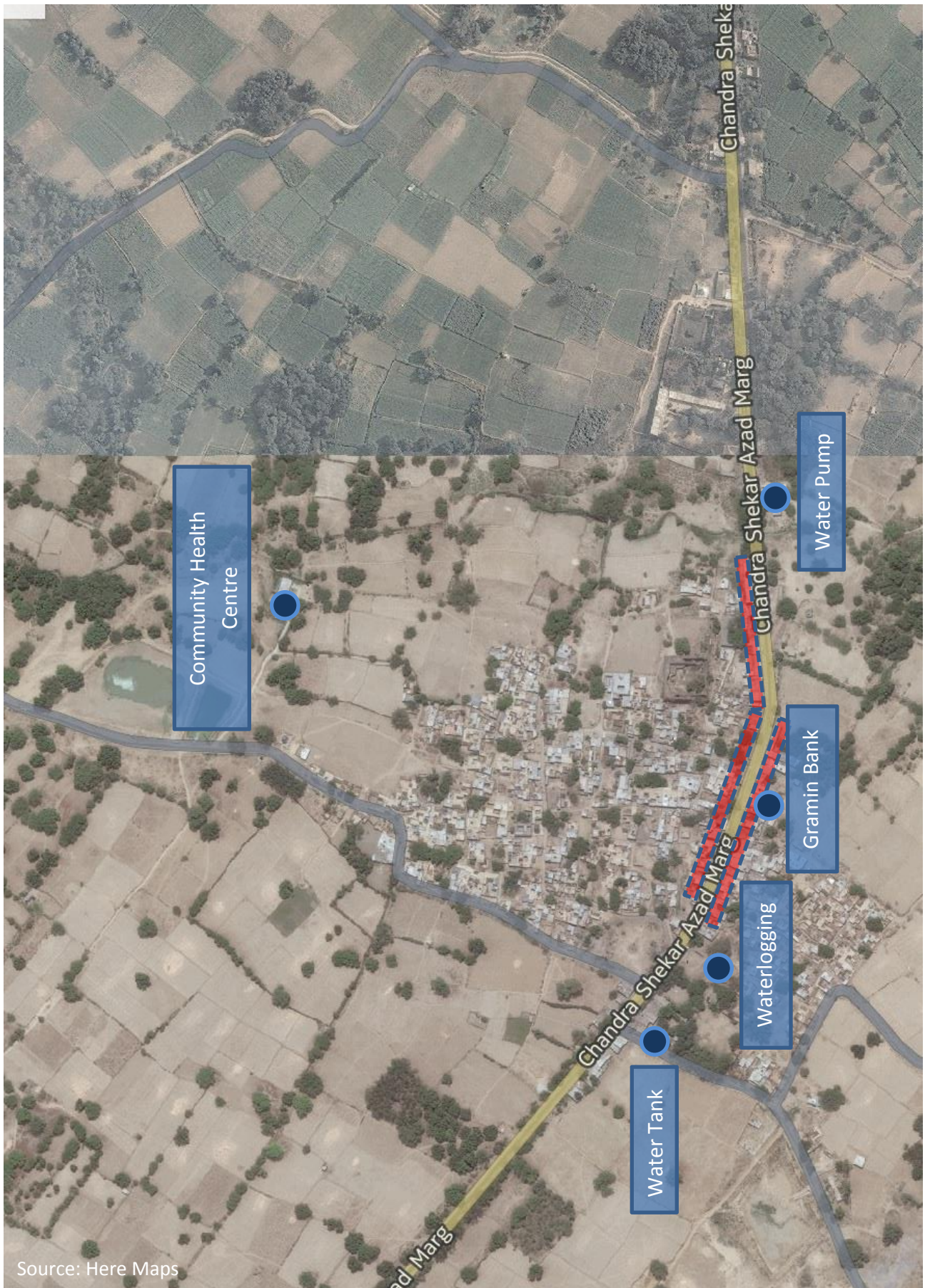
Mid 2000s – A Committee is formed by the former Chief Minister Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav for improving the condition of Badarka and its landmarks but it fails to deliver.

Current Situation – The Akhara and parts of the Badarka Palace are encroached upon by people.

Chapter 3

INFRASTRUCTURE

This chapter explains the current situation and status of the infrastructure of the village. It includes Health Infrastructure, Roads, Public Transport, et cetera.



Health Facilities

There is a complete lack of Health Services in Badarka. There are no Government Hospitals. The nearest Hospital is in the neighbouring village of Achalganj which has a Primary Health Center (PHC) and a Community Health Center (CHC).



Source: Author

The Primary Health Center of Badarka is locked and not functional.



Source: Author

Cleanliness

Majority of villages in India are at an arm's distance from cleanliness. Same is the case with Badarka. No different Badarka lacks basic cleanliness, for example the Water Tank has not been cleaned in over 2 years. The government babus ignore the aspect so do the cleaners and the villagers are forced to drink the contaminated water.



Source: Author

The waterlogging in front of the Baba Badrinath Temple is a health hazard for the village.



Source: Author

The surroundings of Baba Badrinath Temple are significantly grimy. There is waterlogging in front of the temple engulfing a chowk contaminating the area and brooding mosquitoes. Even the Pradhan's house lies on the other side of this area. People are very inconsiderate in Badarka and do not hesitate to dump garbage anywhere around the village. One can see patches and

piles of garbage dumped on open spaces around houses which are the breeding ground for diseases.



Roads

Roads in Badarka are in a dilapidated condition. The main road i.e. The Unnao-RaeBareilly link road has been under-construction for a long time and is mostly potholed and is currently a brick laid one in many stretches. Even the road that leads from Unnao to Badarka is in a bad state. Pavements are non-existent. People have not encroached the main road but due to current construction activities vehicles especially buses have a hard time crossing the village. The condition of roads worsens post monsoon because of corrupt contractors and lacklustre governance



Source: Author



Source: Author

Be it the road leading to Badarka or the main road of the city the roads are in a dilapidated condition.



Public Transport

Buses run en-route and a bus stop exists in Badarka but many buses cross Badarka without even halting. Achalganj has a Railway Station but Kanpur Central and Unnao Junction are the nearest major Railway Stations.



Source: Author

Locals complain that many buses do not halt at the bus stop



Drainage & Sewage

The village has open drains. Waterlogging is common in areas. People throw garbage into them making them more stagnant. The open drains smell and spill over in some areas where they are not deep enough for the influx they receive. The sewage and drainage passes through common gutters.



Source: Author

An open drain from a house.



Source: Author

Stagnation of drains due to blockage by dumping of garbage in the drain.



Source: Author

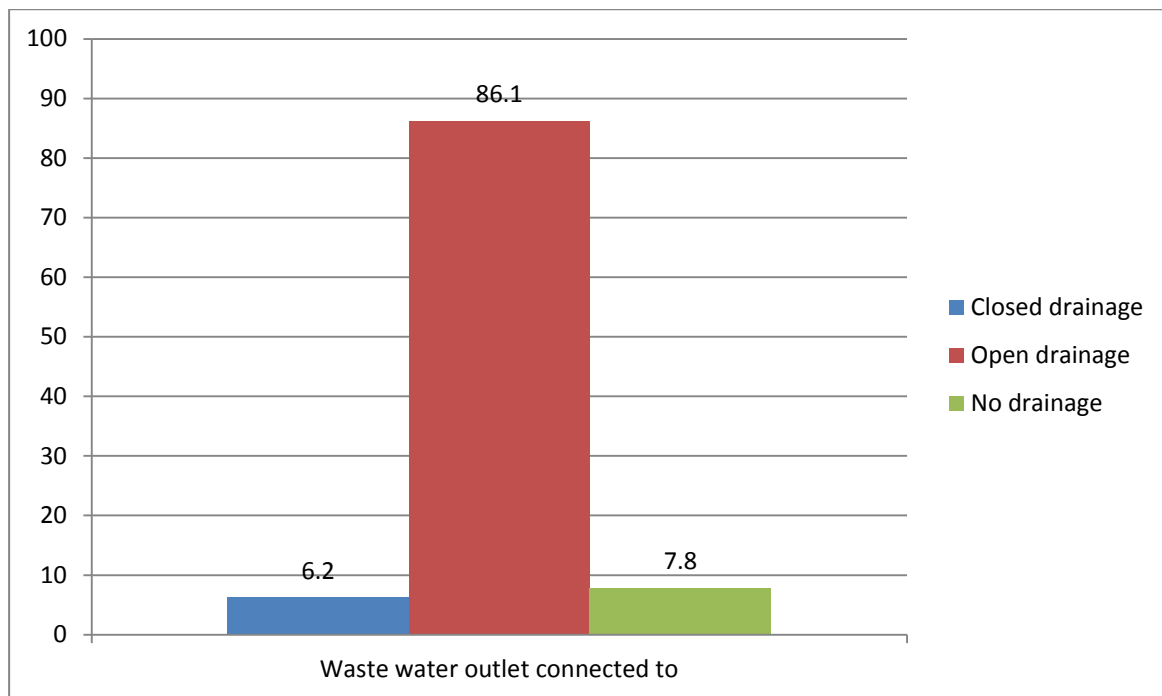
Drains overflow in some areas.



Source: Author

Blockages of drains are a serious issue for Badarka. Notified but not taken care of.

Connection of Waste Water Outlet



Electricity

The supply of electricity in the village is erratic. 80% of the houses in the village have an electricity connection with electric meters. There is a schedule which promises at least 12Hrs. of electricity supply but it's rarely followed. Solar Panels are also seen atop many buildings but are not very popular.



Solar panels can be seen atop many buildings in the village but they are not very popular.



Water Supply

Badarka had the first rural water tank in independent India. But today the water supply is erratic. The tank has not been cleaned since two years and the villagers are forced to drink that water. The authorities have been acquainted with the problems but action is nil. The cleaners have been on a leave for months and the bureaucracy is as lacklustre



Source: Author

Water Tank



Source: Author

Water Pump



Telephone & Communication

Mobile phones are very popular amongst villagers and nearly every home has mobile phone(s). There are 5 telecom towers and various GSM facilities are available throughout the village. A telephone exchange also exists in the village.

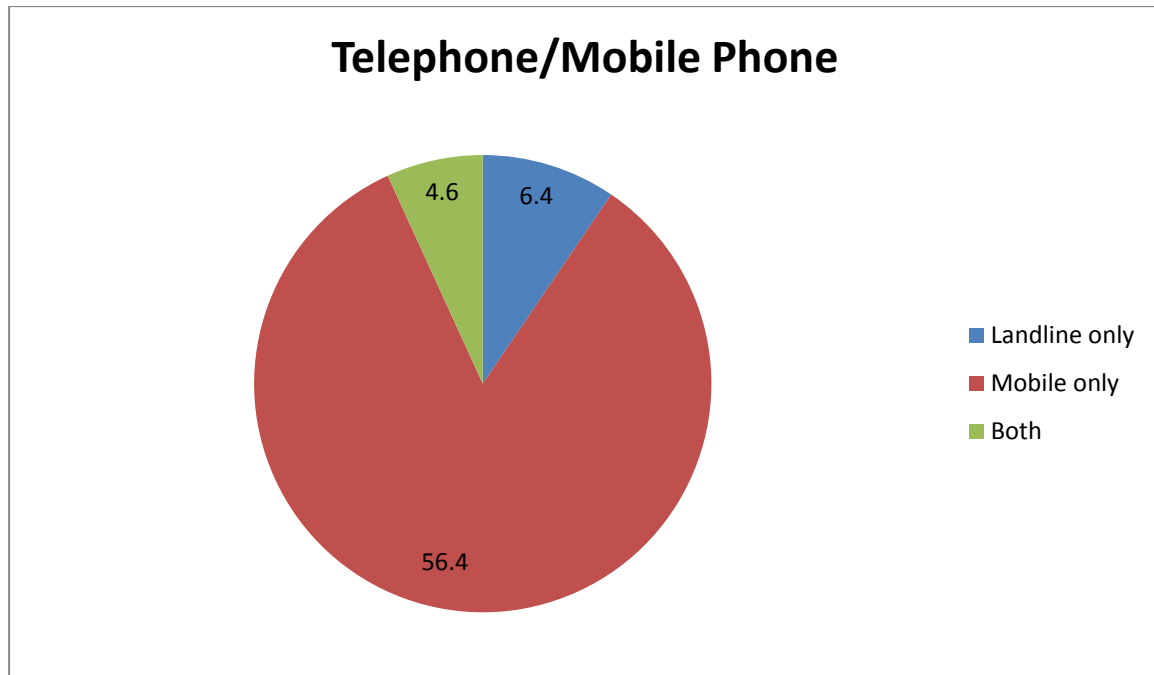


Source: Author



Source: Author

Telecom Towers (left); A telecommunication shop in the village (right)



Post Office

The postal code for Badarka Harbansh is 209801. A Post Office exists in the village but because of increasing penetration of Telecommunication through mobile phones the use of Post Offices is decreasing to a considerable extent.



Banks

Gramin Bank of Aryavart is the main bank of the village. It's located on the main road of the village i.e. the Unnao-Rae Barelli Link Road. The Branch name is Badarka.



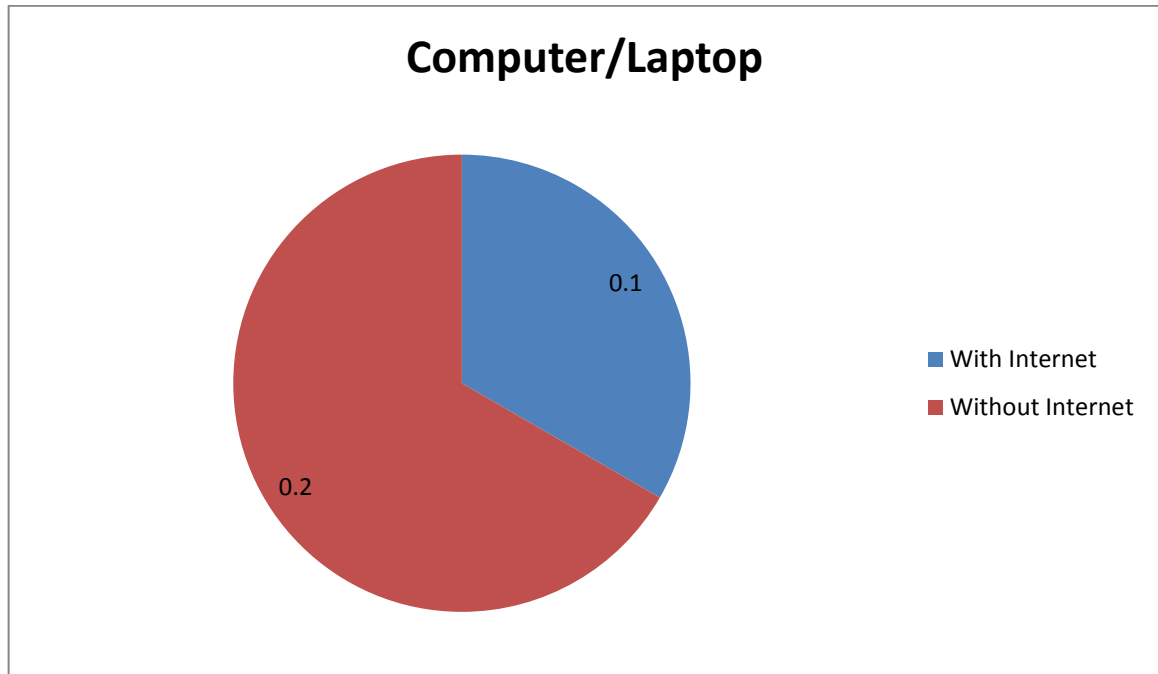
Source: Author

The Badarka Branch of Gramin Bank Of Aryawart



Internet

There is no Internet Café in the village but people do use internet on their phones. Some people have computers at their homes and some of them use internet too.



