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A Case Study of Population Growth in Faizabad District, U.P., India

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Abstract:

The purpose of writing this research paper is to find the impact of division of district Faizabad (into Faizabad and Ambedkar Nagar) on its population growth. Population growth is an important aspect to understand the actions and the shape of population in particular area. The study of population growth have been done on district and as well as on block level. The result shows that where Faizabad Tehsil was facing low and even negative population growth before 2000. It witnessed highest growth (27%) in 2001 and moderate growth (16.90%) in 2011. This shows migration from nearby tehsils, mainly from Milkipur. Moderate growth in Faizabad District in last decade was a positive change in the shape of population. Thus we can say this happened mainly due to segregation of south eastern Tehsils.

1. Introduction

In labour surplus country like India, rapid population growth creates numerous problems in terms of high population pressure, dependency ratio and occupational imbalances. Here attempts have been made to analyse the population growth in Faizabad District of Uttar Pradesh at Tehsil as well as at the block levels.

2. The Study Area

Faizabad district which is stretched on the south of river Ghaghara, covers an area of 2799.00 km² (1.081 sq.mi.). The district lies in aggradational plain built up by the fluvial process of river Ghaghara enjoys sub-tropical humid climate. The economy of the district revolves around agriculture as the percentage of cultivators is 70.4%. Industrially it is a backward district where merely 4.85% workers are engaged in secondary activities.

The population of the Faizabad district as per 2011 census was 2,468,741 out of which 12,59,630 were males and 12,08,741 were females. The total population of the district constitutes 1.1% of the state's population. It has sex ratio of 961 which is well above the state's sex ratio of 908. The district comprising 4 Tehsiles (Faizabad, Milkipur, Bikapur & Rudauli after 1996) and 11 development Blocks.

3. Population Growth

Population growth is an important aspect of population study, which is most often discussed not only by the demographers but also by people concerned with economic growth, national planning and social welfare.

Table No.1 reveals that during 1981-91 all Tehsils namely Milkipur (25.1%), Bikapur (22.9%), Akbarpur (14%), Tanda (10.6%) & Jalalpur (18.6%) recorded positive growth excluding Faizabad Tehsil (-10%)

Census Year	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
Faizabad	-10%	27%	16.90%
Milkipur	25.10%	15.62%	17.40%
Bikapur	22.90%	22.70%	15.35%
Akbarpur*	14%	----	----
Tanda*	10.60%	----	----
Jalalpur*	18.60%	----	----
Rudauli	----	----	20.11%
Total	23.30%	24.72%	17.87%

Table 1: Tehsil wise population growth (%) in Faizabad District (1981-2011)

* Now in Ambedkar Nagar District

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991 2001 & 2011.

During this decade population growth of Faizabad district was almost equal to India's (23.86%) but less than state's (25.55%). The highest growth was recorded in Milkipur Tehsil (25.1%) followed by Bikapur (22.90%). The notable result comes out from above

analysis that only Bikapur Tehsil witnessed higher growth than India's growth. Only Faizabad Tehsil recorded the negative result may be due to migration. Excluding Faizabad, positive growth of whole District is showing improvement in medical facilities and livelihood.

The population of the study areas rose from 1168156 to 1457016 (Excluding Akbarpur, Tanda & jalajpur Tehsil because it have been transferred to newly created district Ambedkar nagar in 1996) witnessing about 24.72% growth rate during the decade 1991-2001, which was close to state's (25.80%) and greater than India's (21.34%). Here the highest growth rate was found in Faizabad Tehsil (27.00%) followed by Bikapur (22.70%) and Milkipur (15.62%) (fig. 1B).