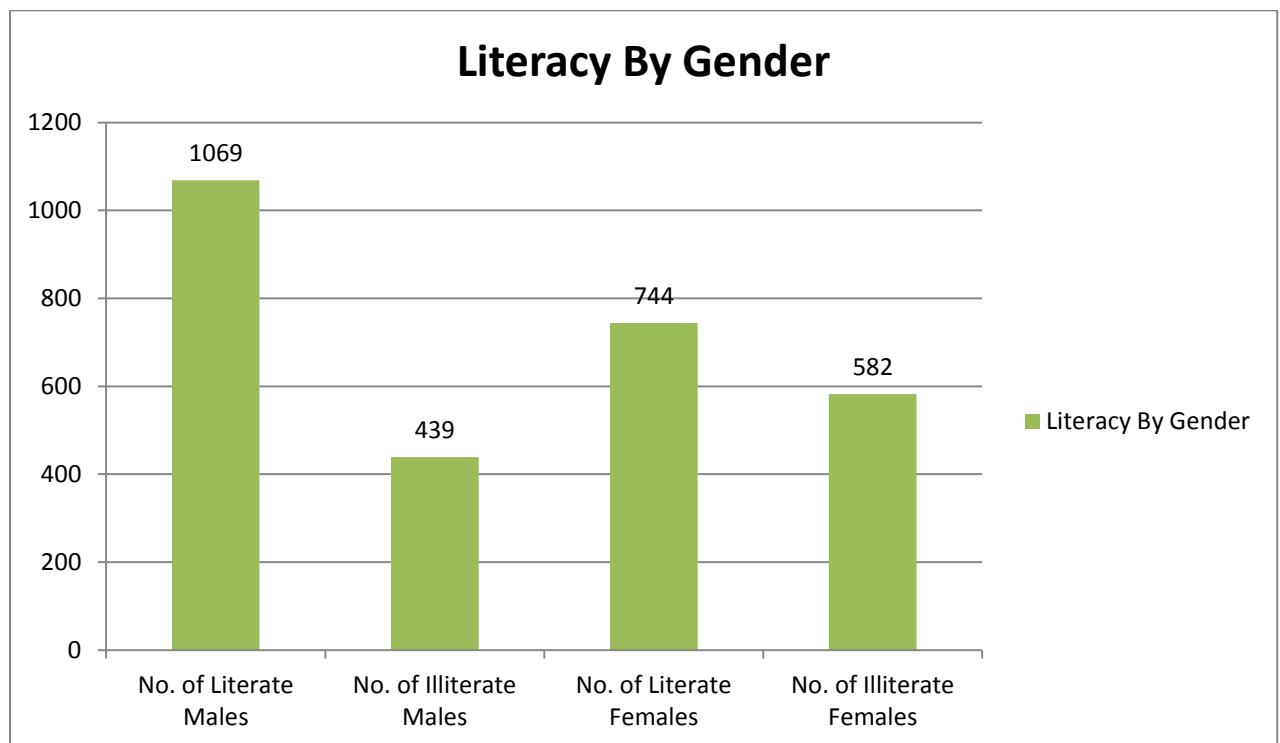
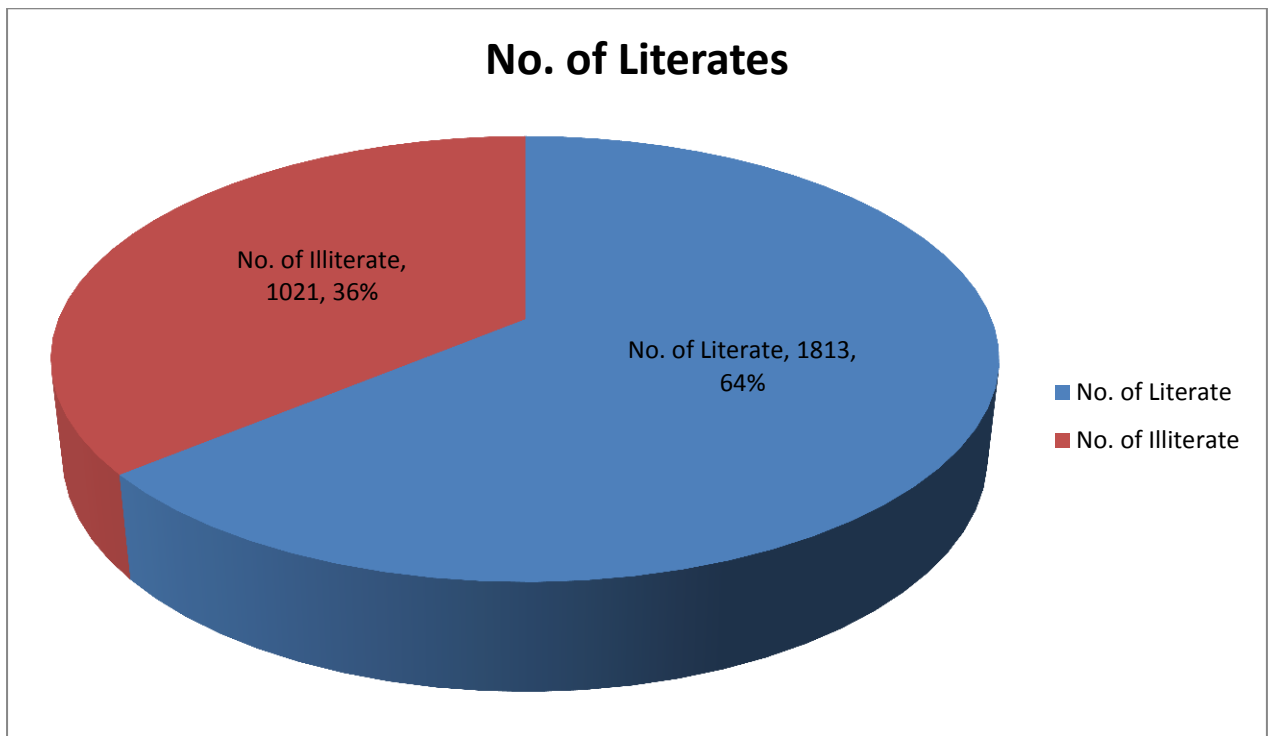


Chapter 4

LITERACY, EDUCATION & GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

The chapter explains the status of literacy and educational infrastructure in the village.

Literacy Rate Data



Education

There are two Primary Schools in Badarka Harbansh one Private and one Government. The two schools are two different worlds where the children of the open private school run by a temple trust are much more vocal and interactive the children in the government primary school are much intrusive as compared to the former school.

Comparing the two students was the interview with children where the children in the Government School namely Rupa, Shivani, Vishal and Shobha were petrified of the visitors. The Private Trust School was another world; the children were more responsive and confident.



Source: Author



Source: Author

The Private Trust School (left); The Government Primary School (right)

The above photographs clearly tell the status of schools and education in Badarka. The village of one of the most famous freedom fighters in India does not even have a proper education platform. The Private School Trust does not even have a roof and the Government School lives up to its reputation of being dysfunctional. The condition gets worse, Badarka does not even have a Higher Secondary School or an Intermediate School. Children either go to Achalganj or people who can afford to teach their children at proper schools migrate to nearby cities like Kanpur or Unnao.

“The village of Chandra Shekhar Azad does not even have a proper school from Primary to Intermediate.”



Source: Author

The Temple Trust School runs in the Ramleela Ground in open. Schools in Badarka desperately need attention from the government for their upheaval.



Source: Author

The Government School teachers Ruchi Shukla and Kushma Awasthi come from Unnao and Kanpur respectively. Ms. Ruchi Shukla drives or takes public transport from Unnao. It takes her about 25 minutes to reach the school by her own conveyance while public transport takes upto 1.5 Hrs. Mrs. Kushma Awasthi comes via cab from Kanpur to Badarka daily and heavy traffic takes the toll on her and it takes her 2 Hrs to reach the School from Kanpur.



Source: Author

The second Government School of Badarka is not a pretty sight. The buffaloes tied on the road leading to the school children are lacking basic infrastructure in their village.

Colleges and Higher Education

Higher Education is still a distant dream for many in the village. The condition of girls is even worse; parents don't allow girls to go to schools far from the village. Higher education is out of the question.

Badarka does not have any infrastructure related to Higher Education. The National Highway 25 is dotted with colleges and universities which are not up to the standards.

Government Schemes

MNREGA is one of the biggest failures the village has seen from the side of the government. Even minimal wage is not guaranteed forcing labours to work under private contractors.

Although The Gramin Bank of Aryavart is tuned much finer to the needs of the villagers.

Many more schemes regarding the upheaval and redevelopment of the village come about every year at the Azad Mela but have failed miserably.



Source: Author



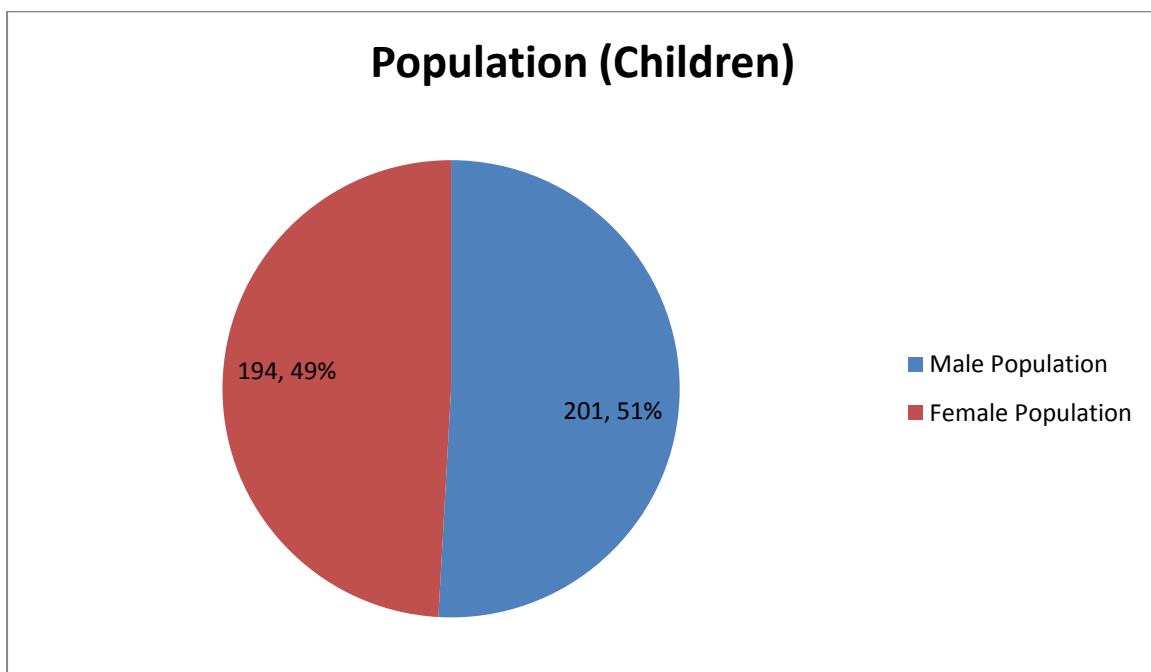
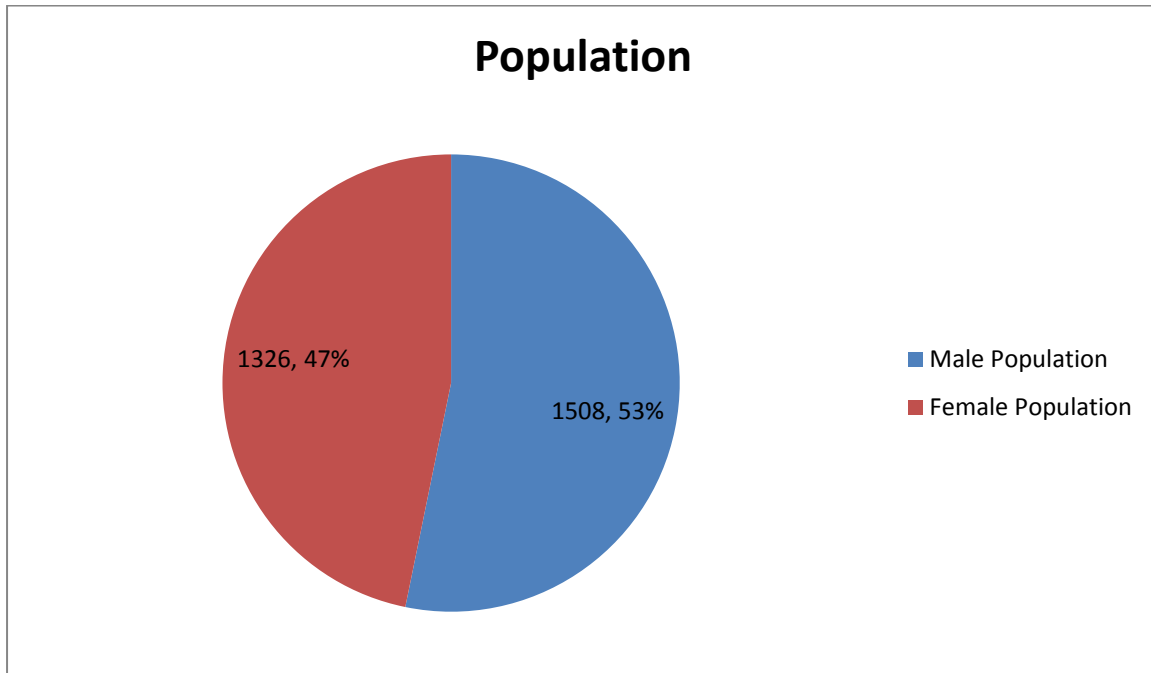
Source:
graminbank.gov.in

Total no. of Households – 597

Total Population of the Village – 2834

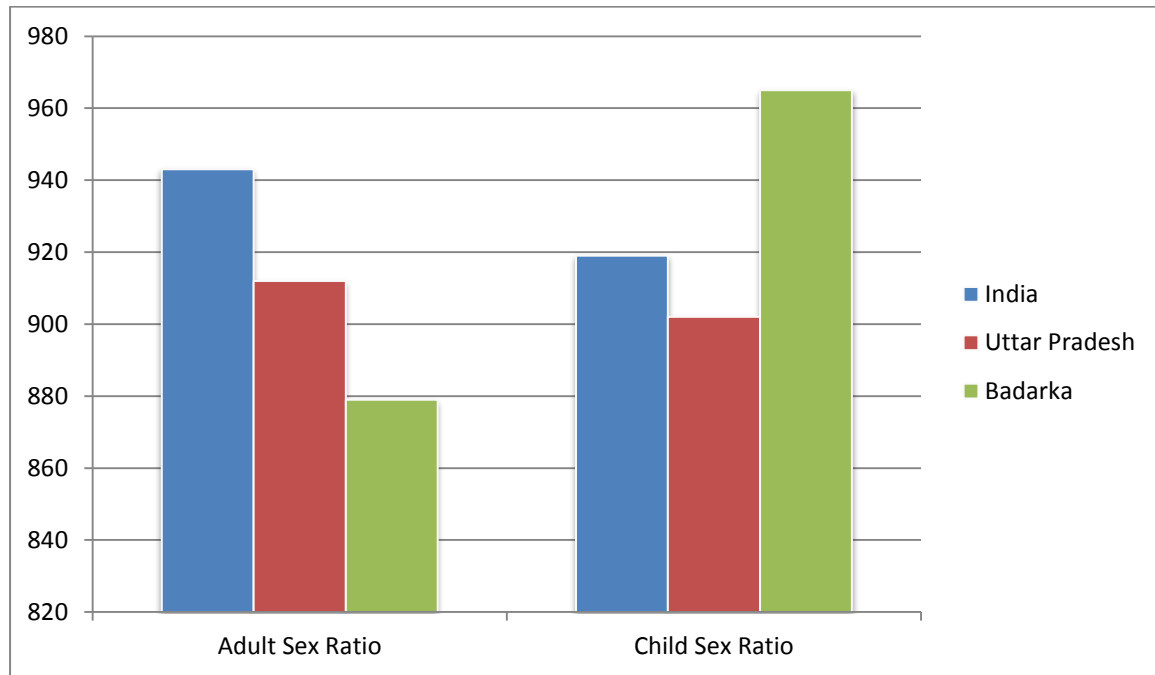
Total No. of Voters – 2458

Total No. of Children (0-6 Yrs.) – 395



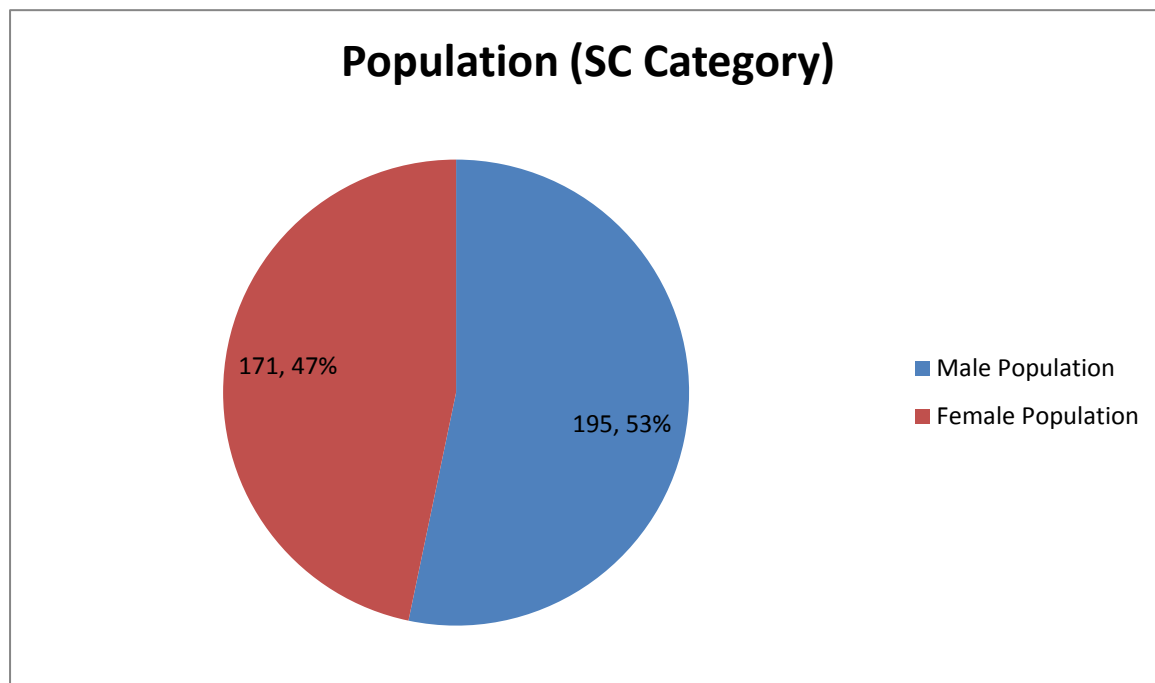
The Sex Ratio of the village is 879 females per 1000 males which is well below the national and the state average of 943 and 912 females per 1000 males respectively.

The child sex ratio is 965 females per 1000 making it higher than both the national and state average putting forward a better picture for the future of Badarka.



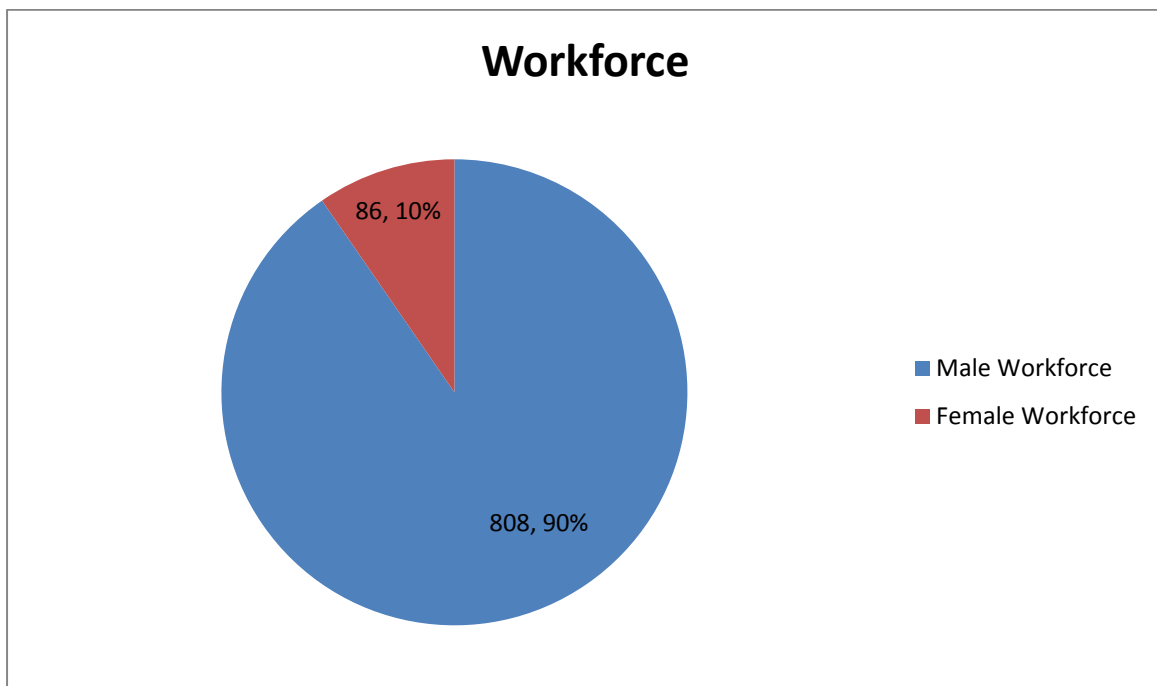
Population on the basis of Caste Divide

Total No. of Schedule Caste in the village is 366. There are no Schedule Tribes in the village.

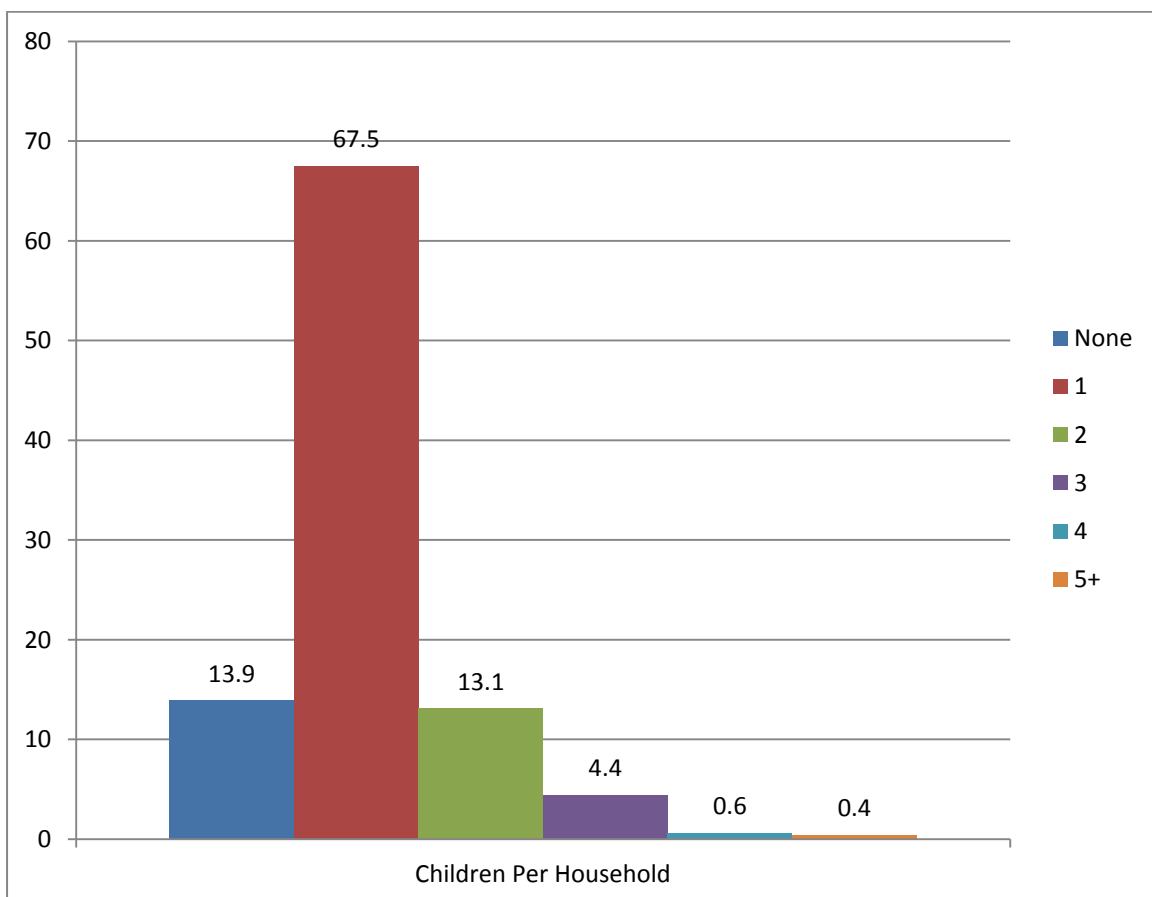


Workforce

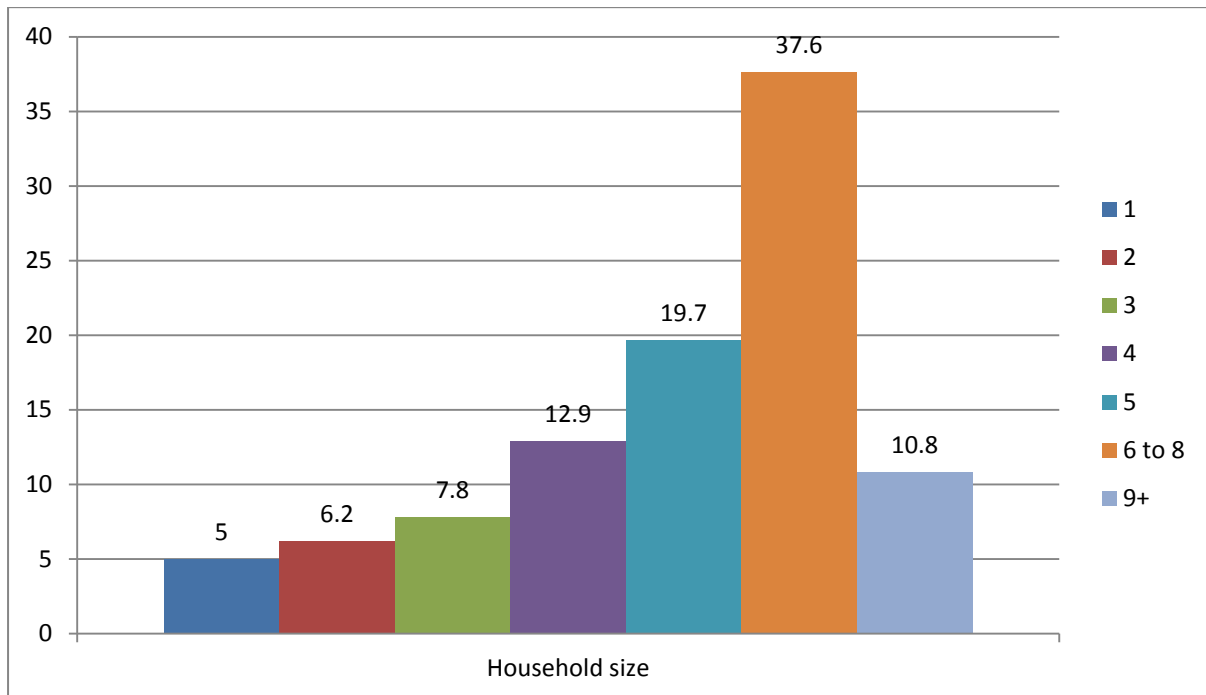
The total workforce in the village is 894 people.



Children per Household

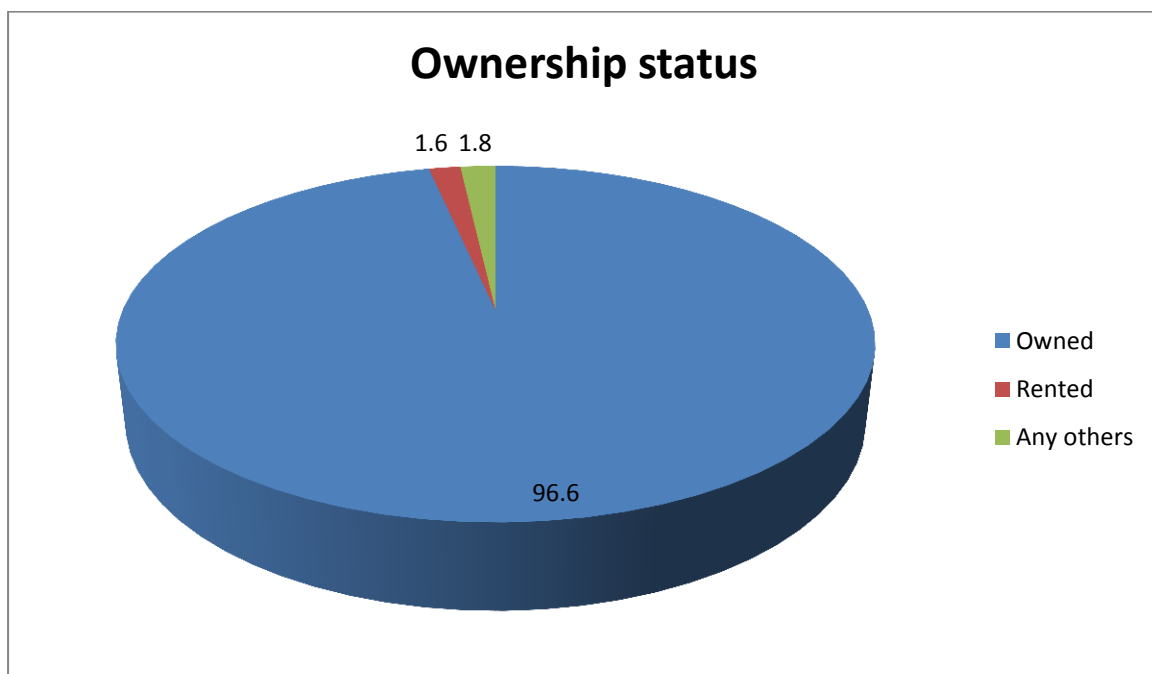


Household Size

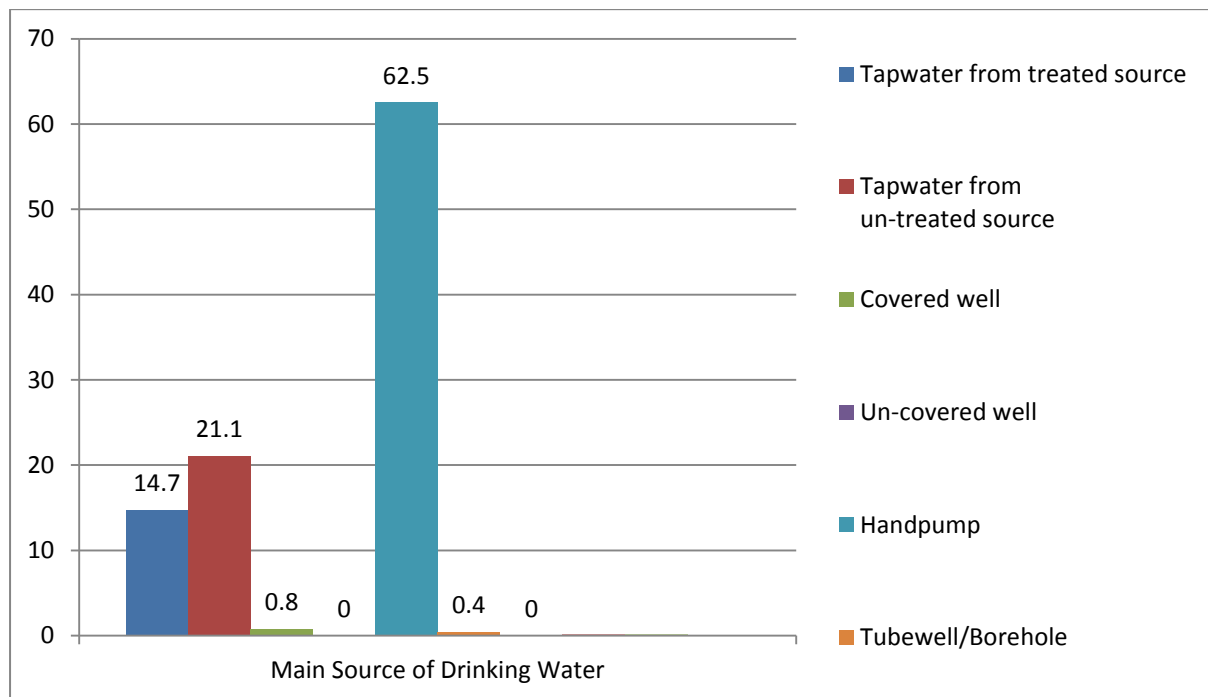


Most people have one or two children therefore the high household size means joint families exist in the village.