In last decade 2001-2011 population of the district increased from 1457016 to 2130743 (Rudauli have been considered as new Tehsil) showing 17.87% growth the rate comparable with country's (17.64%) and state's (20.09%) growth rate. This decade witnessed highest growth (20.11%) in new Tehsil Rudauli followed by Milkipur Tehsil (17.40%) while lowest observed in bikapur (15.35%) (fig. 1A)

It is remarkable that instead of improvement in socio economic conditions and health facilities country, state and Faizabad district witnessed decrease of 3.7%, 5.71% and 6.3% respectively in population growth in comparisons with last decade 1991-2010. (fig. 1A). Because Government started to make effort to reduce population growth with its Seventh five-year plan (1985 – 1990) objective of this plan also include establishment of Self-sufficient economy, creation of more opportunities productive employment with adequate nutrition and energy & environmental protection.

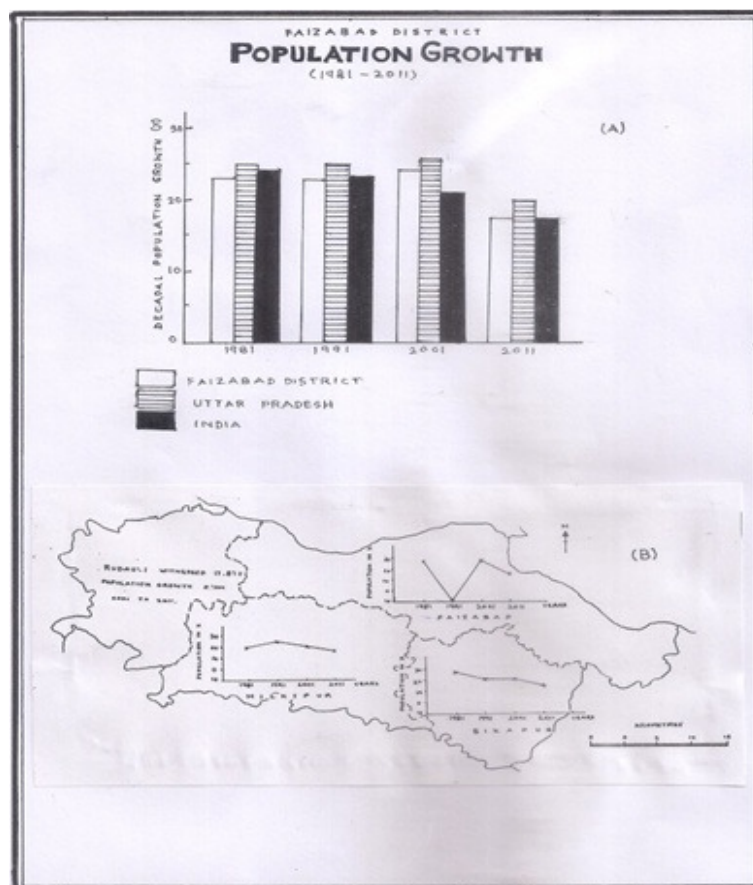


Figure 1

In 1998 -1991 Faizabad Tehsil reveled -10% growth and in next decade it obtained the highest growth in the district this is mainly due to migration from Milkipur and other areas, where Milkipurwitnessed highest growth (25.1%) in 1981 – 91 it showed only 15.62% growth in 1991 -2001. (Table-1)

The study are witnessed maximum growth in 1991-2001 in last 35 years on account of improvement in all directions as well as low death rate.

4. Population Growth at Block Level

In order to get real spatial pattern of population growth of the district Faizabad, Population growth at block level has been analysed. In decade 1991 -2001 Masodha witnessed high population growth (37.8%) as in next decade (2001-2011) same block witnessed the lowest growth of district (10.8%). This happened mainly on account of migration from this block.

During 1991 – 2001 Bikapur recorded lowest growth rate (21. 7%) followed by Maya (21.9%) (fig 2A & B). Analysis examines that there were no blocks showing Population growth below 10%.