House Ownership Status



Main Source of Drinking Water



The water tank in Badarka does not ensure regular supply of water in the village and its cleanliness is also an issue.



Source: Author

Water Tank

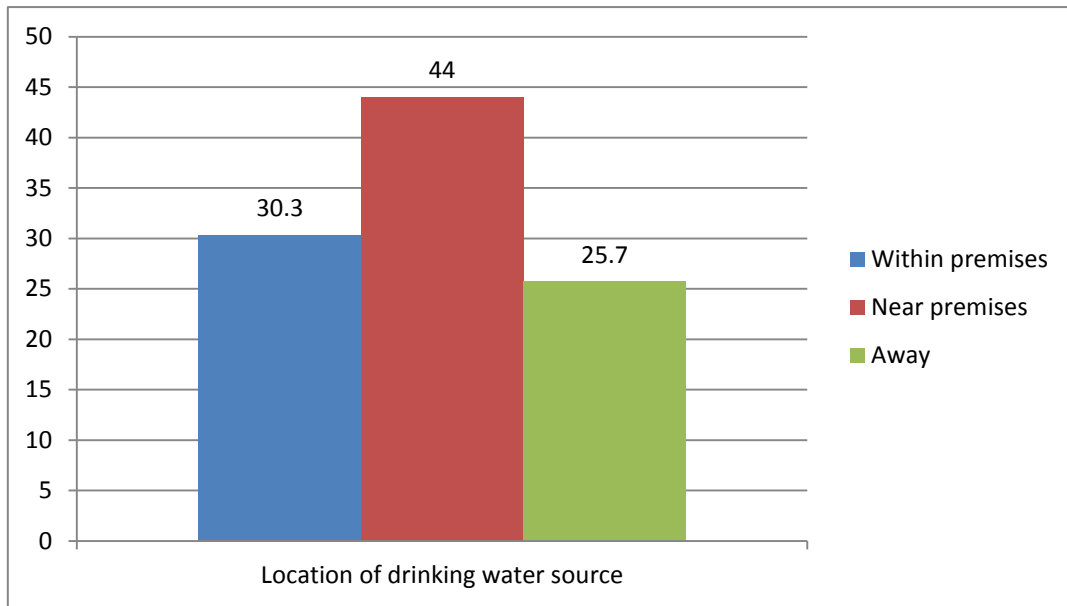


Source: Author

Water Pump

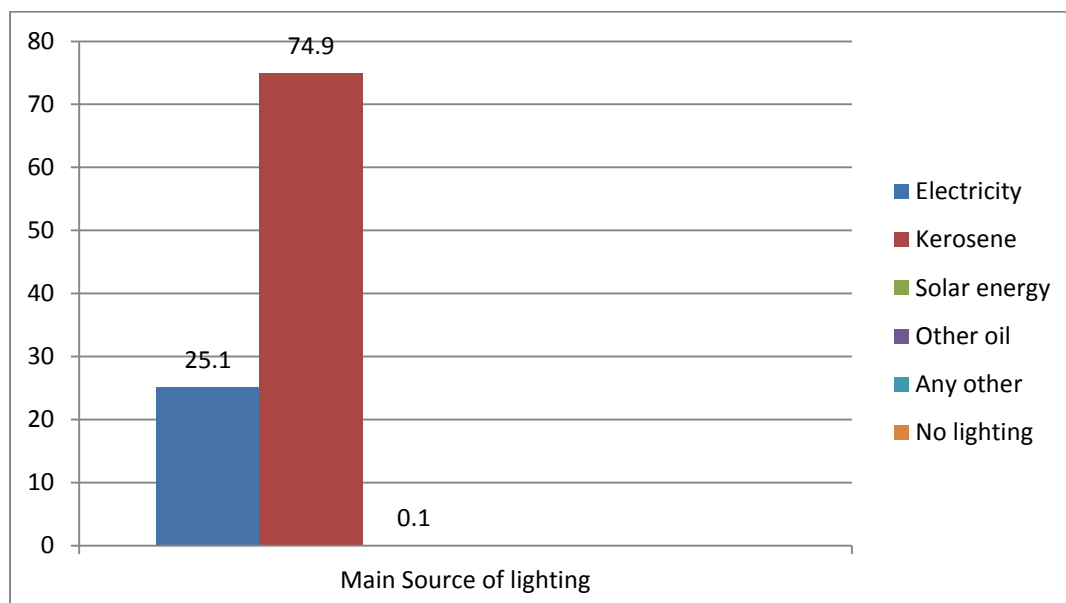
Location of Drinking Water Source

Badarka has a lot of hand-pumps, a total of 67. There are about 4-5 wells but they are hardly used any more. The villagers have to rely on the water supply from the water tank sometimes which is erratic in supply.

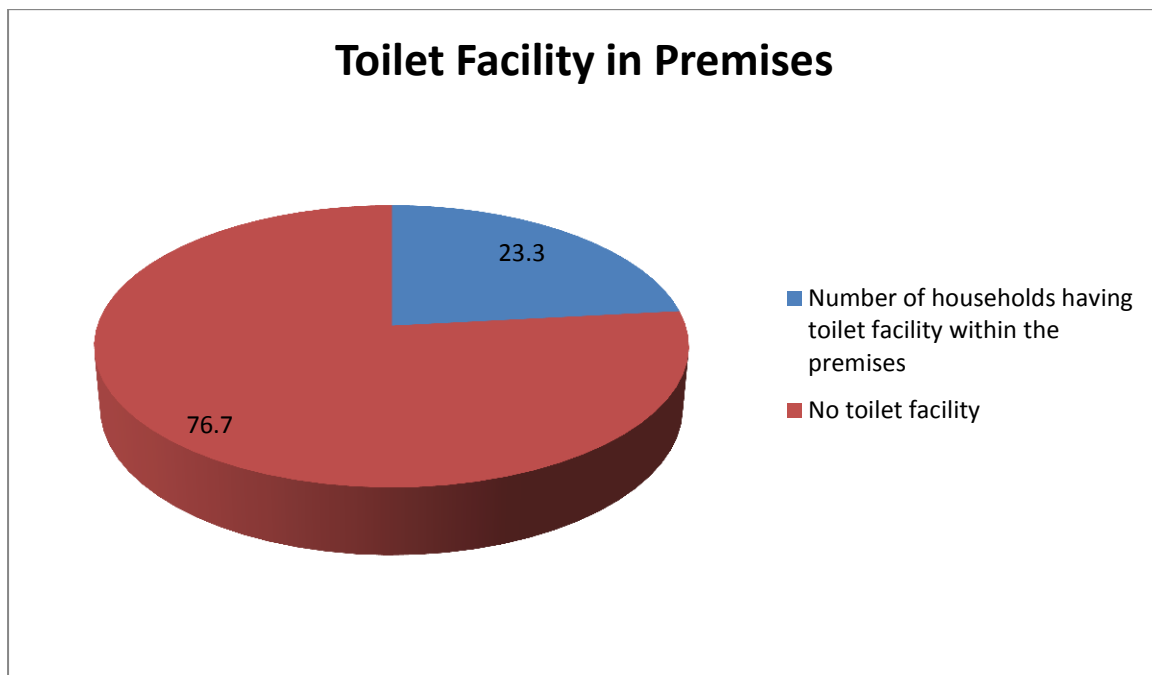


There are 67 Hand-pumps in the village.

Main Source of Lighting

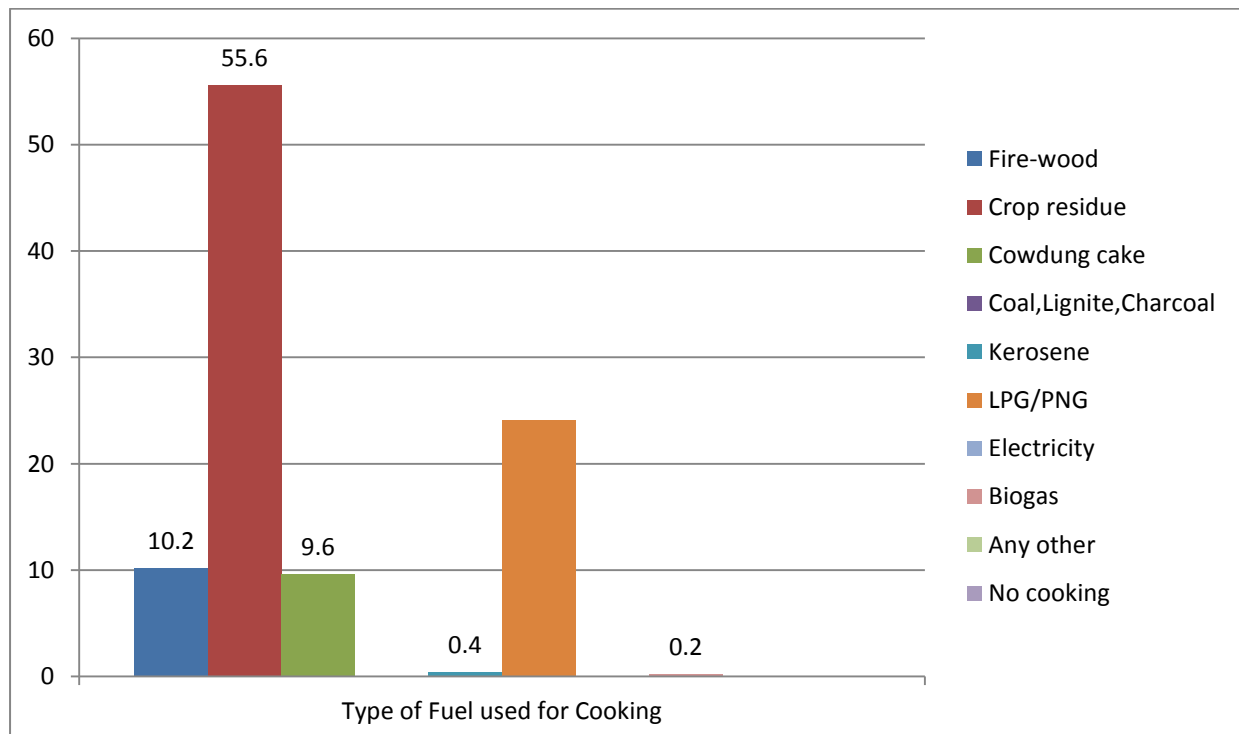


No. of Houses having Toilet Facility



The lack of toilets inside the houses is a major area in which the village is lacking in.

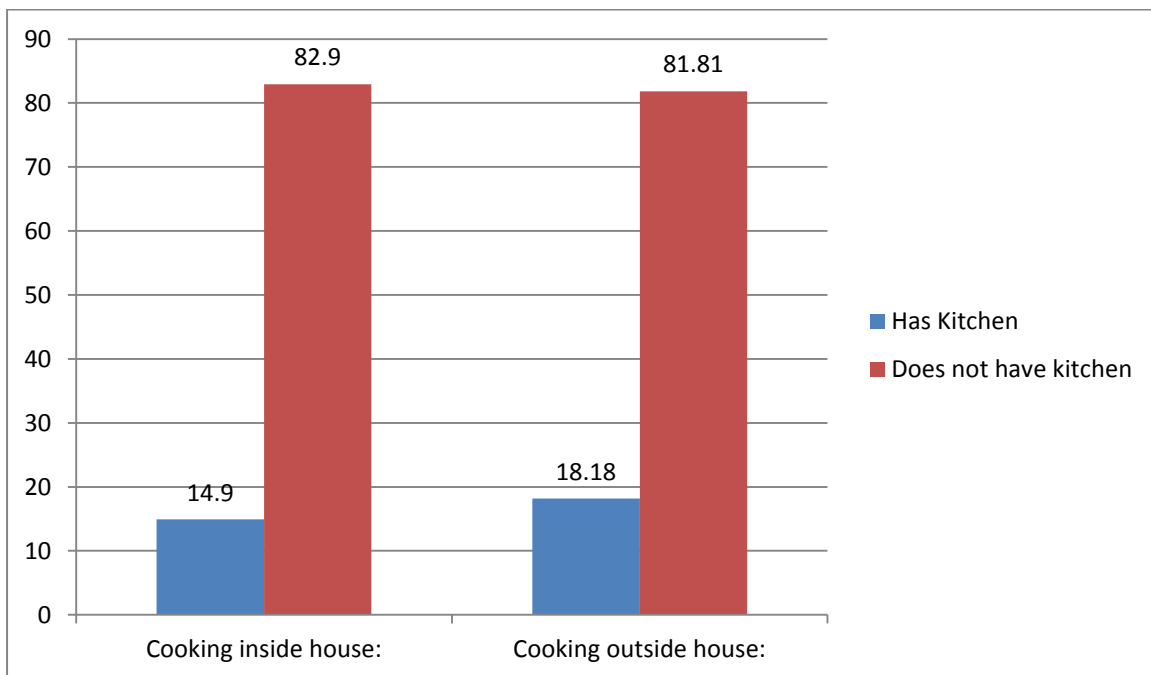
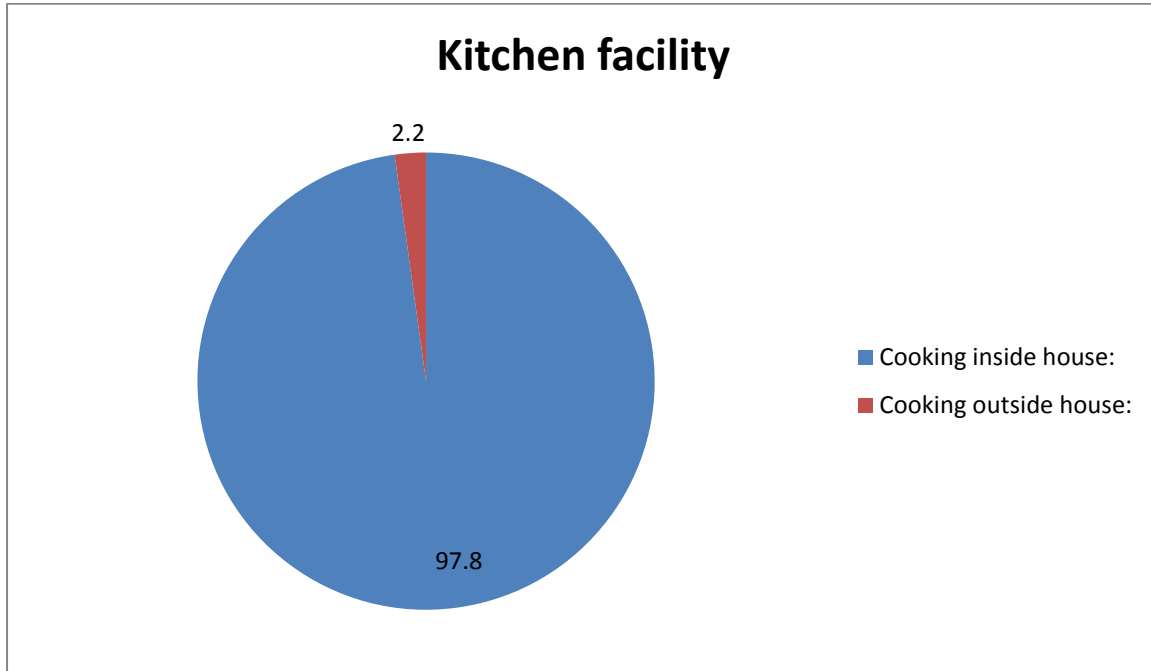
Type of Fuel used for Cooking



LPG/CNG has become more famous in villages in the past 10 years. The clean technology is being made more popular as it's clean and safer for the body especially women who inhale

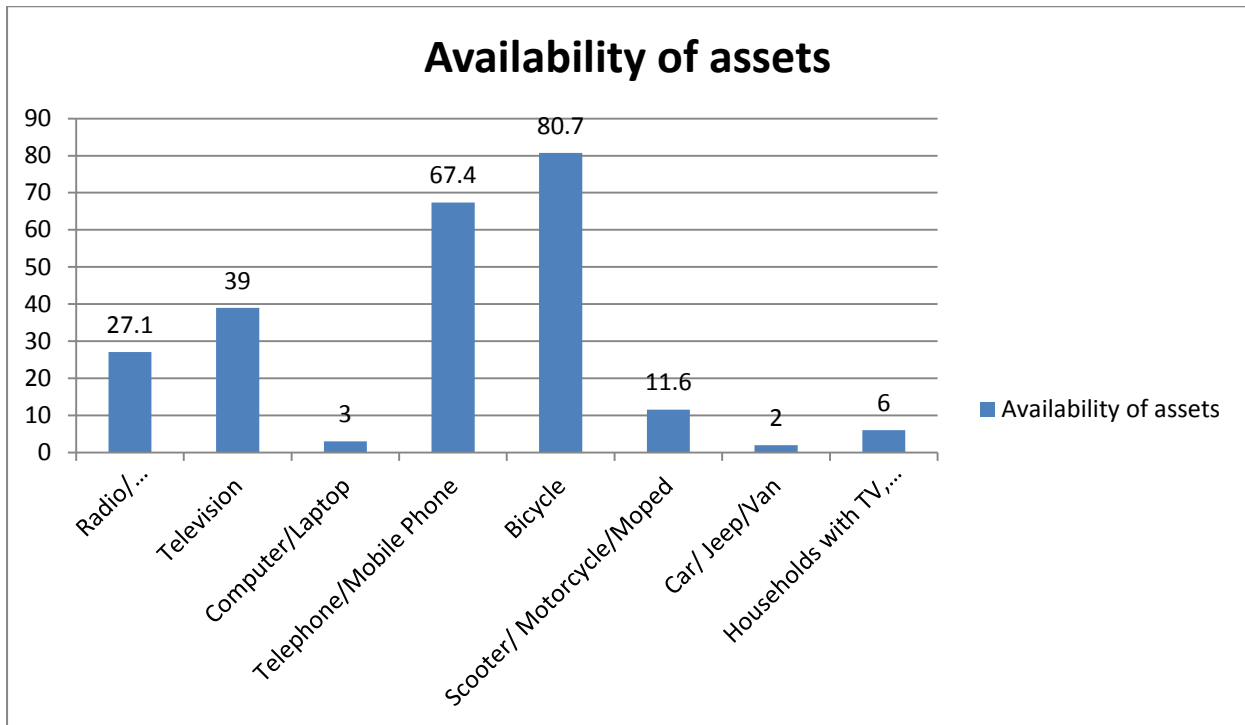
the smoke coming from coal, crop residue and fire-wood when these fuels are used for cooking.

Kitchen Facility

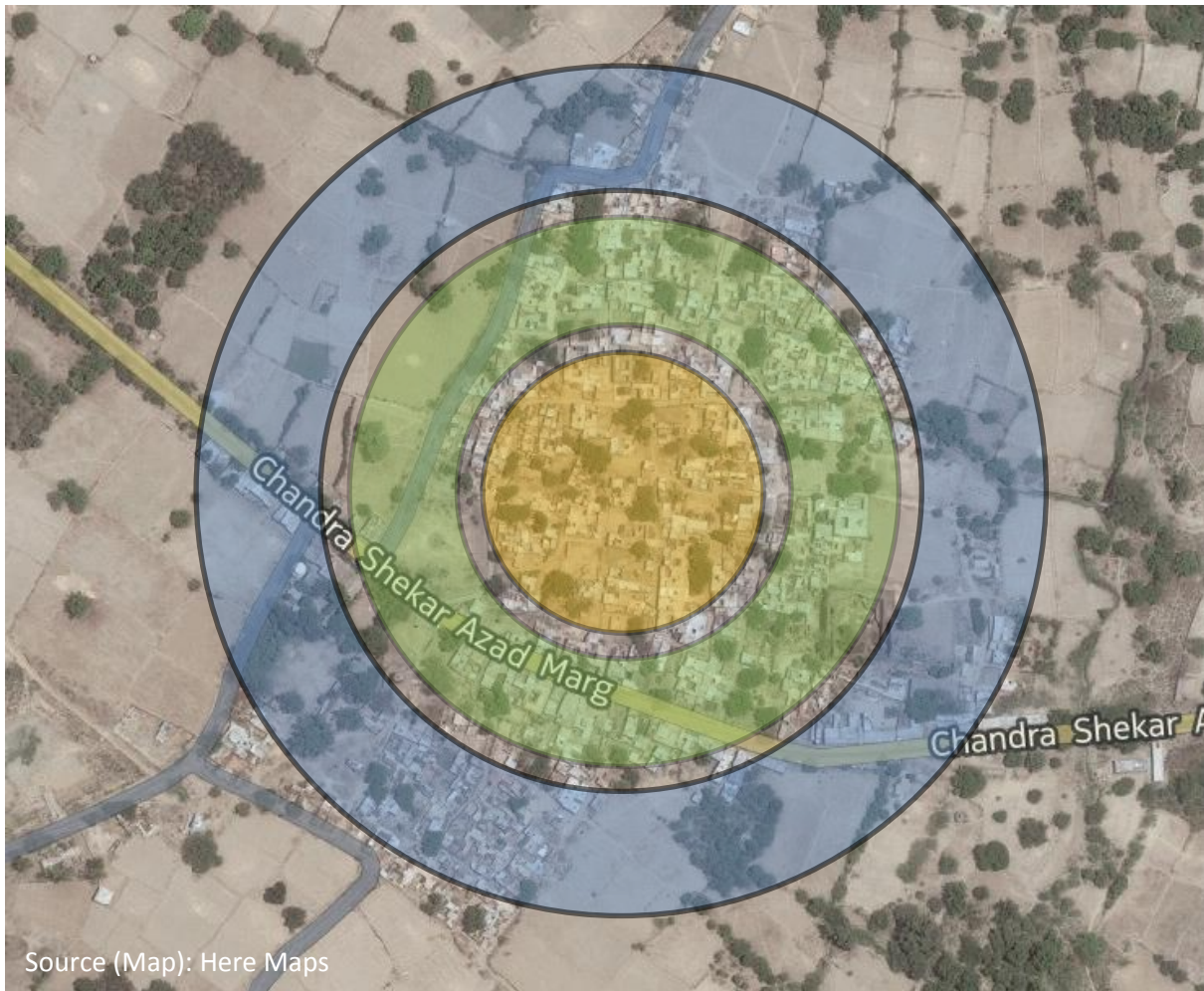


Most women cook food inside the house which is better than before but the percentage of houses having a specified kitchen in the house is an astonishingly low figure. It is yet another straw in the concerning scenario of women in Badarka.

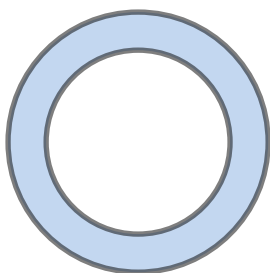
Availability of assets



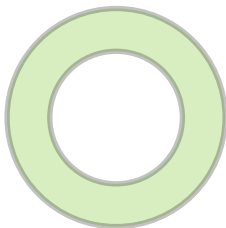
The Caste Structure of the Village



The Diagram above displays the caste divide in the village wherein



The Outer Blue Ring is the Schedule Cast which live on the boundaries of the village.



The Central Green Ring is the OBC Castes which encircle the central part of the village.



The Centre is the region where the Upper castes i.e. Bhramins reside making them ipso facto the highest people in the village.

Economy

Urbanisation has a very deep impact on the village. The nearby cities have altered the occupation of the villagers. The Unnao-Rae Barelli Link Road has increased the economic activities of the area. Shops have cropped up all along the stretch.



Source: Author

The village has shifted its focus from agriculture to business as told by a senior of the village. Business is the priority now and agriculture has become secondary for most.

The Socio-economic condition of women is not very pleasing in the village. The villagers

apprehend from the topic of discussion with females. Girls are not allowed to go to schools far from the village hence they end up half educated and ready-made housewives.



Source: Author

The Unnao-Rae Barelli Link is the main road of the village and divides it into two parts. The moderately large influx on this route helped the development and commercialisation of this stretch



Source: Author



Source: Author

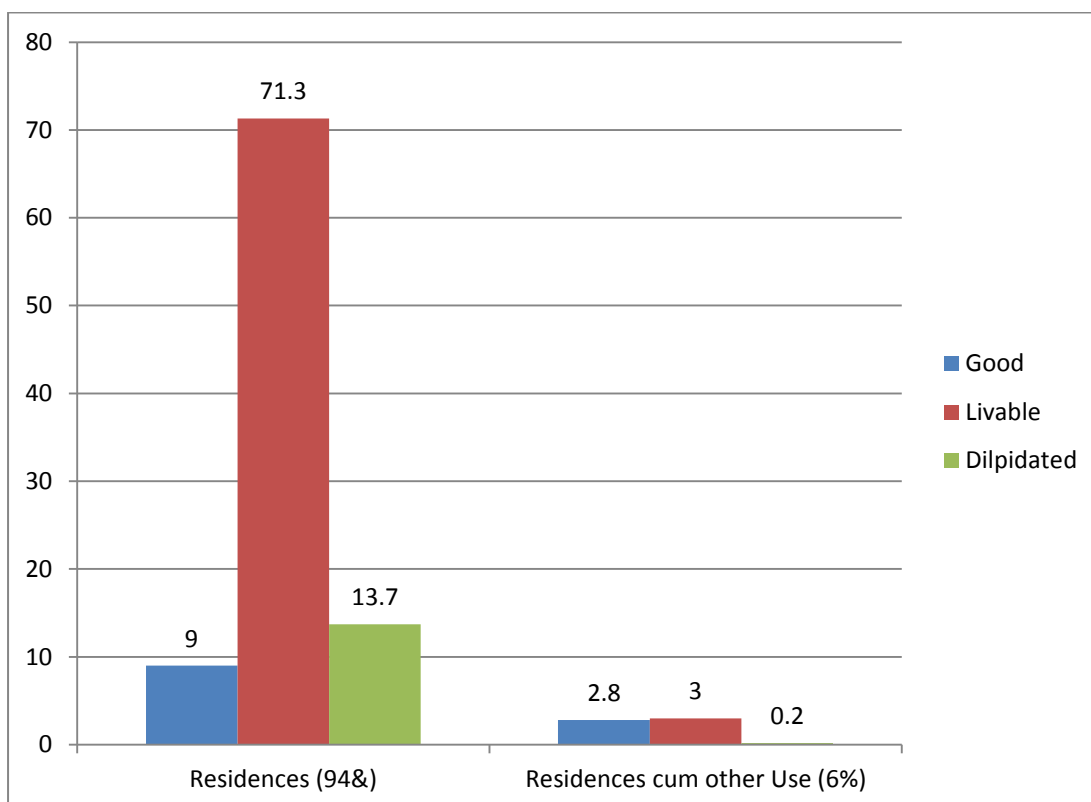
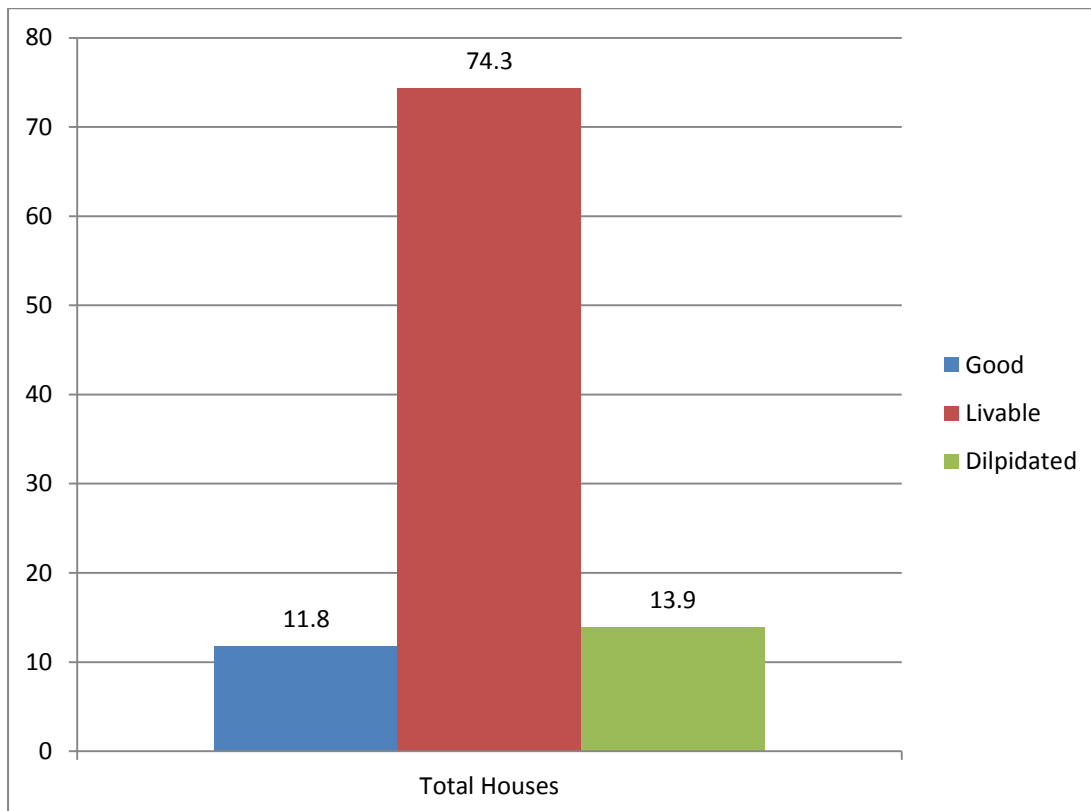


Chapter 6

Houses and their Typology

The chapter deals with the typology of houses and their materials used in the village.