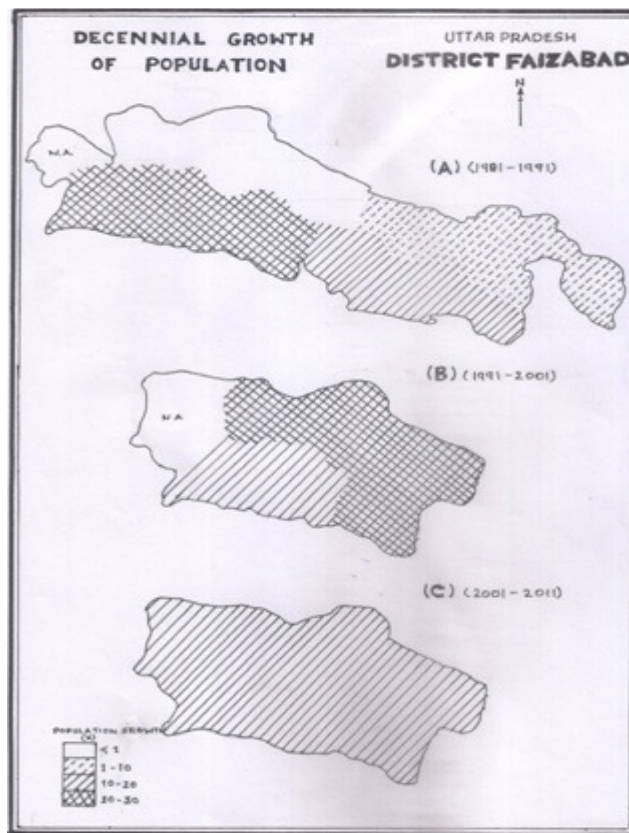


Figure 2

Out of 9 blocks, 8 blocks namely Sohawal, Pura, Maya, Amaniganj, Milkipur, Haringtonganj, Bikapur & Tarun fall under moderate population growth between 20 to 30% category excluding Masodha (37.8%) in the decade 1991-2001. Maximum number of block (7) experienced low growth between 10 to 20% during 2001-2011 followed by moderate category (20-30%). The highest population growth of Uttar Pradesh was recorded during 1981- 1991 (25.55%) and the country too witnessed the highest trend during 1981 -1991 (23. 86%).

Blocks	Population			Population Growth (%)	
	1991	2001	2011	2001	2011
Sohawal	143643	176179	211891	22.6	20.27
Masodha	137493	189536	210054	37.8	10.8
Pura	127132	159271	188986	20.1	18.4
Maya	126869	154666	183935	21.9	18.9
Amaniganj	126062	155532	183618	23.3	18
Milkipur	128526	156881	192651	22	22.8
Haringtonganj	109151	134497	157544	23.2	17.1
Bikapur	123452	150353	173629	21.7	15.4
Tarun	145828	180101	207576	23.5	15.2
Bhiti*	117896				
Katehri*	145660				
Akbarpur*	247972				
Tanda*	180231				
Buskhari*	141758				
Ram nagar*	146119				
Jahangirganj*	133193				
Jalalpur*	207207				
Bhiaon*	143069				
Mavai**		137909	160332		16.2
Rudauli**		212730	260827		22.6

* These 9 blocks have been transferred to newly created district Ambedkarnagar in 1996.
 ** Newly added Blocks

Source: District Census Handbook of Faizabad 1991, 2001 & 2011.

Table 2: Blockwise Population growth in Faizabad District

Source: District Census Handbook of Faizabad, 1991, 2001, & 2011

* *These a blocks been transferred to newly created district Ambedkar Nagar 1996.*

** *Newly added blocks*

5. Conclusion

It is evident from the discussion that the study area having high population reveals lower population growth than the state's and almost is equal to countries. It is remarkable that after 1996 when Akbarpur, Tanda & Jalalpur tehsils have been transferred to newly created district still Faizabad district witnessed increase in population growth (in 4 tehsils). Where in 1981 -1991 South west part of the district witnessed high growth, North west was facing negative growth but after 20 years the whole district witnessed almost equal population growth.

6. References

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