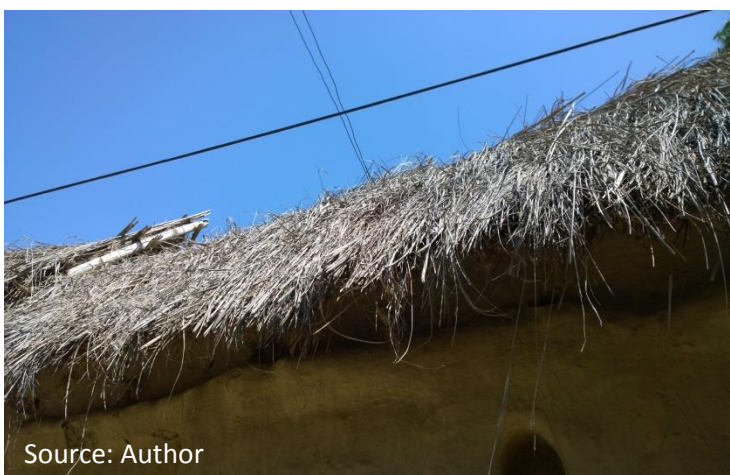
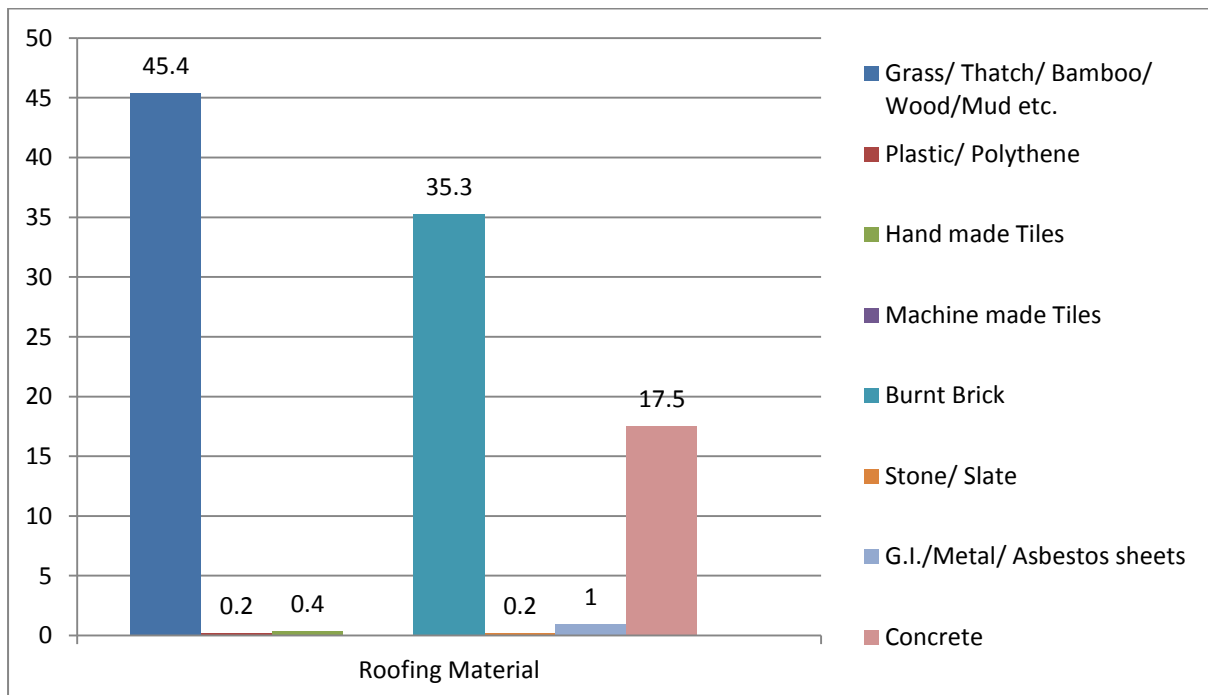
Condition of Houses





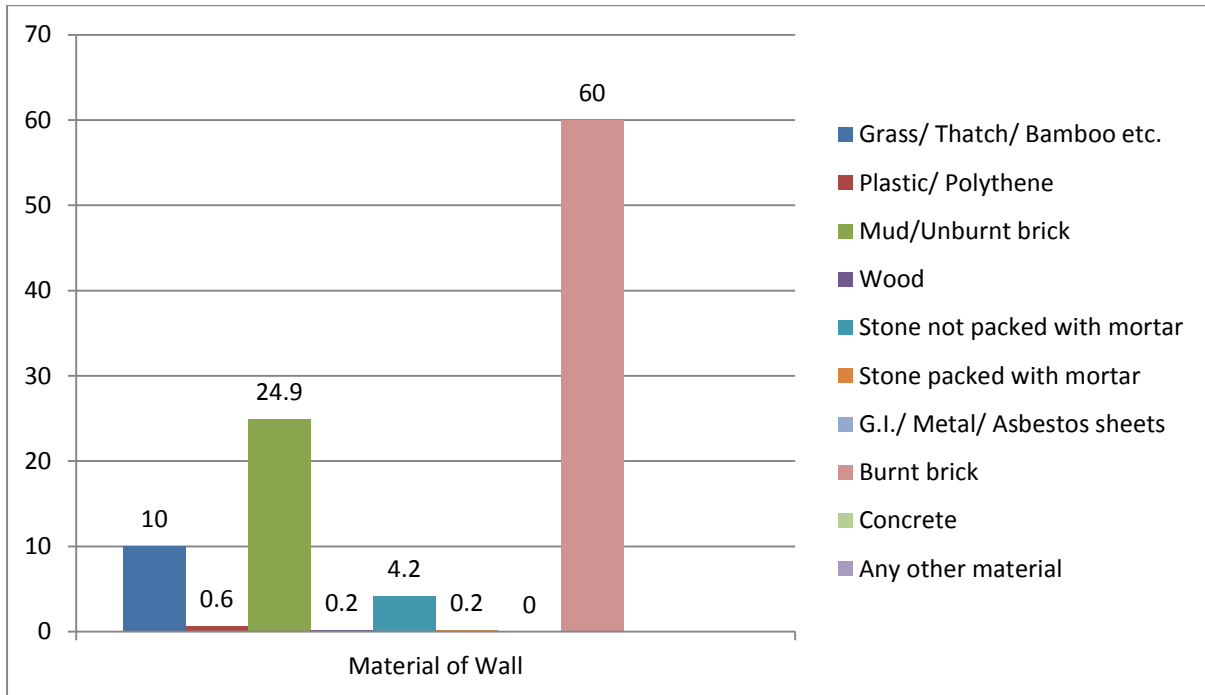
The house on the left is a bit dilapidated but the house on the right is one of the few houses in good shape.

Roofing Material



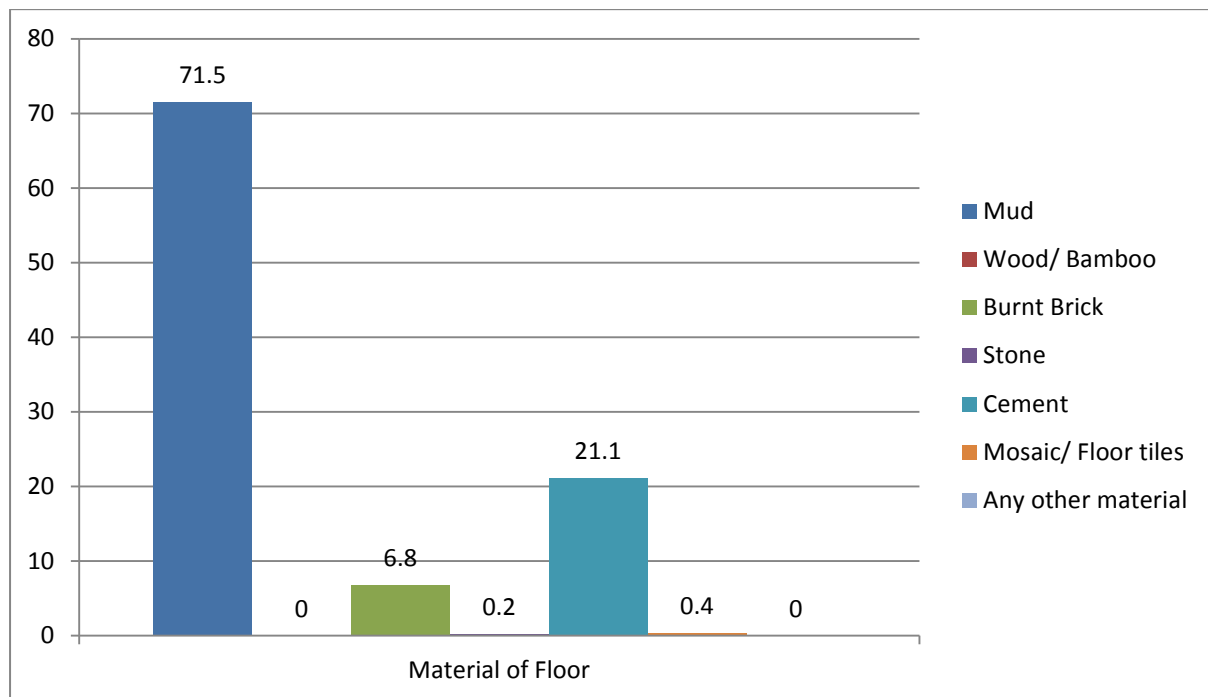
The house on the left is a has a thatched roof which make up for 45.4% of the Roofing in the village whereas the RCC/Concrete Roofs which are comparatively new make up for 17.5% of total roofing in the village.

Material of Wall



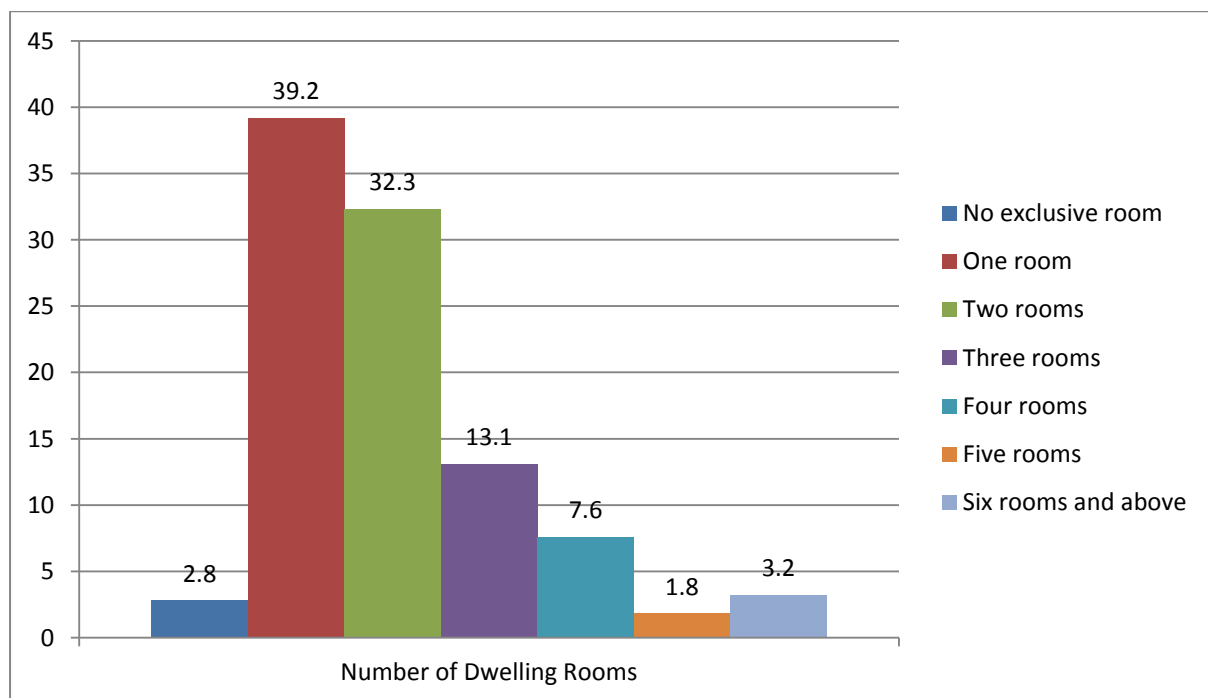
The Mud Walls are the symbols of Indian Villages. Cheap and easy to make these walls also keep the interiors of the house cool. But people prefer Brick walls today because of their longevity when compared to Mud Walls.

Flooring Material



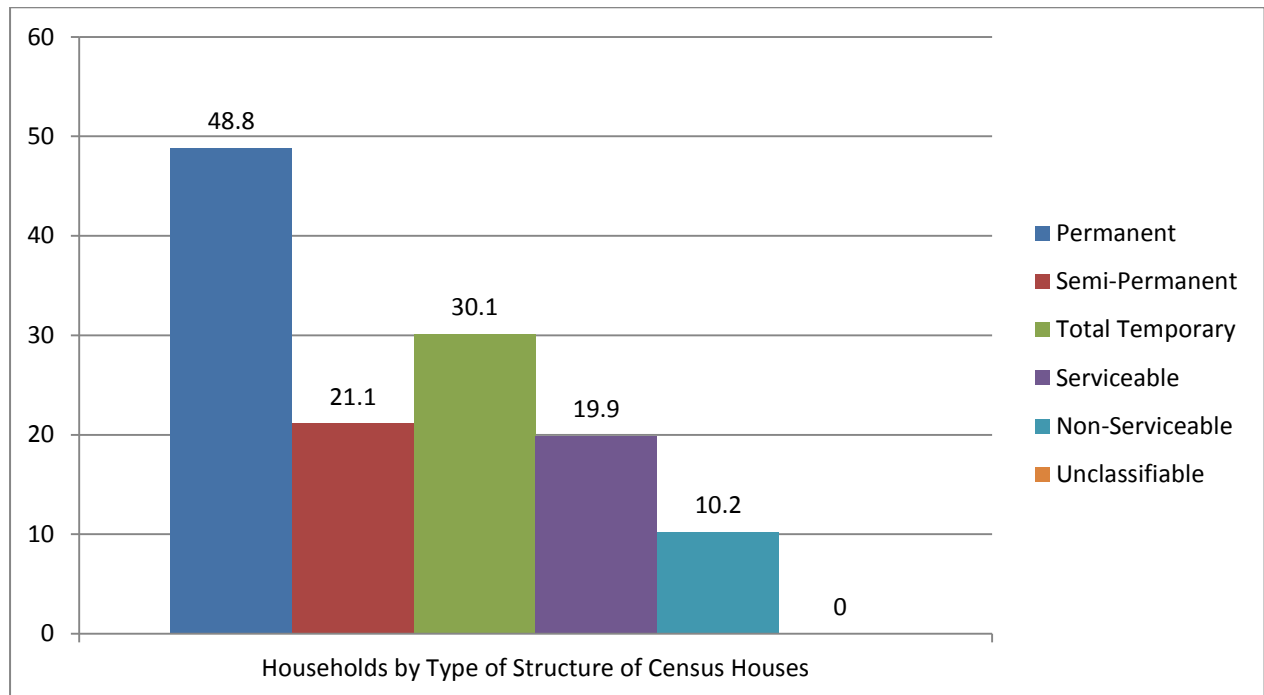
Mud is the most popular flooring material because of its easy availability, cheap price and easy maintenance.

Number of Dwelling Rooms



One Room and Two Room Houses are more abundant in the village.

Households by Type of Structure of Census Houses



Fenestrations



Source: Author



Source: Author

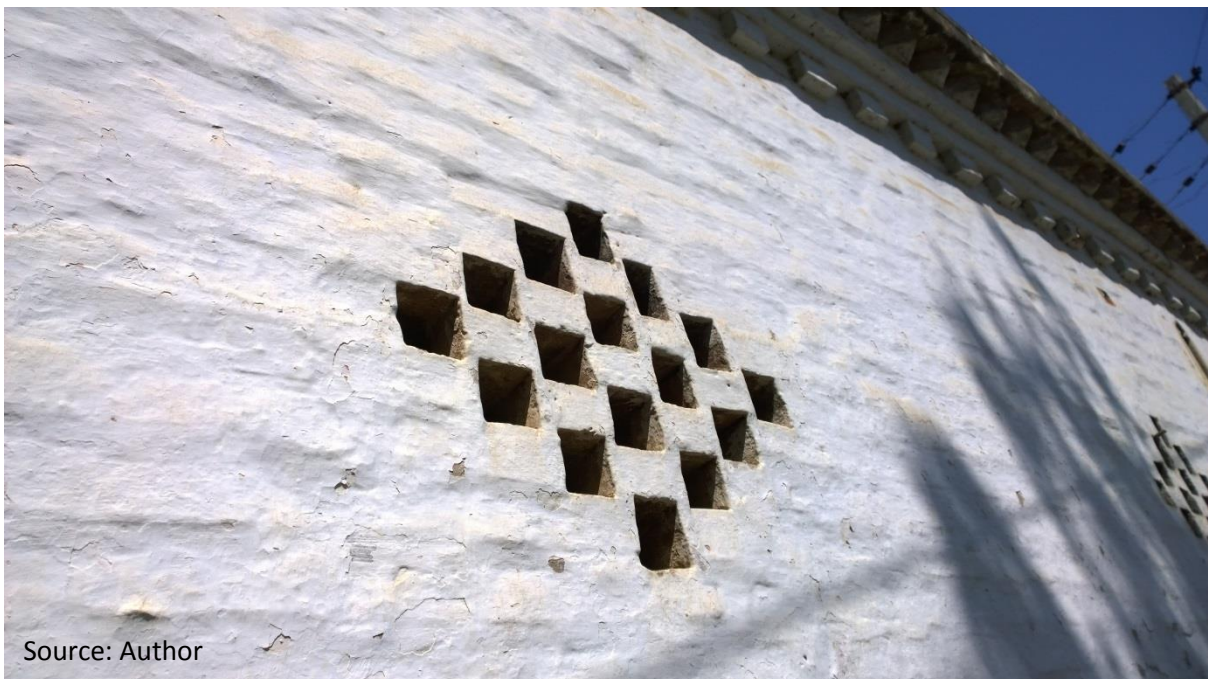
The village has many different kinds of fenestrations. It includes richly carved doors to simple wooden doors and windows. The mud walls are covered with niches and the brick jaalis are popularly used for filtering sunlight into the house.



Source: Author



Source: Author



Source: Author

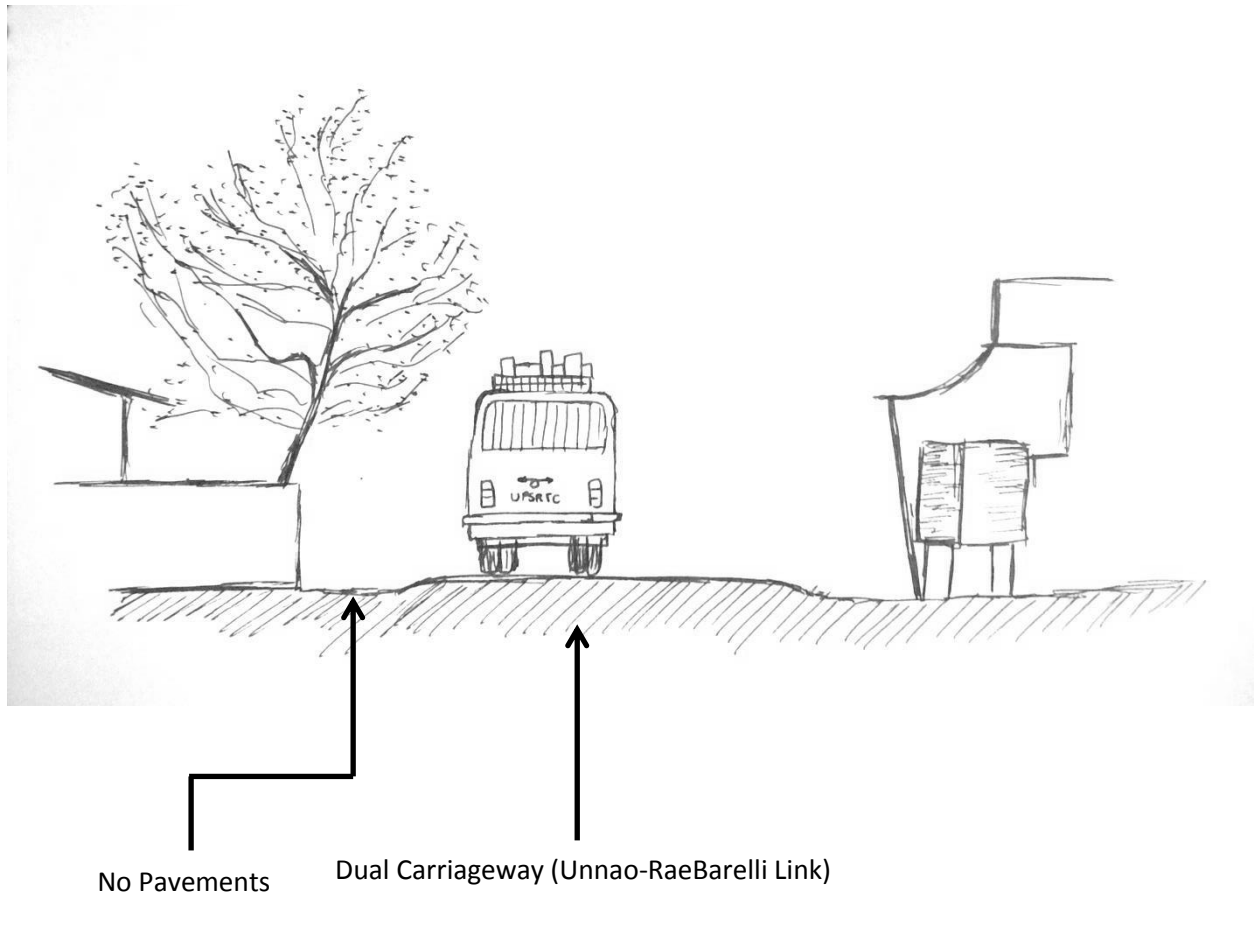
A large richly carved door (top left); A back entry to a house, a very typical village door (top right); A Brick Jaali on the rear wall of a house. Its used to filter the sunlight entering the house (bottom).



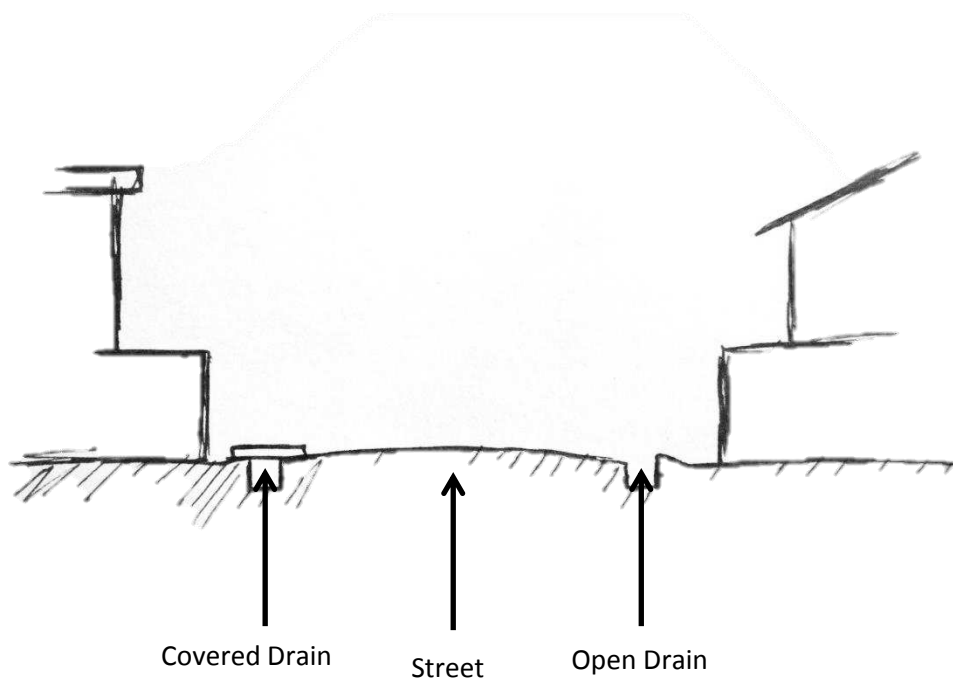
Typical Urban characteristics are gradually creeping into the rural scenario as well. Seen in this photograph is a house being constructed of brick, mortar and RCC. Today's need for long lasting constructions has led to abandoning of vernacular thoughts, ideas and architecture.



The entrance verandah of a house in the villages of north India is the area where elder males of the house sit; a party gathers and discusses daily matters. The 'takhat' is also important furniture in rural area. The front verandah isolates the interiors of the house which puts the women of the household out of the sight of a guest or stranger.



The Main Street Road Section

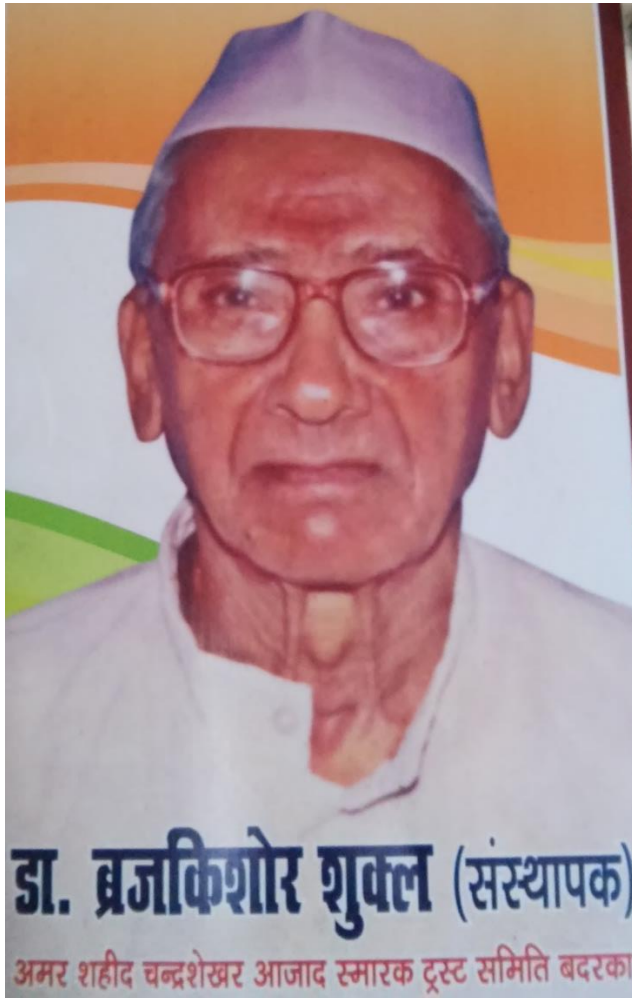


Typical Street Section of the village

Chapter 7

THE PEOPLE

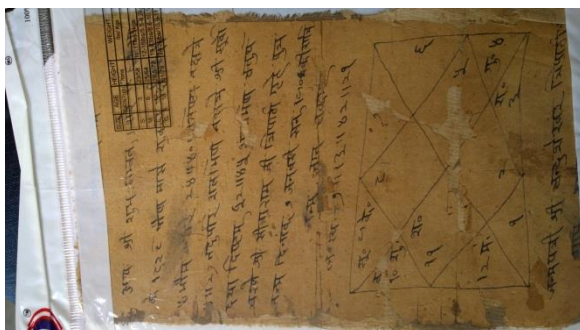
The people of Badarka are the part of a very rich and celebrated history. In this part we discuss how the people live, celebrate and respond to the village, its customs and festivities.



Source: Author

Dr. Brijkishore Shukla was the saviour of Badarka. His efforts towards the development of the village are un-foreseeable. He never lost a sweat in working towards the village and its people and he was the reason Badarka got its Water Tank. He called in Prime Ministers, Chief Ministers and well known people to set up the Azadi Mela, the fest to celebrate Chandrashekhar Azad. If he hadn't done so Azad would have been another forgotten hero in the history of the nation. Every Prime Minister until Dr. Shukla's demise has walked into his house.

Such was his devotion that he was the elected head of the area he used to take his bicycle and go to the farthest of the farms, villages and meet every farmer and asked for problems and issues to solve. Today, every villager considers him a hero of the village as he was the



person who gave this village an identity and after his demise the village appears to be losing it.

The Janam Patri of Chandrashekhar Azad is one of the important documents saved by Dr. Shukla

Source: Author



Source: Author

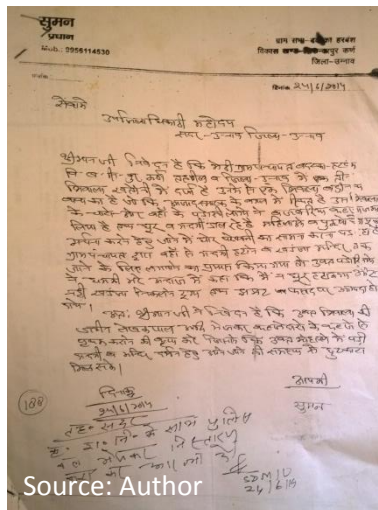
Mrs. Suman Gupta, Gram Pradhan,
Badarka Harbansh

Mrs. Suman Gupta is the Gram Pradhan. She and her husband Mr. Santosh Gupta work hard for the village. Several issues regarding allotment of land, encroachment of land, et cetera has been taken up to the chief minister by the Gram Pradhan.



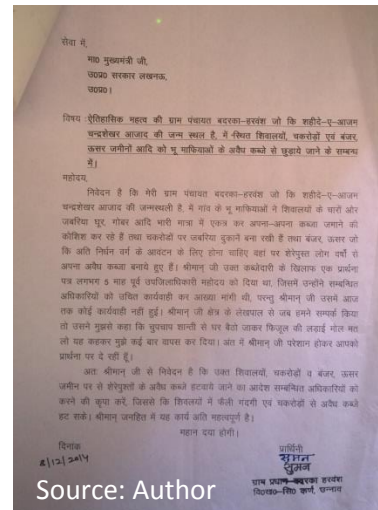
Source: Author

Mr. Santosh Gupta, Husband
of the Gram Pradhan helps
her in running the village.



Source: Author

The letters submitted to the DM (Unnao) and Chief Minister – Akhilesh Yadav regarding the illegal encroachment of land near the Azad Smarak.



Source: Author

The People of Badarka

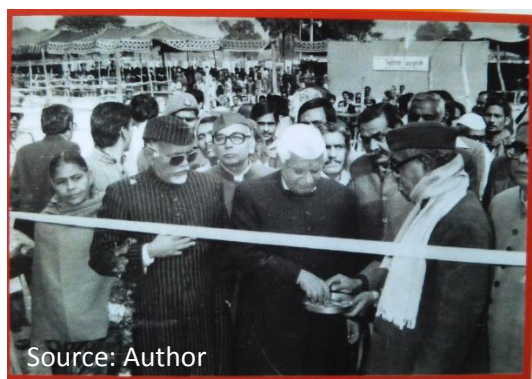
The people of Badarka take pride in their village, pride in the hero that was born in the village and the landmarks of the village. The people in general are very considerate of their landmarks but the government is not. The revitalisation of the landmarks is done so poorly making them either dysfunctional or in such disgraceful condition the villagers spend their days in horror.

Badarka has a traditional **Ramleela**, which is about 200 years old. The villagers participate in this event. It takes place a month after Diwali.

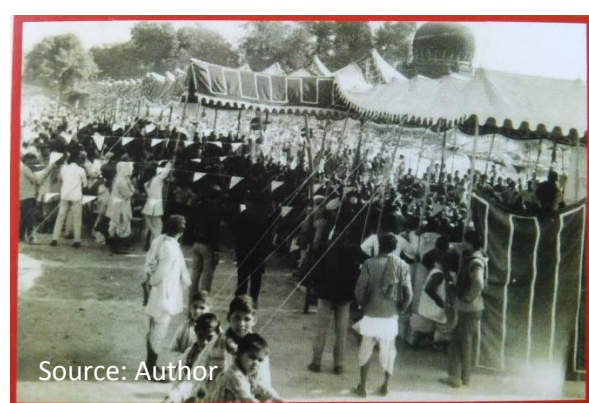
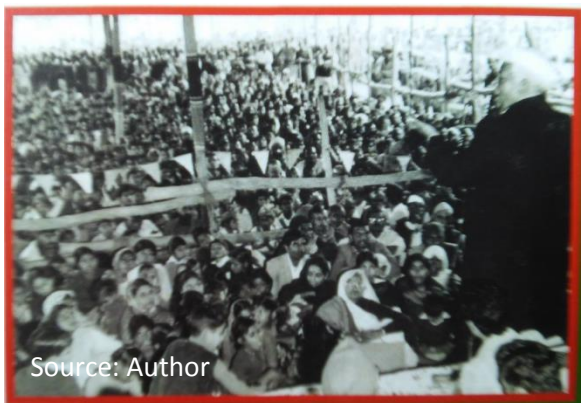
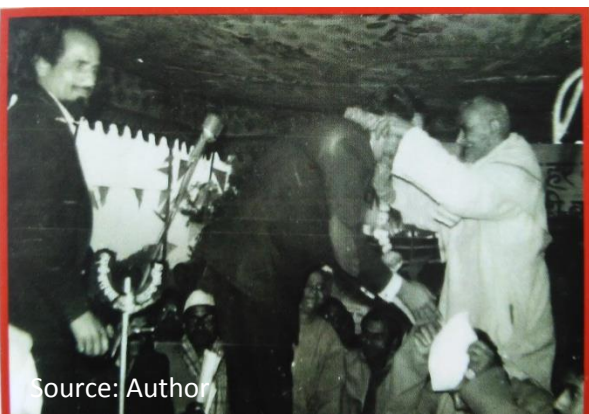
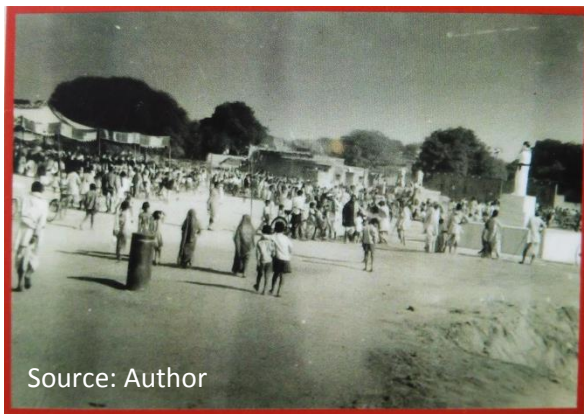
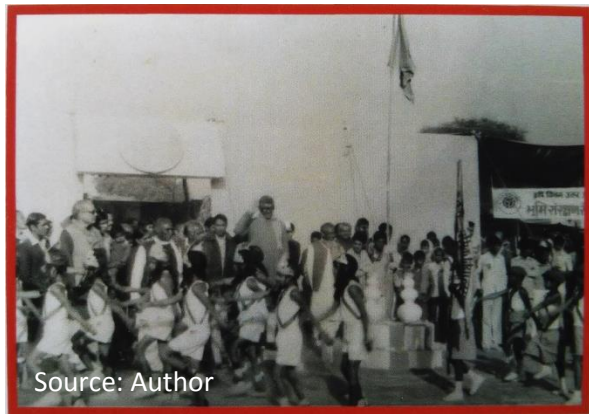
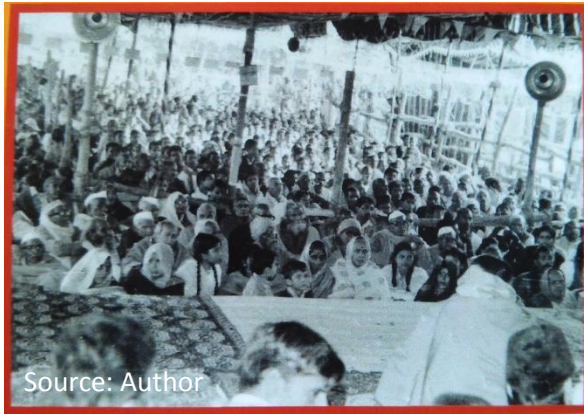


The Ramleela of Badarka

Azadi Mela takes place on 6th, 7th and 8th of every January each year to remember Chandrashekhar Azad and his contributions to the nation. It's a very high profile event with ministers coming in to greet the freedom fighter.



Old photographs of the Azadi Mela

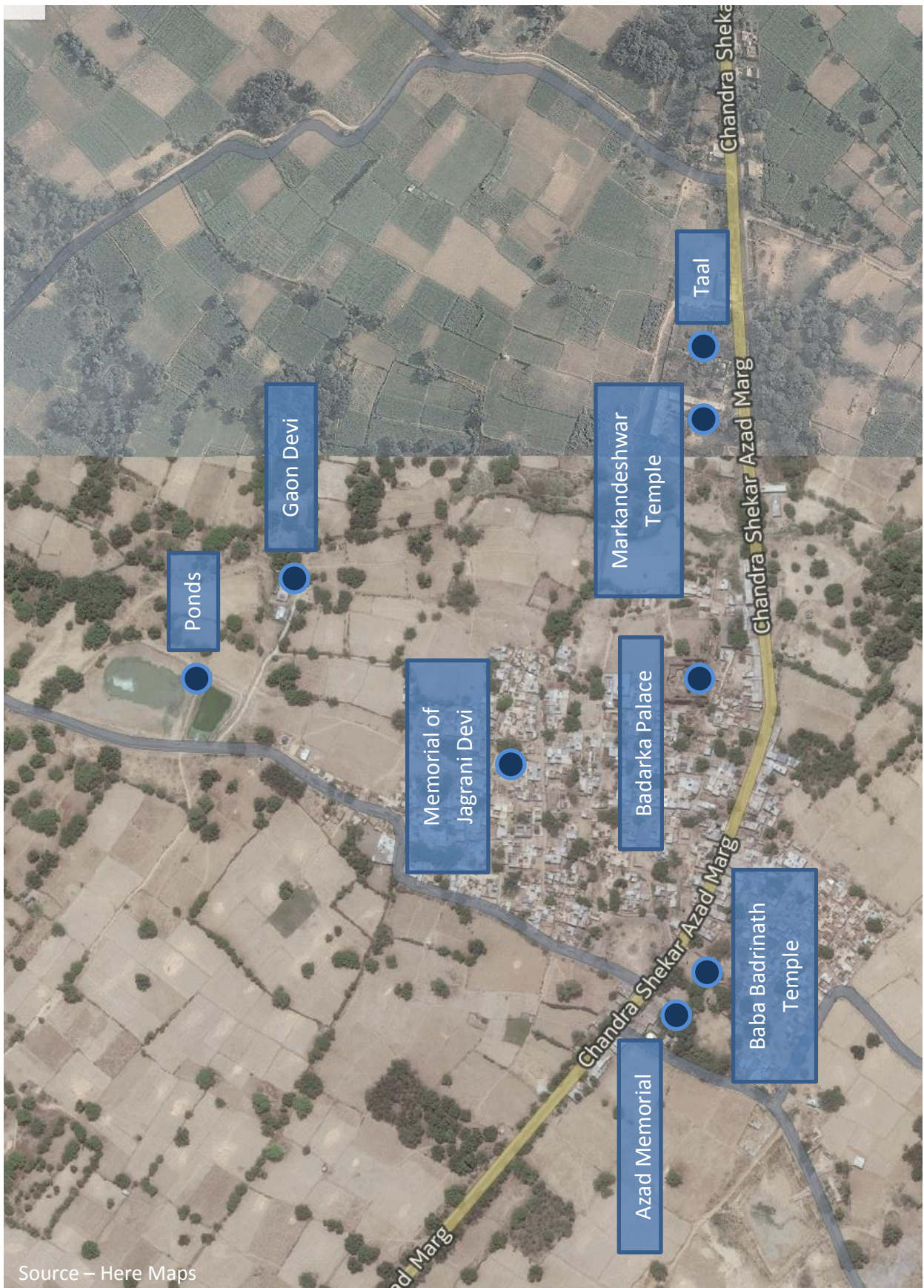


Old photographs of the Azadi Mela

Chapter 8

THE LANDMARKS

The temples, the taal and the Fort. Badarka has many other dimensions than the one we look upto.



The map denoting Landmarks of the Village.

Azad Smarak/Memorial



The Azad Smarak is the memorial for freedom fighter Chandrashekhar Azad. The Police Chowki of Badarka is located inside the premises of the memorial. The memorial holds a three day annual fair in the memory of Azad.



This used to be one of the five ponds of Badarka which have been lost due to poor governance and administration of the area.



The stage on which various performances take place in the three day Azad Mela



Source : Author

Although they have been inaugurated The Azad Vachnalaya and Pustakalaya is nowhere to be found. Created on paper and even inaugurated this is the perfect example of lacklustre, lethargic and highly corrupt bureaucracy, politics and administration.



Source : Author

The memorial is not in a good state and nor is the honour of the freedom fighter it was made for. Dogs and Monkeys lurk around the area without care and the memorial barely sees a visitor a day.

The Memorial of Jagrani Devi



Source : Author



Source : Author



Source : Author

Jagrani Devi was the mother of Chandrashekhar Azad. The hut he was born in has been converted into a memorial for his mother. The memorial is not in a good condition.



Source : Author



Source : Author

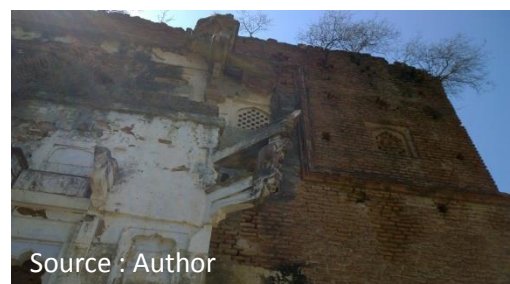
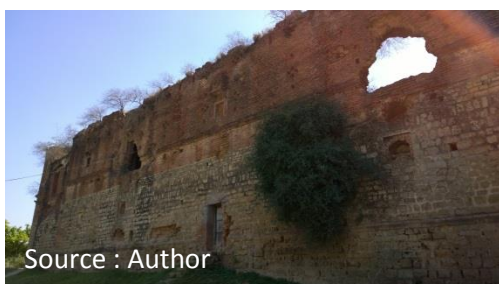
A bust of Jagrani Devi has been installed in the memorial. The lights are powered by a solar panel.

The Badarka Palace

The palace built by Raja Harbans was very picturesque and massive, and the strength of its construction was calculated to defy the hands of time.

The palace is a 7 storied structure, 3 above the surface and 4 below the surface of the earth. The palace is believed to have underground passages reaching out to cities not known yet. The palace even has an underground plumbing which used to bring water from the River Ganga to the palace where Raja Harbansh used to bathe himself in the water i.e. 'Ganga Snan'. Even today when the water level of the river rises the waves can be heard from beneath the surface. Looking at the structure one can believe that it has seen better days only because the massive walls created to defy the test of time could not bear the brunt of the British Raj. British soldiers fired cannons on the walls of the palace in the search of Chandrashekhar Azad. Azad was not found but the palace was left in ruins. Today the palace stands up as a ruin barely recorded in Indian History and ignorant villagers flocking and encroaching the premises of the gallant structure.

In the book 'Ratno aur Khaano Ka Desh, Bharat' it has been stated that when Emperor Shahjahan felt that his son Aurangzeb might be a threat to him he, in his confidence ordered Raja Harbansh, his courtier to hide precious materials like gold, silver & diamonds to be buried inside the palace of Badarka.



Markandeshwar Temple

The Temple was built in 1936 by brothers Ram Lakhan and Ram Balak . All the carvings have been done by hand by very skilled workers.



Source : Author

The Temple of Markandeshwar



A well inside the premises of the structure.



Every single exquisite details of this temple has been done by hand.



The temple is a square plan with bastions on its edges inspired from old forts.



The idols inside the temple too have been carved by the same workers who built this temple.



Attentional to detail is amazing as can be seen by the Diya keep (left) Plaster of Paris has been used to carve out these motifs.



The view of the Taal from behind the temple



Statues of Ram Balak (left) and Ram Laxhan (right) in the temple



Source : Author

The view of Markandeshwar Temple from the Taal.

Taal

The taal was built by Raja Harbansh and he lanned to have a temple in between the taal on the pedestal and a bridge leading to that.



Source : Author

View of Taal from the Markandeshwar Temple



Raja Harbansh Planned a temple atop the pedestal and a bridge leading to that Temple.



Bastions have become an architectural element in the landmarks of Badarka and are inspired from fortresses.



Source : Author

The changing and make-up room for ladies besides the Taal.



Source : Author

The old road of Badarka used to run all the way from the Taal to the Palace.

Gaon Devi and The Ponds



The Gaon Devi lies on the Northern edge of the village. It follows basic temple architecture with shikhara and a mandapa.



Source : Author

The first pond was rejuvenated by the authorities in an attempt to cleanse its water but the plan backfired and the water went inside the ground making the Pond shallow and even dirtier.



Source : Author

The second pond has high levels of nitrogen which led to algae cover and de-oxygenating the water making it unfit for any kind of use.

Baba Badrinath Temple

Situated besides the Azad Memorial the temple is hundreds of years old and is considered unyielding by the villagers. Only one priest Madarilal Chaurasia worships the diety inside the temple.



The temple has an onion dome, statues all around it and is atop a high pedestal.



Source : Author

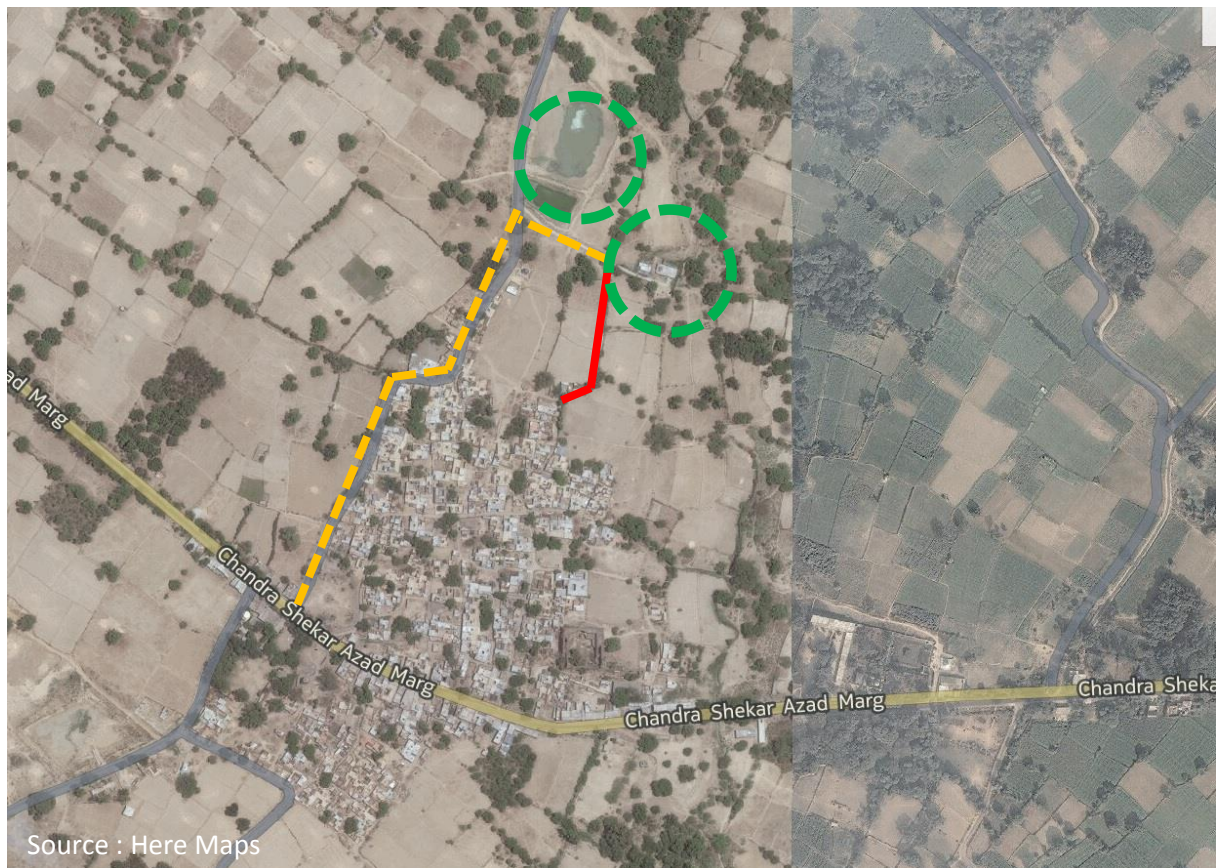
Despite of being an attractive landmark the temple remains desolate and the bears the brunt of superstition.



Chapter 9

CONCLUSION AND PROPOSALS

The village is in a very bad state. Therefore this chapter deals with the problems of the village and their solution.



The road marked in **Red** is the road from the village to the Gram Devi. The road is a pile of sludge which makes it unusable.



The road is rendered unusable by the villagers and they have to take a longer path to the Temple marked **Yellow**.

- The authorities in the village and on the district level are very lethargic and corrupt this needs to be taken care of immediately.
- Cleanliness is another issue that needs to be addressed. The village is dirty and its water unhygienic. The first can be mended in various ways by promoting cleanliness in the villagers not only by the Swatch Bharat Abhiyaan but to make them realise that it's their own home and it's their fundamental duty to keep the village clean.
- Unemployment is a major concern for Badarka. People are not able to find work in the village hence they have to migrate to nearby cities like Kanpur, Unnao and Lucknow.
- The village atleast needs a Senior Secondary and an Intermediate School as soon as possible. Girls also need a special school as parents deny them further education because they are not allowed to go out of the village for further studies.
- The village needs to bank on its heritage to attract more people into the village.
- The government needs to have a less utilitarian effort in redeveloping the village. In the case of the taal, due to the construction of a new road the channel bringing the water into the canal was blocked leaving the taal empty.



The taal has dried because the water influx has been blocked.

- Another case of insensitive redeployment was the Markandeshwar Temple where the statues were painted sorely and have lost their fine edge.
- Encroachments are happening all over the village, the ponds, illegal expansion of markets and the encroachment of the 250 year old Akhara should be taken care of immediately.

Bibliography

All pie-charts, graphs and data representations drawn on basis of data from Census of India, 2011

Data Sheets:

- a) Census of India, 2011

Webpages:

- a) *en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kakori* [Access Date: 30-Sep-2014]
- b) *http://www.onefivenine.com/india/villages/Lucknow/Malihabad/Jamal-Nagar* [Access Date: 13-Apr-2015]

Verbal Interaction with:

Mr. Durga Shankar Shukla, Mr. Santosh Gupta.